

CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND STRATEGY 2000 - 2004 And YEAR 2000 ACTION PLAN



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**CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND STRATEGY
2000 - 2004**

AND

YEAR 2000 ACTION PLAN

**OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CITY OF BATON ROUGE AND PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE
LOUISIANA**

Transmittal letter here

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND STRATEGY 2000-2004
AND
YEAR 2000 ACTION PLAN**

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CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND STRATEGY 2000-2004 AND YEAR 2000 ACTION PLAN

I. PURPOSE

The Consolidated Plan and Strategy (CPS) 2000-2004 has been developed by the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge (City-Parish) through the City-Parish Office of Community Development in collaboration with citizens, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and public agencies within its jurisdiction. The development process was guided by the goal of establishing a unified approach for community development actions that will help the homeless in a continuum of care, expand the stock of affordable housing, guarantee fair housing for all persons, strengthen infrastructure to ensure safety and livability of neighborhoods, protect the environment, enhance civic design, and expand economic opportunities, particularly for low and moderate income persons.

The Consolidated Plan and Strategy 2000-2004 covers program years 2000 to 2004 (October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2005).

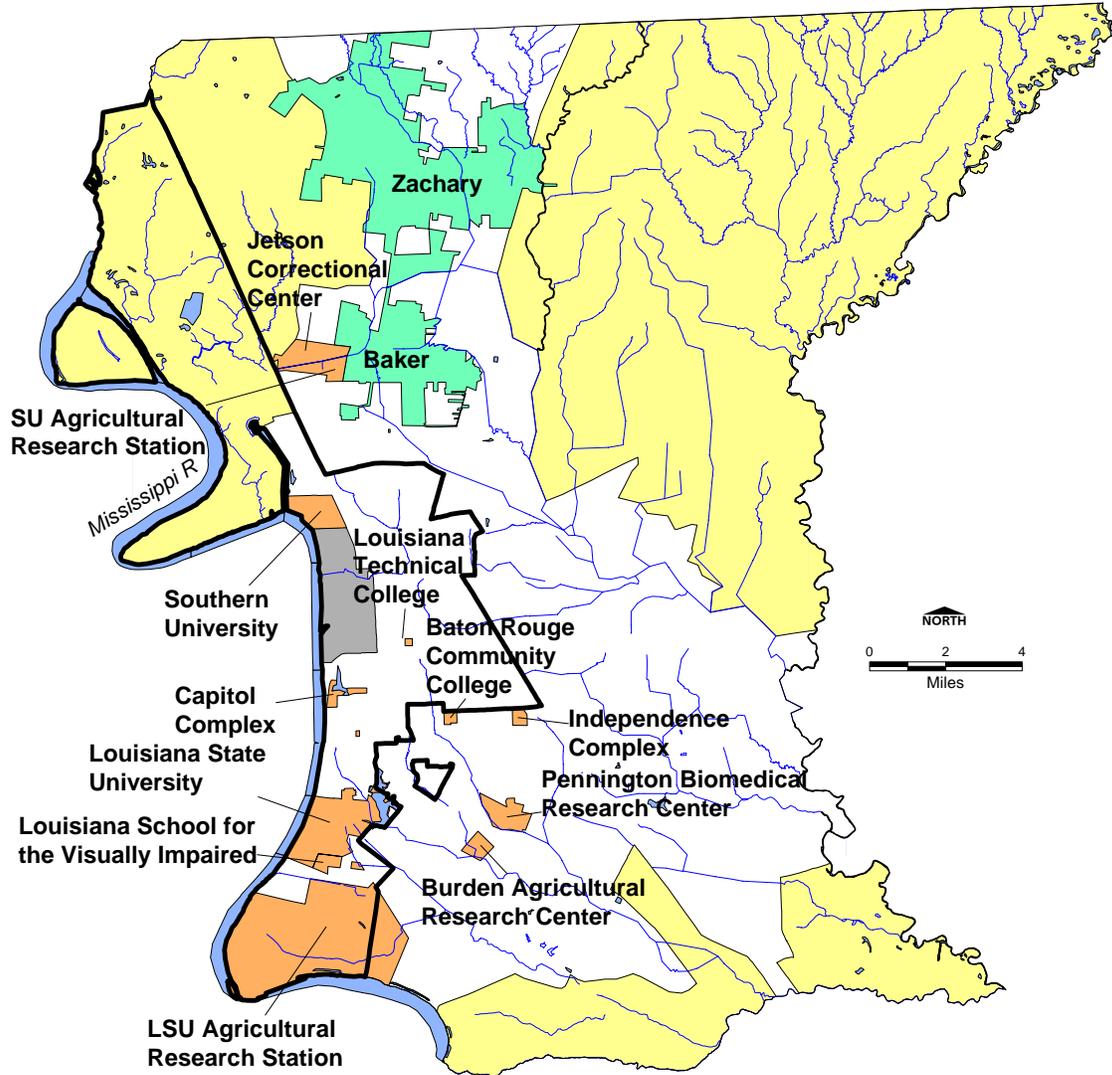
The Consolidated Plan and Strategy is a statutory requirement that replaces diverse planning and reporting documents previously required for four federal Community Planning and Development formula programs: Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with

AIDS (HOPWA). The City-Parish must have a consolidated plan approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in order for entities within its jurisdiction to receive funds under HOPE I, II, III, low income housing preservation, supportive housing for the elderly (202), and persons with disabilities, Single Room Occupancy (SRO) program, Shelter Plus Care, Supportive Housing Program, HOME Program reallocations, covered public housing grants, Youthbuild, lead based paint hazard reduction, grants for regulatory barrier removal strategies, and HOPWA.

The Consolidated Plan and Strategy for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge establishes clear priority needs and identifies proposed projects to meet those needs with anticipated program income and funds received through HOME, CDBG, and ESG. The programs fund activities in East Baton Rouge Parish except for otherwise entitled areas of the City of Baker, and City of Zachary, see Map I-1. Areas designated as low to moderate income census tracts or block groups by HUD are targeted for concentrations of activities.

The Consolidated Plan and Strategy also establishes priorities for activities located in the Baton Rouge metropolitan area for funding under the HOPWA program.

Map I-1. East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana



-  HUD Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
-  Predominately Rural Census Tracts
- Areas not under the control of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge:
 -  State Lands
 -  Quasi-Independent Cities
 -  Industrial Complex

II. PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION (§91.100, §91.105 & §91.200)

A. Participants

1. Lead Agency

The City-Parish Office of Community Development (OCD) administers the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA), Supportive Housing Program, Weatherization, and Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation rental assistance programs for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge. The OCD coordinates with other City-Parish offices, the Housing Authority of East Baton Rouge Parish, and nonprofit organizations to fund housing and services for homeless persons, low to moderate income persons, and low income neighborhoods. It also coordinates with the Department of Public Works for the reconstruction of infrastructure improvements in low and moderate income areas of the City-Parish and with various social service agencies such as Head Start, the Council on Aging (COA), the Mayor's Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Task Force, the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless, (CAAH), Community Association for the Welfare of School Children (CAWSC), the Capital Transportation Corporation (CTC) for provision of facilities and services. Because of its responsibility for administration of Federal and State funded programs and its role as a liaison among these public and private entities, OCD is the lead agency for the City-

Parish to coordinate between public and assisted housing providers, and among private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

2. Plan Development Process and Consultations

The OCD used a multifaceted approach in the preparation of its 2000 - 2004 Five Year Consolidated Plan and Strategy (CPS). The foundation on which this approach was built is the Citizens Advisory Council for Community Development (CAC). The CAC was originally founded in 1975 with the first application by the City-Parish for assistance under the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The CAC has remained in existence ever since changing and evolving as OCD programs and activities have changed and evolved. The CAC is primarily comprised of citizens representatives from each Metropolitan Council district, neighborhood-based organizations, and each project area committee (PAC). Other interested organizations, including those representing the elderly, persons with disabilities and the homeless may be represented on the CAC.

Citizens participation was further augmented by the work of the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless. An organization of homeless shelters, service providers, and advocates. The gaps analysis for was coordinated with the Alliance. (See Table IV-

1)

The OCD convened discussion sessions of different partnership groups including HOPWA providers, homeless organizations, advocates for the disabled, and neighborhood based groups such as Community Development Corporations (CDCs) and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

The OCD mailed survey instruments to or otherwise requested information from various State and Local agencies to obtain their input on areas of their expertise. These agencies included, the City-Parish Department of Public Works, the Louisiana Office of Mental Health, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Lead Hazards Division, local health clinics, Louisiana State University Real Estate Institute, Parks and Recreation Commission for East Baton Rouge Parish (BREC), Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, East Baton Rouge Housing Authority, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, known Emergency Shelters and other homeless service providers as well as others who have expressed an interest in homeless interests and programs. A complete listing of those contacted is attached as Appendix A.

Finally, in an effort to obtain input from the largest group possible and otherwise broaden public participation in the plan to include those not otherwise represented by any of the above listed associations the OCD developed a needs survey titled "How Would You Spend These Funds"(Appendix B). The survey covered the spectrum of eligible activities that can be funded under the federal programs (CDBG, HOME, ESG, and

HOPWA) covered by the CPS. This survey was published in *The Advocate* (the largest local newspaper with a circulation of 108,000), the *Baton Rouge Weekly Leader*, and the *Baton Rouge Post* (the two local minority oriented newspapers). The survey was further made available at all branches of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Community Centers, and Head Start facilities as well as at all public hearings on the CPS, and published on the OCD web page. Additionally, two Metro-Council members representing a large section of the inner city distributed the survey to their constituents, one through direct public meetings and the other through a mass mailing. The results of this survey (Appendix C) were considered and incorporated where appropriate.

B. Timely Notification

The Consolidated Plan was announced at the January 2000 Citizens Advisory Council Meeting. A series of Public Hearings were held following the monthly CAC meeting beginning with the February 3, 2000 meeting and continuing until July 13, 2000. The final public hearing was held in conjunction with the July 26, 2000 Metropolitan Council Meeting.

Direct mailings on the Consolidated Plan were sent to all CAC members, and to all known interested parties such as non-profit agencies.

Newspaper advertisements notified the public about the Consolidated Plan and related hearings. The advertisements were run as display ads in the non-legal section of *The Advocate*. The announcements ran in the February 1, 2000, February 23, 2000, April 1,

2000, May 2, 2000, and July 11, 2000 *Advocates*. Announcements were also published in the March 30, 2000 edition of the *Baton Rouge Weekly Press* and the March 23, 2000, edition of the *Baton Rouge Post*. An advertisement on February 1, 2000 announced the February 3, 2000 hearing, alerted the public to other meetings, and solicited comments on housing and community development. A second public hearing notice was published for the February 3, 2000 public hearing in *The Advocate* on February 2, 2000. A public access notice which summarized the plan and announced the availability of the plan on paper and computer disk at public libraries was published in *The Advocate* on July 3, 2000. The same notice was also published in the *Baton Rouge Weekly Press* on July 6, 2000.

C. Public Access to Information

Copies of the Consolidated Plan were made available to the public through the parish library system. In addition, copies of the plan were made available to all persons who requested them at the final public hearings. Finally, the CPS in its entirety was made available on the OCD web site located at <http://www.ci.baton-rouge.la.us/dept/ocd>. The Five Year CPS along with each subsequent Action Plan and amendments will continue to be available on the web site for at least the five year period covered and indefinitely thereafter.

D. Technical Assistance

The Office of Community Development provided technical assistance to low income groups which requested assistance in developing proposals under the

Consolidated Plan. A primary means of assistance were questionnaires that helped groups identify eligible proposals. Only a few of the questionnaires were returned.

E. Public Hearings

Formal public hearings were held February 3, 2000 (announcing the beginning of the process), March 2, 2000 (needs), April 3, 2000 (plan update/findings), May 4, 2000 (Strategic Plan) and July 13, 2000 (complete summary/ Action Plan and comment period). All hearings were subsequent to public notices. The February, March, April, May, June, and July hearings were held in connection with the CAC meetings. The final hearing was held during a regularly scheduled and televised meeting of the July 26th Metropolitan Council. The plan was also considered at the televised July 19th meeting of the Metropolitan Council Finance and Executive Committee.

F. Comments

The July 13, 2000 public hearing included a summary presentation on the plan and explanation of the comment period.

Oral or written comments received on the plan or on the planning process at the public hearings as well as those received as a result of the public notices are summarized and attached as Appendix D. Comments were accepted; and, where appropriate, were incorporated into the final plan.

G. Institutional Structure

1. City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge

The City-Parish Office of Community Development administers housing assistance programs of the City-Parish. Included in its functions are implementation and oversight of housing rehabilitation loan and grant programs, acquisition-rehabilitation loans for home buyers, weatherization repair assistance, rental property rehabilitation loans, housing assistance under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program, Fair Housing promotion, relocation, and funding assistance to emergency and transitional homeless facilities.

Implementation of Consolidated Plan activities and strategies often requires coordination through OCD with a number of other City-Parish offices. Public facilities improvements, for instance, are undertaken through the Department of Public Works. Other Parish public agencies are directly involved with carrying out Plan activities depending on the types of activity. For example, the Baton Rouge Recreation and Parks Commission implements all park and recreation activities. Coordination and oversight of Consolidated Plan strategies and actions are through the City-Parish Office of Community Development.

2. Public Institutions

The OCD currently reviews assisted housing applications for consistency with the Consolidated Plan and Strategy for the jurisdiction. The OCD is a division of the City-Parish Department of Human Development and Services which includes separate offices for Community Action, job training programs, and youth opportunity programs. OCD also works closely with all City-Parish offices, state, and nonprofit and

private organizations or agencies that provide housing related or community development services.

The Housing Authority of East Baton Rouge Parish administers public housing and rental assistance programs (such as the Section 8 program) in the parish. The provision of rental assistance to eligible low and very low-income persons is a primary function. Rental assistance activities will be undertaken pursuant to cooperative agreements with the Housing Authority that include specific roles and responsibilities for implementation and resource allocation. The Housing Authority may also enter into agreements with tenant organizations or other entities for the purposes of implementing activities as part of the strategy of the Consolidated Plan, including programs involving tenant management and homeownership programs.

3. Nonprofit Organizations

The provision of assistance to homeless persons is generally provided by nonprofit organizations, typically with each entity primarily addressing particular segments of this population group. The OCD administers the Emergency Shelter Grants and Supportive Housing Programs and provides technical and related assistance to organizations seeking funding available from HUD through the Continuum of Care (COC) homeless assistance programs. The OCD will begin administering the HOPWA grant for the City-Parish beginning with the first year of the period covered by this CPS (Program Year 2000, October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001). This has previously been the responsibility of the State as the City-Parish

did not qualify for direct formula funding. Many of the HOPWA providers also provide other assistance to individuals that is covered by other programs directly administered by the OCD.

A relatively new development in Baton Rouge is nonprofit housing organizations producing affordable housing for resale. There are now several organizations undertaking projects in the jurisdiction in coordination with support from the OCD.

4. Community Development Corporations

The jurisdiction has eight Community Development Corporations (CDC's), a result of work by the Local Initiatives Support Corporation. The LISC program began operations in Baton Rouge in October of 1993. The CDC's are developing neighborhood projects, with housing development, particularly for homeownership, becoming the primary focus of the initial projects. The Consolidated Plan and Strategy envisions coordination with and support of these neighborhood-based projects.

Hibernia Community Development Corporation (Hibernia CDC) has been a major participant in the development of affordable housing in East Baton Rouge. Hibernia National Bank participates in the redevelopment of East Baton Rouge through a wide variety of activities. Hibernia has been instrumental in attracting and establishing Baton Rouge Area Local Initiatives Support Corporation. This national organization provides grass-roots organizing for housing and economic development in several East Baton Rouge neighborhoods. Hibernia supports LISC financially and Kyle Waters,

Baton Rouge Area City President, provides leadership on the Board of Directors. In addition, Hibernia has provided loans, financial technical assistance, and in some cases operating support to Melrose East CDC, Caleb CDC, HOPE CDC, New Hope CDC and Capitol Park CDC.

Hibernia is involved in three major housing and economic development initiatives. Melrose East CDC is acquiring and redeveloping 346 units of substandard and hazardous housing units in the Melrose East area. Hibernia is providing the interim construction financing for the project as well as the redevelopment of the Bon Marche shopping center, which serves the neighborhood. The combined financing for these two projects is expected to exceed \$6.5 million. Part of this initiative involves establishing an AT&T call center and Appro technology center, which is expected to employ a total of 1,800 people. Hibernia is also working with Capitol Park CDC through a limited liability corporation, Mt. Zion L.L.C. to construct 31 dwellings for rental to low and moderate income families. Construction financing is estimated to be \$2.6 million dollars.

Hibernia also is providing leadership and direction on Plan Baton Rouge and the research park expansion, both of which are targeted at revitalizing Baton Rouge and providing jobs. Hibernia also enjoys close working relationships with Urban Restoration Enhancement Corporation and Mid-City Redevelopment Alliance. Hibernia has the largest participation in the Bank-at-School program in the Baton Rouge area. This innovative program works within the schools to establish an on-site bank savings location and develop financial literacy among fourth,

fifth and sixth grade students. Financial literacy is especially critical to urban school students, as many of these children have few role models and mentors for developing essential financial skills.

Hibernia also offers over 60 mortgage products that can be used to promote homeownership and stimulate investment in distressed neighborhoods. Two of these are especially suited to the affordable housing market: the Dream V mortgage product and FHA financing. Both feature flexible underwriting criteria and low down payments. In the case of the Dream mortgage, a buyer can purchase a home with as little as \$500.00 or 1% of the sales price in his or her own funds. These programs work well to leverage other funding sources, including state and local bond programs and grant assistance.

Other CDCs have also been active in providing resources for the development of affordable housing.

5. Private Industry

Private lenders, real estate developers and similar private-sector interests play significant roles in the types and availability of housing in the community. In addition, bond finance agencies, particularly those whose goals include affordable housing credit availability, offer current and future opportunities for addressing housing needs. The long-term potential for successfully addressing housing and neighborhood revitalization needs cannot be fully met

without active participation by these entities. To effectively allocate resources and maximize housing opportunities and neighborhood revitalization requires mutual knowledge and understanding of both private-sector credit and investment needs and public goals and programs. The OCD serves as facilitator and coordinator for private and public participation to increase the decent affordable housing stock in the jurisdiction.

Current City-Parish homebuyer assistance programs involve participation by the greater majority of local lending institutions and coordination of the jurisdiction's homebuyer assistance resources with affordable housing financing programs of private lenders. The Consolidated Plan strategy includes continued coordination with, and leveraging of, private lending resources.

6. Other

A number of public and private social services, mental health, youth, health care, and other agencies operate within the parish, each typically providing services of a particular type and to particular populations. In carrying out affordable and supportive housing strategies, it is often necessary to coordinate housing assistance with other needs, particularly services that enable individuals to become and remain self-sufficient and which contribute to community stability and revitalization. The OCD maintains communication with the agencies parishwide to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of services.

**III. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
(§91.105)**

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Citizen Participation Plan is to outline the process that the Office of Community Development (OCD) will follow to conform with the Citizen Participation requirements detailed in 24 CFR 91.105; and to encourage and promote citizen involvement in the development of the Consolidated Plan and Strategy, amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and the Performance Report.

B. Continuation of the Citizens Advisory Council

The Citizens Advisory Council for Community Development (CAC), created in 1975, shall be continued in place to encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in slum and blighted areas and in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used; and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods as defined by the jurisdiction. The CAC shall:

1. Meetings

The CAC shall meet on the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at a convenient location to be determined by the Office of Community Development. Regularly scheduled CAC meetings may be canceled or rescheduled by a majority vote of a quorum of qualified CAC members. While any member of the public may make comments at CAC meetings, CAC recommendations are subject to a vote of a quorum of only CAC members.

Notices of monthly CAC meetings shall be sent to all CAC representatives, alternates and Metro Council members.

2. Structure

The overall structure of the CAC shall provide for involvement of low- and moderate income citizens and minority groups. The CAC shall adopt by-laws that provide for an open system whereby other interested organizations, including those representing the elderly, handicapped and homeless, may secure representation on the CAC. The CAC shall be comprised of the following:

- a) Two at-large representatives to be appointed by the Mayor,
- b) One representative to be appointed by each member of the Metropolitan Council,
- c) One representative to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners of the East Baton Rouge Housing Authority,
- d) One representative of a neighborhood-based non-profit organization to be appointed by the CAC from a list of nominees submitted by the OCD,
- e) One representative for emergency shelter providers to be appointed by the CAC from a list of nominees submitted to the OCD by currently participating organizations.
- f) Two representatives to be appointed

by the members of the CAC,

- g) One representative from each active neighborhood organization representing a recognized area that has a population that is primarily low- and moderate-income in nature or shows trends of blighting as determined by the OCD, and
- h) One representative from each interested Community Housing Development Organization recognized by the OCD; and
- i) One representative from each interested special interest organization representing groups such as the elderly or the handicapped.

3. Newsletter

The OCD shall publish a bi-monthly newsletter which shall include the following:

- a) Minutes of meetings held since the last newsletter publication,
- b) Announcements and Public Notices concerning the Consolidated Plan and Strategy and Environmental Findings; and
- c) Progress reports on CDBG, HOME, ESGP and HOPWA Program activity.

The CAC Newsletter will be mailed free-of-charge to all CAC members and other interested citizens who request it in writing.

C. Initial Dissemination of Information

To comply with 24 CFR 91.105 (b)(1) and to promote citizen involvement in the assessment of need, determination of priorities, and selection of appropriate actions, the City-Parish OCD shall:

1. Notify the CAC

Members of the CAC shall be notified by means of the first CAC newsletter following **written** notification of the OCD by HUD of the expected funding levels for the programs affected by the Consolidated Plan. The subject of priority determination, assessment of needs and project selection shall then be placed on the Agenda of the first CAC meeting following publication of the notice in the CAC Newsletter.

2. Notify the General Public

The City-Parish OCD shall publish a public notice in the newspaper of greatest circulation that announces the level of funding expected for the coming year; and the date, time and location of an initial Public Hearing to discuss assessment of need, determination of priorities and action plan project selection. The public hearing may be combined with or follow the CAC meeting outlined above or be held at a later date to be determined by the OCD. For purposes of the Consolidated Plan, this hearing shall constitute the first public hearing as required under 24 CFR 91.105(b)(3) and 91.105(e); and, as such, shall include accommodations for persons with disabilities including the use of signing as appropriate. The special accommodations will be made available provided a request is received (orally or in writing) by the OCD at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

D. Second Notice

After the initial Public Hearing detailed above for the early notice and prior to the publication of the Consolidated Plan, or Plan Summary, the OCD shall solicit comments on projects that have been proposed for consideration in the action plan. To this end, the OCD shall:

1. Notify the CAC

Once a list of proposed projects has been assembled, it will be presented to the Planning Committee delegated by the CAC for review. Proposed projects will include the names of projects, a brief description of proposed actions and approximate cost. Discussion and comments on the proposed projects will then be scheduled for the next CAC meeting.

2. Notify the General Public

The OCD shall publish a public notice in the newspaper of greatest circulation that announces a public hearing for the purpose of soliciting comments on proposed action plan items. This public hearing may be combined with or follow the CAC meeting outlined above or be held at a later date (such as at a Metro-Council Meeting) as determined appropriate by the OCD. For purposes of the Consolidated Plan, the hearing shall constitute the second public hearing required under 24 CFR 91.105(e)(1); and, as such, shall include accommodations for persons with disabilities, including the use of signing, as appropriate. The special accommodations will be made available provided a request is received (orally or in writing) at least 48 hours prior to the public hearing. The public notice shall be

published in the newspaper of greatest circulation.

3. Publication of Plan Summary

To afford interested parties an adequate chance to comment on the Consolidated Plan and to conform with 24 CFR 91.105(b)(2) the OCD shall:

- a) Publish in the newspaper with the greatest circulation a Summary of the Consolidated Plan. The summary shall describe the contents and purpose of the Consolidated Plan. The public notice shall list the locations where copies of the entire proposed plan are available for examination. At a minimum this list shall include the main location of the public library and major branches and at the OCD.
- b) The published plan summary shall prescribe a period for public comments. This period may be for any length of time but not less than thirty (30) days.

4. Consideration of Comments

The OCD shall consider any comments received prior to the expiration of the comment period specified in the Plan Summary. A listing of comments and the OCD response, where appropriate, will be attached to the final Consolidated Plan.

E. Amendments to the Consolidated Plan

The OCD shall make substantial amendment to the Consolidated Plan as

follows:

1. Criteria for Substantial Amendment

The OCD will consider as a substantial amendment the following:

- a) A change in use of CDBG funds from one eligible activity to another (for example, a change from a public facilities and improvements project to a public service project) eligible activity even when the expected beneficiaries are the same.
- b) A change within an activity category (for example, a change from one public facility project to another public facility project) when the expected beneficiaries are not the same.
- c) Addition of a new project through the obligation of previously uncommitted funds or through the transfer of funds from previously completed projects with a positive balance.

For the purposes of this plan the following changes will *not* be considered a substantial change:

- a) Additional funding for an existing project whether or not that funding occurs in the same program year as the existing project.
- b) A change within an activity category (from one public facility project to another) when the expected beneficiaries *are* the same.
- c) A re-ordering of projects within multi-

year phased activity when the overall project beneficiaries are expected to be the same.

2. Publication of Substantial Amendments

Prior to implementing a substantial change the OCD will publish in the newspaper of largest circulation in the area a public notice stating the contents of the proposed change and providing a period of not less than 30 days in which comments will be accepted. For comments to be considered they must be received, in writing, by the end of the comment period stipulated in the public notice.

3. Consideration of Comments

Citizen comments received during the comment period shall be considered by the OCD. A summary of all comments received and the reason(s) why they either were or were not accepted will be prepared and attached to the substantial amendment(s) of the Consolidated Plan.

F. Performance Reports

The OCD shall provide for public notice and comment prior to the submission of any performance report required under 24 CFR 91.525 as follows:

1. Public Notice

The OCD shall publish a public notice in the newspaper of greatest circulation in the area that announces the report's availability for review and comment, and location where the report may be reviewed.

2. Comment Period

The comment period shall be indicated in the public notice and shall be for a period of not less than 15 days.

3. Consideration of Comments

Comments received in writing during the comment period will be considered by the OCD prior to submission of the final report to HUD. The OCD will summarize all comments and their responses and attach them to the final report.

G. Displacement

The OCD shall minimize displacement in accordance with its existing Displacement Plan.

H. Technical Assistance

The OCD shall assign a staff member to plan and attend CAC meetings and to provide technical assistance to groups that request assistance in developing proposals for funding assistance.

I. Complaints

The OCD shall respond in writing to written complaints within 15 working days from receipt.

J. Availability of Documents

All documents covered by and including the Citizen Participation Plan shall be made available in the following manner:

1. Consolidated Plan and Strategy

The draft Consolidated Plan shall be available at all branches of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library and the Office of Community Development. The final Consolidated Plan shall be available at the main branch of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library and the Office of Community Development and on the OCD web site.

2. Performance Reports

All Performance Reports shall be available at the same locations as the final Consolidated Plan.

3. Citizen Participation Plan

The Citizen Participation Plan shall be available at the main branch of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library and the Office of Community Development.

4. Displacement Plan

The Displacement Plan shall be available at the Office of Community Development.

IV. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS (§91.205)

A. Categories of Persons Affected (§91.205b)

Limitations of Data

The OCD is required to use the most recently completed and available U.S. Census in determining housing needs. At the time that this CPS was written the most recently completed and available Census was that done in 1990. The OCD realizes that much of this data may and will change with the release of the 2000 Census. When the 2000 Census is released and the appropriate data becomes available the OCD will reexamine its conclusions in light of the new data. Should any conclusions be changed as a result of the release of the 2000 Census the OCD will amend the affected section of this CPS and address the possible reordering of priorities. Regardless of the effect of the 2000 Census on conclusion and priorities the tables and sections dealing with explanation of the Census data and its effect will be updated at the earliest opportunity. However, should the release of the 2000 Census occur after the third year (2002) covered by this CPS then the tables and relevant sections will not be changed until the next complete CPS is undertaken in 2004. The only exception for this is in the section ((A)(5)) that deals with persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. This section is based on information received from the Louisiana State Department of Health and Hospitals and may be considered as current as of the date of the release of this CPS.

1. Description of Categories Assessed

The housing and community development needs for the residents of East Baton Rouge Parish are identified and described in the following assessment. The statistical and analytical information is grouped by categories of persons affected:

- > Renters and owners
- > Income levels
- > Elderly one and two member households
- > Single or two person (small) households
- > Five or more persons (large) households
- > Overcrowded households
- > Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- > Persons with disabilities.

The estimates of needs and projections of needs for the next five years are based on 1990 census statistics and HUD data. East Baton Rouge Parish has a population of 380,105 persons. There are 138,542 households, of which 84,268 are owner households and 54,274 are renter households.

The assessment uses both Median Family Income (MFI) and Median Household Income (MHI) data. Income levels for the assessment are based on \$32,466 MFI, the 1990 HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) for East Baton Rouge Parish. Where median household incomes are used to analyze the extent of needs, they are obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3A. The Median Household Income for East Baton Rouge Parish, based on the 1990 Census, is \$27,224.

The needs for assistance among extremely low-, low-, moderate-, and middle-income households of renters and owners are described in terms of incidence of cost burdens (expenditure of over 30% of the MFI for housing), extreme cost burdens (expenditure of over 50% of the MFI for housing) and housing problems. Housing problems include the aggregate of cost burdens, substandard housing, and overcrowding. The summary of the assessment identifies the worst case needs, the disproportionate extent of needs of minority households, and an analysis of the credit needs for potential home buyers whose incomes are below 80% of the MFI.

2. Renter Households Categories

a. Extremely Low Income (0 to 30% MFI) Renters

Of the 54,274 occupied rental units in the jurisdiction, 29%, or 15,735 units, are occupied by extremely low income households. This is the largest housing needs population because this lowest income range has the largest percentage of renter households in the jurisdiction. Due to the limited financial resources of these households (\$0 to \$365 per month based on household size available for housing costs), they are 77% more likely than all other households to be experiencing housing problems. Of renter households, 11,820 (75.1%) in the extremely low income range have a greater than 30% MFI cost burden for housing and 10,131 (64.4%) in the range have a greater than 50% MFI cost burden for housing. Not surprisingly, 11.8% of all renter households in the lowest income level live in overcrowded units.

Elderly one and two member households occupy 4,735 renter units in the jurisdiction; 8.7% of all renter units. Of the 4,735 elderly one and two member households, 2,072 (43.8%) of them are in the extremely low income range. A large percentage of them have housing problems and cost burdens. Over one-half (58.3%) of these households have housing problems. Over one-half (58%) have a 30% or greater cost burden, and 38% have a 50% or greater cost burden.

This income range includes 5,706 households (25.3%) of the total small (one and two member) renter households in the jurisdiction. Of the small related rental households, 4,447 (77.9%), of them in this extremely low income range experience housing problems; 4,315 (75.6%) have a cost burden of 30% MFI or greater and 3,661 (64.2%) have a cost burden of 50% MFI or greater.

There are 5,250 large related renter households; 1,964 (37.4%) of them are in this lowest income range. Of the large related renter households in this range, 1,809 (92.1%) have housing problems; 1,615 (82.2%) have a cost burden greater than 30% MFI and 1,408 (71.7%) of them have a cost burden greater than 50% MFI. The large related renter households in this lowest income range have the worst problem of all categories with overcrowding; 63.9% of the renters in this category live in overcrowded units.

All households in the extremely low income range have high percentages of housing problems, 77.6% overall. The percentage of housing problems of all minority renter households in this income

range is 76.9%, slightly less than the percentage for all extremely low income renter households. In terms of racial and ethnic groups, 77.7% of the black non-Hispanic headed households have housing problems, and 75.2% of the Hispanic headed households have housing problems in the lowest income range of renters.

Although the percentage of housing problems and cost burdens for minority renter households are nearly the same as for all households, a disproportionate percentage of black non-Hispanic households are in the extremely low income range compared to the percentage of all households in this range. Of the 22,289 minority renter households, 45.3% are in the 0 to 30% MFI range. The minority number includes 20,071 black non-Hispanic, of which 47% are in this income range, and 1,067 Hispanic households, of which 29.1% are in this income range. The percentage of all households that are in the extremely low income range is 29%.

b. Low Income (31 to 50% MFI) Renters

Low income renter households occupy 8,195 of the total occupied rental units in the jurisdiction. The statistics indicate critical needs in this category. There is no improvement in housing problems in the 31 to 50% MFI range over the 0 to 30% MFI range. The percentage of households with housing problems in this range is higher, 78.6%. Most of them, 6,001 (73.2%), have a cost burden on over 30% MFI, and 1,899 (23.2%) of them have a cost burden of over 50% MFI. The percentage of all renter households in the jurisdiction that are overcrowded in this income range is 8.8%, close to the percentage

(7%) of overcrowding for all renter households.

Fewer of the elderly one and two member renter households are in the low income range than in the extremely low income range, but many (63.9%) of the 966 households of the low income elderly renter households have housing problems. They also have a high percentage, 62.9%, of cost burden over 30% MFI for the low income elderly renter households. The percentage of those with a cost burden over 50% MFI is lower at 22.7%, but that percentage is nearly one-fourth of the elderly renter households in this range.

The 3,063 small related households in the low income range are also a lower percentage (13.6%) of the total small related renter households than those in the extremely low income range, but 2,283 (74.5%) of them have housing problems, and 2,158 (70.5%) have a cost burden of over 30% MFI. Significantly fewer, 540 (17.6%), have a cost burden over 50% of the MFI.

There are only 908 large related renter households in the low income range but they have extensive housing needs. Over half of them (55.3%) have a cost burden over 30% MFI. The percentage with cost burden over 50% MFI drops to 15.5% in this income range, but the percentage of housing problems for this category exceeds even the extremely low income renter households by 7%. In fact, the 31 to 50% MFI low income large related renter households category has the highest percentage of housing problems (78.6%) of all categories. One of the severe problems is overcrowding. Over half (51.3%) of these households are overcrowded. The percentage

of minority housing problems in this category is also high, (73.8%). The percentage of the non-Hispanic Black households in this category with housing problems is 73.4%, and the percentage of Hispanic households in this category with housing problems is 82.1%.

The minority households in this income range have a slightly lower percentage of housing problems than the total households, 73.8%. The percentage of black non-Hispanic households with housing problems is 73.4% and the percentage of Hispanic households with housing problems is 82.1%.

This income level does not reflect the disparity of income distribution found in the lowest income level. Of all renter households in the jurisdiction, 15.1% are in the 31 to 50% MFI range, and of minority renter households, 17.2% are in the 31 to 50% MFI range. The percentage for black non-Hispanic households is 17.1% and the percentage for Hispanic households is 17.2%.

c. Moderate Income (51 to 80% MFI) Renters

There are 9,988 moderate income renter households in the jurisdiction, 18.4% of the total renter households. Even in this moderate income range, there are many housing needs. More than one-third of the households, (37.4%) experience housing problems, and nearly one-third (31.8%) have a cost burden greater than 30% MFI. However, only 2.9% of these households have a cost burden greater than 50% MFI, and the percentage of overcrowding is only 6.4%.

Fewer elderly one and two member households (only 14.9%) of the total elderly

one and two member households) are in the moderate income range. The majority (64.2%) of the elderly one and two member households are in the income ranges below moderate, and 5.2% are in the middle income range. The 703 households in the moderate income range do have housing needs. The percentage of them with housing problems is 41.7% and the percentage with a cost burden greater than 30% is also 41.7%. Their percentage of cost burden greater than 50% is 13.9%, much higher than the 2.9% for total households in the moderate income level.

In the small related renter households, about a third of the moderate income level have housing needs. There are 4,149 moderate income MFI small related renter households, 18.4% of all small related renter households. The percentage with housing problems in 33.7% and the percentage with a cost burden greater than 30% is 30.2%. Only 1.7% of them have a cost burden greater than 50% MFI, the lowest cost burden percentage for the total renter households below middle income in the jurisdiction. However, 1,400 households with housing problems indicate a serious extent of needs even in small related renter households in the moderate income range.

There are 959 large related renter households in the moderate income range, 18.3% of all large related renter households. The majority of these households (61.2%) have housing problems and 45% of them are overcrowded. Housing needs for large related households are numerous in the moderate income category as well as the low income and extremely low income categories.

In the moderate income range, the minority renter households have a lower

incidence of housing problems than the total renter households. Whereas the percentage of minority renter households experiencing housing problems is 31.8%, the percentage of all renter households experiencing housing problems is 37.4%. Of the minority households, 29.7% of the black non-Hispanic moderate income renter households have housing problems, and 41.6% of the Hispanic moderate income renter households have housing problems. The percentage of Hispanic households with housing problems is high in this category, but the total percentage of Hispanic renter households in the jurisdiction is only 1.9%.

That housing problems are directly related to income levels is evidenced by the fact that where the incidence of housing problems of total households to minority households is proportionate, the income distribution is proportionate. The percentage of total renter households in the moderate income range is 18.4%. The percentage of minority renter households in the moderate income range is 17.0%. Of the minority households, 16.9% of black non-Hispanic renter households are in the moderate income range, and 21.2% of the Hispanic renter households are in the moderate income range.

d. Middle Income (81 to 95% MFI) Renters

The middle income levels for renter households includes 3,937 (7%) of the total renter households in the jurisdiction. Since these households are still below the median family income for the parish, they also experience housing problems and cost burdens to some degree. The percentage of the total middle income renter households with

housing problems is 10.7%. The percentage with a cost burden greater than 30% is 6%. Less than 1% have a cost burden greater than 50% MFI. Data are not available for overcrowding or minority percentages of housing problems and income distribution in the middle income range.

The percentage of elderly one and two member households that are in the middle income range is 5.2%. Forty-four of them (18%) have housing problems and the same number have a cost burden of over 30% MFI. At this income level, there are no households that have a cost burden over 50%.

A low percentage (8.3%) of the 22,569 small related renter households are in the middle income MFI range. Only 169 of them have housing problems; only 99 have a cost burden over 30% MFI. None have a cost burden that exceeds 50% MFI.

Like the elderly one and two member renter households, the number of large related renter households in the middle income range is small because most of them are in the 80% of the median income categories. Of the 288 large related middle income renter households in the jurisdiction, 44% have housing problems. Only 4.5% of them have a cost burden greater than 30% MFI and not have a cost burden greater than 50%.

3. Owner Household Categories

a. Extremely Low Income (0 to 30% MFI) Owners

Homeowners in the extremely low income range have high percentages of housing problems and cost burdens: 67.2%

have housing problems; 66% have a cost burden over 30% MFI, and 48.31% have a cost burden over 50% MFI.

Elderly owner households comprise 22.6% of all owner households and 44.2% of the lowest income level owner households. At this level, the percentages of housing problems and cost burdens that the elderly experience (housing problems, 65.3%; cost burdens over 30% MFI, 65.3%; and cost burden over 50% MFI, 41.5%) are somewhat lower than the percentages for the total owner households. Compared to renter households, elderly owner households in this income range experience a 10 percent higher percentage of housing problems and cost burden greater than 30%, even though total owner households have lower percentages of housing problems and cost burdens than renter households.

Minority households comprise 27.9% of all owner households. Black non-Hispanic households are 26.1% and Hispanic households are 1.1% of the total owner households in the jurisdiction. The percentage of minority households in this lowest income range is 18% (black non-Hispanic 19% and Hispanic 5.8%) compared to 8.4% of the total households in this income range. This is a disproportionate percentage of minority households in the lowest income range. Nonetheless, the incidence for housing problems is about the same for total owner 0 to 30% MFI households: 67.2% for total households and 68.3% for minority households.

Overcrowding in owner households is not as extensive a problem as it is for rental households. The percentage of total households in the 0 to 30% MFI range that are

overcrowded is 4.8%. If the elderly households are excluded, the percentage is 8.7%.

b. Low Income (31 to 50% MFI) Owners

Needs for owner households decline markedly in this income range. The low income owner households have over 20% lower percentages of housing problems and cost burdens than the extremely low income households, and they have a 30% lower percentage of housing problems than their renter counterparts in this income range. Even so, their percentages of 47.1% housing problems, 42.8% cost burden greater than 30% and 17.1% cost burden greater than 50% indicates owner households in the low income range have many housing needs to be addressed.

Although nearly one-third of the low income elderly homeowners have housing problems (32.3%) and cost burdens greater than 30% MFI (31.5%), they are in better circumstances overall than the extremely low income elderly owner households, and their percentages of housing problems and costs are half those of elderly renter households in this income range.

A disproportionate number of minority households are in the low income range as well as the extremely low income range. The percentage of all owner households in the 31 to 50% MFI range is 7.1%, but the percentage of the minority owner households in this range is 13.1% (13.6% for black non-Hispanic and 6% for Hispanic). As there is still a high percentage (47.1%) of housing problems in the low income range for all owner

households, there is an even higher (51%) incidence of housing problems for the low income minority owner households.

The 31 to 50% MFI range has the highest percentage of overcrowding for owner households (5.2%), and higher (9%) if elderly households are excluded from the calculation. There were 5,867 overcrowded owner households are in the low income range in the jurisdiction.

c. Moderate Income (51 to 80% MFI) Owners

In the moderate income range, owner households have nearly the same percentages of housing problems and cost burdens as the moderate income renter households in the moderate income range, but they have lower percentages than the extremely low and the low income ranges of owner households. The percentages of moderate income owner households with housing problems is 35.6%, with a cost burden over 30% MFI is 31.4%, and with a cost burden of over 50% is 7.7%.

The needs of elderly homeowners indicate a distinct decrease in the middle income range. There are 3,550 elderly households in this range. Only 14.3% have housing problems; 13.6% have a cost burden over 30% MFI, and 4.1% have a cost burden over 50% MFI.

A larger percentage of minority owner households (18.8%) are in the 31 to 50% MFI range than all owner households (12.6%). As with the extremely low and low income levels, the income distribution is disproportionate, but the percentages of housing problems on the same income level are close. All 51 to

80% MFI owner households have a 35.6% incidence of housing problems, and the minority 51 to 80% MFI owner households have a 38.4% incidence of housing problems.

Overcrowding for all owners in this income range is 4.5% of the households; the percentage not including elderly households is 6.7%. This is lower than the extremely low and low income levels, but it still indicates that needs exist in the jurisdiction for adequate housing for large families up to 80% MFI income levels.

d. Middle Income (81 to 95% MFI) Owners

The percentage of owners in the 81 to 95% MFI is the lowest percentage in income levels less than the Median Family Income. There are 6.5% of all owner households in the 81 to 95% MFI range. In this middle income range, housing needs are still unacceptably high for the jurisdiction. Of total households at 81 to 95% of MFI, 26.2% have housing problems, and 21.2% have cost burdens greater than 30% MFI. The cost burden greater than 50% is reduced to 3.2% in the middle income range. Separate statistics for minority households and overcrowding are not provided in the data generated by HUD.

A low number of elderly owner households are in the middle income range because 32.1% of them are under 80% MFI. The 1,374 elderly owner middle income households have much lower percentages of needs than the extremely low, low, and moderate income elderly households. Only 7.2% have housing problems; 9.9% have cost burdens greater than 30% MFI, and only 3.2% have cost burdens greater than 50%.

4. Summary of Renter and Owner Households

a. Problems

Renter households experience the worst problems in the jurisdiction. The largest percentage (29%) of renter households are in the lowest income range. Of total renter households, 43.6% have housing problems; 39.8% have cost burdens greater than 30% MFI, and 22.8% have cost burdens greater than 50% MFI.

The large related renter households have the highest total percentage of housing problems, 66.6%. They also have the highest percentage of housing problems for each individual income level: of the 0 to 30% MFI large related renter households, 92.1% have housing problems; of the 31 to 50% MFI large related renter households, 84.4% have housing problems, and of the 51 to 80% MFI large related renter households, 61.2% have housing problems. Even the 81 to 95% MFI large related renter households have a high percentage of housing problems, 44.4%.

Elderly one and two member renter households have the second highest total percentage of housing problems, 47.4%. The elderly owner households have a much lower total incidence of housing problems, but their percentage of housing problems in the 0 to 30% MFI is 65.3%.

The third highest group of worst case problems is small related renter households of which 38.2% experience housing problems.

Many renter households would be able to afford the costs of home ownership

because the mortgage and maintenance costs for standard condition housing are often far less than rent for dilapidated housing. But problems common to renter households below the 80% MFI are poor credit history and no discretionary income to save for down payments. The most frequent reason for poor credit history of home loan applicants is chronic late payment of bills. An eligible debt to equity ratio is essential for obtaining a home loan, but applicants often have incurred a major cost, such as an automobile, that results in an unacceptable debt to equity ratio.

Owner households in the extremely low and low income ranges are experiencing both housing problems and severe cost burdens. The elderly households are the largest group of the owner households (43.6%) with incomes below 51% MFI. The highest incidence of problems for owner households with incomes below 51% MFI is in large households; 78.2% of them have housing problems.

The total minority households have a larger percentage of housing problems than total households in the jurisdiction. However, the percentages of housing problems on individual income levels are close. Most housing problems are experienced by households with incomes below 51% MFI. There are more minority households below that level than above. Over half, 56%, of the minority households have incomes below 51% MFI. The total minority households are 33% of the total households in the jurisdiction. The minority households include the following groups: 91.1% black non-Hispanic, 4.3% Hispanic, and 3.3% Asian and Pacific Islander, and 0.5% native American.

b. Needs

The primary worst case needs in the jurisdiction are caused by a lack of standard condition affordable housing. An increase of affordable housing stock would reduce the numbers of both renters and owners with cost burdens, substandard housing, and overcrowding. Since it is probable that many overcrowded households are "doubled up" households, available affordable housing stock would reduce overcrowding because many of the families would be able to maintain separate households.

The worst case needs that apply to all the categories are the needs for economic development to generate jobs and training for job related skills. These needs particularly affect a disproportionate number of minority households that have incomes below 51% MFI. One group of census tracts with a population of 93% minority persons has an unemployment rate of 20%. Only half of the residents in that area have completed high school. Job creation and training tailored to the jobs are the basic needs for these households.

Other worst case needs are rental assistance to renter households with severe cost burdens, housing rehabilitation for rental housing that does not meet health and safety standards, housing counseling to prepare persons for establishing credit and becoming responsible homeowners, home buyer assistance, and owner-occupied housing rehabilitation.

5. Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

The Baton Rouge Metropolitan Statistical Area (East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, and Livingston Parishes) was designated as an eligible metropolitan statistical area for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program for the Federal 2000 fiscal year. This means that the Baton Rouge area now meets the two criteria set for designation which are 1) A metropolitan area of at least 500,000 and 2) At least 1,500 total cases of AIDS. The incidence of HIV+/AIDS has increased to such a degree that the total number of cases now (3,621) is more the 574% greater than when the last CPS was prepared (630). In fact the case rate for the Baton Rouge area exceeds that of New Orleans for 1998, the most recent year for which complete data is available.

The Louisiana Office of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Services, maintains cumulative data and issues surveillance reports. The total reported cases in the Baton Rouge area including pediatric cases (under five years of age) are 3,621. There have been 1,177 adult or adolescent deaths and 11 pediatric deaths. The difference between reported cases and deaths is the current number of cases: 2,401 adult cases and 32 pediatric cases in the Baton Rouge area.

The HIV/AIDS cases are reported by six racial groups, both sexes, and pediatrics. The total black adult or adolescent cases reported are 1,919; the total white adult or adolescent cases reported are 460; the total Hispanic adult or adolescent cases are 15, total Asian or Pacific Islander 3, total American Indian or Alaska Native 1, and unknown race

total 3. The percentage of black adult cases is 80% compared to the black percentage of total East Baton Rouge population of 35%; the percentage of white adult cases is 19% compared to the white percentage of total East Baton Rouge Parish population of 62%; and the Hispanic percentage of HIV or AIDS cases is the same as the Hispanic percentage of total East Baton Rouge Parish, 1%. The total adult or adolescent male reported cases are 1,610 and the total adult or adolescent female cases are 791. The total pediatric cases are 32.

The Louisiana Office of Public Health includes data in the surveillance report on the transmission modes of cases. While sexual contact is the most frequent transmission form for males (51% homosexual or bisexual men and 4% heterosexual contacts) state wide , and high risk heterosexual contact is the most frequent transmission form for females (36%), injecting drugs is the most frequent mode of transmission for males in Baton Rouge (40%) and is tied for first with high risk heterosexual contact for women (48%). The reported female cases may be far below the actual number because many women, particularly IV drug users, are reluctant to seek treatment for fear of losing their children.

The needs of HIV+/AIDS individuals and families were identified in surveys of HOPWA service providers and are summarized in the following table “HOPWA Priority/Ranking”. The most urgent needs identified are for short term rent, mortgage and utility payments to prevent homelessness, project or tenant based rental assistance and supportive services. While ranking low in the current overall system the need to develop additional residential facilities may increase over time as the current HIV+ population

progresses to fully symptomatic AIDS. As such while there are currently no proposals to develop such housing the OCD will consider supporting such projects should the need manifest itself during the period covered by this CPS. Additionally due to the nature of the HIV+/AIDS problem in the Baton Rouge area other forms of assistance are necessary including emergency or transitional shelter, homeless day shelter and, in light of the most prevalent mode of transmission, IV drug programs. The homeless HIV+/AIDS cases, including those who are rejected by their families and those who must make new living arrangements if they are unable to work, need emergency shelter for up to six months while they qualify for assistance programs and locate housing. The homeless cases need a day shelter. Homeless female cases need a shelter that accepts children. The jurisdiction has only one facility that offers transitional/permanent housing with assisted living for HIV/AIDS patients. Other homeless shelters provide assistance to persons who are HIV+ and persons with HIV/AIDS. Often this service is undocumented. Through Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funding additional organizations provide the temporary leasing assistance payments necessary to prevent homelessness.

6. Persons With Disabilities

The number of persons with disabilities in the jurisdiction implies that there are needs for housing assistance to disabled persons. Census data shows 18,179 noninstitutionalized persons over 16 years of age with mobility and self-care limitations living in the jurisdiction. That number is 4.8% of the total population. Mobility limitations are physical or mental conditions which make

it difficult to go outside alone. Self care limitations are physical or mental conditions which make it difficult for persons to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home. The limitations must have lasted six or more months to qualify as a disability. In the 16 years to 64 years' age range, 2,684 persons had a mobility limitation only; 6,154 had a self care limitation only, and 2,289 had combined limitations. In the over 65 years' age range, 2,814 persons had mobility limitations; 1,412 had self-care limitations, and 4,816 had combined limitations.

Persons with a work disability are those that have either a mental or physical limitation that has lasted six or more months and limits the kind or amount that the persons can do at a job or business. According to the Center for Business and Economic Research in Northeast Louisiana University, there are 14,935 adults between the ages of 16-64 who are disabled to the extent that they are prevented from working. In this same age range the Resource for Independent Living indicates there are 10,770 mobility impaired adults. This information closely coordinates with the data on area prevalence rates supplied by the state agencies that coordinate services for persons with disabilities including: the Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities, the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Vocational Rehabilitation. This prevalence rate data indicate that approximately 3,801 persons in East Baton Rouge Parish have a developmental disability, 7,108 persons have a mental illness, 13,683 have substance abuse problems and 7,602 have a disability other than the aforementioned. Those individuals whose disabilities impair their ability to work

suffer a related reduction in income level and therefore an increase in their cost burden for housing.

Directors and caseworkers of organizations that provide services and transitional housing all emphasized needs for prevention programming to identify and counsel people at risk for alcohol and drug dependency. Organizations that serve mentally ill persons described needs for respite care to relieve family members who must provide constant care, for facilities that treat dual diagnosis patients (combined chemical dependency and mental illness), and three-quarter houses where persons recovering from chemical dependency could adjust to living in the community.

B. Homeless Needs (§91.205)

1. Nature and Extent of Homelessness

a. Sources of Information

Information on the nature and extent of homelessness for this plan was accumulated by consultation with public and private agencies, conference with members of the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH), (the local Continuum of Care (COC) organization), Emergency Shelter Grants Program sub-recipients, review of data published in the annual report of the Louisiana Interagency Action Council (July 1999), and information compiled from IDIS Reports on ESG funded organizations. CAAH organizations were surveyed by telephone and through a mail out survey forms and asked to provide data needed to complete Table IV-1 (HUD Table 1A).

Table IV-1. Homeless and Special Needs Populations (HUD Table 1A)

		Estimated Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/Gap	Relative Priority
Individuals					
Beds/Units	Emergency Shelter	455	235	220	H
	Transitional Housing	422	252	170	H
	Permanent Housing	384	328	56	H
	Total	1,261	815	446	---
Estimated Supportive Services Slots	Job Training	243	218	25	M
	Case Management	757	691	66	H
	Substance Abuse Treatment	633	605	28	M
	Mental Health Care	1,197	1,138	59	H
	Housing Placement	568	524	44	M
	Life Skills Training	995	928	67	H
	Other (Child Care, Food, Clothing, Education, Medicines)	2,203	1,942	81	H
Estimated Sub-populations	Chronic Substance Abusers	408	335	73	H
	Seriously Mentally Ill	876	837	39	M
	Dually-Diagnosed	291	270	21	L
	Veterans	77	72	5	L
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	45	32	13	M
	Victims of Domestic Violence	111	102	9	L
	Youth	36	24	12	M
	Other				
Persons in Families with Children					
Beds/Units	Emergency Shelter	127	87	40	M
	Transitional Housing	306	114	192	H
	Permanent Housing	0	0	0	L
	Total	393	201	192	---
Estimated Supportive Services Slots	Job Training	235	168	67	M
	Case Management	275	255	20	M
	Child Care	108	88	20	M
	Substance Abuse Treatment	51	51	0	L
	Mental Health Care	22	2	20	L
	Housing Placement	379	312	67	H
	Life Skills Training	180	140	40	M
	Other (Child Care, Food, Clothing, Education, Medicine)	2,087	1,999	85	H
Estimated Sub-populations	Chronic Substance Abusers	117	117	0	L
	Seriously Mentally Ill	4	4	0	L
	Dually-Diagnosed	22	20	2	L
	Veterans	43	41	2	L
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	84	83	1	L
	Victims of Domestic Violence	79	75	4	L
	Youth	295	152	143	M
	Other				

1) Data compiled from 47 survey responses. Refer to narrative section on Homeless Needs 1(a) for discussion on Table IV-1 (HUD Table 1A).

Table IV-2. Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Populations Objectives
(HUD Table 1C)

Applicant' Name	City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Specific Objective Number S-1	To maintain a level of at least 500 beds for homeless individuals and families through emergency shelter or transitional housing.
Specific Objective Number S-2	To provide an additional 30 beds for women with children, especially women with male children over the age of 5 years.
Specific Objective Number S-3	To provide an additional 12 beds for single women who are not a part of a family unit.
Specific Objective Number S-4	To identify and plan for additional appropriate permanent supportive housing units for homeless individuals in an effort toward family reunification.
Specific Objective Number S-5	To provide at least 10 emergency shelter beds for larger size families.
Specific Objective Number S-6	To document the need for shelter and services for dually diagnosed individuals.

The CAAH is comprised of organizations that are currently providing direct shelter and services to the homeless, as well as those who at some point have expressed an interest in homeless issues. Homeless needs are considered and determined annually in preparation of the annual ESG application through the State and the Annual Action Plan; and with the submission of the annual Continuum of Care application. Organizations are consistently consulted through regular meetings of the local Continuum of Care organization, the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH) which meets monthly. Also, individual consultations with organizations provide valuable information and insight on homeless needs.

Members of the CAAH were provided

written notice at the beginning of the Consolidated Planning Process with notification of the initial public hearing held on *February 3, 2000* during the regular meeting of the Citizens Advisory Council. A presentation with handouts on the Consolidated Planning process was presented on *March 8, 2000* at the regular CAAH meeting. A public hearing on homeless needs is held annually in preparation of the Continuum of Care application, with the most recent public hearing being held on April 4, 2000. ESG and SHP funded organizations are also included on the monthly mailing of the Citizens Advisory Council for Community Development (CAC).

The CAAH and Office of Community Development worked jointly to review returned survey forms in preparation of the FY

2000 *Continuum of Care Gaps Analysis Chart* which is comparable to Table IV-1 of the Consolidated Plan. The Gaps Analysis was reviewed by the local Continuum of Care body prior to a vote of FY 2000 Continuum of Care projects. Information on both the chart and table is reflective of responses to survey forms returned from forty-seven (47) organizations. Respondents included emergency shelter organizations, transitional housing providers, permanent housing providers, local providers of health care, feeding sites and providers of supportive services to the homeless. The survey responses were used to determine gaps for shelter and services for homeless individuals and families. Also, to determine needs of specific homeless sub-populations. Priority items identified in this plan will be used in developing rating/ranking criteria for proposal evaluations under the ESG program and other homeless assistance programs, as applicable.

1990 Census S-Night enumerations for East Baton Rouge Parish indicated that a total of 129 persons were counted in emergency shelters and only seven (7) were counted as being visible in street locations. There is still no official count on the numbers of unsheltered homeless and homeless individuals who do not avail themselves to the available resources in East Baton Rouge Parish. A recent application for State ESG funding reports that there are currently 522 beds for emergency and transitional housing for the homeless. Through the participation with the local Continuum of Care organization, and annual Continuum of Care application process (preparation of Gaps Analysis chart), information on the current inventory and unmet need/gaps in beds/units and services for the homeless in EBR is being

refined. Also, the Point-in Time survey conducted annually by the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless and the annual State Needs Assessment Survey prepared annually by the Louisiana Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services provides information on numbers of homeless served on any given night. The City-Parish will utilize information gathered from the following sources to determine the numbers of homeless served and to evaluate annually homeless needs and priorities: Annual Performance Reports, annual Continuum of Care Gaps Analysis information, consultation and feedback from ESG funded sub-recipients.

Priority needs included in Table IV-1 of this plan were determined from returned surveys and from a focus group discussion of ESG funded sub-recipients held on *May 5, 2000*. Information included on Table IV-1 was compiled by surveys conducted by the CAAH and the City-Parish Office of Community Development. 139 survey forms were mailed to the individuals included on the mailing list of the CAAH. The list includes duplicate representation from several organizations. Forty-seven (47) forms were returned by mail or by telephone follow up by the Gaps Analysis Committee. Shelter providers were requested to provide information on the following: 1) population served, length of stay, services offered such as job training, case management, child care, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, housing placement, life skills training, food and other; 2) information on the estimated number served in this category at any given point in time and an estimated number turned away or unable to serve at any given point in time because they had no available openings; 3) to

indicate the sub-population served: substance abusers, severely mental ill, dually diagnoses, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, domestic violence victims, and other. 4) current service/bed capacity, 5) projected need (If they could have more beds or service “slots” how many will they need to fill their current demand for services, and 6) for Providers of services only (What is the number of people you turn away monthly because you do not have sufficient resources to meet the number of requests?) Additionally, on the City Parish data survey form, respondents were asked to indicate “high”, “medium”, or “low” priority for the category of service need.

Homeless needs and priorities identified to guide planning for the next five years were established based upon input and evaluation of survey results by ESG sub-recipient organizations. Information on Table IV-1 is reflective of a summary of actual survey responses which may not (based on limited response) provide a complete assessment of true needs and priorities for the homeless. In consideration of this, a focus group discussion was convened on *May 5, 2000* of ESG sub-recipients to review the information compiled and to seek their review and evaluation. Table IV-1 initially showed two responses which were questioned by the focus group: 1) the rating for emergency shelter for individuals and families as medium; and 2) the rating of permanent supportive housing for families as low. Focus group participants expressed that the need for emergency shelter be given a high priority for both individuals and families with children. While results show a zero response for a need for permanent supportive housing for families, the focus group participants indicated that permanent housing is a need which is tied into

the delivery of services to homeless individuals. That while the official count represented homeless individuals, the transition to recovery and wellness is tied to reunification of the family unit. There is a need for a continuum of assistance from either emergency shelter to permanent supportive housing; or from transitional shelter to permanent supportive housing. Longer term permanent housing and services are needed to assist individuals and will positively impact the reunification of the family unit, especially for individuals with a mental disability and /or who are in recovery from alcohol and substance abuse.

b. Need for Facilities and Services for Homeless Individuals.

Surveys and consultations indicate that there is adequate shelter for single homeless men within the jurisdiction; however, there is a gap in shelter and services for homeless single women who are not part of families and who are not part of a homeless sub-population, e.g. severely mentally ill persons, drug or alcohol dependent persons, victims of domestic violence, or HIV/AIDS cases. There are currently thirteen (13) beds for homeless single women without children and these beds are not always available.

Overall, the unmet needs identified for homeless individuals are for additional emergency and transitional housing with basic supportive services for single homeless women to include: food, clothing, education, job training, transportation and medicines. Other identified needs are:

- 1) additional funding for first month’s rent assistance for the homeless who are in transition from emergency shelter;

- 2) emergency shelter for the homeless who have night jobs or night job prospects;
- 3) immediate emergency shelter for persons with a mental illness,
- 4) permanent housing to assist with family reunification;
- 5) assistance to access federal and local agencies; and
- 6) improved public transportation services.

Additionally, there is a need for shelter and services for homeless youths. Several organizations have come together to provide shelter and services to homeless youth. The planning process began in March 1996. At this time assistance to runaway and throwaway youth have been identified as a need. The population that represents the greatest challenge because of a lack of services is for those youth who are between the ages of 16 and 21, but who do not have a family or permanent residence which they call home. Additionally, there were identified a substantial population of youth who are exiting the social service system (e.g. foster care, juvenile corrections, residential treatments and who would be homeless because of a lack of independent skills and experience in daily living activities.

The lack of decent low cost housing and single room occupancy units in the jurisdiction is a contributing factor to homelessness and is a major impediment to a homeless person's return to independent living.

c. Need for Facilities and Services for Homeless Families with Children Sheltered and Unsheltered.

The data received from surveys indicate that there is a need for additional beds for homeless families. Focus group participants identified the need for increased emergency shelter for women with children and women with male children over the age of 5 years. Such shelter should be designed to provide a continuum of assistance to homeless families. Comments from the public hearing indicate that there is a need for additional transitional housing especially for larger size homeless families; shelter and services for persons with a disability such as mental retardation; and shelter for homeless teenagers, especially teenager who are pregnant. There is currently only one identified shelter for homeless teenage mothers and their babies.

Service needs for homeless families are for child care, food, clothing, education/job training, medicine, and transportation to assist the homeless in their search for employment.

The Department of Education, Office of Homeless Children and Youth, provides information on numbers and needs for homeless school children. Numbers are obtained from information provided by public school principals. The estimated count of homeless students in East Baton Rouge Parish for 1999 - 2000 was 1,169 representing students from grades pre-K through grade 12. Most of these children were kindergarten through ninth grade. Counts are low in kindergarten and grades 10 -12. Homeless children and youth who are not attending

school are not included in the count; therefore, data is not available for those who are not enrolled in school or who drop out of school before completing twelfth grade. The existing program for homeless children and youth focus well on meeting the educational needs of homeless children and youth. However, officials report that it is hard to focus on education when the very basic need of shelter is not being met. Increased case management for homeless school children is a need.

There are currently three shelters that provide emergency shelter to homeless families: Volunteers of America (Family Emergency Shelter) - 45 beds; Catholic Community Services - Families First 40 beds; and Missionaries of Charities (Queen of Peace) - 40. Additionally, the Capital Area Family Violence Intervention Center - Battered Women's Program provides 42 beds; and the Volunteers of America provides Transitional Housing for 10 homeless families. An unmet need identified in the 1995 Consolidation Plan for day shelter and services to the homeless was met with the opening of the Bishop Ott Day Center. The Bishop Ott Day Center primarily serves homeless families and is a central point of entry for services to homeless individuals and families.

d. Need for Facilities and Services for Homeless Sub-populations

Homeless organizations usually organize to provide service to a particular segment of the homeless community. Local shelter and facilities are available to provide assistance to sub-population that include: persons with HIV/AIDS, alcohol and substance abuse, a mental illness, battered

women, homeless men or homeless women, and day services for the homeless. There is a gap in shelter and services for single women without children, women with children and women with male children over the age of five and homeless youths. Shelter and services vary depending on the homeless sub-population, but common to most facilities is the need for the following: housing to include emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing; and services to include consistent professional case management, job training, life skills training, child care, transportation and basic human services for both individuals and families.

The VOA Family Emergency Shelter reports that during the past year, 1999, 303 family units were turned away, representing 803 individuals. The local battered women's shelter reported that during the past year 279 women and 235 children were turned away because the shelter was full. Shelters did not report a significant number of unserved homeless persons with alcohol or drug dependency. However, the abuse of alcohol, drugs and gambling are consistent causes of homelessness. Through the Continuum of Care, persons with alcohol and substance abuse problems are referred to the appropriate shelter and treatment facility for assistance. Reports show that assistance to persons with alcohol and substance abuse problems is lower at family emergency shelters, because shelter providers have taken steps to ensure that residents are drug free prior to entry.

There are numerous counseling, therapeutic, rehabilitation, treatment facilities, programs, outpatient clinics, transitional housing, group homes, and shelters for mentally ill persons in the jurisdiction. On

July 1, 1997, the Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD) assumed responsibility for the administration and coordination of related human services including community-based mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services previously provided by the State Department of Health and Hospitals in Region 2. It also assumed some of the services offered by the Office of Public Health. This agency is an advocate for housing and services for the homeless and provide consistent staff time and resources devoted to the homeless. This entity provides staff support to spearhead the coordination of the local Continuum of Care organization, the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH). A comprehensive listing of local emergency shelters, transitional housing, housing for persons with disabilities, listing of day shelters, feeding sites, etc. and other organizations and resource entities is included elsewhere in this plan.

e. Racial and Ethnic Groups in the Homeless Population

The percent of homeless persons in East Baton Rouge Parish is not in proportion to racial groups in the population. The percentages person by racial group reported in the 1990 Census are: 63.4% White; 34.8% Black; 0.16% American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 1.3% Asian or Pacific Islander; and .3% other. 1.4% are Hispanics of any race. The homeless by racial/ethnic group are: 62% Black, 36% White, and 2% Hispanic of any race. Racial and ethnic data for the local homeless is determined by surveying local ESG providers in preparation of annual federal and state reports.

There are 72,427 people who are

below the poverty level which includes: 48,800 (67.4%) Black, 22,018 (30.4%) White, 1,349 (1.9%) Asian or Pacific Islander, 168 (0.2%) other, and 92 (0.1%) American Indian or Eskimo. As a percentage of each group 36.9% of Blacks, 27.1% of Asians, 14.9% of American Indians or Eskimos, 14.% of others, and 9.1% of Whites are below the poverty line. Although poverty is disproportionately Black and Asian, the numbers and percentage of poor Whites are substantial. The majority of homeless are male.

2. Characteristics and Needs of Persons Threatened with Homelessness

a. Sources of Information

Information on the threat of homelessness in the jurisdiction was obtained from HUD data, nonprofit and for profit organizations that provide shelter and services of benefit to the homeless. Organizations typically focus on numbers served more than numbers not served. The CAAH is seeking funding to assist organizations to formalize information required for application development and reporting.

b. Needs

A review of HUD data for housing problems in the jurisdiction confirms that many persons are in danger of losing their homes. Renter households are particularly vulnerable. In the 0-30% MFI range, 64% of the households pay over 50% MFI for rent, and 77.6% have housing problems. Of total renter households 22.8% pay more than 50% of the MFI for rent, and 43.6% have housing problems. Most persons who own homes do

not have housing problems and the percentage of total owner households that pay over 50% MFI for housing is only 6.7%. Many owners in the lowest income range, however, may well be threatened with homelessness because 76.2% of them have housing problems and 48.3% of them pay over 50% of the MFI for housing.

Information included in the *LA Interagency Report for the Homeless*, July, 1999 report that the 1997 and 1998 Homeless Needs Assessment included a supplemental survey which asked shelter operators to report on local trends in the number of requests received for shelter, relief services and other assistance during the preceding year, and whether evidence indicated that welfare reform measures, or other factors, may have been responsible for any increases in service requests. Of 99 respondents to the supplemental survey with the 1998 Homeless needs Assessment, 66 shelter agencies (67%) reported increases in service requests, 7 reported decreases, and 26 reported no change. Agencies reporting increases in requests were asked whether evidence indicated that recent changes in public welfare programs (including Food Stamps, SSI and AFDC) played a significant part in this increase. Of the 66 respondents indicating an increase: 26 felt that welfare reform was a factor; and 22 were not sure whether it was a factor.

C. Other Special Needs (§91.205d)

1. Elderly and Frail Elderly

The East Baton Rouge Council on Aging (COA) and organizations that provide services to elderly persons ranked

transportation as the greatest unmet need for the elderly population. The COA's Fish Transportation Service uses volunteer drivers to provide transportation to needy persons of all ages. It has grave difficulty recruiting volunteer drivers to serve people especially in high crime areas. Frequently it is unable to provide elderly people with transportation to medical appointments. Extensive telephone canvassing indicated that the only serious unmet housing need for the elderly and frail elderly was financial assistance for food and housing costs. The total population of persons over 65 years old in the jurisdiction is 34,792. Census data indicates that 2,826 of the persons over 65 years old have mobility and self-care limitations. The number of persons in nursing homes is also in the census. The total number of persons in nursing homes in the jurisdiction is 2,149, but that number includes adults that are not elderly but receive care in nursing homes due to disabling conditions.

2. Mental Disability

No agency maintains a count of mentally disabled persons in the population. However, prevalence data indicate that 7,108 persons have a mental illness within the jurisdiction.

According to Mental Health data, there are 3,620 active mental health cases in the public mental health centers. The majority range in age from 25-44 years of age. 70 % are female and 30 % are male. 55% are Black, 40% are White, and 5% other. 1,041 have completed high school, and 244 have completed college. 550 are employed either full or part-time. 690 receive disability or other public assistance. Of these most receive less than \$5,000 per year. The majority

income range for the population is \$0-15,000 per year.

The Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD), formerly the Region 2 Office of Mental Health estimates that there are 480 persons with psychiatric disabilities who are in need of supportive housing among the 3,000 people seen in two public mental clinic serving East Baton Rouge Parish. This number is based on only public mental health clinic admission data, it does not include data for persons who received treatment from private practitioners and facilities. The records show that the clients of the mental health clinic usually have one or more of the following needs: general financial assistance, money management, medication management, transportation, child care, daily living skills, social skills, and employment assistance. According to the CAHSD, it is important to note that while mental disability poses some unique problems in attaining housing, the primary reason that people with severe mental illness have trouble with housing is not because of their disability, but because they are impoverished. Individuals who are on a disability income have an average income of about \$5,000 per year. Most of the people served by the public mental health clinics fall into the extremely low income group.

The Baton Rouge Regional Office of the Louisiana Rehabilitation Services assists with the support of three (3) residential facilities in the jurisdiction that provide residential rehabilitation programs for mental and emotional disorders. In the past year, the facilities served 198 persons. In addition, the U.S. Census lists 112 persons in mental (psychiatric) hospitals in East Baton Rouge Parish.

The Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD) funds several contract programs that address the housing needs of its clients. The Independent Living Program (ILP) is operated by the Baton Rouge Mental Health Association under contract to the CAHSD. The ILP assists mentally ill persons in obtaining permanent individual housing. They provide home settlement grants, time limited rent subsidies, and emergency home maintenance grants. Their most difficult task is finding housing with owners or management that are tolerant of unusual or unstable behavior, and who are willing to accept back tenants who have been hospitalized. The CAHSD also funds a Supported Living Program (SLP) for adults that provides the support services that are needed for program participants to live independently in their own housing. Additionally, CAHSD provides partial funding for a 15 bed group home for women, a 33 bed boarding home for men and women, two crisis respite beds for adults, two crisis respite beds for adolescents, and some therapeutic temporary foster care placements for children. These services are all offered through contracts with private providers but must be accessed through the CAHSD.

3. Physical Disability

Census data for the jurisdiction shows 18,179 noninstitutionalized persons over 16 years of age with mobility and self-care limitations. The data includes all physical, developmental or other, and mental conditions that have lasted six months or more, which make it difficult to go outside alone, or to care for one's own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home. In the 16 to 64 years' age range, 2,684

persons had a mobility limitation only; 6,154 had a self-care limitation only, and 22,289 had combined limitations. In the over age 65 years range, 2,814 persons had mobility limitations; 1,412 had self-care limitations, and 4,816 had combined limitations.

There are legal requirements to make provisions for accommodations for persons with disabilities in the construction of new housing stock. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 provides protection to persons from discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of dwellings based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The Fair Housing Amendments Act expanded coverage to prohibit discriminatory housing practices based on handicap or familial status. It created design and construction requirements for covered multi-family housing built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991. The Act defines "covered multifamily dwellings" as buildings consisting of four or more units if such buildings have one or more elevators and ground floor units in other buildings consisting of four or more units.

HUD issued Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines in 1991 to provide builders and developers with technical guidance on how to comply with the requirements of the Act. The requirements are for accessible building entrances for buildings containing covered multifamily dwellings, interior accessible routes connecting accessible elements and spaces in a building that can be negotiated by a person with a severe disability using a wheelchair, exterior accessible routes (parking access aisles, curb ramps, walks, ramps and lifts; accessible and usable public and common use areas, usable doors (no less than 32 inches wide and

operatable with a single motion), accessible environmental controls (light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats), reinforced walls for grab bars, and usable kitchens and bathrooms.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, requires that new construction of a multifamily project assisted by Federal financial assistance or covered by a contract for Federal financial assistance from HUD include a sufficient number of accessible units for qualified handicapped persons in the area. Alterations of existing multifamily housing assisted by Federal financial assistance or covered by a contract for Federal financial assistance from HUD must comply with accessibility requirements if the facility contains 25 or more units and if the cost of the alterations is 75 percent or more of the replacement cost of the completed facility.

Locally, handicapped accessibility is a part of the plan review and approval process for permitting of multi-family new construction and rehabilitation. For rental housing rehabilitation financing assistance through the City-Parish OCD, a minimum of no less than 5% of units is required to be made accessible as a condition of financing of multi-family property of over four units.

4. Developmental Disability

The Regional Manager of the Capital Area Human Services District, Office of Developmental Disabilities, estimates that the population of East Baton Rouge is 380,105. Three percent of the total population have developmental disabilities, and about one percent need services. Three percent of the

total population of the jurisdiction is 11,403, and one percent is 3,801. There are 2,086 (43.84%) of the Developmentally Disabled population receiving services within the jurisdiction. 247 persons are on a waiting list for Supportive Living Services/supervised apartments in East Baton Rouge Parish. There are 299 group/community home beds in Baton Rouge as of June 23, 2000. Approximately 50 people are waiting for a placement in a home. The most needed assistance identified by their office is for housing costs, either subsidized rent or Homebuyer assistance.

The Volunteers of America serves as one of the leading organizations within the jurisdiction that provides services to the developmentally disabled. From July 1, 1999 to the present, there were 26 developmentally disabled persons living in community homes at Volunteers of America. During this same time frame, VOA community homes received approximately 41 referrals for placement. The organization was able to accommodate three of the 41 referrals, which allowed them to maintain full capacity of 26.

According to the state coordination office, the trend now is away from group housing for the developmentally disabled toward supportive individualized housing arrangements with options to select providers of supportive services. Supportive services that are available to the developmentally disabled are medical services, training in living skills, training in medical management, arrangements for transportation, personal care attendants and home companions.

5. Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) compiles information on persons with addictive disorders. This includes persons with alcohol and substance abuse problems, as well as for persons with gambling problems or addictions. Information is compiled for each State region. EBR is located in Region II. According to the Public Health admissions data report (June, 1999), there were 3,797 persons admitted for treatment in East Baton Rouge Parish. 226 for the month of June, 1999.

The Capital Area Human Services District provides public outpatient and inpatient services for people with substance abuse problems, and contracts with private providers for social and detoxification services, and substance abuse prevention activities.

Specific numbers are not available on housing needs for alcohol and drug population. However, overall approximately 10.2% of the State's adult population were estimated to need substance abuse treatment. Approximately one third of adults who were homeless or residing in institutions, jails, or prisons were estimated to need substance abuse treatment services.

6. Public Housing Residents

The 504 Handicap Assessment conducted by the Baton Rouge Housing Authority identified 363 residents with disabilities including 77 who were elderly and disabled; and 194 elderly or disabled applicants on the waiting list of whom 165 were disabled. The Housing Authority has modified 67 existing units to provide accessibility to persons with disabilities.

D. Lead-based Paint Hazards (§91.205d)

1. Housing Units Likely to Have Lead-based Paint

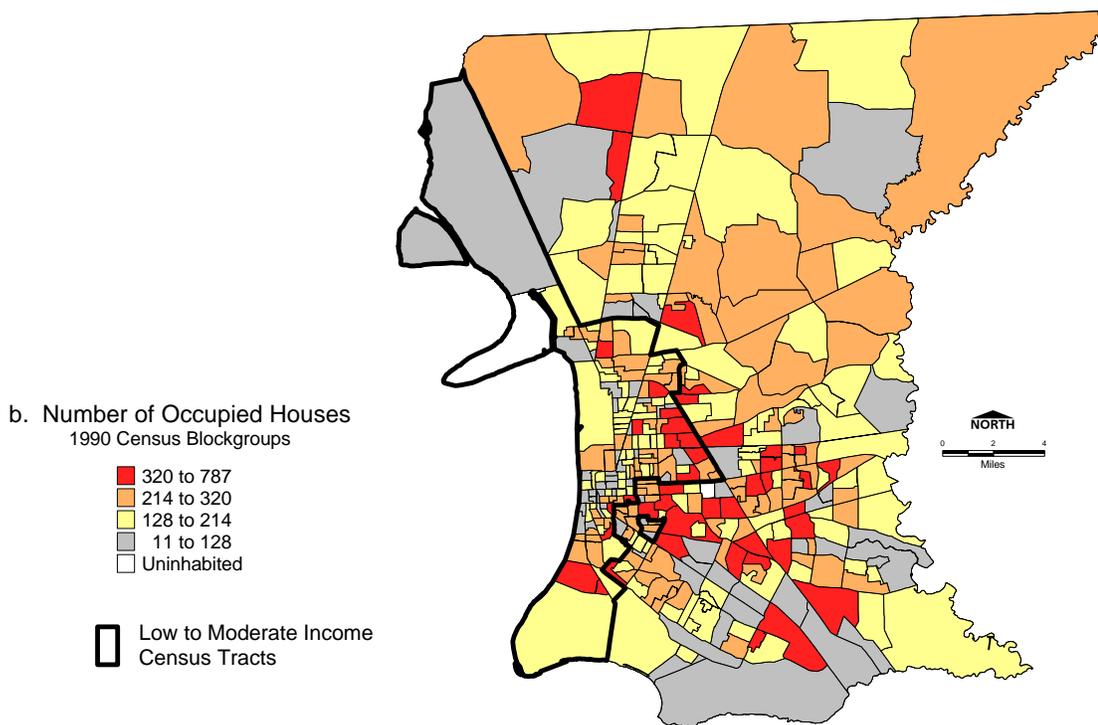
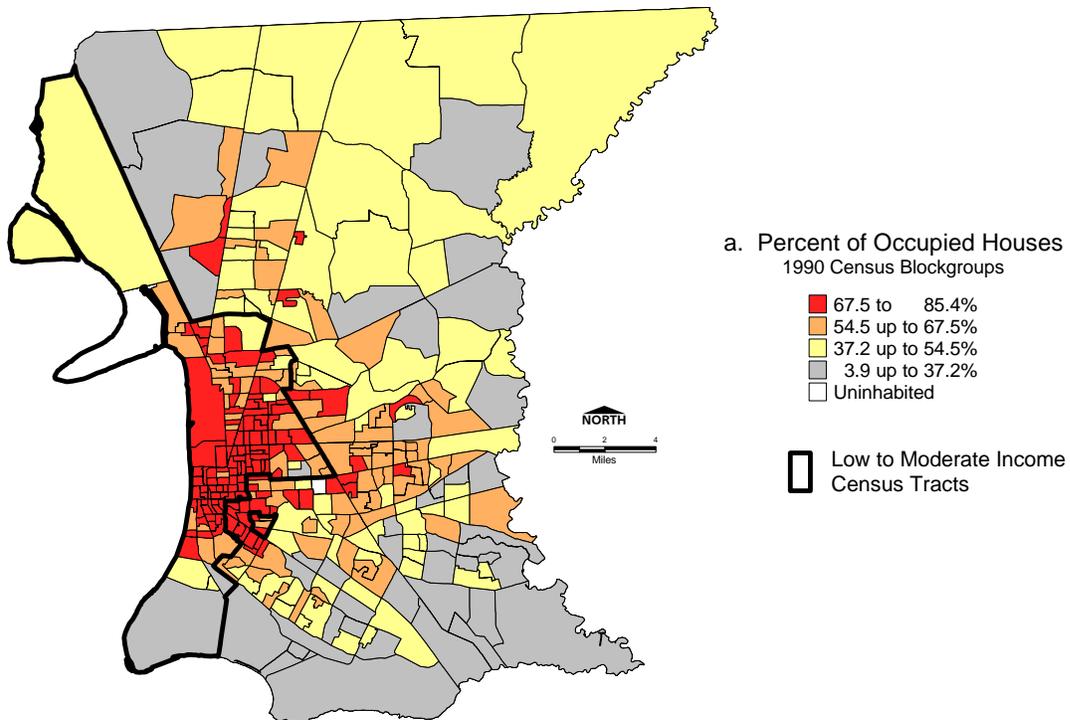
Residential lead-based paint was identified as the cause of serious health problems in the early 1900s, but was not banned in the United States until 1978. Lead-based paint and stains are a major source of lead poisoning for children and can also affect adults. Lead in children and pregnant women can result in retarded mental and physical development, dental caries, learning disorders, behavior problems and reduced attention span. Babies may also be exposed before birth to lead released from the bones of their mothers during pregnancy. Some interior paints were more 50% lead by weight. Exterior paints were up to 80% lead. The paint containing lead may be on window or door frames, walls, trim, and the outside of the houses. Peeling or chipping paint may be swallowed by children. However, microscopic dust is the cause of most lead poisoning. Sanding or scraping the paint, or painted surfaces rubbing against each other as in as window sashes or doors, creates lead dust that tends to remain in the air and contaminate objects in the household including foods and food preparation surfaces.

According to the *HUD Comprehensive and Workable Plan for the Abatement of Lead-based Paint* 90% of the housing units built before 1940, 80% of the units built from 1940 to 1959, and 62% of the units built from 1960 to 1979 were likely to have lead-based paint. Combining this estimate with 1990

Census data we estimate that lead-based paint is likely to have been used in about 72,591 occupied housing units, and 10,004 vacant units. Among owner occupied units 90% of the 3,949 (3,554) housing units built before 1940, 80% of the 20,989 (16,791) built from 1940 to 1959, and 62% of the 40,880 (25,346) housing units built between 1960 and 1979 are likely to have had lead-based paint. Among renter occupied units 90% of the 2,802 (2,522) housing units built before 1940, 80% of the 8,897 (7,118) built from 1940 to 1959, and 62% of the 27,839 (17,260) housing units built between 1960 and 1979 are likely to have had lead-based paint. Among vacant units 90% of the 1,368 (1,231) housing units built before 1940, 80% of the 4,867 (3,894) built from 1940 to 1959, and 62% of the 7,870 (4,879) housing units built between 1960 and 1979 are likely to have had lead-based paint. Overall 52.4% of occupied housing units are likely to have had lead-based paint.

Overall, the highest percentages of houses likely to have lead-based paint are concentrated in the inner and mid city, and the older suburban areas, see Map IV-1a. However, the highest numbers of houses likely to have lead-based paint are concentrated in the older suburban areas developed after WWII and Zachary, see Map IV-1b. There are also significant numbers of houses with lead-based paint in the northeastern rural areas. Many of these areas with high numbers of houses with lead-based paint are areas where people are moving from the inner and mid city to the suburbs. Therefore, people may not be able to avoid lead-based paint by moving to the suburbs.

Map IV-1. Houses Likely to Have Lead-based Paint



If we assume that low to moderate income families are more likely than others to occupy older houses with lead-based paint, then a maximum of 46% or 65,736 low to moderate income households are likely to live in homes with lead-based paint.

The population most susceptible to lead poisoning are children under the age of 6. If we assume that the 30,379 families with children below age 6 lived in housing units in the same proportion of occupied housing units with lead-based paint to total occupied housing units (52.4%), then about 15,591 families with children below age 6 occupied housing units with lead-based paint.

2. Public Health Programs for Lead Poisoning in Children

According to the East Baton Rouge Parish Health Unit Regional Sanitarian, among children tested for lead from 1996 to 1999 56% had elevated blood levels from residential lead-based paint or stain, 2% from soil lead, none from plumbing or water coolers, none from azarcon or other lead based home remedies, 10% from other sources (old batteries, ceramic plates, dust from renovations, parents' occupations, automotive parts in yard, mini blinds, fishing weights, and imported rice). For 22% of the children the Parish Health Unit was unable to perform an inspection. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) and the Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance System (CBLSS) records indicates that 1,850 blood lead tests were conducted for 1,497 children between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 1999. 102 of these children had blood levels of 10 mcg/dl or greater. 35 of the

102 were confirmed elevated by either repeated capillary testing or initial or repeat venous testing. 48 had blood levels of 15 mcg/dl or greater, 18 were confirmed elevated by either repeat capillary testing or initial or repeat venous testing.

The CBLSS does not conduct blood lead testing. The program collects data on blood lead tests conducted on children between the ages of 6 months and 72 months in the state. Currently, state public health clinics represent the only source for which surveillance data is complete for years 1996 through 1999. Medicaid reimbursement rules, changed in the early 1990's, potentially affect the number of children tested for lead levels in public clinics by giving Medicaid recipients the opportunity to seek health care from private providers.

The CBLSS is designed to collect information on every lead test conducted for children aged 6 months to 72 months in East Baton Rouge Parish, as well as the rest of the state for years 2000 through 2004. Clients of public health facilities and those who are clinically tracked by CLPPP, are referred to Louisiana State Sanitarians for assistance in controlling hazards.

East Baton Rouge Parish has an aggressive program to identify and correct lead-based paint hazards. It includes diagnostic evaluation, environmental inspection and abatement and case management. All children who receive care through the public health programs are tested annually until age six for blood lead levels. Private physicians who diagnose lead poisoning are required to inform the health department for follow up of the case. Every

child who is brought to a public health unit because there may be a risk of lead poisoning receives testing regardless of income eligibility.

The initial test for lead level is a capillary blood sample. If the results of the test exceed a blood lead level of 10 mcg/dl, a venous specimen is taken within 10 working days to confirm the initial test results. If the venous specimen exceeds 20 mcg/dl, or if two venous specimens within 30 days are between 15 mcg/dl and 20 mcg/dl, the public health nurse notifies the Regional Sanitarian. The Sanitarian conducts a study of the child's environment to identify lead sources. At that time, the Sanitarian advises the parents of hazards identified during the inspection and provides instructions for emergency, temporary abatement.

The inspection for lead conducted by the Regional Sanitarian includes the following areas of the child's environment:

- All interior surfaces, including those beyond the reach of children.
- All exterior paint (on porches, woodwork, and walls of the house, fences and separate buildings).
- Furniture, toys, kitchenware, or any other suspected objects.
- Soil in close proximity to buildings with leaded paint or soil in proximity to any lead source, such as old batteries.

The following services are required for

children with confirmed lead levels exceeding the norm:

- Repeat blood tests at quarterly intervals until the environmental hazard has been eliminated and tests indicate a continuous decline in blood lead levels.
- Iron supplements as prescribed by the clinician.
- Nutritional services provided to eligible patients and ongoing nutritional counseling from the public health nurse for all patients, referral to a nutritionist, if indicated, to encourage a low-fat diet with adequate iron, calcium and protein.
- Screening of all playmates and children in the same household.
- Social Services referral to the Regional Social Worker if the environment hazard has not been abated, if the child shows evidence of pica, if the family is not compliant, or if there are identified child or family problems preventing successful environmental and medical management of the child.
- Health education provided to all health professionals involved.
- Case management by the public health nurse for ongoing coordination of the treatment and abatement, ensuring that all lead hazards are removed from the child's environment.

V. HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS (§91.210)

A. General Characteristics of the Housing Market (§91.210a)

1. Sources of Housing Market Information

The City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge obtained data from the Baton Rouge Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service, the Baton Rouge Advocate (the newspaper of general daily circulation in the Metropolitan Statistical Area), Louisiana State University (located in the City-Parish), the Louisiana Housing Finance Authority, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, and the housing data records at the Office of Community Development.

2. Housing Market Supply and Demand

a. Single Family Homes

The supply of single family houses actively listed for sale with real estate agencies has more than tripled during the last five years. There were 4,648 houses listed for sale in 1995 with an average selling price of \$126,155. In comparison there were 17,136 houses listed for sale with an average selling price of \$127,046 in 1999. The typical length of time that houses remained on the market is 30 to 100 days.

The number of home sales showed a moderate increase despite the rapid increase in the parish housing inventory since 1995. In 1995 there were a total of 9,045 single family homes sold through the Multiple Listing

Service in East Baton Rouge Parish, and in 1999 the number decreased to 4,385. Interest rates, which had dropped moderately in 1996 and 1997, increased slightly in 1998 and 1999, but did not depress the market, by evidence of continued new home construction. The most common sources of financing for homes in the jurisdiction are conventional and FHA/VA loans. In 1999 there were 3,636 houses financed with conventional, 1,617 with FHA, 248 with VA, 1 assumption, 2 with lease purchase, 9 with owner financing, 669 with cash, 82 secondary and 6 primary loans through the Office of Community Development, and 188 with other sources.

b. Multi-family Housing

Information from the 1990 Census indicates the number of occupied and vacant rental units. The Census data show 16,399 zero and one bedroom renter occupied units, 24,678 two bedroom renter occupied units, and 14,375 three or more bedroom renter occupied units. The number of vacant units for rent in the Census are 2,713 zero and one bedroom units, 4,461 two bedroom units, and 1,467 three or more bedroom units.

According to data published by The Real Estate Research Institute at Louisiana State University 2,917 units were added to the apartment market between 1995 to 1999. These are now available for occupancy and have temporarily generated a moderate downward impact on apartment rentals. Nonetheless, rentals have continued upward overall although the rate of increase slowed from pre-1995 levels. Citywide vacancies

reached 8.5% by the fall of 1998, up from the 4% to 5% levels experienced in the early 1990s. The fall 1999 data suggests that absorption of these new units has occurred, with vacancies shrinking and rentals increasing. The completion of an additional 688 units planned or underway should hold rental increases for certain sectors in check for approximately the next 2 years.

3. Condition of Housing

Although the Census does not specify numbers of substandard housing, the data indicates that low-income (less than 50% MFI) families occupy 2,802 rental units built prior to 1940, 8,897 rental units built between 1940 and 1959, and 27,839 built between 1960 and 1979. It also gives the number of renter households with housing problems which may include poor condition of the units. There are a total of 18,660 low income renter households with housing problems in the jurisdiction.

Much of the older housing stock continues to be owner-occupied. According to the Census data, low-income (less than 50% MFI) owner households occupy 3,949 houses built before 1940; 20,989 built between 1940 and 1959, and 40,880 houses built between 1960 and 1979. The number of low income owner households that reported housing problems in the Census was 7,584.

Rehabilitation continues to increase in the jurisdiction. The East Baton Rouge Parish Department of Public Works Permit Office issued 11,117 Residential Remodeling Permits from January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1999. A humid subtropic climate causes mildew and deterioration of wood which in

turn fosters termite problems. Therefore, timely and frequent preventive maintenance and repairs are necessary to preserve the housing stock and keep it in good condition.

4. Cost of Housing

A review of "typical" houses, those that sold for more than \$10,000 but less than \$250,000, shows that the average selling prices for homes in the jurisdiction have increased during the past six years, from \$85,500 in 1995 to \$127,000 in 1999. The median prices have not been as high as the average, but have also consistently increased, from \$74,400 in 1995 to \$89,500 in 1999. The smaller houses have a lower cost per square foot than larger houses, and have had a lower rate of cost increase. The cost per square foot for small houses increased 8.9% from 1995 to 1999, while the cost per square foot for large houses increased 9.6% during the same period of time. In 1999 the average cost per square foot of living area for a house between 1,450 and 1,750 square feet was \$57.60, and for a house between 2,101 and 2,699 square feet was \$78.56.

Census data indicates that the median household income for the jurisdiction was \$21,301 in 1980 and was \$33,400 in 1990. The average price of houses affordable for families with 80% of median income in 1980 was approximately \$55,000 and the average price of houses affordable for families with 80% of median income in 1990 was approximately \$66,800.

Rental rates increased slightly during the past year. Average rent increased from \$410.00 to \$430.00 for one bedroom units, from \$505.00 to \$530.00 for two bedroom

units, and from \$650.00 to \$675.00 for three bedroom units. Apartment complexes with over 200 units generally charge higher rent, both per unit and per square foot. The highest rents are those for the newest complexes, but that is a small market because few complexes have been built in recent years. The vacancy rate in 1995 was 6.6% and peaked at 8.5% in 1998 before plunging downward to a normal average of 4.5% in 1999.

The fact that rental rates in the jurisdiction are high for low income households is reflected by the number of households with excessive rent burdens reported in the Census: 10,131 of the 0 to 30% MFI households pay over 50% MFI for housing; and 1,899 of the 31 to MFI households pay over 50% MFI for housing.

5. Summary of Housing Market Information

The housing market in the jurisdiction is expanding and a projection based on a ten year review is for long term and steady growth. Analysis of housing economic conditions support a conclusion that owning a home is currently a better financial choice than renting a home. In response, the jurisdiction intends to expand the housing counseling and homebuyer assistance programs during the next five years.

The analysis of the housing market shows that rents are largely unaffordable for the 0 to 30% MFI households and to a lesser extent the 31 to 50% MFI households. Large households, elderly households, and households with persons with special needs frequently have critical housing problems. The jurisdiction will continue rental assistance

programs that enable low income persons to afford standard housing and will continue rental rehabilitation programs to increase the standard housing available at affordable rates for low income persons.

6. Housing for Persons with Disabilities or AIDS

Housing problems of disabled persons are usually problems of lack of income and not of a lack of specialized housing. As such, housing for most disabled persons is not distinguishable from housing needs of other low income persons. Housing assistance for the disabled includes utility and deposit assistance, and rental assistance. According to the coordinator of the Mayor's Task Force on Disability, transportation and accessibility are the principal concerns of physically disabled persons. OCD provides handicap accessibility modifications to houses throughout the Parish, and is providing matching funds for handicap accessible transit shelters. Housing assistance for mentally disabled persons is provided through the Emergency Shelter Grants and Supportive Housing Program is discussed in that section. Supervised permanent housing for mentally ill persons is provided by several organizations.

The *Louisiana Consolidated Plan: Fiscal Years 2000-2004* says that "communities state-wide have reported that housing is the single largest area of unmet need for people with HIV/AIDS." According to the 1998-1999 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey 42% of people with HIV/AIDS responding to the survey say they live in their own home with a friend or relative, 21% live in a friend or relative's home, and 19% live alone (*Louisiana Consolidated Plan: Fiscal*

Years 2000-2004, p. 32). Like other disabled persons, lack of income is usually the principal barrier to acquiring housing for persons with AIDS, and their housing needs are not distinguishable from the needs of other low income households with chronic, fatal, and expensive illnesses. In the final stages, St. Anthony's Home provides medical care and housing for persons with AIDS.

7. Areas of Minority or Low-Income Concentration

a. Minority Concentrations

East Baton Rouge Parish has a growing split between middle income and low income households. Middle income households of all races have steadily migrated from the inner and mid city areas to the suburbs. Low income households are left behind. Often this division takes on racial overtones because low income households are disproportionately Black. This migration creates opposite trends in racial concentration between the inner city and the suburbs. The inner city has increased concentrations of low income and Black households while the suburbs have higher income households and diffusion of racial minorities. The 1990 Census shows 88.3% of White households are in mixed race census block groups while only 51.2% of Black households are in mixed race block groups. 58 of 346 inhabited block groups were exclusively Black. Sandwiched between the inner city and suburban areas are "turnover" areas; that is, areas with trends of White out migration and Black in migration. These trends are expected to continue. Superimposed upon this pattern is rural to urban migration and the expansion of urban

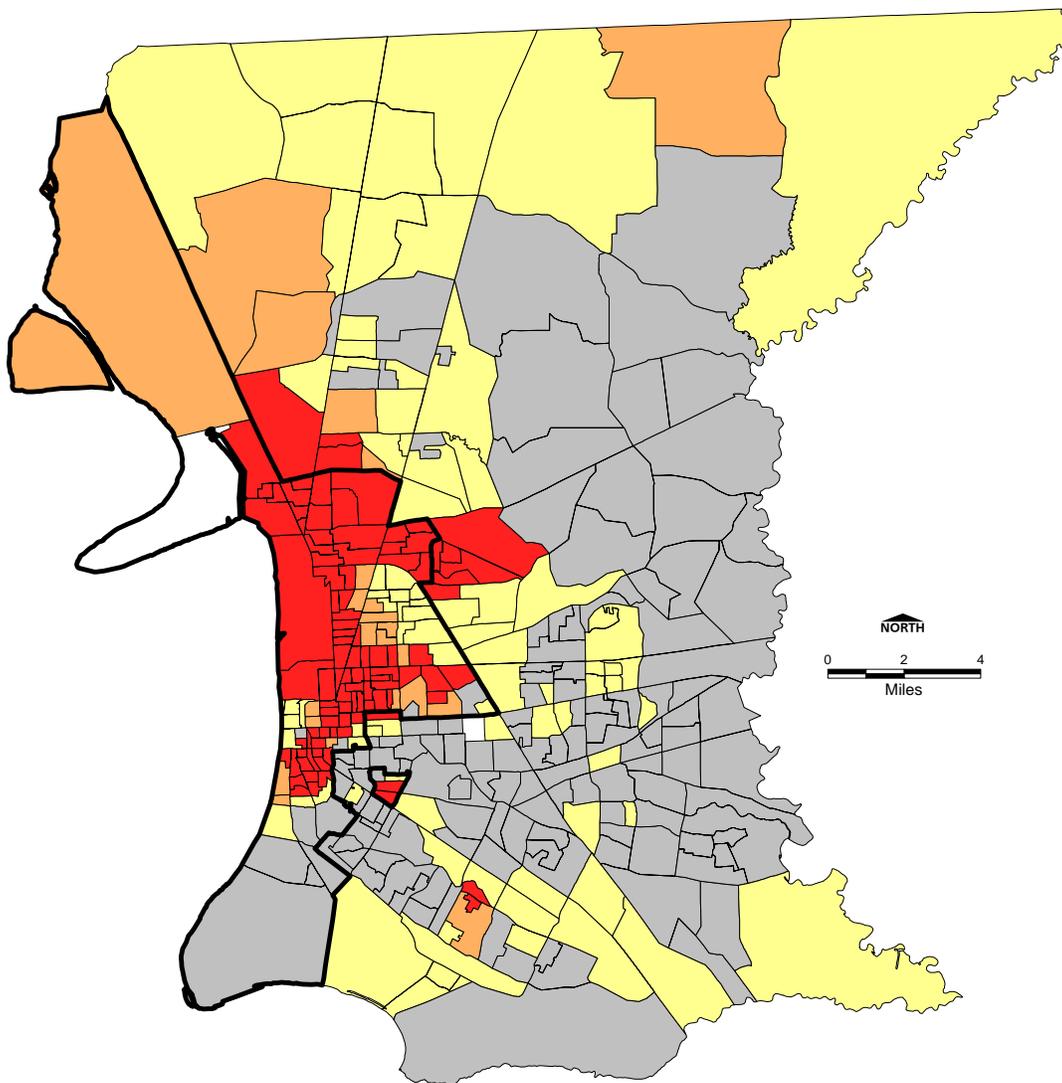
areas into rural areas. Areas defined as racially concentrated may be seen in Map V-1.

The map of Areas of Minority Concentration is based on the previous guideline suggested by HUD which defined "areas of minority concentration" as census units in which a racial group exceeds the overall concentration of the group in the jurisdiction by 20%. Census block groups were chosen instead of tracts because of previous research by Shihadeh and Shrum that demonstrated spurious correlations with race when data are analyzed for large areas (*Serious Crime in Urban Neighborhoods: Is There a Race Effect?*, 1996). Concentration does not imply that a census block group is predominately one race, although the Census Bureau attempts to draw block groups to create areas of uniform characteristics.

Mixed race households are classified according to the race of the person listed in the census as the head-of-household. Households headed by Blacks made up 30.4% of the households in East Baton Rouge Parish; therefore, block groups containing at least 50.4% (30.4% + 20%) Black households are defined as concentrated minority areas. A block group with 51% Black households and 49% White households would still be considered concentrated even though it is highly mixed racially. Groups other than Whites and Blacks are too few in number to be reasonably described as concentrated.

Map V-1 shows that the primary group of concentrated Black block groups are located on the western side of East Baton Rouge Parish. Most are located in low to moderate income census tracts in the older

Map V-1. Areas of Minority Concentration



Black Households
1990 Census Blockgroups

- 70.4 to 100%
- 50.4 up to 70.4%
- 10.4 up to 50.4%
- 0 up to 10.4%
- Uninhabited

HUD 1990 Low to Moderate
Income Census Tracts

Sources: 1990 Census, HUD

city which developed along the Mississippi River. Other concentrations are found in the northwestern rural area and one block group along the northern boundary of the parish. Although they appear large on the map, these rural areas contain very few people. Notable other areas are Valley Park, a low income area of Black concentration in south Baton Rouge, and the Mayfair area. The Mayfair area consists of subdivisions which were developed during the early days of the expansion of the Black middle income households into the suburbs.

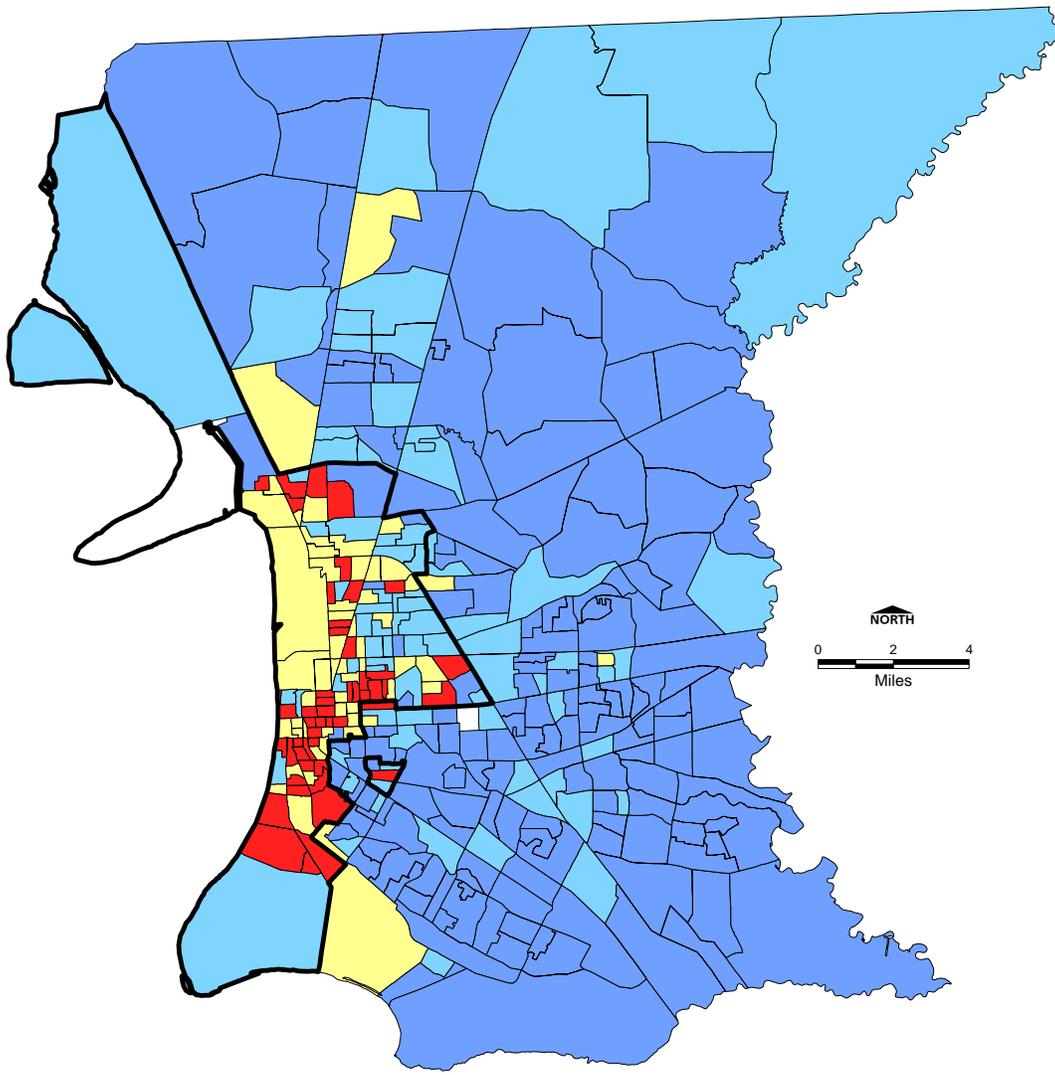
Focusing upon areas of concentration tends to understate the importance of two groups: poor Whites and the Black middle class. They may be termed the “invisible people” because they “disappear” from statistical analyses because they differ significantly from the average characteristics of their racial group. For example, Shihadeh and Shrum (1996) demonstrated that the correlations between Black race and crime that are found in analyses of large areas break down when small areas such as block groups are analyzed. Middle income Black areas have low crime rates similar to White middle income areas, and low income Black areas are similar to low income White areas. Poor Whites are significant because they are a group which tends to be under represented among applicants for services and programs. The Black middle class is important because they demonstrate the means by which historically disadvantaged groups may rise into the middle class.

b. Low Household Income Concentrations

Map V-2 shows the distribution of low median household income. “Areas of low-income concentration” are broken up into block groups where the median household income is less than the income of a worker who works full-time for minimum wage ($\$5.15/\text{hr} \times 2,080 \text{ hrs/year} = \$10,712$), and block groups where the median household income is less than what is necessary to buy a low price home typical of those being developed by Community Housing Development Organizations ($\$8.00/\text{hr} \times 2,080 \text{ hrs/year} = \$16,640$).

The below minimum wage median household income block groups all fall within the census tracts designated as low to moderate income by HUD. Block groups in the next lowest category have median household incomes up to the median household income for the parish ($\$27,224$). Unlike HUD designated low to moderate income areas, household incomes are not adjusted for family size. Block groups with median household incomes below the median for the parish are distributed from the inner city to rural areas. There are significant concentrations of low income households outside the areas designated by HUD as low to moderate income census tracts. Characteristics which distinguish middle income from low income households are discussed further under Barriers to Affordable Housing.

Map V-2. Areas of Low Income Concentration



Median Household Income
1990 Census Blockgroups

- \$4,900 up to \$10,712
- \$10,712 up to \$16,640
- \$16,640 up to \$27,224
- \$27,224 to \$95,600
- Uninhabited

HUD 1990 Low to Moderate
Income Census Tracts

Sources: 1990 Census, HUD

8. Distressed Neighborhoods and Population Decline

East Baton Rouge Parish has 31 census tracts identified by the Foundation for the Mid South as “severely distressed” and 13 as “distressed” neighborhoods, see Map V-3. The distress rating is based on five social indicators including:

- the number of persons in poverty,
- □ the number of persons on public assistance or working only part-time,
- □ the number of adult males not in the workforce or working only part-time,
- □ the number of single women with children with no husband present, and
- the number of high school dropouts ages 16-19.

A “severely distressed” neighborhood is one in which 4 out of the 5 indicators exceed 125% of southern averages. A “distressed” neighborhood is one in which 3 out of 5 indicators exceed 100% of the southern averages.

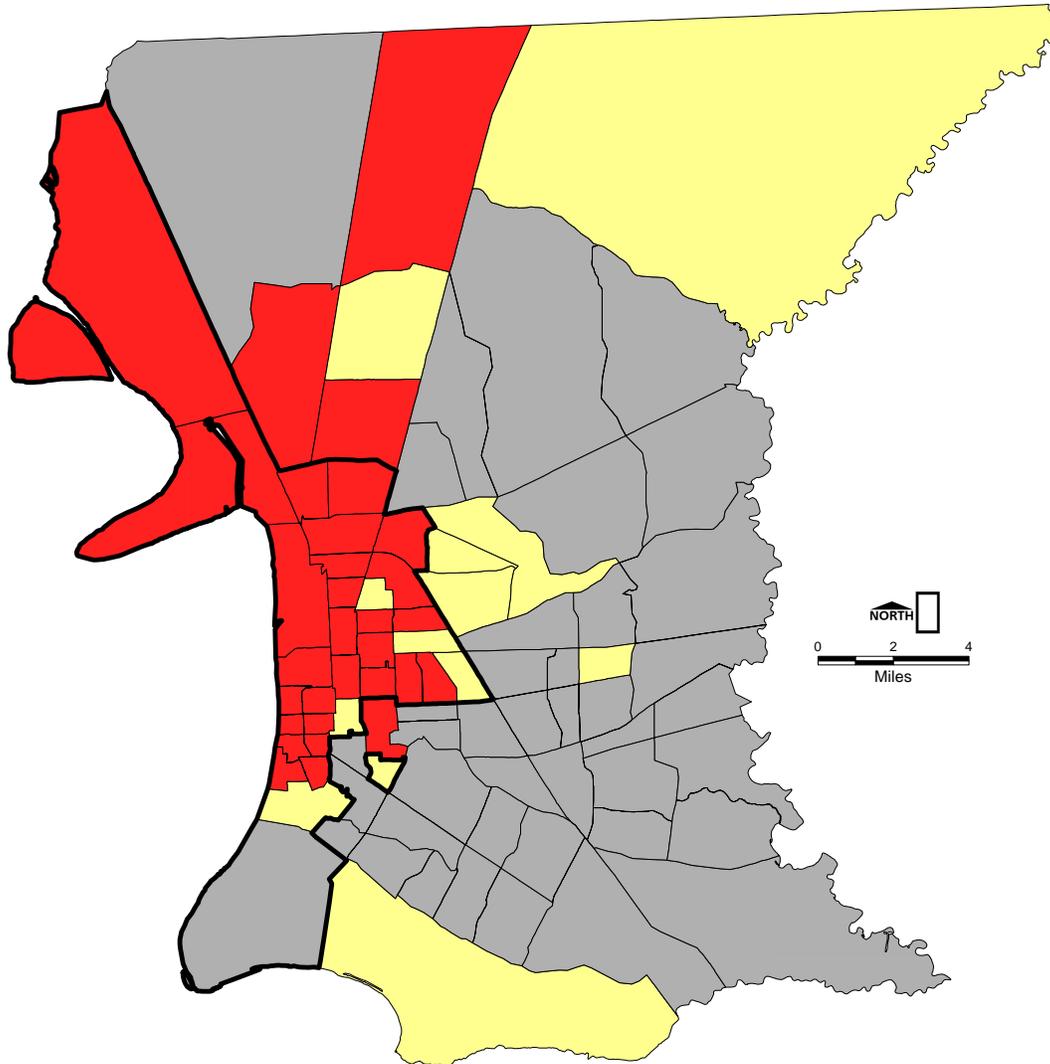
Severely distressed census tracts are concentrated in the inner and mid-city on the western side of the parish and in the rural northwest. Distressed areas are found around the edges of the severely distressed census tracts, in rural areas along both the north and the south borders of the parish, and one tract in the east central part of the parish.

Depopulation is the ultimate criterion for urban distress. 29 census tracts had population declines, and 35 had increases between 1970 and 1990, see Map V-4. Census

tracts with declining populations are concentrated in the inner and mid-city areas on the western side of the parish. The four census tracts with the greatest population declines all fell within the HUD low to moderate income tract area and the area classified as severely distressed by the Foundation for the Mid South. Only four tracts in the HUD low to moderate income area showed population gains. Two of those were tracts which extend from urbanized areas into rural areas along the northwest and southwest borders of the parish. The tracts with declining populations extend to the east beyond the HUD low to moderate income areas. The overall shift of population from the inner and mid city to suburban areas is expected to continue.

Vacant blighted land and buildings, small lots (15'-20' frontage), substandard housing, and serious crime problems characterize many areas with population declines. Nonetheless, there are relatively stable neighborhoods interspersed among otherwise declining areas. These areas tend to be characterized by larger lots, and better quality housing. They usually can be distinguished on aerial photography by the high degree of tree canopy. The area near the ExxonMobil industrial complex is being permanently cleared. The company has been purchasing and clearing property to reduce gunshot damage to their equipment. Unlike most other vacant land, the land cleared by ExxonMobil is landscaped with well maintained grass and trees. A few people who declined ExxonMobil's purchase offer still live in the area and have benefitted by the reduction in density and crime.

Map V-3. Distressed Areas



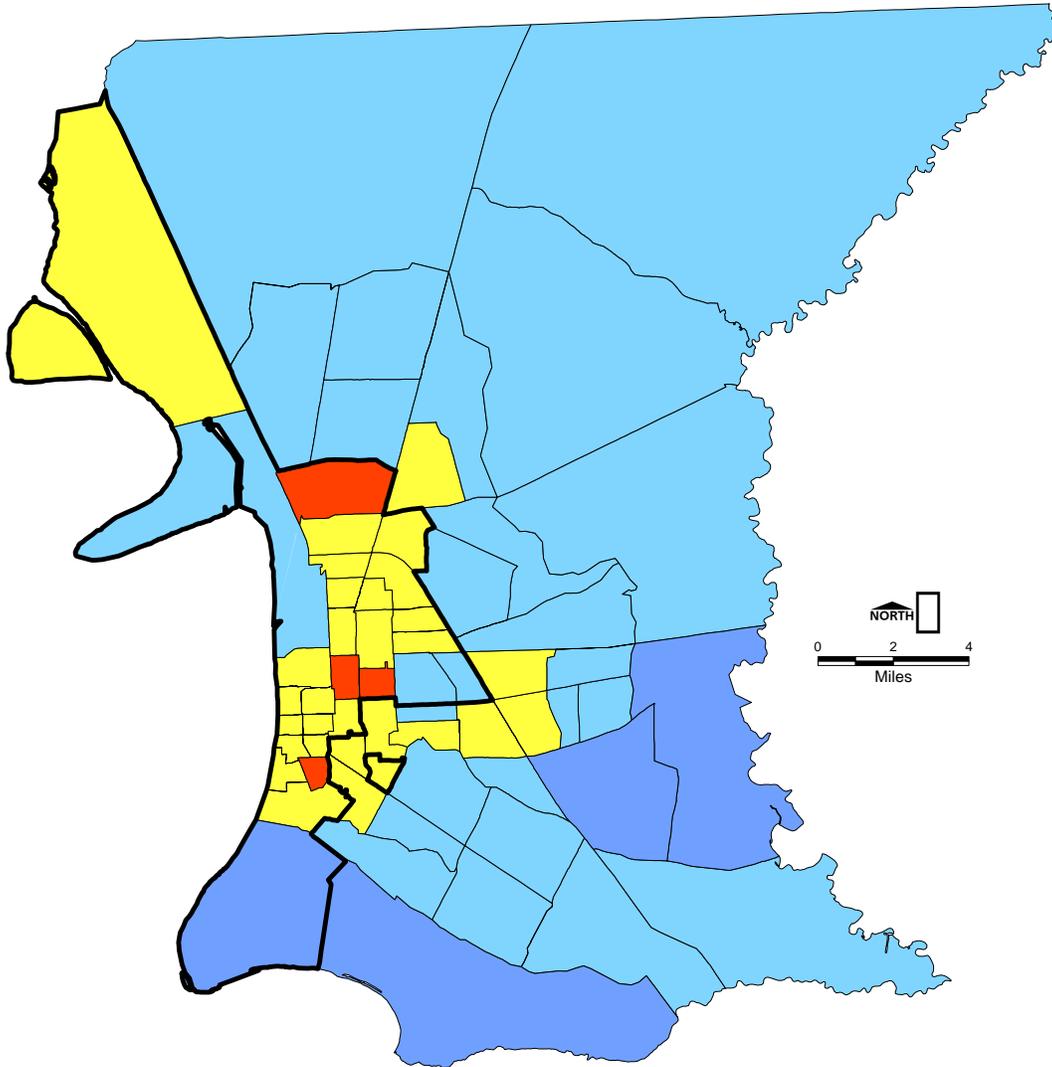
Distressed Neighborhoods
1990 Census Tracts

- Other areas
- Distressed
- Severely distressed

HUD Low to Moderate
Income Census Tracts

Source: Foundation for the Mid South

Map V-4. Population Change 1970 to 1990



Population Change 1970 to 1990
1970 & 1990 Census tracts

- 13,076 to 21,251
- 0 up to 13,076
- 2,453 up to 0
- 4,905 up to -2,453

HUD 1990 Low to Moderate
Income Census Tracts

Sources: 19970 & 1990 Census

9. Neighborhood Revitalization

Affordable housing must exist in a context of livable neighborhoods in order to be desirable. The importance of neighborhoods and a neighborhood focus has been recognized by the Capital Area United Way, the Local Initiative Support Corporation (LISC), and the OCD. A Capital Area United Way report says:

“There is a growing sense that the community needs to move to a neighborhood-based philosophy and approach in identifying human services needs and in refining service delivery systems. With this refocus, the traditional role of service providers shifts from leadership and decision-making for people to partnership and collaboration with neighborhood units.” (The Silent Storm: A Community Needs Assessment, 1995, p. 2).

There are a growing number of Community Development Corporations (CDCs) and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) working to improve neighborhoods and provide affordable housing. The OCD has designated three CHDOs, and anticipates the establishment of six additional CHDOs during period covered by the CPS 2000-2004. The LISC is active in assisting neighborhood organizations. Declining populations in certain neighborhoods opens up the possibility of redevelopment at lower densities for people would like to move up in their own neighborhoods. The Office of Community Development intends to investigate the feasibility of developing a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy and to determine whether it can be reconciled with equity in distribution of improvements and services.

B. Public and Assisted Housing (§91.210b)

1. Number of Assisted Units

The Baton Rouge Housing Authority has 1,324 public housing units in East Baton Rouge Parish and is responsible for 1665 certificates and vouchers for Section 8 assisted units. 100 certificates and vouchers are set aside for family unification, and 24 are set aside for homeless individuals for single room occupancy. In addition, the Housing Authority participates in programs to provide other housing for homeless individuals, increase the affordable housing stock, assist first-time low-income homebuyers, eliminate illegal drugs in the community, provide youths with wholesome activities, provide literacy and GED instruction, and promote economic self-sufficiency for those who receive housing assistance. The OCD will support the Housing Authority in developing non-public affordable housing.

The City-Parish Office of Community Development administers rental assistance under HUD's Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Certificate/Voucher Programs. The Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program is no longer federally funded for the production of additional units. Rental assistance is provided for 263 units previously produced. Of these 150 units are site specific, i.e., rental assistance is tied to units rehabilitated under the program. The remaining 113 units became open market assistance following cancellation of property contracts.

The City-Parish OCD also administers

rental assistance payments for HUD under a privately held Section 8 new construction project for 90 elderly units at Sharlo Terrace II.

While not providing rental subsidy payments, several financially assisted rental housing developments were completed in coordination with financial assistance through the jurisdiction. Through HOME Program resources, an 8-unit rehabilitation project was recently completed and two rental housing projects are under development through designated Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). These two are a 23-unit project by the Metro Redevelopment Alliance and a 66-unit project by the Urban Restoration Enhancement Corporation. These HOME projects are restricted as to rent levels and low income occupancy. All involve 3-bedroom units for small and large families.

A 128-unit rental housing project (all 3-bedroom units) has been completed at Holly Court on Ardenwood Drive and an 84-unit project of one and two bedroom units at St. Theresa Apartments on Winbourne Avenue with CDBG resources. Both were developed with CDBG financing. A three bedroom single family house was rehabilitated with a combination of CDBG and Home financing. Financial assistance for all three projects was designed to create standard quality rental units that are affordable to lower income households. Supportive Housing Program funds were used to acquire and renovate Options Villa, a permanent housing facility for the homeless.

2. Physical Condition of Units

According to Melonie Bayham, Director of the Housing Authority Technical Services, all 1,324 public housing units required restoration and revitalization at the time of the 1997 Needs Assessment. When the Housing Authority performed the physical needs assessment they determined what improvements were needed in each of the housing developments listed in Table V-1.

Table V-1. Public Housing Projects

<p>Monte Santo Village Clarksdale Oklahoma East Blvd. Turner Plaza Ardenwood Hospital Plaza Kelly Terrace Wood Plaza Colonial Courts Zion Terrace Roosevelt Terrace Capital Square Scotland Villa Sharlo Terrace</p>
--

3. Restoration and Revitalization Needs

The current needs assessment of \$18,163,007.00 includes site and structure improvements. The most urgent needs that are scheduled will eliminate code violations at all 16 developments. This includes updating panel ray heaters with no venting, improved electrical wiring and smoke alarms at a cost of \$1,128,100.00; balcony repair at a 3-story

elderly development at a cost of \$112,000.00; and re-roofing of 2 complexes at a cost \$233,900.00.

The specific physical improvements for the individual housing sites are listed in the Physical Needs Assessment of the Comprehensive Grant Program submitted to HUD by the Housing Authority and updated each year in the annual summary to the Five Year Action Plan.

4. Section 504 Needs

In the first year of the Five Year Action Plan, the Housing Authority modified 67 existing units to provide accessibility to persons with disabilities. The Housing Authority conducted the original Section 504 Handicap Assessment in 1992. Staff examined every record on file, and consulted with the property management supervisor, property managers, and VISTA workers to identify the disabilities of the residents and the structural changes that were required to accommodate them. The following disabilities were identified that required adaptation of the housing structures to accommodate the residents: 22 required wheelchairs, 10 had visual impairment and 5 had hearing impairment. At that time the waiting list had 10 applicants that required wheelchairs, 2 with visual impairments, 1 that required dialysis, and many elderly applicants with partial disabilities.

Currently three developments, Monte Sano, Kelly Terrace, and Sharlo Terrace, are included in the 1997 Physical Needs Assessment of the Comprehensive Grant Program are scheduled for Section 504 repairs which includes handicap unit corrections, sidewalks, ramps and upgrade to ADA

standards.

5. Strategy to Improve Management and Operations, and Improve the Living Environment

The Comprehensive Grant Program for FFY 1999 has been approved by HUD. It provides funding of \$1,508,572.00 for the Housing Authority. The Comprehensive Grant Program funds are used by the Housing Authority for physical and management improvements and resident initiatives at the public housing developments in East Baton Rouge Parish. The modernization of four public housing complexes serving approximately 245 families has been completed. The goals for improving management and operations includes purchasing computer hardware and software upgrades, communication equipment, maintenance equipment, marketing and vacancy reduction. The goals to improve the living environment includes installing central HVAC, security screens, landscaping, and outdoor lighting.

6. Public Housing Developments Participating in HUD Comprehensive Grant Program

All the public housing developments of the Baton Rouge Housing Authority are participating in the approved HUD Comprehensive Grant program, see Figure V-1.

7. Activities of the Housing Authority

The 1993 Community Policing Program has four officers assigned to the Housing Authority. The program includes

regular group rap sessions with youth, assistance with employment, assistance with school work, one-on-one counseling, participation in clean-up days, assistance and participation with fund raisers, and holiday celebrations. The current Five-Year Action Plan requires the four police officers to work a total of 125 hours weekly.

The Housing Authority was awarded a 1999 Drug Elimination Grant of \$290,829 to fund a continuation of the Community Policing Program. This grant will fund the youth programs which includes the Youth Entrepreneur Program, the 20/20 Education Center, Boy Scouts, the Alcohol & Drug Free Council, and VISTA. It will also fund adult programs which include the 20/20 Education Center, Job Readiness Training, Job Fairs, and the Family Self-sufficiency Program.

The Housing Authority received \$124,903 from the Youth Sports Program Grant in 1994. In the last year, 63 public housing youth have participated in the Youth Sports Program held at University Terrace Elementary School; and in Boys and Girls Clubs programs on drug and alcohol prevention and awareness, social skills, and decision making. The YWCA, Campfire, and Girl Scouts organizations provided enrichment activities in arts and crafts, cooking, Black heritage history, and storytelling.

A Department of Education Gateway Grant is funding an on-site GED program at the Roosevelt Terrace public housing development. The Department of Education is providing a certified teacher for the program.

The LSU Department of Communication Sciences and Disorders is providing a preschool program at Roosevelt

Terrace for all public housing children ages 3 and 4. The Housing Authority provides the transportation.

The Housing Authority and Capitol High School developed two programs that were approved by Serve America: "Reading is for life," and "Echoes from the Past." Students from the high school visit with residents of the Turner Plaza Public Housing Development. They read them newspapers and new magazines, tape record their memories of life in Louisiana, and prepare written accounts. The students will publish a booklet of the cultural history of the residents. HUD selected the Capitol Square Resident Council as a recipient of Tenant Opportunity grant funds. The \$45,190 grant is for activities that promote resident involvement in management activities.

8. Number and Targeting of Units

There are 1,324 public housing units in East Baton Rouge Parish. There are 897 family units, and 427 elderly units. The current population is approximately 3,100.

The Housing Authority has experienced a high vacancy rate of 15%-18% for the past 5-8 years. Under the current Comprehensive Grant Program a \$250,000.00 forgivable loan has been provided to the Housing Authority for a Vacancy Reduction Contract Unit Turnaround.

The current Section 8 Certificate/Vouchers annual contract for the Housing Authority is \$7,588,000 for FFY 1999. The total number of Section 8 Assisted units is 1,665. All the rental certificates or vouchers are used. The Housing Authority has applied for an additional 399 tenant-based

vouchers. The Housing Authority does not receive site specific certificates or vouchers.

Both the public housing and the Section 8 housing certificates are limited to very low income applicants. The waiting list is closed except for disabled persons who receive SSI payments.

No units are expected to be lost from either the public housing or the rental assisted housing except in connection with a HOPE VI grant.

9. HOPE VI Grant Application

The OCD is supporting the Baton Rouge Housing Authority in applying for a HOPE VI grant to develop a model neighborhood revitalization effort. The Housing Authority failed by 1 point to receive a previous HOPE VI grant. If successful in obtaining funding this year, the grant and other support from the OCD and the City-Parish would create the critical mass for change needed to successfully revitalize an existing urban neighborhood. The HOPE VI grant would provide for the demolition of two unsalvageable public housing projects, the Oklahoma Street and East Blvd. projects, and replace the demolished units with new lower density housing and scattered site single family residences. CDBG, HOME, and other funds would be used to provide other assistance for replacement housing and upgrading of existing substandard housing. Operation Takedown will be targeted to clear vacant and dilapidated structures that are unsafe, unsightly, and which provide havens for illegal activities. OCD will also provide technical assistance to the Housing Authority in identifying and acquiring adjudicated

property at below appraised value. Improvements would be concentrated in the area between Terrace St., Washington St., the Mississippi River, and City Park.

The HOPE VI proposal would also provide for the reestablishment of the Thomas H. Delpit, Sr. Dr. corridor as a "Main Street" environment. OCD will fund improvements to supporting infrastructure such as sidewalk improvements, curbing and curb cuts for improved accessibility, street resurfacing, traffic controls and crosswalks for enhanced pedestrian use, street lighting, and urban forestry and beautification. The sidewalks and related improvements will link residential areas to commercial and public activity centers such as schools, community centers, and parks.

The intent is to create human scale linkages that promote greater neighborhood interaction and cohesiveness. CDBG funds will be provided for the purchase and renovation of retail stores in the planned commercial corridor. Contingent upon HOPE VI funding, the City-Parish will apply for Section 10 funding along with an Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) grant from HUD. This funding would be directed primarily toward public improvements in the impact area.

10. Louisiana Housing Finance Agency Assisted Housing

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) administers housing bonds and Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects.

LHFA bond money financed 861

housing units from 1995 to 1999 in East Baton Rouge Parish. This included 852 single family housing units and 9 units in 2-4 family structures. The LHFA has assisted 72 rental units at Edgewood with HOME funds.

The LIHTC is a federal tax incentive intended to increase the availability of low income housing. The LIHTC reduces tax

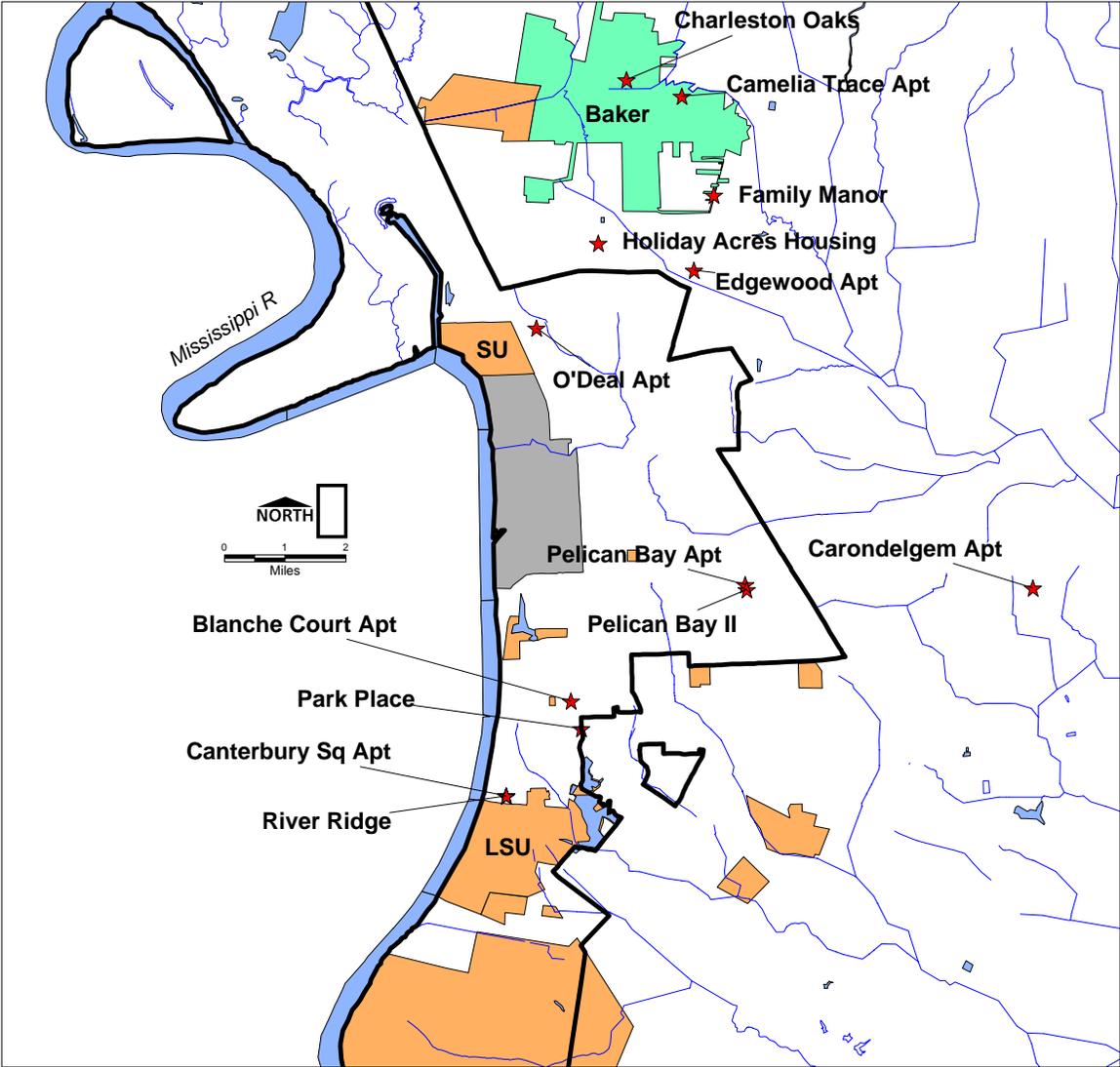
liability dollar for dollar annually for ten years to yield a present value of 70% of the “eligible basis” of costs for new construction or substantial rehabilitation.

Projects awarded tax credits between 1995 and 1999 are listed in Table V-2 and shown on Map V-5.

Table V-2. Low Income Housing Tax Credit Projects 1995-1999

Project #	Project	Units	Credits
95-07	Charleston Oaks	30	\$112,617.67
95-22	Blanche Court Apts	23	\$89,889.52
95-28	Pelican Pointe	84	\$596,749.82
95-29	O’Deal Apts	36	\$51,275.00
95-41	River Ridge	204	\$217,630.00
95-42	Park Place	77	\$97,046.93
97-36	Camelia Trace Apts	88	\$48,170.00
97-49	Edgewood Apts	72	\$294,710.00
98-29	Pelican Bay Apts	52	\$281,330.00
98-32	Canterbury Square Apts	204	\$81,320.00
99-20	Carondelgem	95	\$175,795.00
99-22	Family Manor	40	\$166,490.00
99-32	Pelican Bay II	52	\$283,790.00
99-57	Holiday Acres Housing	54	\$100,870.00

MapV-5. Low Income Housing Tax Credit Projects 1995-1999



- ★ Low Income Housing Tax Credit Projects
- HUD Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
- State Lands
- Quasi-Independent Cities
- Industrial Complex

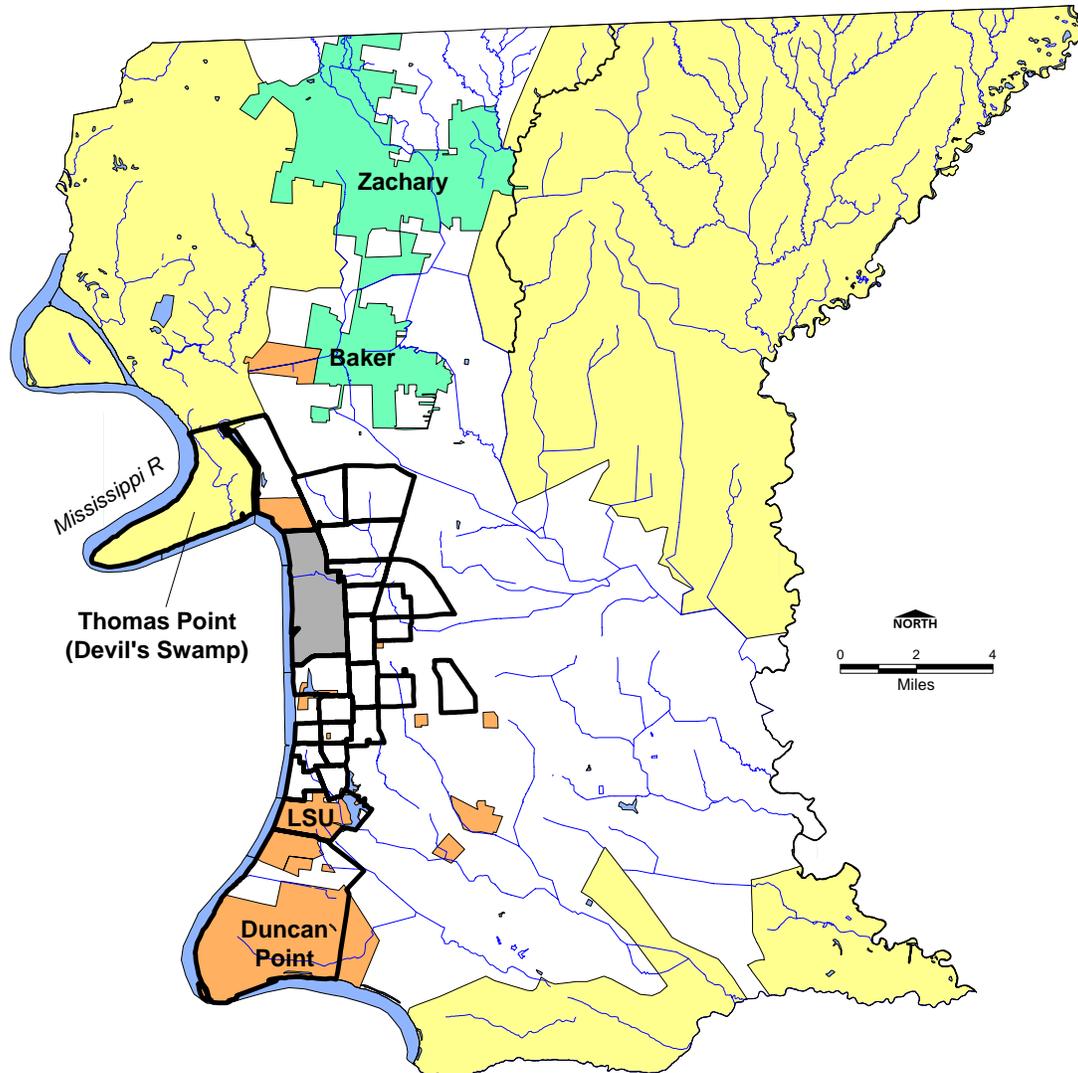
The \$2,59,683.94 in tax credits awarded by the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency between 1995 and 1999 included 14 projects with 1,111 dwelling units. The OCD provided assistance to Blanche Court and Mt. Zion Court. Mt. Zion Court has 31 single family houses in a Small Planned Unit Development. The OCD has provided a loan for the construction of a street to serve Mt. Zion Court.

Other LIHTC projects awarded before 1995 include Bluebonnet Ridge (120 apartments), Siegen Village (312 apartments),

St. Jean (684 apartments), Tall Timbers (328 apartments), and Jefferson Lakes (296 apartments assisted out of 408 total). These provided 1,740 units.

The tax credit can be increased up to 91% if a project is located in HUD designated Qualified Census Tracts or Difficult Development Areas, see Map V-6. These Difficult Development Areas are designated in the MSA/PMSA definitions for June 30, 1999 in IRS Section 42(D)(5)(C) Metropolitan Qualified Census Tracts and are revised annually.

Map V-6. Difficult Development Areas



-  Difficult Development Area
-  IRS Designated Census Tracts
-  Predominately Rural Census Tracts
- Areas not under the control of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge:**
-  State Lands
-  Quasi-Independent Cities
-  Industrial Complex

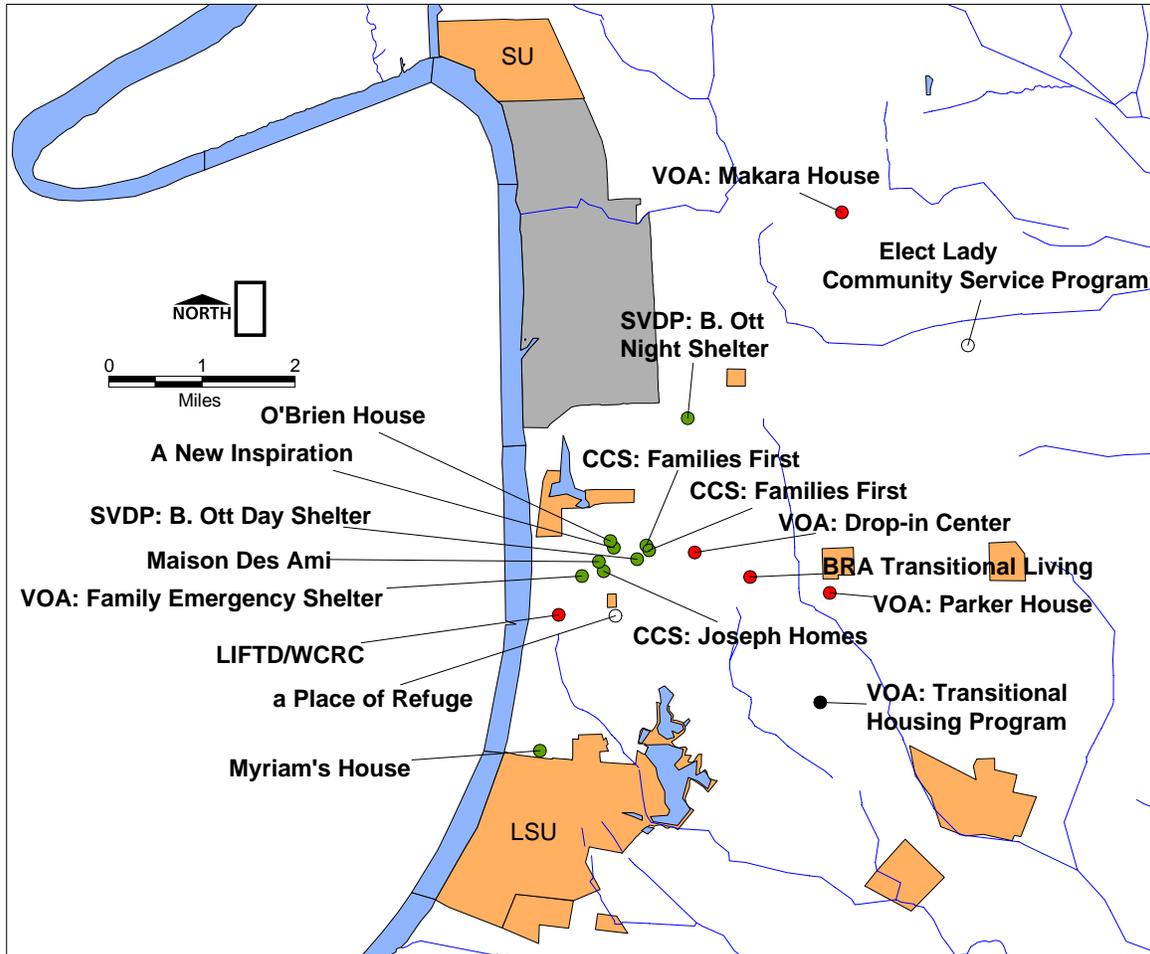
Louisiana ESG.

C. Homeless Facilities (§91.210c)

Map V-7 shows Emergency Shelter Grant projects selected for the Program Year 2000 for both the ESG projects awarded under this CPS and projects awarded through the

The following inventory lists facilities and services that meet the emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and permanent housing needs of homeless persons in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Map V-7. Emergency Shelters Program Year 2000



Funding Status Program Year 2000:

- CPS Emergency Shelter Grant
- Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grant
- CPS and Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grant
- Unfunded
- State Lands
- Industrial Complex

I. INVENTORY OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS

A New Inspiration, Inc.

1272 Laurel Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 343-3286

Contact: Rochelle Poole
Adella Anderson

Fees: None

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 11 beds

Clientele: Homeless women

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides a safe extended care chemical free treatment environment for women 18 years old and over who suffer from alcohol and substance abuse. Services are geared toward reintegrating clients back into the mainstream of community life through: (1) mandatory participation in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and (2) Narcotics Anonymous (NA) Programs.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of stay: Ninety (90) days

A Place of Refuge

871 Peach Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 343-4334/344-4090

Contact: Dr. Velma H. Jackson

Fees: None

Intake: OCS Referrals & Casey Family Foundation

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 12 (6 mothers & 6 babies)

Clientele: Teenage mothers and their babies

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides a home for homeless teenage mothers and their babies. The home offers a stable and healthy environment to promote positive growth and development, through counseling, job training, child care services, parenting skills, etc.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of stay: 45-90 days

Baton Rouge Youth, Inc.**Boy's Facility**423 South 20th Street

Baton Rouge, La.

Phone: (225) 344-3457/344-3450 fax

Contact: Tara Bankston

Fees:
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 8 beds -Single male children
Clientele: Boys - ages 12-18
Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Provides residential treatment services for abused, abandoned and/or neglected adolescent males between the ages of 12-18. Facility is open year-round, 24 hours/day, 6 months to 1 year.
Duration of Stay: 6 months to 1 year

Baton Rouge Youth, Inc.

Girl's Facility

2110 Government Street

Baton Rouge, La.

Phone: (225) 344-3457/344-3450 fax

Contact: Tara Bankston

Fees: None

Intake:

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 8 beds Single female children

Clientele: Girls - ages 12-18

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides residential treatment services for abused, abandoned and/or neglected adolescent females between the ages of 12 -18.

Hours: Facility is open year-round 24 hours per day.

Duration of stay: 6 months to 1 year.

Baton Rouge Youth, Inc.

Girl's Facility

379 Pettit Road

Baker, La

Phone: (225) 344-3457/344-3450 fax

Contact: Tara Bankston

Fees: None

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 17 beds

Clientele: Girls - ages 12-18

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides residential treatment services. Abused, abandon and/or neglected adolescent females between the ages of 12-18.

Hours: Facility is open year-round, 24 hours/day

Duration of stay: 6 months to 1 year

Capital Area Family Violence Intervention Center
Battered Women's Program/Zonta House

3730 St. Gerard Avenue

Baton Rouge, La. 70805

Phone: (225) 389-3001/Fax: 358-3444

Contact: Genny Abel

Fees: None

Intake: Call to crisis line

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 42 beds

Clientele: Battered women and their dependent children.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Emergency shelter, counseling, information, referrals, advocacy, transportation, financial assistance, childcare, professional legal services, volunteer component, community, educating and training.

Hours: 24 hours/7days a week

Duration of stay: 45 days

Catholic Community Services
Families First
325 North 18th Street(Laurel & N. 18th)

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 336-8770/336-4406

Contact: Deborah A. Roe/Angela McLemore

Fees: Yes

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 40 Beds

Clientele: Homeless Families

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides transitional housing for homeless families in crisis situations. Services include: Case management, drug & health screening, transportation, child care, clothing, job readiness, tutorial program, medical or legal referral, financial counseling, parenting skills, etc.

Hours:

Duration of stay: 6 to 18 months

Catholic Community Services
Joseph Homes
130 South 11th Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 336-8770/Fax: 336-8745

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Contact: Deborah A. Roe/Linda Fjeldsjo
Fees: None
Intake: Call or apply in person at Catholic Community Services
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 9 beds
Clientele: Single, homeless male ex-offenders
Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Residents of Joseph Homes are provided individual case management, as well mandatory participation with a weekly support substance abuse counseling and motivation from former residents who have successfully made the transition to independence.
Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of Stay: 90 days

Elect Lady Community Service Program

3513 Maribel Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70812
Phone: (225) 356-4573
Contact: Pastor Lillie Davis/ Elder Dudley Davis
Fees: None
Intake: Call or apply in person
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 25 beds
Clientele: Homeless families and individuals
Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Provides temporary shelter for homeless families and individuals. Services include shelter, three meals, clothing, counseling, employment referrals, transportation assistance, etc.
Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of stay: 45 days

Heavenly Haven

4824 East Brookstown
Baton Rouge, La. 70814
Phone: (225) 357-5126/357-7206
Contact: Lisa Bell
Fees: Sliding Scale
Intake: Call for application
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 10
Clientele: Homeless women, families & female youths
Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Provides essential services, supported independent living, respite and homeless prevention activities. Adult Day Program
Hours: 8-5
Duration of Stay: 1 month (flexible)

**Louisiana Industries for the Disabled (UpLIFTD)
Women's Community Rehabilitation Center (WCRC), Inc.**

855 St. Ferdinand

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 336-000/Fax: 336-0500

Contact: Daryel Prust, LIFTD
Sally Meyers, WCRC

Fees: State Funded

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 15 beds

Clientele: Mentally ill females

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

LIFTD-WCRC is a residential facility for chronically mentally ill females. The shelter provides counseling and independent living skills training in a homelike atmosphere, crisis services, medication management, psycho social skills training and group counseling are also provided.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of Stay: average stay 3-5 months.

Maison Des Ami of Louisiana

1050 Convention St.

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 344-0865/Fax (225) 343-3861

Contact: Gregory V. Greenup

Fees: Rent

Intake: Call

Clientele: 36 Beds (2 Emergency Beds)

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: Mentally Ill & Dual Diagnosed persons.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

The shelter provides services to homeless with a mental illness and substance abuse problems. This facility provides a board and care plan recommend by a physician, transportation, and self reliance training to enable residents to live independently on their own and with supervision. Training may include self medication, money management, cooking, cleaning, personal care, transportation, safety skills and medical information. Services are provided by the director and direct care staff.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of Stay: 90 days

**Missionaries of Charity
Queen of Peace Home**

715 East Boulevard

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

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Phone: (225) 383-8367
Contact: Sister Acquina
Fees: Call
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 40 or 45 beds
Clientele: Single women, mothers with daughters of any age,
mothers with sons seven years or younger.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Facility is open year-round, between 3:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., admissions between 3:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Duration of stay: Each resident must leave by 7:45 a.m. each day but may return.

O'Brien House

1220 Main Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 344-6345/Fax: 344-0119
Contact: Katherine Martin
Fees: Sliding Fee Scale
Intake: Call for appointment
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 62 beds
Clientele: Chemically dependent adults who are homeless.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Halfway house for chemically dependent (alcohol & substance abuse) male and female adults who are homeless. Adults must be able to work. Counseling, vocational rehabilitation and work therapy.

Hours: 24 hr facility/ 8-4

Duration of stay: 6 months

Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center

St. Anthony's Home

Confidential Address
Baton Rouge, La.
5000 Hennessy Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La. 70808

Phone: (225) 765-8917/Fax: 769-8201
Contact: Jackie Shellington/Chuck Johnson
Fees: Sliding Scale
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 12 beds
Clientele: Persons disabled due to HIV/AIDS

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Shelter for men and women who have been diagnosed with AIDS or AIDS related complex who are homeless because he or she can no longer live alone, or family and friends can no longer house them. Supported living, not a medical facility.

Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of stay: Extended stay

The Salvation Army

7361 Airline Highway

Baton Rouge, La. 70812

Phone: (225) 355-4483/Fax: 355-7393

Contact: Major Dan Heard/Reynold Carlson

Fees: First night free, every night after \$5.00.

Intake: In person

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 15 Beds

Clientele: Homeless males

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Temporary shelter (bed; bath and meals) for homeless men

Hours: 24 hours (Check in after 4 p.m.)

Duration of Stay: 45-60 days

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Bishop Ott Shelter

2550 Plank Road

1623 Convention Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70805

Phone: (225)383-7343

Contact: Michael Acaldo/Israel Garcia/Carl Taylor

Fees: None

Intake: Go to Bishop Ott Shelter, 1623 Convention Street from 11:00 to 2:00 p.m. for admission voucher to shelter.

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 56 beds: 26 at Plank Road, 30 at Convention St.

Clientele: Homeless Men

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

The Bishop Ott Shelter is a facility for homeless men. The shelter offers services to include lodging, three meals daily, shower and laundry, personal hygiene items, health evaluation, dental services, prescriptions, clothing, job counseling.

Hours: 4:00 p.m. daily for check-in

Duration of Stay: Average stay 2 to 3 weeks

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Bishop Ott Shelter Women's Day Program

1623 Convention St.
Baton Rouge, La. 70802
Phone: (225) 383-7343/Fax: 383-6623
Contact: Michael Acaldo/Iris Taylor/Israel Garcia
Fees: None
Intake: Apply at 1623 Convention Street, or through any women's shelter program
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: None - day services only
Clientele: Homeless women and children
Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Day services, 2 meals per day, life skills counseling, job counseling, personal hygiene items, health evaluation, prescriptions, clothing, transportation.
Hours: 4:00 p.m. daily for check-in
Duration of stay: Average stay 2 to 3 weeks

Volunteers of America (VOA)

America House

827 America House
Baton Rouge, La. 70802
Phone: (225) 387-0061/381-7955/Fax: 381-7963
Contact: C.J. Roy/ William Coffey
Fees: None
Intake: Call or in person
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 45 beds
Clientele: Any homeless women, families or intact family units providing proof of marriage.
Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Provides short-term emergency shelter and "transitional" shelter (i.e. extended stay for qualified individuals) to homeless families and women. Families and single women are provided shelter, three meals per day at no charge, personal hygiene articles, laundry facilities and assistance in purchasing prescription medications, not covered by Medicaid. The shelter also provides services for job search, tutoring and homework - help sessions, parenting skills by Certified Instructors of the Chapter 1 Program.
Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of stay: Up to 60 days or (case by case determination)

Volunteers of America (VOA)

Parker House

586 Caddo Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
Phone: (225) 928-9398
Contact: Loraine Dunkley/Valerie Gray

Fee: Per diem paid by placing agency
 Intake: OCS Referral
 Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 6 Beds
 Clientele: Male and female children between the ages of 3-12 years of age.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides shelter to male and female children between of 3-12 years of age. Children of Parker House have been determined to be a danger to self and others and are in need of psychiatric placement or more restrictive placements. Parker House is a three bedroom residential shelter with a home like environment. The facility provides nutritious meals, participation in the public education school system in East Baton Rouge Parish, recreation, transportation for staff services, clothing for the children, case management services, behavioral management, group therapy, consultation with a pediatrician, nurse, dietician, psychiatrist and psychologist.

Hours: 24 hours/day
 Duration of stay: 12-18 months

Volunteers of America

Makara House

5721 McClelland Drive
 Baton Rouge, La. 70805

Phone: (225) 355-0747
 Contact: Janice Coleman/Marla Quiett
 Fees: Per Diem paid by placing agency
 Intake: OCS Referral/OMH Referral
 Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 10 beds
 Clientele: Male and Female adolescents from 11-18 years of age.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Makara House provides shelter to male and female adolescents from 11-18 years of age who have been removed from their home by the local Child Protection Agency by court order, as the result of an investigation or abuse, neglect or abandonment. These adolescents are in need of emergency shelter placement until permanent placement plans can be worked out by the Office of Community Services. Other adolescents admitted to Makara House are placed because of family violence or crisis situations in which they are removed for personal safety or mental health reasons. Residents of Makara House placed in the 2 beds funded through OMH must have an open active case at the local Mental Health Center and must be placed through the Region 2 OMH. Makara House residents are provided services which includes: behavior management, all medical attention, independent living training, educational or vocational training, recreational and social opportunities.

Hours: 7 days per week
 Duration of stay: Based on child's treatment plan

2. INVENTORY OF TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Alliance House Residential Center

111 - 113 North 22nd Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70808

Phone: (225) 342-8224/Fax: 357-2593

Contact:

Fees:

Intake: Through Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 20

Clientele: Transitional residential care for single adults with disabilities. Vocational Rehabilitation Clients

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of stay: 6 months to 2 years

Baton Rouge Alliance for Transitional Living

P.O. Box 66437

332 South Acadian Thruway

Baton Rouge, La. 70896

Phone: (225) 343-6300/Fax (225) 343-6303

Contact: Tom Valiquette

Fees: None

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 20

Clientele: 16-21 year old homeless; males & females with or without children.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

18 month transitional living program, instruction of self-sufficiency skills, community resources, education, job training and life skills.

Hours: 8-5 (M-F)

Duration of stay: 18 months

Catholic Community Services

Families First

325 North 18th Street

(Laurel & N. 18th)

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225)336-8770/ 336-4406

Contact: Deborah Roe/Angela Lemore

Fees: None

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 40 Beds

Clientele: Homeless Families
 Special Services for Homeless Persons:
 Provides transitional housing for homeless families in crisis situations. Services include:
 Case management, drug & health screening, transportation, child care, clothing, food, job
 readiness, etc.
 Hours: 8-5 (M-F)
 Duration of stay: 6 to 18 months

Friends for Life: AIDS Resource Center

660 N. Foster Drive, Building C-100
 Baton Rouge, La. 70805
 Phone: (225) 923-2277/Fax: 928-9393
 Contact: Ric Smith/Sheila Solomon
 Fees: None
 Overnight Sleeping Capacity: None
 Clientele: Persons infected and affected with HIV/AIDS
 Special Services for Homeless Persons:
 Friends for Life provides care coordination services for women, children and their families.
 Care coordination includes assistance with transportation, medicine, housing and emergency
 assistance. The agency has a resource room that serves as a library and social space. The
 education and prevention department provides HIV counseling and testing, peer/educational
 programs to persons at risk for HIV infection.

The Millennium House

2166 Kaufman Street
 Baton Rouge, La. 70805
 Phone: (225) 355-5535
 Contact: Rosalyn Carter, Director
 Fees: Weekly fee depending on income
 Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 6 Beds
 Clientele: Males with chemical dependency and ability to work.
 Special Services for Homeless Persons:
 Structured drug free environment for individuals that are homeless and seeking a drug and
 alcohol free life style, where they will be educated on their disease of chemical dependency
 and referred to the appropriate therapeutic environment and integrate them back into society
 as a productive member.
 Hours: 8-5 (M-F)
 Duration of stay: 6 months

Maison des Ami of Louisiana

1050 Convention Street
 Baton Rouge, La. 70802

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Phone: (225) 344-0865/Fax:343-3861
Contact: Gregory V. Greenup
Fees: Rent
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 36 Beds (2 Emergency Beds)
Clientele: Mental Ill & Dually Diagnosed persons

Special Services for Homeless Person:

The shelter provides services to homeless with a mental illness and substance abuse problems. This facility provides a board and care plan recommended by a physician, transportation, and self reliance training to enable residents to live independently on their own and with supervision. Training may include self medication, money management, cooking, cleaning, personal care, transportation, safety skills and medical information. Services are provided by the director and direct care staff.

Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of Stay: 18-24 months

Myriam's House

3027 Nicholson Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 334-0662/Fax:334-0663
Contact: Yolanda Perrilloux
Fees: 10% income
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 10 beds
Clientele: Homeless indigent women

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Provides services to enable indigent women from the Greater Baton Rouge and surrounding parishes to acquire the skills they need to lift themselves out of the cycle of poverty.

Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of stay: up to 12 months

**The Salvation Army
Transitional Housing Program**

7361 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70812

Phone: (225) 355-4483
Contact: Major Dan Heard/Reynold Carlson
Fees: First night free, every night after \$5.00
Intake: In person
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 15 Beds
Clientele: Homeless males

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Temporary shelter (bed; bath and meals) for homeless men
 Hours: 24 hours (Check in after 4 p.m.)
 Duration of stay: No limitation

Urban Restoration Enhancement Corporation (UREC)

Adopt-a-Family and Home Sharing Program

P.O. Box 73032

6315 Greenwell St

Baton Rouge, La. 70874

Phone: (225) 356-8871/356-6060

Contact: Ronnie Edwards

Fees: None

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: N/A

Clientele: Very low, low and moderate income families

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

UREC is a not-for-profit community based development organization specializing in affordable housing, education and training, social and economic development through the use of direct services, collaborative initiatives, partnerships, capacity building and technical assistance. This includes: Adopt-A-Family, Home Sharing - Rental Assistance through scattered sites for the homeless and supportive services to include counseling and job placement.

Volunteers of America (VOA)

Transitional Housing Program

2447 Brownlee Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70808

Phone: (225) 383-3786/(225) 381-7955

Contact: William Coffey/C.J. Roy

Fees: Rent based on HUD Formula

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 10 apartments (2 bedrooms)

Clientele: Homeless families who are actively working to achieve self sufficiency.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Support services such as case management, life skills training, assistance with child care, etc. are also provided. A key component of the program is the role played by volunteer mentors who provide moral support, encouragement and direct assistance to participating families.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of stay: Up to 24 months

**3. INVENTORY OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
FOR HOMELESS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

Maison Des Ami of Louisiana

1050 Convention Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 344-0865/Fax: 343-3861
Contact: Gregory V. Greenup
Fees: Sliding Scale
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: Mentally Ill & Dual Diagnosed persons.
Special Services for Homeless Persons:

The shelter provides services to homeless with a mental illness and substance abuse problems. This facility provides a board and care plan recommended by a physician, transportation, and self reliance training to enable residents to live independently on their own and with supervision. Training may include self medication, money management, cooking, cleaning, personal care, transportation, safety skills and medical information. Services are provided by the director and direct care staff.

Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of Stay: No limitation

Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center

St. Anthony's Home

Confidential Address
Baton Rouge, La.
5000 Hennessy Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La. 70808

Phone: (225) 765-8917/Fax: 769-8201
Contact: Jackie Shellington/Chuck Johnson
Fees: Sliding Scale
Intake: Call
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 12 Beds
Clientele: Persons with disabled due to HIV/AIDS

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Shelter for men and women who have been diagnosed with AIDS or AIDS related complex who are homeless because he or she can no longer live alone, or family and friends can no longer house them. Supported living, not a medical facility.

Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of stay: None

Options Foundation

10311 Jefferson Highway

Suite A-3

Baton Rouge, La. 70809

Phone:

(225) 293-6774/Fax: 291-9229

Contact:

Christine Nichols/Bob Patience

Fees:

Sliding scale rent charge

Intake:

Vickie Moore-Charles

Average # Persons Served Daily:

64

Clientele:

Homeless, mentally ill and adolescent males in foster care

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Permanent housing for homeless, mentally ill adults. Case Management, Life Skills, Recreation, Community building.

Options Villa

2426 Convention Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

Phone:

(225) 389-9400/Fax (225) 291-9229

Contact:

Bob Patience/Vickey Moore-Charles

Fees:

Sliding scale rent charge

Intake:

Vickie Moore-Charles

Average # Persons Served Daily:

39

Clientele:

Homeless mentally ill men and women

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Permanent housing for homeless, mentally ill adults, case management, life skills, recreation, community building.

Louisiana Industries for the Disabled (SLP Program)**Women's Community Rehabilitation Center (WCRC), Inc.**

855 St. Ferdinand

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone:

(225) 342-1300/ 336-0000

Contact:

Sally Meyers

Fees:

State Funded

Intake:

Call/Referrals must come through Region 2

Overnight Sleeping Capacity:

15 beds (scattered sites)

Clientele:

Mentally ill females

Special Services for Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs:

Louisiana Industries for the Disabled, Inc. became the parent agency for the Women's Community Rehabilitation Center, Inc. on June 30, 1992. WCRC is a residential facility for chronically mentally ill females. The shelter provides counseling and independent living skills training in a homelike atmosphere, crisis services, medication, management, psycho social skills training and group counseling are also provided.

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Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of Stay: Average 8 months

Volunteers of America

Turner Plaza - Innovative Housing

4546 North Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

Phone: (225)346-8184/344-9950
Contact: William Coffey/Curtis Mack
Fees: Sliding Scale
Intake: Call
Average # Persons Served Daily: 36
Clientele: Homeless Persons with Disabilities

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

There are thirty permanent housing units and supportive services to homeless adults with disabilities. VOA will provide case management and 24 hour residential supervision. Under the supervision of a qualified case manager, services will include identification of needs, linkage to services not provided by VOA, daily living assistance including basic skills training, medication monitoring/system management, recreation planning and assistance, crisis intervention, benefits/entitlement application assistance and job/training referrals.

Hours: 24 hours/day
Duration of Stay: No limitation

4. INVENTORY OF DAY SHELTERS

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Bishop Ott Women's Day Program

1623 Convention Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 383-7343/383-7837/Fax: 383-6623
Contact: MichaelAcaldo/IrisTaylor/Israel Gracia
Fees: None
Intake: Apply at 1623 Convention Street, or through women's shelter program.
Overnight Sleeping Capacity: None- day services only
Clientele: Homeless women and children

Special Service for Homeless Person:

Day lodging, 2 meals per day, life skills counseling, job counseling, personal hygiene items, health evaluation, prescriptions, clothing, transportation.

Volunteers of America

Drop-In Center

2600 Florida Blvd
 Baton Rouge, La. 70802
 Phone: (225) 387-0061 346-8184/Fax: 344-9950
 Contact: William Coffey/Curtis Mack
 Fees: None
 Intake: In person
 Average # Persons served daily: 55
 Clientele: Homeless, substance abuse, mentally ill, veterans,
 dual diagnosis

Special Services for Homeless Persons:
 18 years of age & older services including facilities for doing laundry, personal bathing,
 access to telephone for local calls, use of the address as a mail drop; newspaper, linkage, etc.

Hours: 8-3 (M-F)

5. INVENTORY OF FEEDING SITES (CONGREGATE MEAL SITES)

Greater Baton Rouge Federation of Churches and Synagogues

Holy Grill

6000 Cadillac Street
 Baton Rouge, La. 70811
 Phone: (225) 356-6985
 Contact: Marion Zachary/Rev. Jeff Day
 Fees: None
 Intake: In person
 # of Persons Served Daily: 95
 Clientele: Anyone in need. No restrictions.
 Special Services for Homeless Persons: Hot meals provided
 Hours: M-F 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

St. James Episcopal Church Food Bank

208 North 4th Street
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
 Phone: (225) 387-5141
 Contact:
 Fees: None
 Intake: Call
 # of Persons Served Daily:
 Clientele: Anyone in need of food.
 Special Services for Homeless Persons:
 Meal site, Bible study
 Hours: (M-T) 9:00- 5:00

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Dining Room

220 St. Vincent de Paul Place

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 383-7343

Contact: Vicki Adams/Pat Davenport

Fees: None

Intake: None

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: N/A

Clientele: Homeless, disabled, mentally ill, low income, working poor

Special Services for Homeless persons:

Food, clothes and blankets. Meal site for homeless and needy persons. Vouchers to Bishop Ott Shelter and Salvation Army Transient Lodge can be obtained.

Hours: 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., seven days a week.

Scott-Gilchrist Quality of Life Center

Bethel AME

1356 South Boulevard

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 355-1843

Contact: Julia Purnell

Fees: None

Intake: In person

of Persons Served Daily: 200-250

Clientele: Anyone in need. No restrictions

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Counseling, tutoring, serve meals and clothing, provide for men, women & children and issue groceries

Hours: Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

**6. INVENTORY OF OTHER FACILITIES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE
TO HOMELESS PERSONS ON LESS THAN AN OVERNIGHT BASIS**

Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank

766 Chippewa Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 359-9940

Contact: Carl Stages, Director

Fees: None

Intake: United Way Info Line, 923-2114

Clientele: Agencies/Organizations that operates pantries, kitchens, shelters and homes.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:
Collects and distributes food and grocery products to pantries, kitchens, shelters and homes for the handicapped, indigent, etc.

Hours: M-F 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Sat. 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Goodwill Industries

2545 Choctaw Drive

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 357-1241

Contact: Lucy Smith, Lois Franklin

Fees: Cost items

Intake: Call or in person

Clientele: Thrift store available to anyone, hires disadvantaged and disabled.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Hire and trains disadvantaged and disabled. Operates as thrift store.

Hours: Mon.-Sat. 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

The Salvation Army Thrift Store

7361 Airline Highway

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 355-4635

Contact: Arnold McDuffey

Fees: None

Intake: In person

Clientele: Anyone in need. No restrictions.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Low-cost thrift store. Used furniture, clothing and household supplies.

Hours: M-F 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Sat. 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Scott-Gilchrist Quality of Life Center

1356 South Boulevard

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Phone: (225) 355-1843

Contact: Julia Purnell

Fees: None

Intake: No restrictions. Anyone in need.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Counseling, tutoring, meals and clothing.

Hours: Sat. 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

St. (Saint) Paul's Center-Eden Park

3920 Gus Young Avenue

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Phone: (225) 344-8590
Contact: Sister Rose Simpson/Lory Schaff
Fees: None
Intake: In person
Clientele: Anyone in need living in boundaries of Eden Park

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Food utilities, rent, dental, prescriptions, adult basic education, and GED preparations 8:30 - 12:30.

Hours: M-F 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

St. Vincent de Paul Community Pharmacy

220 St. Vincent de Paul Place

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Phone: (225) 383-7450
Contact: Charles Sides/Pat Davenport
Fees: None
Intake: By referral from church or hospital. Interview process includes disclosure of income and expenses. Call for appointment 9:00 to 3:00 p.m. Mon/Fri

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: N/A

Clientele: Homeless, disabled, mentally ill, low-income

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Prescription medication for homeless individual.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

St. Vincent de Paul Thrift Store-Baton Rouge

2655 Plank Road

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 356-5158
Contact: Al St. Pierre/Pat Davenport
Fees: None to homeless
Intake: By referral from local Catholic Church or St. Vincent de Paul Dining Room or Shelter.

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: N/A

Clientele: Homeless by referral at no charge. Low cost low-income, disabled, mentally ill or general public.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Clothing, shoes and bedding items

Hours: M-F 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

7. INVENTORY OF VOUCHER PROGRAMS

Salvation Army Thrift Store

7361 Airline Highway

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 355-4635
Contact: Arnold McDuffey

Fee:

Intake: In person

Type of Voucher Program(s): Food vouchers

Clientele: Anyone in need. No restrictions

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Food vouchers, prescriptions filled, clothing, furniture for burn-out victims, rent (FEMA).

No gasoline or utility assistance. Annual distribution of toys, food and clothes for Christmas.

Work therapy for men with alcohol or drug abuse problems.

Hours: M-F 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

St. Vincent de Paul Thrift Store-Baton Rouge

2655 Plank Road

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 356-5158

Contact: Al St. Pierre/Pat Davenport

Fees: None to homeless

Intake: By referral from local Catholic Church or St. Vincent de Paul Dining Room or Shelter.

Type of Voucher Program (s): N/A

Clientele: Homeless by referral at no charge. Low cost to low-income, disabled, mentally ill or general public.

Special Services for Homeless Persons:

Clothing, shoes and bedding items.

Hours: M-F 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Sat. 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

8. SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS THAT ASSIST THE HOMELESS

Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless

4615 Government Street, Bldg 2

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

(225) 925-1812

Fax Number: (225) 925-1987

Christine Rhorer, Chair

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The CAAH is the coordinating body for the Continuum of Care for the Homeless in Baton Rouge and the surrounding parishes. The CAAH coordinates the determination of needs for homeless services by collecting data to determine the gaps in the current system of services and the current usage level of existing services. The CAAH is engaged in year round service planning and coordination education of the public and homeless service providers and in prioritizing the community need for services for the homeless.

Capital Area United Way

700 Laurel Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70802

(225) 383-2643

Georgeann Chaffee, Planner

Social Service Program (s) Description:

Capital Area United Way is a volunteer-based network of people who provide critical community services to those in need. Through its volunteers and staff, United Way assesses current and future community needs, brings organizations and people together to address those needs, determines where limited financial resources can do the most good and distributes them accordingly, recruits and trains other volunteers, put people in touch with the services they need and offers management and technical help to a wide range of community agencies.

East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority

4546 North Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

(225) 923-8100

Joe Johnson, Executive Director

Social Service Program (s) Description:

Low income public housing rentals and section 8 assistance agency. Families must apply at the Central Office and must prove eligibility. Families selected for housing are pulled from a waiting list. Housing Authority has local preferences and does not have an emergency provision.

Family Services of Greater Baton Rouge

4727 Revere Avenue

Baton Rouge, La. 70808

(225) 927-9810

Allen Schuldt, Director

Social Service Program (s) Description:

Family Services of Greater Baton Rouge provides linkage to housing through their Ryan White Title II and HOPWA funding. For people who are HIV-disabled or AIDS. Assistance is provided to pay for rent, mortgage, utilities and deposits once a quarter.

Friends for Life: AIDS Resource Center

660 N. Foster Drive, Building C-100

Baton Rouge, La. 70808

(225) 923-2277

Fax Number (225) 928-9393

Ric Smith, Executive Director

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Friends for Life provides care coordination services for women, children and their families. Care Coordination includes assistance with transportation, medicine, housing and emergency assistance. The agency has a resource room that serves as a library and social space. The education and prevention department provides HIV counseling and testing, peer/educational programs to persons at risk for HIV infection.

Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services, Inc.

5880 Florida Blvd

Baton Rouge, La. 70808

(225) 201-0696

Fax Number: (225) 201-1792

Gloria Ethridge, Regional Director

Social Service Program (s) Description:

Foster Care Services; Independent Living for Disabled Adults which includes finding housing; In home support care for families with disabled children. Crisis and Respite Services for children with mental health issues.

Human Services Consortium (HSC)

1000 South Acadian Thruway

Baton Rouge, La. 70821

(225) 336-8770

Kima Adams Evans, Director

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The Human Services Consortium (HSC) does not provide individuals with direct assistance. Through our collaboration of 33 faith based and social services agencies a myriad of services are provided to numerous indigent and disenfranchised clients throughout the Greater Baton Rouge area. The Human Services Consortium serves in the capacity of lead organization for 33 faith based and social services agencies. We are committed to improving the quality and accessibility of basic services that address unmet needs of individuals and families in the Greater Baton Rouge area.

Inner Reflections, Too

4524 E. Brookstown Drive

Baton Rouge, La. 70805

(225) 359-9540

Fax Number: (225) 359-9542

Regina Ashford-Barrow, Executive Director

Social Service Program (s) Description:

Inner Reflections, Too provides services to individuals who have been emotionally traumatized by events that have occurred in their lives beyond their control. These services include: teaching, training, group support and enrichment activities for the improvement of the quality of life for the citizens of our community.

Prosperity Village, Inc.

5957 Wright Drive

Baton Rouge, La. 70812

Deidra W. Lacy, President

(225) 356-8252

Social Service Program (s) Description:

Prosperity Village was formed with the vision of providing affordable housing for low to moderate income individuals and families, retired individuals, physical disabled individuals who are independent and those individuals who are in distress and need a second chance and a new start in life.

City of Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parish Office of Social Services

4523 Plank Road

Baton Rouge, La. 70805

(225) 358-4561

Mr. Cleve Taylor

Social Service Program (s) Description:

The Office of Social Services (OSS) is the designated Community Action Agency for East Baton Rouge Parish. The office is a component of the City-Parish Division of Human Development and Services and has as its primary function the alleviation of conditions associated with poverty in East Baton Rouge Parish. The office endeavors to accomplish this mission the provision of direct services, referrals, counseling and consumer education. Services includes emergency services to the elderly (project care), needy family food, FEMA Emergency Assistance, Food Pantry, East Baton Rouge Parish Head Start and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Synergy Behavioral Health

13096 Perkins Road

Baton Rouge, La. 70810

(225) 755-3511

Fax Number: (225) 753-7833

Diane G. Pitts

Social Service Program (s) Description:

This is a community mental health center that includes a partial hospitalization program.

Urban Restoration Enhancement Corporation

P.O. Box 73032

Baton Rouge, La. 70874

(225) 356-6060/356-8871

Ronnie Edwards, Executive Director

Social Service(s) Program Description:

UREC is a not for profit community based development organization specializing in affordable housing, education and training, social and economic development through the use of direct services, collaborative initiatives, partnerships capacity building and technical assistance. UREC is dedicated to the revitalization of neighborhoods and the improve of lives for persons in our service categories. This includes: Adopt-A-Family, Homesharing - Rental Assistance through scattered sites for the Homeless, permanent housing opportunities via first time home buyer's training and urban meadows apartments at below market rents as well as workforce development assessments, job skills training referrals and employment search assistance.

Volunteers of America, GBR Inc.

Downtown Christian Outreach Center

Diane James, Case Manager

423 Main Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70801

(225) 343-7364

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The Downtown Christian Outreach Center (DCOC) provides emergency rent, utility, medical and travel aid to individuals who reside within the designated service area. In addition, the DCOC provides homeless individuals with emergency lodging vouchers and personal hygiene items. The program has developed an extensive referral network and works to assist people in need even when funds are not available. The DCOC is funded by the Capital Area United Way and contributions from participating churches.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Parker House Programs

Treatment Foster Care

Treatment Foster Family

Placements for Children

Loraine Dunkley, BCSW, Program Director

Valerie Gray, BCSW, TFC Social Worker

Patricia Cox, BCSW, TFC Social Worker

Lana Lockhart-Ezzier, MSW, TFC Social Worker

586 Caddo Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

(225) 928-9398

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The TFC Program provides treatment foster family placements for children in need of specialized foster family care such as behavior disorder, emotional disturbance, educational exceptionality, medically handicapping condition or a history of unsuccessful foster family care placements and children in need of a transitional placement following discharge from a residential treatment facility. Referrals of abused, neglected or abandoned children ages birth through 12 years at intake are received from LA Dept. of Social Services-Office of Community Services. Full-time professional treatment foster families are recruited, screened, certified and supervised by VOA Staff. The Treatment Foster Care is funded by the Department of Social Services-Office of Community Services.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Parker House Programs

Residential Family Care

Emergency Shelter Family Care

Regular Foster Family Care

Medically Fragile Infant/Toddlers

Loraine Dunkley, BCSW, Program Director

Darlene Abbot, MSW, Social Worker/Case Manager

586 Caddo Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

(225)928-9398

Social Service Program(s) Description:

24 Hour emergency shelter family care for children birth through six years of age; short term regular foster family care for children age birth through 12 years of age; long term foster family care for preschool age children and medically fragile infants/toddlers. Referrals of abused, neglected or abandoned children through LA Dept. of Social Services-Office of Community Services. Full-time professional foster parents are recruited, screened, certified and supervised by VOA Staff. Residential Family Care is funded by the Department of Social Services-Office of Community Services Staff.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Parker House Programs

Family Preservation Services

Intensive In-Home Family Based Services

for Abusive/Neglected Families

Loraine Dunkley, BCSW, Program Director

Valerie Gray, BCSW, Assistant Program Director

Raylene McKinnon, MSW, Family Preservation Social Worker

586 Caddo Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

(225) 928-9398

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Short-term (6 weeks - 8 weeks), intensive, in-home services to abusive/neglectful families where the children is determined to be at risk of imminent removal. Services include concrete services, crisis intervention services, skill building, parenting, marital and family counseling, respite placements for children through 12 years of age, intensive assessments of children and networking with ongoing community providers. Referrals are received from LA Dept. of Social Services-Office of Community Services. Model based on crisis intervention techniques and social learning family theories. The Family Preservation Services are funded by the Department of Social Services-Office of Community Services.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.**Mental Health Services Division****Case Management - Adults & Children**

Barbara Sadler, Program Director

2124 Wooddale Avenue

Baton Rouge, LA 70807

(225) 925-2372

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Case Management is a service strategy intended to promote and provide community living for persons who have severe and persistent mental illness. The focus of case management is on the individuals' strengths, rather than on the pathology of their illnesses, and interventions are based on the clients' self-determinations. Case Managers work with the individuals in their own environments, rather than in an office setting. Our main goal is to assure that adults and children with severe mental illness are receiving the full array of needed services, and, if appropriate, to enable the person to live in the least restrictive environment possible in the community. The Mental Health Services Division Case Management - Adults & Children are funded by the Office of Mental Health, Department of Health and Hospitals, Contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.**Mental Health Services Division****P.A.C.T. - Parents and Children Together**

Barbara Sadler, Program Director

2124 Wooddale Avenue

Baton Rouge, LA 70807

(225)925-2372

Social Service Program(s) Description:

A new service for this program is Parents and Children Together (PACT), an intensive, short-term (four-six weeks) therapeutic in-home crisis intervention program designed to prevent out-of-home placement for children 17 years of age and under. The primary goals of the program are to preserve the integrity of the family and to prevent unnecessary out-of-home placement; to link the child and family with appropriate community agencies and

individuals to create an ongoing community support system; and to strengthen the family's coping skills and capacity to function effectively in the community. Specific services include crisis intervention, therapeutic interventions, 24-hour on-call services for families being served, and information and referral to community resources at the end of the service period. Individuals are referred by the Division of Mental Health, Office of Juvenile Services, and School Board programs. The Mental Health Service Division P.A.C.T. program is funded by the Office of Mental Health and Contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Mental Health Services Division

Drop-In Center

Curtis Mack, Program Manager

2600 Florida Blvd

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

(225) 346-8182 or (225) 346-8184

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Case Aides Outreach to persons who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless and identify individuals with serious mental illness and substance abuse. Individuals will be provided assistance with emotional, medical and environmental supports. Other services provided by the Drop-In Center include access to doing laundry, personal bathing, use of address as a mail drop and case management. The Mental Health Services Division Drop-In Center is funded by the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH)/Office of Mental Health (OMH).

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Mental Health Division

Baton Rouge Residential Center - B.R.R.C.

Nina Jack, Program Manager

625 Kenmore Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

(225) 381-7962 or (225) 343-2057

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Supervised apartment living program 12 single unit apartments for persons with mental illness. Group, individual counseling and case management provided. The Mental Health Division Baton Rouge Residential Center B.R.R.C. is funded by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Independence House

Nina Jack, Program Manager

5471 N. College Hill

Baton Rouge, LA

625 Kenmore Street 70808
(225) 381-7962

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Long-term residential services to adolescent males ages 12-17 years old who are diagnosed Emotionally Disturbed-Behavior/Conduct Disorder. Services are available to private individuals referred through the Office of Mental Health, and adolescents who are in the legal custody of the LA State Office of Community Services. Clients are provided with a residential home-like setting, and services of individual and group therapy, medical attention, independent living training, educational and recreational opportunities. The program offers individualized treatment through an intensive Behavior Modification Program component. Independence House is funded by the Office of Community Services, Casey Family Program, and Contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Makara House

Therapeutic Foster Care

Janice Coleman, Program Manager
5721 McClelland Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70805
(225) 255-0747

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Therapeutic Foster Care is a treatment program designed to recruit and train Professional Foster Parents, for the care and treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Adolescents, ages 12-18, who have a diagnosis of Conduct Disorder. These adolescents are victims of physical and/or sexual abuse. They are the more problematic foster placements. The program offers the parents pre-service training, supervision, and on-call support for both parents and clients. Source of referral is the Office of Community Services. All adolescents must be in the legal custody of the State. The Makara House is funded by the Office of Community Service and contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Community Living Vocational Services

Tracy Wilkinson, Program Manager
Sheila Sterling, Program Director

Atkinson House

147 Atkinson Avenue
Baton Rouge, La.
(225) 381-7954

Camellia House

505 Camelia Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
(225) 381-7958

Westmoreland Home

125 Westmoreland Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
(225) 343-7951

Drusilla Lane Home

2549 Drusilla Lane
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
(225) 929-8969

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Each residential home (2 men - 2 women) serves adults who are developmentally disabled. The 24 hour active treatment component provides training in independent living skills based on each persons capabilities. Each home is supervised by a home manager who is responsible for all clients services and supervises in home staff. Each home is inspected annually by state licensing and certification staff and must abide by strict Title XIX regulations. The program was funded by the Department of Health & Hospitals, Private Pay and Contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Community Living Vocational Services

Case Management Services

Sheila Sterling, Program Director
2124 Wooddale Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Social Service Program(s) Description:

Case Management services to person who qualify for Title XIX waiver services. Case managers help clients procure services, apply for benefits, develop a plan of care, advocate for client rights and generally coordinate services provision to persons who are mentally retarded or developmentally disabled. Payment for these services are on a per unit basis and are billed under the Title XIX waiver. The Case Management Services is funded by the Department of Health & Hospitals Office of Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabled, and Contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.

Community Living Vocational Services

Waiver Services Program

Martha Stanley, Program Manager
Sheila Sterling, Program Director
2124 Wooddale Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
(225) 925-2372

Social Service Program(s) Description:

In home attendant care and respite care for persons who qualify for Title XIX waiver services. Care givers are trained VOA employees who work for a specific clients/family in

their own home. Care givers provide PCA services to a family based on a Plan of Care that is developed annually with the family, case manager and providers. VOA is reimbursed under the Title XIX waiver for care provided to all eligible waiver recipients. The Waiver Services Program is funded by the Department of Health & Hospitals, Contributions.

Volunteers of America, GBR, Inc.
Community Living Vocational Services
Waiver Services Program

Martha Stanley, Program Manager
 Sheila Sterling, Program Director
 2124 Wooddale Avenue
 Baton Rouge, LA 70809
 (225) 925-2372

Social Service Program(s) Description:

In home attendant care and respite care for persons who qualify for Title XIX waiver services. Care givers are trained VOA employees who work for a specific clients/family in their own home. Care givers provide PCA services to a family based on a Plan of Care that is developed annually with the family, case manager and providers. VOA is reimbursed under the Title XIX waiver for care providers. VOA is reimbursed under the Title XIX waiver for care provided to all eligible waiver recipients. The Waiver Services Program is funded by the Department of Health & Hospitals, Contributions.

The Wilderness Group

Roger E. Hand, Executive Director
 16832 Teneiya Dr
 Greenwell Springs, Louisiana 70839
 (225) 262-6005

Social Service Program (s) Description:

The Wilderness Group is an organization that serves primarily very low-income and impoverished persons with physical disabilities and persons who are elderly and experiencing financial hardship. Services are provided such as medical equipment program, employment program, minor renovations program, and community development program.

9. STATE SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS THAT ASSIST THE HOMELESS

State Department of Education

Luke A. Chiniche, Jr; Ed.S.
 State Coordinator
 Office of Education for Homeless Children and Youth
 654 Main Street, 2nd Floor
 Baton Rouge, LA 70801
 (225) 342-3431

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The State Department of Education social service program for assisting the homeless is the Education for Homeless Children and Youth-Chapter 1 Office. The focus of this program is to ensure school enrollment of all homeless children up to age 21. The program provide grants to local education systems to provide direct services to support programs and activities to address the barriers to educating homeless children and youth. Special services are provided such as: 1-800 number hotline for referral services educational placement and school enrollment assistance and other service that are needed to help remove barriers to Homeless Children and Youth. Services include educational programs, academic tutoring and cognitive coaching, day care, pre-school programs, psychological testing, clothing, food, medical, dental, eyewear and vision screening, ear screening, counseling, staff development, educational placement, transportation, parent counseling, life skills, job skills, GED instruction, mental health and referral services to other agencies.

State Office of Community Service (OCS)

Keyth Deviller

ESGP Program Manager/ State Contact for Homeless Issues

P.O. Box 3318, Baton Rouge, LA 70821 or

333 Laurel Street, Room 602, Baton Rouge, LA 70801

(225) 342-2277

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The Louisiana Office of Community Services (OCS) administers the State Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) which distributes grant amounts to units of local government throughout Louisiana to support one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for homeless persons:

- > Renovation, major rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless;
- > Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education;
- > Payment of maintenance, operation, (including administration but excluding staffing cost), rent, repair, security, fuels and equipment, insurance, utilities and furnishings;
- > Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities which are designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness.

Funding recipients are selected through a competitive grant application process. Recipient local governments may make available all or part of grant amounts to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible program activities. Each recipient must match its ESGP grant funding with an equal amount of funds from sources other than the Program. A

recipient local government may comply with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself, or through supplementary funds, in kind contributions, or voluntary efforts provided by nonprofit recipients.

Since its inception in 1987, grant funds have aided in the establishment of new shelter facilities in many localities throughout Louisiana and has also enabled many other shelter agencies to expand or properly maintain their facilities, or institute new services through ESGP grant assistance.

The Office of Community Services is responsible for maintaining the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons and produces reports and resource directories for public distribution. In May 2000, the Louisiana homeless resource inventory contained database records on approximately 115 emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities with a combined capacity of 4,014 beds. Of this total statewide facility inventory, grant amounts from the 1998 and 1999 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program had assisted over seventy local projects with an aggregate capacity of 1,805 beds.

State Office of Family Support (OFS)

Vera W. Blakes, Assistant Secretary

755 Third Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70804

(OFS Representative - Louisiana Interagency Council for Homeless)

(225) 342-3947

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The State Office of Family Support (OFS) social service program for assisting the homeless is the Food Stamp Program (which includes the Louisiana Job Employment Training (LaJet) Program). Applicants for food stamp benefits who are homeless individuals are entitled to faster services and postponement of certain verifications until after receiving the first month's benefits. Eligible homeless individuals must receive benefits within 5 days of the application date.

State Health Services Financing Bureau of (Medicaid of Louisiana Program)

Gwen Bethley, Health Services Financing Program Manager

P.O. Box 91030

Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030 or

1201 Capitol Access Road

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

(225) 342-3892 (LINC) 421-3892

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The State Health Services Financing, Bureau of (Medicaid of Louisiana Program) social service program for assisting the homeless is the Medicaid of Louisiana Program. This program was established to meet the following goals for all persons who qualify for

Medicaid under the Title XIX State Plan Agreement with the federal government: Promote a healthy population, Prevent illness and Premature death, Correct or limit disability, Treat illness, and provide maximum rehabilitation. Assistance is not denied solely because the assistance unit does not reside at a fixed address or in a permanent dwelling. The agency must assist the homeless family to establish a mailing address which will ensure regular and timely receipt to medical eligibility cards. This could be the agency office, a local non-profit agency, or a local Post Office where the beneficiary can pick up the medical eligibility card.

State of Louisiana Housing Finance Agency

V. Jean Butler

President

200 Lafayette Street, Suite 300

Baton Rouge, LA 70801

(225) 342-1320

FAX (225) 342-1310

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The State of Louisiana Housing Finance Agency administers programs that promote the development of affordable, safe, decent and sanitary housing for low and moderate income families. LHFA administers federal programs on a statewide basis to promote the development, purchase, and/or rehabilitation of multi-family developments for very low, low and moderate income families through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, the Multi-Family Bond Program and the HOME Affordable Rental Program.

State Department of Labor

Lorita, William S. Frank, Director of CSBG or

Ivan Chatelain, CSBG Supervisor

P.O. Box 44094

Baton Rouge, LA 70804

(225) 342-3295 and (225)341-3295 (LINC 421)

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The CSBG Unit administers the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program, Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program (EHP) and Community Food and Nutrition (CF&N) Program for the State of Louisiana. These programs are designed to provide assistance to low-income, homeless and near homeless individuals that will have a positive impact on them and help transition them out of poverty and homelessness. These programs are also designed to provide emergency assistance when necessary. Some specific activities and services available to the homeless and near homeless funded in FY 92 through EHP subgrants included but were not limited to the following.

- > Permanent and temporary shelter
- > Food
- > Clothing

- > Transportation
- > Health Care Assistance
- > Utility Payments
- > Mortgage and rent payments
- > Counseling
- > Referrals to jobs and other services
- > Providing personal care items

State Office for Addictive Disorders

Brenda Lands

1201 Capitol Access Road, Bin #9

Post Office Box 4049

Baton Rouge, La. 70821-4049

Phone: (225) 342-8735

Social Service Program (s) Description:

The Office of Addictive Disorders has entered into a contract with Oxford House International to open Oxford Houses in Louisiana. A representative from their organization is coordinating the implementation of the contract. Region VII, Shreveport has been selected as the initial site of implementation. A seven-bed house for males was opened in March 2000. Plans are underway to open a women's house. This contract helps homeless persons under the auspices of this office.

State Office of Mental Health

Jo Pine

Homeless Program Coordinator

P.O. Box 4049, Baton Rouge, LA 70821 or

1201 Capitol Access Road BIN #12, Baton Rouge, LA 70802

(225) 342-5066

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The State Office of Mental Health (OMH) social service program for the homeless is the Projects to Assist In Transition from Homelessness (PATH). Through funding from the PATH formula grant program, OMH provides outreach, case management and other services to persons with serious mental illness, including those who have co-occurring substance abuse disorders, who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness. OMH contracts with private non-profit agencies to provide the services. The services provided include:

- > outreach and case management services for adults in New Orleans, Jefferson Parish, and Baton Rouge;
- > Case management and residential services for adults in an SRO (single room occupancy) hotel in Shreveport;

- > Outreach and case management services for children with serious emotional disturbance and their families in New Orleans, Hammond, and rural areas of St. Tammany Parish;
- > a drop-in center in Baton Rouge, staffed by a case manager and consumers, where shower and laundry facilities are available;
- > a street outreach program, staffed by a Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP), a physician, and a nurse.

Governor's Office of Women's Services (OWS)

Vera Clay, Executive Director

1885 Wooddale Blvd

Baton Rouge, La. 70807

(225) 922-0960

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The Governor's Office of Women's Services social service program for assisting the homeless is through grant money from Marriage License surcharge, federal family violence funding and state generated funds, OWS provides technical assistance to both residential and non-residential programs serving battered women and their children. OWS contracts with sixteen non-profit agencies statewide for the provision of services to women and children fleeing their homes due to domestic violence. Those services include:

- > Emergency Shelter
- > Transitional Housing
- > Legal Advocacy
- > Group and Individual Counseling
- > Emergency Medical Assistance
- > Transportation
- > Follow-up

Department of Public Safety and Corrections: Office of Youth Development

B.R. Travis, Assistant Secretary of Office of Youth Development

James Bueche, DYS Director

504 Mayflower Street, Bldg. 6, 3rd Floor

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

(225) 342-6001 Fax # 342-4441

Social Service Program(s) Description:

The State Office of Youth Development social service program for assisting the homeless is offering volunteer staff support at five shelter locations to be used on a temporary basis by law enforcement for pre-adjudicated or runaway youth.

D. Special Need Facilities and Services
(§91.210d)

The following inventory lists facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing

. It includes a description of programs which address their mental and physical health needs.

1. INVENTORY OF RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS (MENTALLY ILL)

Louisiana Industries for the Disabled

Women's Community Rehabilitation Center (WCRC), Inc.

Supported Living Program

855 St. Ferdinand

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Phone:

(225) 336-0000

Contact:

Sally Meyers, WCRC

Fees:

None

Intake:

Call, OMH

Overnight Sleeping Capacity:

N/A

Clientele:

Severely & Persistently Mentally Ill women, with or without children who could have a co-occurring substance abuse problem.

Special Services for Non-Homeless

Persons with Special Needs:

The WCRC SLP provides a system of individualized service planning, service provision and advocacy for the purpose of assisting participants in obtaining permanent housing. Participants must be involved in mental health and/or substance abuse treatment and may be eligible for housing start-up costs. The SLP provides support services needed to increase self-reliance and community living skills, delivered in the participant's home or general community environment, could include but not limited to: supportive counseling, crisis intervention and/or companionship; learning basic daily living skills, including building a network of social and leisure activities; linkage with support services to attain vocational/employment counseling, training and/or job placement; assist clients in obtaining benefits for which she may be eligible. Referrals will be from the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless Network of Resources Agencies in the Region II area.

Hours:

8-5 (M-F)

Hours:

24 hours/day

Duration of Stay:

Average 8 months

Brookhaven Home

1440 Canal Street, Suite 1720 (Administrative)

New Orleans, LA 70112

V - 70

12540-42 Warfield Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70112

Phone: (225) 273-9026

Contact:

Fees:

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 11 beds

Clientele: Adult men and women with severe and persistent mental illness

Special Services for Non-Homeless

Persons with Special Needs:

A privately run structured board and care home, other services such as skills training and counseling are available through Medicaid Psych Rehab, must have Medicaid.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of Stay: Long term or transitional living dependent upon the client's goals.

Maison Des Ami of Louisiana

1050 Convention Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Phone: (225) 344-0865

Contact: Gregory V. Greenup

Fees: None

Intake: Call

Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 36 beds (2 Emergency Beds)

Clientele: Mentally Ill & Dual Diagnosed persons

Special Services for Non-Homeless

Persons With Special Needs:

The shelter provides services to homeless with a mental illness and substance abuse problems. This facility provides a board and care plan recommended by a physician, transportation, and self reliance training to enable residents to live independently on their own and with supervision. Training may include self medication, money management, cooking, cleaning, personal care, transportation, safety skills and medical information. Services are provided by the director and direct care staff.

Hours: 24 hours/day

Duration of Stay: No limitation

Phoenix Personal Care Services, Inc.

(Formerly St. Dymphna House)

1076 North Donmoor
Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Phone: (225) 922-9892

Contact: Margaret Chaney
 Fees: \$400.00 monthly
 Intake: Call
 Overnight Sleeping Capacity: 30 beds
 Clientele: Mentally ill men and women

Special Services for Non-Homeless Persons
 With Special Needs:

Boarding home for mentally ill men and women. A supported living 24 hour residential program provides the client with a stable wholesome environment, for persons with mental or emotional disabilities.

Hours: 24 hours/day
 Duration of stay: 6-12 months

**2. INVENTORY OF GROUP HOMES
 MENTAL RETARDATION/DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES**

Abundant Life

924 McLemore Drive
 Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Phone: (225) 275-5303

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency that operates 1 community home. Community homes house 4 to 6 individuals.

Allied Healthcare, Inc.

8110 Sumrall Drive
 Baton Rouge, LA 70816

Phone: (225) 766-7822

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency that operates 3 community homes. Community homes house 4 to 6 individuals.

Community Network, Inc.

12009 Florida Boulevard
 Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Phone: (225) 272-2090

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency which operates 26 group or community homes. Also, has supported living sites. Group homes house 7 to 15 individuals. Community homes house 4 to 6 individuals. Supported living individuals who live in their own home or apartment with support.

Harmony Center, Inc.

2736 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Phone: (225) 383-9139

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency who operates 6 group/community homes. Group homes house 7 to 15 individuals. Community homes house 4 to 6 individuals.

Independent Living Center

4420 North Boulevard
Suite #103
Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone: (225) 344-2668

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency who operates 1 community home. Also has supported living. Community homes houses 4 to 6 individuals. Supported living individuals who live in their own home or apartments with support.

Progressive Healthcare

8867 Highland Road
Suite 224
Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 767-1177

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency who operates 4 community/group homes. Community homes house 4 to 6 individuals. Group homes house 7 to 15 individuals.

Volunteers of America of Baton Rouge

2124 Wooddale Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70807

Phone: (225) 925-2372

Services for Persons with Mental

Retardation/Developmental Disabilities:

Private agency which operates 4 community/group homes, also has supported living sites. Community homes house 4 to 6 individuals. Group home house 7 to 15 individuals.

3. INVENTORY OF SINGLE-ROOM OCCUPANCY (SRO)

Volunteers of America, GBR

6761 Harry Drive

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

Contact:

Curtis Mack

Phone:

(225) 346-8182

Program Description:

Under the SRO Program, HUD contracts with the Housing Authority to administer the provision of rental assistance in single-room apartments on behalf of single persons, in this case homeless. The Housing Authority, in turn, contracts for the housing with another entity (in this case the Volunteers of America), for the rental property to be renovated and leased to eligible tenants under the SRO Program.

The SRO Program addresses more than the provision of housing. It meshes housing assistance with training of the tenants in order to develop employment, money management and other skills to enable the tenants to transition from the assisted housing to other, more permanent housing and to develop greater self-sufficiency of the assisted persons. The Housing Authority- Volunteers of America partnership also involves this component of this SRO Program. The SRO provides a total of 24 efficiency apartments.

4. NURSING HOMES

Acadian Rehabilitation and Nursing Center

4005 North Boulevard

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone:

(225) 387-5934/Fax (225) 387-6122

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Person:

Services for elderly, frail elderly and disabled persons. Semi-private and private rooms. 24 hour nursing care, physical, occupational and speech therapy, laundry service, beauty parlor, activity and social program. Medicaid approved.

Community Care Center of Baker

(Formerly Baker Manor Nursing Home)

3612 Baker Boulevard

Baker, LA 70714

Phone:

(225)778-0573/Fax: (225) 775-4724

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Person:

Semi-private room and bathrooms, respite care, skilled and intermediate care, daily activities; 24 hour nursing care, whirlpool, dental, podiatry, occupational, physical and speech therapy,

private pay and private room available; beauty parlor, religious services, Veteran Administration approval, 3 nutritional care meals daily, laundry and housekeeping, residents right advocate, social services, Medicaid approval, transportation.

Baton Rouge Extensive Care Facility

4914 McClelland Drive

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 356-3551

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Physical therapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, laboratory services, dental services, podiatry services, optometry services, beauty and barber shop, religious services, in-house laundry facilities, private and semi-private rooms, wards available, many varied activities, transportation available, menu planned and monitored by registration dietician.

Baton Rouge General Medical Center

3600 Florida Boulevard

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 766-3900

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Home Health/General Health Care

Baton Rouge Health Care Center

5550 Thomas Road

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 774-2141/Fax (225) 774-2143

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Professionally managed, 24 hour nursing care, Medicare, Medicaid, VA Certified, Wandering system, secure unit

Baton Rouge Heritage House II

1335 Wooddale Boulevard

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 924-2851

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Located near hospitals, physical therapy, private accommodations available, 24 hour professional care, recreational programs supervised by trained therapists, complete beautician services, inspected and approved by state, federal and city licensing agencies.

Capitol Nursing Home

11546 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La. 70815

Phone: (225) 275-0474/Fax: (225) 275-1529

Services Offered to the Elderly,
and Disabled Persons:

24 hour nursing care, wandering resident alarm system, secure care, rehabilitation and therapy, specialized nutritional care by registered dietician, 2 whirlpools and podiatry tub, Medicaid certified, daily planned activities, free basic cable, library, 2 enclosed courtyards, beautician serviced, new exclusive private wing offering: 13 spacious, luxurious, semi-private rooms with 9 foot ceilings, crown molding customized furniture and decorations.

The Care Center

11188 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 275-7570

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Services for the elderly, frail elderly, and disabled persons.

Flannery Oaks Guest House

1642 N. Flannery Road
Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 275-6393/Fax (225) 273-2273

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Full service nursing home, 24 hours nursing care, Medicaid approved, 7 beautifully landscaped acres, carpeted private and semi-private rooms, rehabilitation, planned activities, fireplace and many extras, deluxe private club membership/plan, also offering assisted living apartments.

Guest House of Baton Rouge

10145 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Phone: (225) 272-0111/Fax: (225) 275-3437

Services Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Experienced nursing facility, private and semi-private accommodations, intermediate and skilled nursing care, Alzheimer's special care unit, respite care/daycare. General Living Centers, Inc. An affiliate of the General Health System (all business under same ownership).

Heritage Manor of Baton Rouge

V - 76

9301 Oxford Place Drive

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone:

(225) 291-8474/Fax: (225) 292-5350

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

Located near hospitals, physical therapy, private accommodations available, 24 hour professional care, recreational programs supervised by trained therapists, complete beautician services, speech therapy, podiatry services, dental services.

Hillhaven Nursing Center (East)

4100 North Boulevard

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone:

(225) 387-6704/Fax:(225) 387-3403

Hillhaven Nursing Center (West)

170 W. Washington Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone:

(225) 343-8770

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

24 hours nursing center, full time activity coordinator, licensed dietician, beauty and barber services, whirlpool baths, church services, psychiatric services, podiatrist services, Medicaid approved, transportation provided.

Jefferson Manor

9919 Jefferson Highway

Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Phone:

(225) 293-1434/Fax: (225) 291-3254

Service Offered to the Elderly,

and Disabled Persons:

Family-style nursing home, smaller in size enabling a greater interaction between staff and your loved one, covered walkways and patios.

Lane Memorial Hospital (Zachary)

6300 Main Street

Zachary, LA 70791

Phone:

(225) 658-4345

Service Offered to the Elderly,

and Disabled Persons:

Nursing home.

Louisiana Guest House of Baton Rouge

7414 Sumrall Drive

Baton Rouge, LA 70812

Phone: (225) 356-0644/Fax: (225) 357-5769

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

24 hour professional nursing care, daily social and recreational activities, speech and physical therapy, monitored security system, beauty and barber shop, daily housekeeping/laundry service, Alzheimer care, transportation available, religious services Medicaid approved.

Magnolia Place Rehabilitation & Care Center

(Formerly Convention Street Nursing Center)

4660 Convention Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

Phone: (225) 926-5884/Fax: (225) 334-0821

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly, and Disabled Persons:

Services for the elderly, frail elderly, and disabled persons.

Medical Center of Baton Rouge

1700 Medical Center Drive

(Interstate 12 at O'Neal Lane)

Baton Rouge, LA 70816

Phone: (225) 755-4987

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

Transitions psychiatric center for older adults.

Oasis Rehabilitation Hospital

(Formerly Oakley House Care Center- Office)

4363 Convention Street

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 383-6134/Fax: (225) 924-6296

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

Services for elderly, frail elderly and disabled persons.

Ollie Steele Burden Manor

4250 Essen Lane

Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Phone: (225) 926-0091/Fax: (225) 926-4937

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

A private long-term care facility, sponsored by the Franciscan Missionaries of Our Lady, Christian atmosphere, affiliated with Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center, includes specialized Alzheimer's unit and respite care.

Our Lady of the Regional Medical Center

5000 Hennessy Boulevard

(Interstate 10 or Interstate 12 on Essen Lane)

Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Phone: (225) 765-3003

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

Elderly Service, Voluntary Hospitals of America, Inc.

Regency Place Care Center

14333 Old Hammond Hwy.

Baton Rouge, LA 70816

Phone: (225) 272-1401/(225) 272-1518

Service Offered to the Elderly,

and Disabled Persons:

Baton Rouge's newest and finest nursing facility, private and semi-private accommodations, skilled nursing care, beautifully decorated and furnished, assisted living apartments, General Living Centers, Inc. an affiliate of the General Health Systems (all business under same ownership).

St. James Place Nursing Care

Center of Baton Rouge

333 Lee Drive

Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Phone: (225) 769-1407/Fax: (225) 769-1011

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

60 bed nursing care facility, part of a retirement community, admit patients from the general public, offer skilled and long term nursing home care in a loving caring environment.

St. Mary's Nursing & Rehabilitation Center

(Formerly Capitol Nursing Home)

11546 Florida Boulevard

Baton Rouge, La. 70815

Phone: (225) 275-0474

Services Offered to the Elderly

and Disabled Persons:

24 hour nursing care, wandering resident alarm system, secure system, rehabilitation and therapy, specialized nutritional care by registered dietician whirlpools and podiatry tub, Medicaid certified, daily planned activities, free basic cable, library, 2 enclosed courtyards, beautician serviced, exclusive private wing offering: 13 spacious, luxurious, semi-private rooms with 9 foot ceilings, crown molding customized furniture and decorations.

Sterling Place

3888 North Boulevard
 Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone: (225) 344-3551

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

Residential center with full scale senior living accommodations, intermediate and skilled nursing care, private and semi-private accommodations, personal care apartments (privacy plus security accessible nursing service, personal care assistance)

The Retirement Center

14686 Old Hammond Highway
 Baton Rouge, LA 70816

Phone: (225) 272-9339/Fax: (225) 273-3008

Service Offered to the Elderly,

Frail Elderly and Disabled Persons:

Nursing Center Service Offered: 24 hour nursing care, medicaid approved, large rooms, private baths, long-term nursing center, free basic cable, rehabilitation. Assisted Living Apartment Service Offered: Private apartments, 3 complete meals, housekeeping/laundry service, nursing service. Easy transition from assisted living to nursing center, no lease required, comprehensive activity program, trained for the needs of stroke, accident, Alzheimer, chronically ill and aged patients, planned daily activities, transportation, whirlpool, special diets, barber and beauty shop, emergency call system, single story, no deposit, no entrance fee, short stay available, all services under one roof, facility and staffing exceed state requirement, a private long-term care facility, TDD Accessible

Zachary Manor

6161 Main Street
 Zachary, LA

Phone: (225) 654-6893/Fax: 654-6369

Service Offered to the Elderly,

and Disabled Persons:

Nursing Services Offered: 24-hour nursing care; Medicaid, Medicare, Private Insurance and Private Pay; large rooms; Skilled Nursing Care; Rehabilitation services; free basic cable; planned daily activities; transportation; whirlpool; special diets; beauty salon; emergency call

system; single story; respite care. No deposit and no entrance fee. All services under one roof.

5. INVENTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACILITIES

Baton Rouge Substance Abuse Clinic

4615 Government Street

Baton Rouge, La. 70806

Phone: (225) 922-0050/Fax: (225) 922-0068

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

Adolescent treatment, case management, dual diagnosis, education, outpatient counseling, self help groups and sliding fee scale. Baton Rouge Substance Abuse Clinic is a public facility. The Baton Rouge Substance Abuse Clinic accepts Medicaid or Medicare Provider.

Capital Area Center for Addictive Disorders

(Formerly Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs)

4615 Government Street, Building 1

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone: (225) 922-0050/Fax: 922-0068

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

Provides outpatient counseling, case management, education, and if necessary, referral to other levels of treatment for adults. We treat both male and female as well as the dually diagnosed. Services are on a sliding fee scale and we accept Medicaid, Medicare and private pay.

CDU of Baton Rouge General

Medical Center

3601 North Blvd

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone: (225) 387-7900/Fax (225)381-6141

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

Crisis management, detoxification, dual diagnosis, education, family counseling, intervention counseling, outpatient counseling, residential treatment self help groups, and 24-Hour hotline. Mental Illness. CDU of Baton Rouge General Medical Center is a private facility. Also, offers 24-hour, 7 days a week psychiatric assessment team for free on-site assessments and referral. The CDU of Baton Rouge General Medical Center accepts Medicaid/Medicare Provider.

Cenikor

950 East Washington St.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Phone: (225) 344-6060/ Fax: 343-2200

Service Offered to persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction:

Cenikor is a drug treatment, education, and prevention organization dedicated to saving the lives of individuals whose world has been devastated by substance abuse. Clients are referred by treatment professionals, by the judicial system, or a person comes to Cenikor of his or her own volition.

CPU Meadow Wood Hospital

9032 Perkins Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

Phone:

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction:

Adolescent treatment, detoxification, dual diagnosis, education, family counseling, intervention counseling, self help groups, sexual abuse/victimization and 24-hour hotline. Also, offers 24-Hour, 7-days-a-week psychiatric assessment team or free on-site assessments and referral. The CPC Meadow Wood Hospital accepts Medicaid/Medicare Provider.

Detoxification Center/Baton Rouge

Alcohol & Drug Center

1819 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (225) 389-3325/Fax:(225) 389-5334

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

Detoxification. The Detoxification Center/Baton Rouge Area Alcohol and Drug center is a nonprofit facility.

Greenwell Springs Hospital

P.O. Box 549
23260 Greenwell Springs Road
Greenwell Springs, LA

Phone: (225) 262-2400

Service Offered to Persons

with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions:

Dual diagnosis and residential treatment. The Greenwell Springs Hospital accepts Medicaid/Medicare Provider. The Greenwell Springs Hospital is a public facility.

Medical Management Options

(Formerly Evangeline Psychiatric Care, Inc.)

10311 Jefferson Highway; Suite A-3

Baton Rouge, La. 70809

Phone:

(225) 293-6774/Fax: (225) 334-0959

Contact:

Shannon Hawkins

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction:

Chronic Mental Illness in need of assistance managing the symptoms of his or her illness or a family, couple or individual in need of outpatient counseling services. Services provided include 24 hour crisis line, partial day treatment, psychiatric rehabilitation (adult/child), outpatient services (family/adult/child), residential treatment for adolescent sexual perpetrators.

Talbot Outpatient Center

9094 Perkins Road

Baton Rouge, LA 70810

Phone:

(225) 767-6539

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

Adolescent treatment, detoxification, education, outpatient counseling and self help groups. The Talbot Outpatient Center accepts Medicaid/Medicare Provider. The Talbot Outpatient Center is a private facility.

Tau Center/Our Lady of the Lake

Division of Mental & Behavioral Health

8080 Margaret Ann Drive

Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Phone:

(225) 765-6005 (general information)

765-8900 COPE/Fax: (225) 767-1327

Service Offered to Persons with

Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:

24-hour crisis assessment and referral assist. Adolescent, Adult and Geriatric, Inpatient, Day Patient and Intensive outpatient treatment options, psychiatric, chemical dependency, dual diagnosis and eating disorders tracks.

6. OTHER TREATMENT FACILITIES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Charis Mental Health Center
8264 One Calais Avenue
Baton Rouge, La. 70809
(225) 767-8478</p> | <p>9. Margaret Dumas Mental Health Center
3843 Harding Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70807
(225) 359-9315</p> |
| <p>2. Baton Rouge Detox
1819 Florida Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70802
(225) 389-3325</p> | <p>10. A.D.U.
P.O. Box 1225
Mandeville, La. 70470
(504) 624-4496</p> |
| <p>3. LHRO Detrox - La Health Rehab
Option
4914 McClelland Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 354-9126</p> | <p>11. Early Intervention Clinic
Earl K. Long Hospital
5825 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 358-3927</p> |
| <p>4. Fairview Treatment Center
1101 SE Blvd, 2nd Floor
Bayou Vista, La. 70380</p> | <p>12. Bricoco Treatment Center
4012 Avenue H
Lake Charles, La. 70601
(318) 491-2355</p> |
| <p>5. Professional Training Network
2124 North Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70821
(225) 344-1110</p> | <p>13. Office of Public Health
1772 Wooddale Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 925-7200</p> |
| <p>6. Capital Area Recovery Program
6942 Titian Avenue
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 922-3169</p> | <p>14. Silver Options
4428 North Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 344-9063</p> |
| <p>7. VA Outreach Clinic
210 South Foster Drive
Baton Rouge, La. 70821
(225) 925-3099</p> | <p>15. Turning Point
4428 North Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 334-9063</p> |
| <p>8. Fountainbleau Treatment Center
P.O. Box 37
Mandeville, La. 70470
(225) 624-4100</p> | <p>16. Premier Silver Options
22852 Plank Road
Zachary, La. 70791
(225) 658-9088</p> |

7. SUPPORT SERVICE AGENCIES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. East Baton Rouge Parish
Office of Family Support
1885 Wooddale Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 925-4558</p> | <p>Baton Rouge, La. 70821
(225) 336-0821</p> |
| <p>2. Housing and Education Foundation
16441 S. Harrell’s Ferry Road
Baton Rouge, La. 70816
(225) 756-2628
Blanche Augustus</p> | <p>8. Family Road
323 E. Airport
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 201-8888
Deena Morrison</p> |
| <p>3. Delmont Service Center
Food Distribution Site
3535 Riley Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 389-5464
Vernadine Lockett, Director</p> | <p>9. Dr. Martin L. King Center
4100 Gus Young Avenue
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 389-7805</p> |
| <p>4. Office of Women’s Services
2716 B. Wooddale Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 922-2060
Shelia McNair</p> | <p>10. Mid City Redevelopment Alliance
419 N. 19th Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70802
(225) 346-1000</p> |
| <p>5. City-Parish: Workforce Development
Job Training
4523 Plank Road
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 389-4579
Sidney Longwell, Director</p> | <p>11. Dr. Leo S. Butler Community Center
East Washington Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70807</p> |
| <p>6. Friends of Families
930 North Blvd
Baton Rouge, La. 70802
(225) 383-4777
Becky Reiners/Bettye Conrad</p> | <p>12. Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless
4615 Government
Baton Rouge, La.70806
(225) 925-1812
Chris Rhorer</p> |
| <p>7. Capital Transportation Corporation
Public Transportation
2250 Florida Blvd</p> | <p>13. City-Parish: Office of Social Services
4523 Plank Road
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
(225) 389-4508
Cleve Taylor, Director</p> |
| | <p>14. Goodwill Industries
2036 Wooddale Blvd.; Suite H1
Baton Rouge, La. 70806
(225) 924-4933
Beverly Jefferson</p> |

E. Barriers to Affordable Housing
(91.210e)

1. Primary Barriers to Affordable Housing

The principal barriers to affordable housing in East Baton Rouge Parish are low household income, crime, and blighted neighborhoods. The *Louisiana State Consolidated Plan: Fiscal Years 2000-2004* did not identify any excessive exclusionary, discriminatory, or duplicatory policies, rules, or regulations constituting barriers to affordable housing. The state plan recognizes that land use planning, zoning, and code enforcement are local issues which may impact affordable housing, but did not identify any local policies as significantly and negatively affecting affordable housing. Baton Rouge has an established tradition of minimal regulation.

The cost of housing and the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are inevitably affected by public policies. But, these public policies reflect important public interests, such as health and safety, and choices made by the people of East Baton Rouge. In addition, public policies indirectly impact affordable housing by

influencing the behavior of individuals and families in making equitable and economic use of available resources. Many of these public policies are constrained by the laws and regulations of higher levels of government, and are not fully under the control of the City-Parish.

The potential to reduce the cost of housing by local legal or regulatory changes is limited. It is difficult even in such a low cost market as Baton Rouge to develop housing affordable to very low or no income households without compromising health, safety, and quality standards. Indeed, a lack of sound planning and enforceable regulations is in itself a barrier to affordable standard housing. In this section, barriers to affordable housing are discussed starting with household income, and followed by crime, neighborhood blight, taxes, fees, growth limits, land use controls, and natural and technological hazards.

2. Low Household Income

a. Income Distribution

Figures V-1 and V-2 illustrate the household income for two key homebuyer age groups for White and Black households: 25 to

Figure V-1. White Household Income
Householders Age 25-34 ○□
& 35-44 ●□

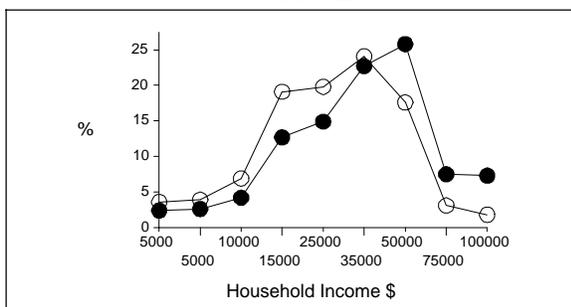
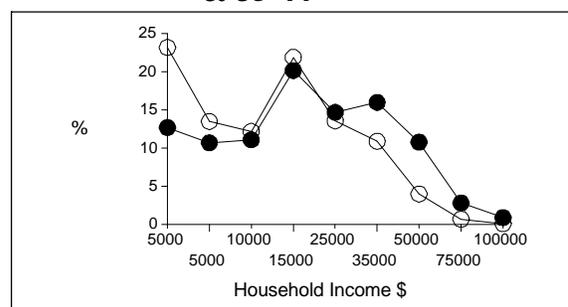


Figure V-2. Black Household Income
Householders Age 25-34 ○□
& 35-44 ●□



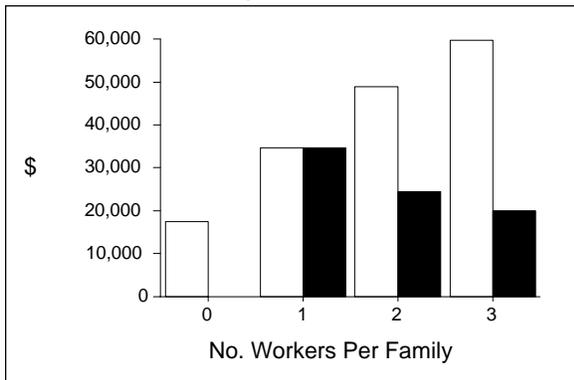
34 and 35 to 44.

White households with householders in the ages 25 to 34 age group had the highest percentage of households in the \$35,000 to \$49,999 income bracket. The peak percentage shifted upwards to the \$50,000 to \$75,000 bracket for the ages 35 to 44 age group. Unlike Whites, Black household income shows a strong split between middle income and lower income households. Nearly equal percentages of Black households in the age 25 to 34 age group had less than \$5,000 per year income and incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999.

In the 35 to 44 years age group the percentage of Black households in the less than \$5,000 per year bracket was about half that in the younger age group. The percentage of Black households in higher income brackets increase, but overall Black household income was static with a peak in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 bracket. Household income is strongly influenced by the number of workers in a family, education, and household composition.

As should be expected, family income tends to increase with increased numbers of workers per family, see Figure V-3. However,

Figure V-3.
Family Income □ and Average Income of Workers in Family



family income and income per worker have opposite trends. Income per family increases dramatically as the number of workers in the family increases even though the average income per worker declines. Most families in East Baton Rouge Parish had two workers each earning slightly less than the state average per worker of \$25,000. On average, income per worker was highest for one worker families reflecting highly paid workers are more able to have a spouse who does not work outside of the home. Higher paid workers typically have an advanced education at a university or technical school. However, single worker families who do not have either a very high paying job or a working spouse tend to have low family incomes.

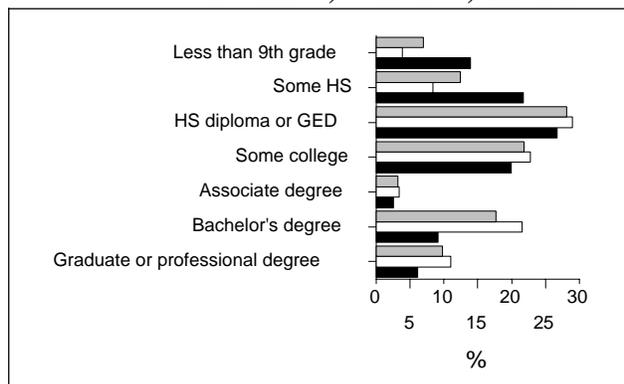
According to a focus group of Community Development Corporations (CDCs) and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) a wage of at least \$8/hour (\$16,640/year) is the minimum necessary to acquire the \$68,000 houses they are developing as affordable housing. The CDC's and CHDO's identified training programs that would qualify people for jobs paying at least \$8/hr as a principal need. Job creation was also the top priority of 65.2% of the respondents to the OCD Community Need Survey.

b. Low Educational Attainment

Education is a primary means by which low-income households may rise into the middle class. Areas of low-income concentration tend also to be areas of low educational attainment. Low educational attainment and a low number of workers per family is a disastrous combination for the advancement prospects of low income households. Overall educational attainment

for persons age 25 and over in East Baton Rouge Parish tends to be low, see Figure V-4. Blacks and Whites have similar percentages of high school graduates or persons with general equivalency diplomas and similar percentages of persons with some college education, or associate degrees. However Blacks are over represented among persons with less than a high school education, and are under represented among persons with bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree.

**Figure V-4. Educational Attainment:
Whites , Blacks , Others**



Low performing public schools, particularly at the elementary level, are a primary indicator of the potential for ongoing blight. The East Baton Rouge Parish School Board operates 61 elementary schools. 44 of the elementary schools receive Title I funding because they have a high percentage of low-income students. 12 of those are inner city schools that rank in the lowest quarter of th grade composite scores on the nationally ranked Iowa Tests of Basic Skills, (scores 1 to 99). These schools and their percentile rank are Banks (18), Beechwood (19), Belfair (24), Claiborne (25), Dalton (23), Eden Park (21), Harding (22), Highland (25), Lanier (19), Park (25), Polk (16), and Winbourne (24).

Two elementary schools, Bakerfield and Dufrocq, had significantly lower failure rates on the LEAP 21 test despite being Title I schools with a similar student body and the same resources. Bakerfield also was ranked higher than the national average on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (54). Bakerfield is located in the City of Baker which is in the process of establishing an independent school district. Parish public school student scores on four of the five sections of the state Graduation Exit Examination declined in 2000, and stayed the same for the fifth section.

Mediocre performance overall and a lack of first class neighborhood elementary schools has prompted most of the middle class to abandon the system in favor of private or home schooling. The City-Parish has no control over the school situation. However, it has promoted education in the lower grades by building four new Head Start centers, and by other assistance to preschool and tutoring programs. It has also supported the Community Technological Educational Center (CTEC) to improve both adult and child educational performance. CTEC is a joint project of OCD, the Housing Authority, and Southern University.

Elementary and secondary schools are governed by the federal government and the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board under an integration decree. There are “community sensitive” attendance zones. The U.S. Justice Department has interpreted enrollment projections of the School Board as being “enrollment caps” on each school. Whether a school is considered to be “desegregated” is based on the overall proportion of Black and non-Black public school students in the jurisdiction and not on the racial mix of households in the attendance zone. Schools

that are not classed as “desegregated” are not permitted to exceed their “enrollment caps”.

The addition of large numbers of school children in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects can cause schools to exceed their “enrollment cap”. For example, the LIHTC project St. Jean Apartments added 128 students (74 Black, 51 White, 3 Other) to the Wedgewood Elementary School District and caused it to exceed its “enrollment cap”. Where the excess White children will attend school is a source of ongoing controversy, and stimulates local opposition to apartment complexes in general, and LIHTC projects in particular.

The split between low and middle income Black households reflects the impact of education and number of workers. That a Black middle class has reached substantial numbers in East Baton Rouge is largely related to educational opportunities at Southern University (SU), a major historically Black university; Louisiana State University, Louisiana Technical College, and Baton Rouge Community College. They have attracted Black professionals to Baton Rouge and provided the academic foundation for the rise of the Black middle class. The distribution of Black students in higher education shows both diffusion into formerly White institutions and greater concentration in historically Black institutions. Black students are 9% of the enrollment at the only state Research I class university, Louisiana State University (LSU) (Advocate 5/1/2000 p. 4b). They have met with academic success with a high proportion achieving 3.0 or better grades although the graduation rate after six years is 41%, 9% less than the White graduation rate. The percentage of Black students at LSU continues to slowly increase. LSU has established a goal

of increasing the black enrollment by 20% by 2004. At the same time Southern University remains overwhelmingly Black except for the law school. Southern University has 3.8% White students and the percentage is declining.

The structure of higher education at less than four year universities has been reformed statewide. State technical schools including Louisiana Technical College in Baton Rouge have been combined with two year community colleges to form the Louisiana Community and Technical College System. The fastest growing component of this system in East Baton Rouge is the Baton Rouge Community College (BRCC). The BRCC was built midway between SU and LSU for the purpose of furthering integration and providing opportunities for students who do not qualify immediately for admission to the senior colleges or who need post secondary education other than a university degree. BRCC has been highly successful in attracting an integrated student body. 26.9% of BRCC’s student body are Black, almost the same as the overall proportion of the state’s population and only slightly less than the local population despite competition from Southern University. Increased overall higher education enrollment numbers show that the BRCC is attracting students who formerly would not have pursued higher education at all.

Several trends in higher education will help boost educational attainment in Baton Rouge. A fully handicap accessible facility at BRCC has provided new opportunities for handicapped students who make up 10% of the student body. The state’s Tuition Opportunity Program for Students (TOPS) has increased the access of good students from low-income households to higher education generally and to LSU in particular. Top Black

students are no longer limited by lack of money to attending the lower cost SU. The percentage of White students attending BRCC has been increasing, but the adoption of admission standards at Southern University is expected to divert some Black students to BRCC.

A major shift in higher education is the growing proportion of female students. Statewide women are the majority in both public and private higher education in Louisiana (1.47 F: 1 M) including enrollment in Catholic seminaries (*The Greater Baton Rouge Report Business Report*, February 29, 2000 p. 28-29). Southern University has the greatest ratio of female to male students (1.46 F: 1 M) in Baton Rouge, and accommodates their needs with facilities such as a child care center. The sex ratio was virtually the same at LSU (1.11 F:1 M) as BRCC (1.10 F: 1 M). It is expected that trends of higher educational attainment generally and greater female participation in higher education will continue among all races.

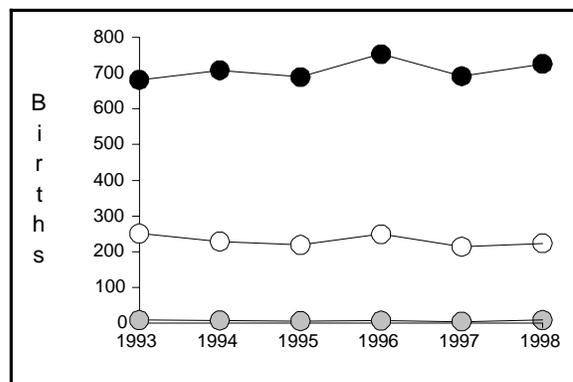
c. Household Composition

The number of workers per family, and thus income, is influenced by family composition. Single parent households with only one working adult are disproportionately represented among low income households. Typically stereotyped as female headed households, one in seven single parent households in East Baton Rouge Parish are headed by men.

The incidence of teen births in East Baton Rouge is high and is a major contributor to the formation of low income households, see Figure V-5. According to Louisiana Office

of Vital Statistics, 5,679 babies were born to young women under age 20 between 1993 and 1998 in East Baton Rouge Parish. Of these, 173 were born to young women less than age 15. Teen and preteen births are disproportionately Black. 74.8% of births under age 20 are to Black women. Out-of-wedlock births, lack of educational attainment, poor prenatal care and low birth weights are strongly connected to the incidence of teen births. Teens are the focus of Governor’s Program on Abstinence conducted at the Delmont Community Center.

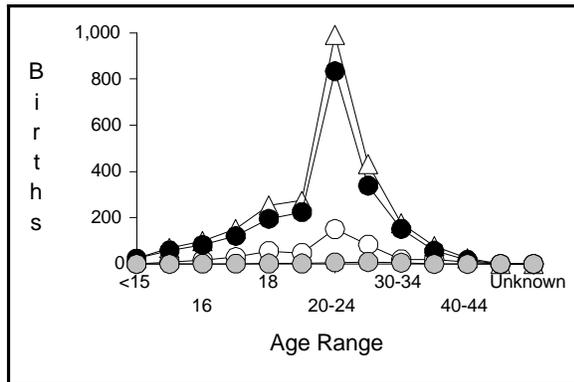
Figure V-5. Teen Births in East Baton Rouge Parish 1993-1998:
Whites ○, Blacks ●, Others ○



Despite the focus on teen births, teen choices reflect trends among older age groups. The proportion of single parent households has been increasing among both Blacks and Whites. Overall 42.5% of births in East Baton Rouge Parish in 1998 were out-of-wedlock, see Figure V-6. 15.7 percent of births among Whites were out-of-wedlock births. The proportion of out-of-wedlock births among Whites declined with age to 2.5% by age 25. 68.6% of births among Blacks were out-of-wedlock. The rate of Black out-of-wedlock births dropped with age to 30.8% between age 35 to 39. Out-of-wedlock births are the

predominant means of family formation among Blacks. This is consistent with the *Louisiana State Consolidated Plan: Fiscal Years 2000-2004* which identifies African-American single parent households as a growing group needing housing assistance.

Figure V-6. Unwed Births in East Baton Rouge Parish 1998: All Δ, Whites ○, Blacks ●, Others □



Divorce plays a minor role compared to out-of-wedlock births in the formation of single parent households. This is important because divorcees have substantially greater economic rights than never married parents despite difficulties in collecting child support. According to the Capital Area United Way only 28% of female-headed households received child support or alimony in 1995 (*Community Data Book*, p.7). Divorcees may have rights to community property, survivors’ benefits, retirement programs, and medical insurance. Single parent households also have a greater need for child care programs. Childcare services and centers was ranked the second highest priority by 50% of the respondents to the OCD Community Needs Assessment Survey.

The Capital Area United Way *Community Data Book* (August 1999) says:

“Public policy has a poor record of supporting traditional, whole families. Welfare programs have tended to be offered to women and children but not available to intact families. These policies effectively drove adult male family members from the home or at minimum, caused them to remain invisible.”

Previous analysis of 1990 census data by OCD has shown that adult males are conspicuously missing from inner city areas or are “invisible”. Some federal laws and regulations that have discouraged the formation of married couple families, such as the Medicaid income and work eligibility restrictions, have been eliminated. In addition, the Fathers Count Act currently under consideration by Congress would specifically provide for job training and parenting skills training for men to increase their ability to marry and support their families. Nonetheless, married couple families are still relatively disadvantaged in applying for federal programs compared to single parent families. The OCD Community Needs Surveys shows that Head Start recipients have relatively high levels of interest in family unity promotion programs compared to other groups. This is consistent with the high proportion of single parent households among Head Start households.

3. Crime

Crime and blight are major barriers to the redevelopment of affordable housing in low income neighborhoods. Crime both creates blight and feeds off blight. Crime discourages investment in low income areas,

and drives people who can afford it to move to the suburbs. Crime tends to be concentrated in areas with a high proportion of rental housing. Drug abuse in particular drives the crime statistics in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Alcohol and other drug related offenses and gangs dominate many neighborhoods. A random sample of adults surveyed by the Capital Area United Way rated their neighborhood problems from 1 (not a problem) to 4 (major problem). Crime was ranked first (1.98) followed by drug abuse (1.97), lack of affordable medical care (1.87), and alcoholism (1.83). Fear of violence was also significant (1.67). Youths have a significantly more negative view than adults. The most serious problems cited by youths were using drugs or other dangerous substances (2.54), alcoholism and drinking (2.52), crime (2.44), and teenage pregnancy (2.39). Crime is strongly related to other problems. Baton Rouge has one of the highest incidences of HIV/AIDS in the country and is distinguished by being the only high rated city where the principal mode of infection is illegal intravenous drugs. The incidence of teen pregnancy is also strongly influenced by underage drinking.

In 1997 Louisiana ranked 4th in the nation in the rate of violent crime with 856 per 100,000 in comparison to 611 per 100,000 nationally. 21.6% of state prison commitments were for violent crimes in 1995-1996. According to the Capital Area United Way 33.2% of state prison commitments were for drug-related offenses (*Community Data Book* p. 14). Among juvenile offenders, burglary ranks as the most common serious offense followed by armed robbery, and possession and distribution of drugs. The drug trade is

often the root motivation for other serious criminal activity. The general atmosphere of violence and the still unsolved 1994 execution style murder of Ronald Basile, a young Black real estate agent involved in anti-drug and youth activities, frightens some real estate agents away from operating in the inner city. Although homicide rates are down, gang related graffiti can be found throughout inner and mid city areas, and frequent gun fire creates a fear of violence.

The OCD encourages cooperation among organizations that displace criminal activity and supports projects which break up concentrations of criminal activity. For example, the Mid City Redevelopment Alliance recruited Options Foundation, a reputable provider of housing for the mentally ill, to buy a blighted drug ridden apartment complex that was a center for criminal activity. During the year prior to the purchase the City Police were called to the 22 unit complex 150 times to investigate 15 gunshot complaints, 3 missing persons, 40 fights, and other offenses. The OCD assisted in the rehabilitation of the complex and operations including a security guard. The complex now operates peacefully providing greatly needed permanent housing for mentally ill people. The entire neighborhood has benefitted from the project. It is expected that cooperative efforts will increase. The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) is starting a Community Security Initiative for the neighborhoods associated with it.

The Baton Rouge City Police and the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Department have community crime control programs. The Sheriff's Special Citizen Anti-crime Team (SCAT) is active in the Gardere Lane area, an

area of rental property with a high incidence of crime. SCAT is a program where the property owners' association tracks arrests and provides court watchers to follow cases and encourage the judges to give criminals stern sentences. They also publicize the identity of known criminals. The objective is to remove persistent serious criminals from the area.

Alcohol and substance abuse are cited as major neighborhood problems throughout the region according to the Capital Area United Way (*The Silent Storm: Community Needs Assessment*, 1995, p. 1). 9 private and 1 public organizations offer treatment. People seeking treatment must often travel out of parish or out of state. Cenikor Foundation has been sending people to its facility in Houston, Texas, for long term (18 to 24 months) rehabilitation. It is now developing a facility at Jackson, La., north of East Baton Rouge. Cenikor is seeking a location for a facility in Baton Rouge.

4. Blighted Neighborhoods

a. Critical Mass for Change

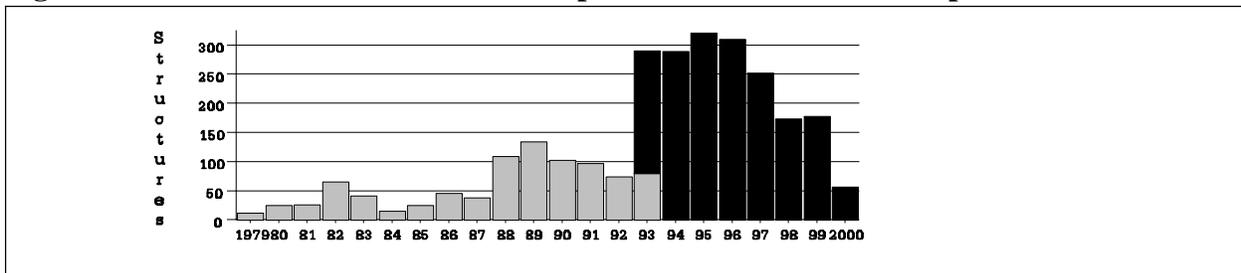
Ugly, blighted neighborhoods filled with deteriorated buildings, crime, other social problems, and lacking first class public schools, commercial development, and jobs are a barrier to affordable housing. Individual low

cost vacant lots (\$2,000 to \$4,000) with infrastructure and permit fee waivers are available, but remain unattractive for redevelopment because they are located in neighborhoods with severe problems. Revitalization of urban neighborhoods also requires commercial development to provide goods, services, and jobs to support the housing redevelopment. A neighborhood focus addressing several problems at once is needed to create a critical mass of change that will allow individual projects to succeed. Projects funded under OCD programs are targeted to HUD low to moderate income areas. In many cases this area is too broad for projects to significantly impact the character of a neighborhood.

It is obvious from aerial photos and simple inspection that vacant blighted land is common in the inner and mid city. Efforts to redevelop property in blighted areas are hampered by clouded titles, fragmented property ownership, and abandoned property. It is difficult for individuals to change the character of their neighborhood or for organizations to assemble property for projects that will significantly impact the character of the neighborhood.

The City-Parish has a long standing effort to demolish unrepairable vacant structures called Operation Takedown. The

Figure V-7. Demolitions 1979-1993 and Operation Takedown 1993-April 1999



presence of vacant deteriorating buildings has been a major barrier to providing a suitable living environment. It also discourages attempts at economic development in low income areas. The abandoned housing often provides cover for criminal activities, furnishes hospitable conditions for rats and vermin, and presents an offensive appearance. The City-Parish instituted Operation Takedown to clear vacant deteriorating buildings and to suppress drug dealing. Since Operation Takedown started in June 1993, 1,786 abandoned buildings have been razed, see Figure V-7. A total of 2,672 buildings have been razed under Operation Takedown and prior programs. The program addresses two barriers: the negative effect of abandoned housing and the lack of sites for development of affordable housing.

b. Community Property and Forced Heirship

Clouded titles and fragmented property ownership are barriers to both private redevelopment, and to the acquisition of abandoned property for publicly assisted redevelopment in East Baton Rouge. State law governs land ownership, but has its impact at the local level. The problems are byproducts of the intent to create a society where property rights and especially land tenure is just and equitable, and which supports the formation and continuance of married couple families. Clouded titles and fragmented ownerships are sometimes unintended consequences of Louisiana civil property and estate laws such as community property and forced heirship.

Community property recognizes the family instead of individuals as the most basic economic unit in society. It provides spouses

joint ownership rights to property acquired during marriage by either spouse. Unlike common law, community property provides substantial property rights for dependent spouses, usually the wife. When a married person dies the community property is first divided between the estate of the deceased person and the surviving spouse. The survivors' portion is not subject to estate taxes because it is not a part of the estate. Community property is also divided between the spouses in divorces. Never married parents have no community property rights. Surviving spouses may also be granted a lifetime usufruct over an estate. A usufruct is the right to use an estate or the profits of an estate which belongs to another person. The person possessing a usufruct may, for all practical purposes, be treated as the "owner" of the property.

Forced heirship requires that most of an estate be divided between the offspring of the deceased. It was intended to prevent the concentration of large landed estates and subsequent impoverishment of the general population. It also acted to limit the portion of the estate that could be bequeathed to perpetual institutions such as churches, and thus denied to future generations of the general public. Passage of a state constitutional referendum liberalized forced heirship.

Community property and forced heirship become problems when they produce property with fragmented ownerships. This is particularly severe with small tracts of land which may have a large number of joint owners whose identities are not known or where the tracts may have been divided into unusable slivers. The problem is compounded in poor districts when several generations fail

to probate estates. This inhibits redevelopment of the property because the title to the property is clouded. Lenders will not usually provide mortgages for property with clouded titles, and the costs of clearing the title may make redevelopment uneconomic.

Encroachment may also cloud the property title. Buildings and fences which extend over the property line are encroachments. This is commonly a problem with property which has not been probated or surveyed for several generations. People may be unsure of the exact property lines; and may encroach on adjoining property, or vice versa. In addition, title to property may also be lost by adverse possession: unchallenged seizure by a non-owner for 30 years.

Clouded titles inhibit redevelopment of affordable housing by limiting property sales and mortgage availability, regardless of the reason for the cloud. In addition, clouded titles and fragmented ownerships are significant factors in neglected and abandoned property in East Baton Rouge.

c. Neglected Property

Neglected land that has been cleared in the past and is not regularly mowed or otherwise maintained becomes unsightly, often abandoned, property. Tall weeds encourage the dumping of trash and junk which impairs the neighborhood appearance, and may provide shelter for rodents and other vermin. The accumulated trash makes mowing difficult and contributes to the unwillingness of owners to maintain the property. Neglected land affects the amount of land available for affordable housing because people do not want to live in neighborhoods that have large areas

of neglected property. Lending agencies are also adverse to making loans in such areas because it adversely affects the value of their collateral.

The City-Parish requires property owners to maintain their property, and can clear the property itself and place a lien on the property for the cost if necessary. Until recently the owner did not have to pay the lien until the property was sold, if at all. Liens expire after ten years. The low interest charged for liens and expirations made it to the advantage of the land owner to neglect property in order to shift current costs of maintenance to the public. The failure of property owners to pay liens inhibited the City-Parish's ability to ensure a suitable living environment. The City-Parish has sought ways to improve collection of liens. It reinscribes liens when they are due to expire. In February 2000 it adopted a requirement that liens on property eligible for the permit fee waiver must be paid as a condition for receiving the fee exempt building permit.

Vacant and deteriorated buildings are a serious problem because they are frequently the target of vandalism and arson, and provide shelter for vermin and for criminal activities such as drug dealing and abuse. The presence of vacant deteriorating buildings is a major barrier to providing a suitable living environment. The City-Parish has instituted Operation Takedown to clear vacant deteriorating buildings and to suppress drug dealing.

d. Abandoned Property

Abandoned property is both a barrier to affordable housing, and a resource for its

redevelopment. Neglected land, vacant and deteriorated buildings, and the failure to pay taxes and liens may indicate abandonment of property by the owner. There are over 6,000 properties in the East Baton Rouge Parish that have been adjudicated for nonpayment of taxes.

Property adjudicated for taxes can be transferred for redevelopment. However, redevelopment has been inhibited by the three year period during which the original owner could redeem the property from a subsequent owner. Changes in state law make it easier for the City-Parish to sell the abandoned property. The redemption period now runs from the time the property is adjudicated and not from the time the property is sold. Sale cancels all state and local taxes and liens. The new law also provides for private mortgages and federal liens to expire in three years if the holder of the lien is notified of the sale and does not attempt to exert their claim. The clause canceling federal liens has not been tested in court.

The City-Parish's ability to transfer adjudicated property is limited by Louisiana Constitutional restrictions on transferring public property at below market value. The uncertainty associated with adjudicated property and restrictions on transfer of public property are major barriers to the reuse and redevelopment of the property by other organizations and individuals. In addition, it discourages the use of sweat equity which may not be recoverable if the property is redeemed. Transfer of adjudicated housing property at below market value is specifically exempted from the Constitutional limitations.

The City-Parish has initiated a procedure whereby adjudicated property can be sold. The process is designed to take advantage of the changes in State law and put abandoned property back into productive private use. Initial sales tend to focus on sales to adjacent property owners for such purposes as expansion of residential lots or commercial uses. Currently being undertaken on a limited basis, the sales process is expected to expand over time. A difficulty of individuals and nonprofits in acquiring and redeveloping these properties is that of determining locations of properties suitable for sale and redevelopment, particularly where groups of parcels may be assembled. The OCD has been mapping the location of adjudicated property and developed an Internet site to provide public access to maps and tables of adjudicated property. The web site is accessible through the City-Parish Internet site www.ci.baton-rouge.la.us. Wards and sections having the most adjudicated property and best base map information were posted first. Other wards and sections will be added as staff time permits. This information has encouraged the payment of taxes by people holding large tracts of contiguous parcels and is used to encourage and assist both profit and nonprofit organizations in targeting redevelopment of adjudicated properties.

The OCD is developing a Land Bank and related ordinances to establish a partnership for the bulk sale and redevelopment of adjudicated properties and the acquisition of other nonadjudicated property necessary to create redevelopable tracts.

5. Tax Structure and Policy

a. General Tax Structure

Louisiana's tax structure has been predicated upon the use of severance taxes as the primary means of financing public goods and services. Oil and gas revenues, in particular, were the mainstay of Louisiana's private and public economies. The collapse of the oil and gas industry because of depletion and foreign competition has choked off much of the revenue upon which both state and local government depended. Not only did the oil and gas industry provide the bulk of severance taxes; it also provided property taxes on petrochemical processing plants; and provided much of the sales tax revenue supporting local government either directly through purchases or indirectly through wages and the multiplier effect. Louisiana's tax structure has not yet adjusted fully to the decline of the oil and gas industry. The tax structure has both positive and negative impacts on affordable housing.

b. Benefits of High Homestead Exemption

Taxes on owner-occupied residential property are low throughout the state because of a very high homestead exemption. The Louisiana Constitution exempts the first \$75,000 of a family home from taxes. This high exemption makes residential property occupied by homeowners more affordable than it would be otherwise. The median value of single-family houses in East Baton Rouge Parish is \$68,000; well under the homestead exemption. Low and moderate income homeowners greatly benefit from the homestead exemption. It is particularly beneficial to elderly homeowners who have paid off their mortgages because there are no

pressures to sell their homes because of rising property taxes. The high homestead exemption also limits the negative impacts of gentrification. Low income homeowners are under no pressure to sell their property. They can negotiate better prices if they wish to sell, and they are not forced out by taxes on rising property values if they choose to remain.

c. Tax Equity

Louisiana's high homestead exemption creates several problems. First, public services must be funded or terminated. The high homestead exemption reduces the tax base that funds essential public infrastructure or services. Second, property taxes shifted to non-residential commercial property reduces the incentives and ability to form new businesses which provide more employment. If services are maintained, despite the loss of revenue; then sales taxes or impact fees must be used. Both of these are generally recognized as being regressive. Finally, equity for renters is a problem. The high homestead exemption shifts the bulk of property taxes to commercial property including residential rental property. Developers of residential rental property have two choices. They can reduce their rate of return on investment on residential rental property which reduces the incentive to build affordable apartments, or they can pass the taxes on to their tenants as a normal part of business expenses which raises rental rates. Either way, tenants are disproportionately burdened compared to home owners. In addition, tenants are disproportionately burdened compared to homeowners who have federal mortgage interest tax deductions. This reduces their ability to save downpayments for homes of their own.

Changes in state corporation laws in 1990 has the potential to reduce inequities for occupants of rental property. They are now able to become stockholders in cooperative housing corporations. Stockholder-occupants have the right to secure loans with the same terms and limitations as loans secured by mortgages on real property, are exempt from state corporation taxes, and are subject to the homestead exemption. There are no identified cooperative housing corporations in East Baton Rouge. Although cooperative housing corporations have the potential to reduce tax inequities, they would also increase problems of funding infrastructure repair and maintenance.

d. Tax Payer Resistance and Alternate Financing

East Baton Rouge taxpayers have proven very resistant to passing unwanted taxes. Opposition appears to stem from a number of concerns: 1) inequities in the tax structure, 2) opposition to the overall level of taxes and government intrusion into private matters, 3) opposition to the conversion of private problems into public problems, 4) objections to the programs and priorities of bodies proposing taxes, 5) opposition to the expansion of public debt, 6) opposition to bundling high and low priority projects together in tax issues, 7) lack of confidence in the ability of governments to manage programs and money wisely, 8) lack of trust that taxes dedicated for a specific purpose will be used to expand funding for that purpose and not used as a substitute for general funds, and 9) objections to federal agencies mandating local programs without regard for local needs, priorities or costs. Taxpayers are highly sensitive to the level of aggregate local, state, and federal taxes; and are unimpressed

by arguments that state, and particularly, federal money are windfalls.

Voters express their opposition to taxes by voting against them at the local level. Taxes that pass, such as the library and BREC taxes, are typically dedicated to very narrowly defined uses by single purpose agencies. Voter opposition has been addressed by local governing bodies, such as the City-Parish or the School Board, by restructuring their programs and tax proposals. Where they have done so; for example, separating teacher pay raises from the School Board's omnibus tax proposal, the taxes have passed.

The City-Parish has pursued alternatives to higher commercial property taxes. One alternative is sales tax. Currently East Baton Rouge is subject to 9%. The sales tax has been criticized because it places businesses at a competitive disadvantage compared to other areas, and because it is a generally regressive tax. The City-Parish proposed a more narrowly drawn street improvement tax which passed after the defeat of a broad Horizon Plan tax issue. The North Blvd overpass project under that program has proved controversial because of its potential impact on the Prince Hall Masonic Building, a historic structure, and because it is a substitute for needed overpass projects on Government St. and Florida Blvd. which are state highways.

6. Fees

Fees in East Baton Rouge Parish have been historically very low. Most types of fees are still low, and they often fail to cover the cost of the service provided. Usually they are supplemented by the general fund. Fees are charged by the Planning Commission, the

Inspection Department, and the Service Fee Business Department. Overall, non-recurring fees for a new \$53,000 house in a new 40 lot subdivision are about 1.7% of the value. The fees are less than 1% of value for the rehabilitation of an existing home. East Baton Rouge's fees are low when compared to other jurisdictions; for example, fees account for as much as 30% of the cost of housing in New Jersey.

a. Planning Commission Fees

The Planning Commission charges fees for Horizon Plan amendments, subdivision review, and re-zoning. Current fees are posted on the City-Parish Internet site under the Planning Commission’s section on the Unified Development Code.

i. Horizon Plan Amendment Fees - Fees charged for proposed amendments to the Horizon Plan are \$200 for amendments in conjunction with a re-zoning case, and \$500 for amendments without a zoning change which includes text changes. In addition, applicants for large scale land use plan amendments, i.e., affecting greater than five acres, are also required to place a public notice display ad in the official journal of the City-Parish.

ii. Subdivision Fees - Subdivision fees are charged for subdivision reviews and approvals,

planned unit developments (PUDs), small scale planned unit developments (SPUDs), and mobile home parks.

Subdivision fees are assessed according to the stage of the review process and type of development, Table V-3..

iii. Rezoning Fees - Rezoning requests are charged fees based on acreage. The fee is \$375 plus \$75/acre for each additional acre over the first acre. The maximum fee is \$2,000, i.e., the fee does not increase for areas greater than 22 acres.

b. Inspection Department Fees

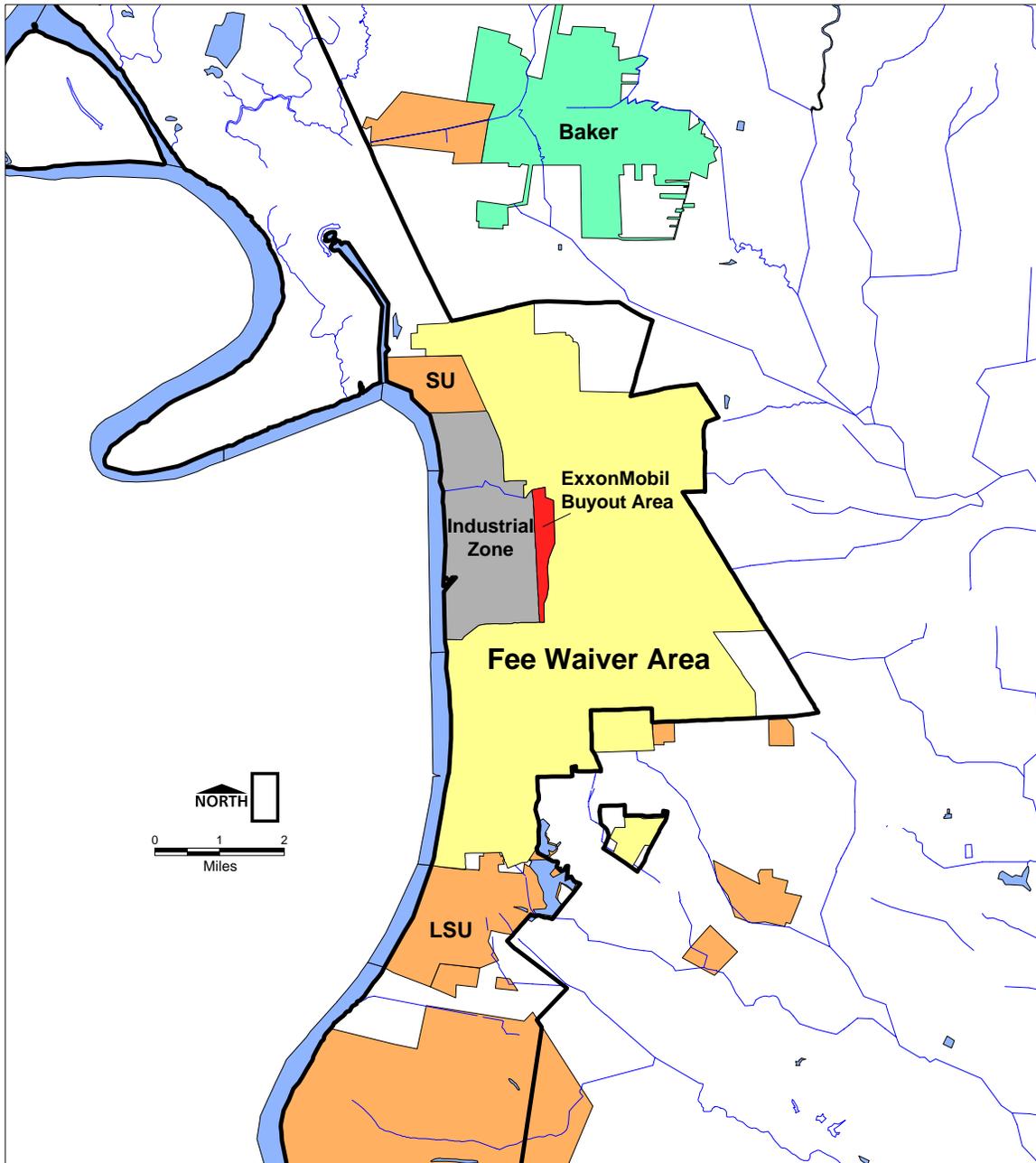
The Inspection Department collects plan review fees, permit fees, inspection fees, sewer impact fees, and flood zone determinations. The Metropolitan Council has waived the plan review, permit and inspection fees for new construction within the Homebuyer Target area less Valley Park and the area being bought out by ExxonMobil. The area affected by ExxonMobil was excluded because it is not considered to be viable in the long term as a residential area. See Map V-6. Waived fees are included in the City-Parish’s HOME Match requirements.

i. Plan Review Fees - The City-Parish Inspection Department charges modest fees

Table V-3. Subdivision Fees

Stage	Fee
Preliminary plat review	\$300 + \$10/lot up to a maximum of \$2,000
Final plat approval	\$150 + \$10/lot up to a maximum of \$2,000
PUDs, and SPUDs	\$500.
Mobile Home Parks	\$300 + \$10/lot up to a maximum of \$2,000

Map V-8. Fee Waiver Area



-  HUD Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts
-  Fee Waiver Area
-  State Lands
-  Quasi-Independent Cities
-  Industrial Complex

V-100

for plan reviews for construction plans submitted for permits. The charges are a flat \$40 for residential plans, i.e., one and two-family residences; and a charge of 2-1/2 cents per square foot with a minimum of \$50 for commercial plans which includes multi-family residential buildings with more than two units. A triplex with 3,000 sf would be charged a fee of \$75.**ii. Permit Fees** - The City-Parish charges modest permit fees for residential (one and two-family units) and commercial residential (more than two units).

Residential permit fees (one and two-family units) are based on estimated valuation of construction. A fee of \$2.50 per \$1,000 of value is charged up to a valuation of \$100,000. In addition, a fee of \$2.00 per \$1,000 of value is charged for values over \$100,000. The value of residential properties are estimated using the following calculations:

$$\text{Value} = \$30 (\text{living area sf}) + \$10 (\text{accessory area sf}) + \$2,000 (\# \text{ of fireplaces})$$

Accessory areas generally include unheated areas such as porches and garages. A house with 1,000 sf of living area and no accessory areas or fireplaces would be valued at \$30,000 and would be charged a permit fee of \$75.

Fees for commercial permits, which includes multifamily residential larger than two units, are based on valuation according to the

schedule in Table V-4.

iii. Inspection Fees - The City-Parish charges inspection fees for plumbing, electrical, and mechanical inspections.

Plumbing inspection fees are \$12 for the first fixture plus \$6 per additional fixture.

Electrical inspection fees are based on the size of the service and the number of circuits. Fees for typical residential size services are charged \$12 per 100 amp and \$14 per 200 amp service. Circuits are charged at \$3 per circuit.

Mechanical inspection fees are based on the size of the HVAC unit. Fees for typical residential size units are \$40 for 0 to 4-1/2 tons, and \$59 for 5 to 9-1/2 tons.

iv. Sewer Impact Fees - Previous public hearings (CHAS 1993) have elicited comments from the public on the barriers to affordable housing, indeed to any housing, caused by the lack of adequate sewage infrastructure. Meeting this need, without violating the state restrictions on homestead exemption, and without violating the public will expressed in the defeat of the Horizon Plan tax proposal, is difficult. The City-Parish has implemented sewer impact fees effective January 1995 to pay for the capital costs of sewage infrastructure for new construction. The

Table V-4. Commercial Permit Fees

Value	Rate
\$0 up to \$100,000	\$3 per \$1,000 of value
\$100,000 to \$500,000	\$2 per \$1,000 of additional value
greater than \$500,000	\$1.50 per \$1,000 of additional value

charges are for new tie-ins, so that existing buildings that are repaired are exempt except for major changes. Affordable housing is not singled out for invidious discrimination.

There are two Sewer Impact Fee schedules: the Residential Schedule for one and two unit residential, Table V-5, and the Commercial Schedule which includes multi-family residential greater than two units, Table V-6. These fees are scheduled to increase by 20% per year until the year 2003. Sewer Impact Fees are based on the size of the water meter and range from \$500 for a 5/8" residential meter to \$208,996 for an 8" meter.

Because of the steep fees charged for larger meters, we expect that most apartment buildings will be built with individual unit meters.

The EPA has ordered upgrades of the sewer system in addition to those previously required (discussed hereafter under the Sewer User Fee) or those funded by the Sewer Impact Fee. The sewage system suffers from backups and overflows from rainwater flowing into the sewer system. Cave-ins, punctured pipes, and improperly sealed manholes allow excessive water to enter the system. Some sewers were repaired under a previous EPA order. In addition, the City-Parish has carried out a pilot repair program and manhole repairs in the remainder of the system. Other repairs

Table V-5. Typical Sewer Impact Fees for 1 to 2 Unit Residential Construction

Size	Fee
5/8"	\$500
3/4"	\$1,000
1"	\$1,064

were planned, but are unfunded because of the defeat of the Horizon Plan Tax proposal.

During the process of upgrading the sewerage system, testing also indicates lines on private property that have potential defects. These defects can result in the intrusion of ground water into the system, increase the costs of treatment and impact overall fee costs. By local ordinance, the responsibility of correcting identified defects on private property is that of the property owner. Such repair costs may be minimal or may cost several hundred dollars. In the case of low income homeowners, particularly the elderly and those on fixed incomes, the repair cost necessary to comply with the law can create a one-time housing cost burden. Conversely, unrepaired defects on private property increase treatment costs and impact fee needs, affecting the entire community including low income households.

v. Flood Zone Determination Fee - The City-Parish charges a fee of \$10.00 for flood zone determinations. This does not include the cost of surveys necessary to establish the floor elevation for compliance with the Floodplain Management Ordinance. The property owner

Table V-6. Typical Sewer Impact Fees for Commercial Including Greater than 2 Unit Residential Construction

Size	Fee
5/8"	\$905
3/4"	\$1,172
1"	\$1,619
1-1/2"	\$6,344
2"	\$13,226
3"	\$14,140
4"	\$34,290

must negotiate the cost of the survey directly with his surveyor.

c. Service Fee Business Department Fees

The Service Fee Business Department collects two recurring fees, one for collecting and disposing of solid wastes, and the other for sewer use.

i. Solid Waste Fee - The City-Parish charges a Solid Waste Fee to cover some of the costs of picking up garbage, trash, and recyclable materials. The pickup is contracted to a private company: Waste Management Inc. The charge is a fixed monthly fee of \$8.40. Apartments are charged \$8.40 per month per unit unless they opt for bin service.

The Solid Waste Fee subsidizes the closure of the Devil's Swamp Landfill, the development of the North Landfill, and recycling. It does not cover the full costs and is additionally subsidized by the general fund.

ii. Sewer User Fee - The United States Environmental Protection Agency in 1984 ordered the City-Parish to upgrade treated sewage discharges to the Mississippi River even though the upgrades admittedly would have no impact on the water quality of the Mississippi. The public voted to raise sales taxes by a half-cent in 1987 and the Metro Council levied a Sewer User Fee to fund the upgraded sewage treatment. The program also required abandoning subdivision package sewer treatment plants in suburban areas, and pumping all the sewage to three main treatment plants which provide tertiary treatment. Upgrade of the treatment plants are expected to be complete by the end of 2000. The project will cost \$288 million for

construction, and will require more than 20 years to pay off.

The City-Parish assesses the monthly Sewer User Fee based on water consumption during the six winter months with the lowest historical averages (October, November, December, February, March and April). The cities of Baker and Zachary have lower rates because they assess a separate fee to maintain their own sewer lines. The minimum charge is \$7.44 for 0 to 400 cubic feet. Each additional 100 cubic feet costs \$1.35.

The City-Parish proposed upgrading the sewage collection system prior to improvements to the treatment plants, but this alternative was rejected by the US EPA. Now that improvements to the treatment plants are nearly complete, deficiencies in sewage collection lines are still the major problem with the system. The EPA has shifted its focus to nonpoint pollution and ordered the City-Parish to upgrade the collection system as previously proposed by the City-Parish. The EPA schedule for improvements would require major increases in the Sewer User Fee and additional taxes. It would also burden predominately Black low income north Baton Rouge neighborhoods with sewage collection tanks and open storage pits. Local opposition is major. The City-Parish Department of Public Works is considering a plan that would distribute collection tanks to other areas and place them underground even though this is a more expensive alternative. The City-Parish proposes a schedule for improvements that would prevent major increases in the Sewer User fee from burdening low income households. Negotiations with the EPA are on going.

7. Growth Limits

a. General Conditions and Policies

Urban growth in East Baton Rouge Parish is constrained by plans, regulations, natural factors, and competition from adjoining jurisdictions. The City-Parish anticipates modest population growth at a rate above the growth rate of the state of Louisiana as a whole. The 1990 population of 380,000 is projected to increase to 490,000 by the year 2010. The City-Parish is planning to accommodate this growth in keeping with its historical pro-growth policies. However, problems which constrain growth have reached serious proportions. The problem of growth is not a simple lack of land. Only 16.4% of the parish was occupied by residential development in 1988. In contrast, 69.2% of the parish consisted of open space (agricultural land, forest, floodplain, and other undeveloped land). Growth limits in East Baton Rouge Parish are related more to natural hazards, and to competing social objectives such as environmental conservation and the economic provision of infrastructure and services.

b. The Horizon Plan

Comprehensive planning is mandated by the state charter for the City-Parish. The Horizon Plan, the 20 year Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan for the City-Parish, sets forth growth policies for the entire parish. It took effect April 1, 1992. The Horizon Plan features a Preferred Growth Scenario which places emphasis on infill development and redevelopment in core areas, and a focus on regional and community growth centers which include a mix of employment and commercial activities. The Horizon Plan does not set absolute limits upon growth, nor does it make advance or

concurrent development of major infrastructure an absolute requirement. It does recognize the severe existing imbalance between development and infrastructure, and sets a goal of a 'reasonable balance' between development and the 'ability to provide needed public services and infrastructure' (Final Plan Report p. 8, LU10). Affordable housing is a major goal of the Horizon Plan. It says:

The overriding principle that guides the housing program of the City and Parish is to enable all persons of every race, color, age, handicap, national origin, religion, familial status, and socio-economic group to have safe, sanitary, and decent housing in a suitable living environment. (Final Plan Report p. 10)

The Horizon Plan goals go beyond the minimum requirement of Fair Housing laws by including every socio-economic group and by seeking good housing, and not just equal treatment in obtaining housing. Neither federal nor state Fair Housing laws establish a right to housing per se or require that housing be provided for low income persons.

c. Competition from Other Jurisdictions

Consolidation of the City of Baton Rouge with the Parish of East Baton Rouge has freed the City-Parish from the worst abuses of planning by competing multiple jurisdictions. Exclusionary zoning to divert low income housing into other jurisdictions has not been identified as a significant problem. Competition, rather than exclusion, may become a problem. The primary competition is Livingston Parish to the east, Ascension Parish to the south, and West Feliciana to the north. They are attracting an increasing proportion of middle-class suburban

development. The principal attractions of Livingston, Ascension, and West Feliciana Parishes to new residents are better performing school systems, and the predominance of new development. Livingston Parish is also attractive to developers because of the lax regulations on development in floodplains. The shortage of bridges over the Amite River, and the congestion of expressways leading to employment centers in East Baton Rouge constrains the expansion of Livingston Parish as a bedroom community.

d. Competing Public Objectives

The Preferred Growth Scenario of the Horizon Plan is a compromise between providing for affordable housing and satisfying competing public objectives for land use. The Conservation and Environment Element calls for growth management that protects and controls development in environmentally sensitive areas, prime agricultural land, and natural areas suitable for preservation such as wetlands (Final Plan Report p. 165-166). The Land Use Element calls for restrictions on development in hazardous areas such as flood zones. The most areally extensive areas designated for attempts to avoid development are the Southern Hills Regional Aquifer recharge zone, prime agricultural land, and floodplains.

e. Environmental Conservation and Hazards

i. *Southern Hills Aquifer Zone* - Growth of Baton Rouge is constrained by the desire to avoid development where possible in the recharge area of the aquifer providing drinking water for the Parish. Clean drinking water supply is a major objective for any jurisdiction. The Southern Hills Aquifer Zone has been

designated as a sole source aquifer, and is the sole source of public water supply in the Parish. Recharge is primarily through direct percolation of rainfall into geologic formations that outcrop in the northern third of the parish. Avoiding development in this areas has little or no impact on affordable housing because it is the area most remote from existing developed areas, and least able to provide urban services economically.

ii. *Prime Agricultural Land* - Large areas of the parish are crop and grazing land (28.2%) or forests (32.8%). Prime agricultural land is much less extensive and is concentrated in the northern part of the parish, and on Duncan Point in the southwest. Much of the prime agricultural land in the northern part of the Parish is found in the same area as the Southern Hills Regional Aquifer recharge zone. Growth limits in this area have little impact on affordable housing for the same reasons specified for the recharge zone.

Much of the prime agricultural land on Duncan Point is owned by Louisiana State University and the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station, and is unavailable for development. Some areas on Duncan Point or nearby Manchac Bend, which are contiguous to existing developed areas, have been designated for housing, including medium and high density housing. Other croplands on Duncan Point or near Manchac Bend are designated for Open Space in the Horizon Plan, but development is proceeding because of pressure to maximize profits for private developers of upscale subdivisions.

iii. *Floodplains and Wetlands* - The most extensive serious natural hazard constraining growth in the City-Parish is flooding. The climate is humid subtropic and shows a trend

of increasing rainfall for over a hundred years. The increased rainfall has increased the magnitude of floods for a given return period in rural areas as well as urban areas. 42% of the parish lies in the estimated 100-year Flood Insurance Rate Zone. The Louisiana Geological Survey has mapped extensive areas of the Parish as floodprone wetlands or areas of recent river alluvium. These conditions are a serious limit to the growth of all housing, not just affordable housing. Subdivisions which were developed in floodplains, and especially those which were developed in wetlands, contain a disproportionate share of flooded and severely damaged houses. The City-Parish has been approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Project Impact funding to help remove frequently flooded houses from the Flood Insurance Special Flood Hazard Area.

Wetland regulation is a federal function. There are no local wetland regulations. Wetland filling and development is proceeding. Wetlands being developed usually have been logged 80 to 100 years ago, and are therefore classed as prior converted farmlands (silva culture) which are exempt from federal regulation, or they are illegally filled by developers confident that since the federal agencies have no surveillance capability they are unlikely to be caught. Filling land without removing major trees helps conceal wetland fill; for example, in the vicinity of Burbank Dr. and South Kenilworth Parkway.

The Horizon Plan Land Use Element calls for restrictions on development in the 100-year floodplain. Development may be permitted in flood hazard areas in some instances if the development conforms to the Parish Floodplain Management Ordinance. However, the Floodplain Management

Ordinance regulates fill and building practices, but not land use per se. The Horizon Plan Advisory Committee on Solid Waste, Wastewater, and Drainage was unable to reach a consensus on land use restrictions in hazardous areas. The majority Solid Waste, Wastewater, and Drainage Element of the Horizon Plan was based on the assumption that the parish had no constitutional authority to restrict land use per se in hazardous areas under the Takings Clause of the United States Constitution. The majority plan proposed an extensive program of structural projects to reduce flood levels. This program was part of the defeated Horizon Plan tax proposal.

The minority plan of the Solid Waste, Wastewater, and Drainage Element asserted the constitutional authority of the Parish to restrict land use in hazardous areas under the Police Powers Clause of the constitution, and the necessity of such restrictions because of the concentration of flood damaged houses in wetlands and areas of recent river alluvium. It called for restrictions on land use in severe flood hazard areas and wetlands, and for a policy of extending arterial roads and sanitary sewer trunk lines and pumping stations into high and dry areas to make land available for development in those areas. The Metro Council adopted the Horizon Plan in toto, and thus both the majority and minority plans.

The Planning and Zoning Commission asserted its authority to restrict land use in hazardous areas under the Police Powers Clause of the U. S. Constitution and its general authority delegated by the Louisiana Constitution. Although the Planning Commission's authority was initially upheld in court, its powers have been seriously challenged, for example, by controversy over a Low Income Housing Tax Credit project -

the St. Jean Apartments. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency granted the developer of the St. Jean Apartments all of the Low Income Housing Tax Credits in the state one year. With 684 units on one site, it was a violation of the federal policy not to concentrate low income units. The Planning Commission rejected the project because of multiple site and situation deficiencies including the extent of fill in the floodplain (200,000 cubic yards) and neighborhood school overcrowding. The developer recruited the NAACP to make a Fair Housing complaint on the theory that since Blacks were disproportionately poor they would presumably be the majority occupants of St. Jean and that all objections to the environmental deficiencies of the development were a pretext for racism. The NAACP sued both the City-Parish and the city officials individually and personally. The City-Parish decided that the complaint was politically infeasible to defend as it would require rejecting all of the tax credits for the parish. Left without legal support, the Planning Commissioners granted St. Jean the required approvals. Approval of St. Jean triggered a cascade of other suits from developers whose projects had been denied prior to St. Jean claiming a right to approval under the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Since then development of floodprone areas has accelerated in areas with serious hazards such as Mississippi River backswamps.

f. Economic Provision of Infrastructure and Services

Growth, and thus the area available for the development of affordable housing, is severely impacted by the parish's inability to provide infrastructure, especially sewers and transportation. Leapfrog development

predominant in the past has made economic provision of these essential infrastructures and services extremely difficult.

i. Sewage Collection and Treatment

Sewage treatment was formerly provided by neighborhood sewage treatment plants in outlying areas. These small plants frequently failed because of maintenance problems and vandalism. EPA orders forcing the City-Parish to abandon package sewer treatment plants was a factor in the selection of the Preferred Growth Scenario. The City-Parish will attempt to concentrate growth within the Consolidated Sewer District served by the three main treatment plants which provide tertiary treatment. New affordable housing is not disproportionately or unfairly impacted by efforts to solve sewage infrastructure problems.

ii. Transportation

Transportation infrastructure and service deficiencies are a major barrier to the development of affordable housing. According to the Horizon Plan traffic congestion is severe. Public transit service was identified as a problem, but has recently made major improvements. The Horizon Plan identified the following as major transportation issues:

- Improved implementation of transportation plans and coordination with land use and development;
- Arterial capacity deficiencies, operational deficiencies at critical intersections, inefficient access between traffic origins and major employment and shopping centers, and a lack of accommodation for non-vehicular traffic;
- Inadequate design, construction, and maintenance of roadways; and

- Under utilization of public transit and a need for service improvements.

Cars are the primary means of transportation in East Baton Rouge Parish, although it continues to have a large and growing population dependent on public transit. University students, the elderly, the disabled, and the lowest income people are the principal patrons of public transit.

Traffic service levels and access to public transit are considered by the Planning Commission in determining where new developments are permitted. Affordable housing has been readily approved in areas where the Planning Commission anticipated construction of sufficient road capacity in the near future; for example, Siegen Village on Siegen Lane, and Bluebonnet Ridge on Bluebonnet Road. On the other hand, the same developer of these LIHTC projects encountered difficulty getting approval of a third extremely large, over 600 units, affordable housing apartment complex in a highly congested area.

The Fish Transportation Service, a unit of the Council on Aging, recruits volunteer drivers to transport needy persons, especially the elderly. The transportation that it provides is limited by difficulty recruiting drivers for high crime areas. The OCD considers these fears credible because of a history of City-Parish personnel being the subject of gunfire and rock throwing incidents in certain neighborhoods.

The City-Parish adopted a Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan in August of 1996. Pedestrian and bicycle planning is combined because state law allows bicycles on sidewalks except in business districts. The jurisdiction is

generally deficient in sidewalks-bikeways. Some neighborhoods have no sidewalks at all. Other neighborhoods have sidewalks, but there is a lack of connection between neighborhoods and public facilities such as libraries. Sidewalk-bikeways are not generally available in conjunction with major streets. Available sidewalks are often substandard in geometric design, cluttered with conflicting utilities, and lacking curb cuts and other features to accommodate the handicapped.

The City-Parish undertakes sidewalk construction and improvements under the ongoing CDBG Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements program. A shortage of engineers in the Department of Public Works is a bottleneck in the construction of neighborhood streets and sidewalks. In older neighborhoods, sidewalk construction is also hampered by a lack of sufficient right of way. Sidewalks built directly next to the street often end up being used illegally as parking. Enforcement of on street parking is difficult because of a lack of off street parking in neighborhoods with very small lots.

The Mayor's ADA Task Force makes recommendations for priority handicapped improvements to the City-Parish, and reviews designs. According to the ADA coordinator, accessible transportation is the primary unmet need of the physically disabled. The OCD incorporates handicap accessibility such as curb cuts into its design for reconstructed streets. It also leverages federal funds to construct handicap accessible transit shelters. The expansion of handicap accessible transportation is hampered by a lack of right of way along older major streets, and by the state policy of not complying with ADA accessibility requirements when reconstructing state highways in urban areas.

Low ridership and long distances between home and work make provision of bus service uneconomic in outlying areas, and are a major barrier to expanded public transit to serve affordable housing. Local planning and zoning are not absolute barriers. For example, the Zoning Ordinance allows the substitution of other transportation in place of the requirement that housing for the elderly must be built within 800' of public transit. Previous state Consolidated Plans have identified inadequate public transportation between shelters and potential employers as a problem. The LHFA has provided tax credits for affordable housing in Baton Rouge on sites remote from public transit service areas.

The Capital Transportation Corporation (CTC), a quasi-public corporation, provides 5.7 million bus trips annually. In addition, handicap accessible vans provide on demand service for the disabled in a 3/4 mile zone around fixed bus routes. CTC is in need of fleet replacement and operating subsidies. CTC has a number of buses which are greatly in excess of the industry replacement age of 12 years.

The base fare of \$1.00 (\$.35 for ADA) and \$.25 for transfers provides only 23% of the budget for the CTC and is insufficient to support the service provided. Operation of the bus system is dependent upon subsidies from the federal government (29%), the state and City-Parish (23%), and Louisiana State University (20%). Previous cuts in federal and state support have forced reductions in service. CTC currently operates 19 regular routes and 6 university routes plus six demand response vans. The state has restored some funding, but it is insufficient to offset the complete abolishment of federal operating subsidies enacted by Congress. The City-

Parish proposed new funding for CTC in the Horizon Plan tax package, but the proposal was defeated.

The most stable funding for public transit is the LSU contract. The ridership generated by LSU accounts for 48% of the total ridership and is counted on applications for subsidies for the whole system. In addition, the LSU contract provides for routes that would not otherwise exist. The general public may use university routes by paying the usual fare charged for other routes.

CTC has been very successful in new and creative programs for expansion services such as Job Access/Reverse Commute and the use of Federal Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality funds. Transit ridership has increased dramatically because of these funds. However, there has been significant shedding of the transportation component in other state and federal programs which has created a significant burden on the transit system.

CTC is also at the mercy of state and local government appropriations. Recent budget shortfalls in the state hotel/motel tax and local general sales tax has also caused CTC to develop service reduction plans that will be implemented if projected revenues fall short of the appropriated budget.

8. Land Use and Building Controls

a. Deed and Mortgage Restrictions

Deed restrictions are the most fundamental form of land use controls, and have been used for many purposes. Deed restrictions are commonly attached to property donated for public use, or for use by nonprofit organizations. They generally specify the use,

and whether the property may be sold or traded for other property. Rental housing property assisted under the HOME Program is placed under a restrictive covenant for a period of housing affordability. The restriction applies to both the current owner and, in the event of resale, to subsequent owners during the affordability period.

Conventional deed restrictions provide for easements and servitudes necessary to provide utilities or drainage for developments. Some deed restrictions are required by the Zoning Ordinance in connection with the development of Planned Unit Developments. Generally, the provisions for Planned Unit Developments facilitate the development of affordable housing, rather than inhibiting it.

b. Subdivision Covenants

Subdivisions covenants have mixed effects on the availability of affordable housing. They help maintain the quality of residential areas in both affluent and low income areas, but may limit the number of subdivisions in which affordable housing can be developed.

Subdivision covenants regulate the activities permitted in a subdivision. For example, subdivision covenants in some commercial subdivisions restrict use to commercial uses. Under the City-Parish's inclusionary zoning housing is allowed in commercial zones in the absence of contrary deed restrictions or subdivision covenants. Deed restrictions on multifamily residential in commercial areas limits the area available for affordable housing, but contributes to a more suitable living environment by separating incompatible uses to a greater degree than zoning.

Subdivision covenants may also regulate the character of a subdivision or provide for maintenance of common areas. Some subdivision covenants specify the minimum size house which can be built, and the type and quality of materials. They also establish architectural review boards. These provisions are usually associated with more affluent subdivisions and limit the availability of affordable housing. However, they can also be used in affordable housing developments to prevent conditions that degrade the area. The Zoning Ordinance requires subdivision covenants to provide for organizations responsible for the maintenance of open green space and common grounds. This is a typical requirement for Planned Unit Developments, and facilitates the preservation of affordable housing.

c. Zoning

i. *Comprehensive Zoning* - East Baton Rouge Parish is zoned under a comprehensive zoning ordinance. This limits problems of exclusionary zoning that is found in other jurisdictions.

ii. *Secondary Housing* - Demographic trends indicate that Baton Rouge will have a growing proportion of elderly residents. Some of their needs could be accommodated with secondary housing. The Zoning Ordinance calls secondary housing "Garage Apartments;" however, as defined a "garage" is not necessarily required in the unit. Secondary housing, i.e., "Garage Apartments," are allowed in A2-Single-Family Residential subdivisions and less restrictive zones such as the A3 zoning predominant in the inner city.

The biggest barrier to the use of secondary housing is the difficulty of obtaining

an appraisal. Appraisers must find three homes that are similar and with the same amenities sold in the last six months. Lenders are reluctant to make loans where the value cannot be established. Larger downpayments are required if the value cannot be established.

The availability of secondary housing is also affected by restrictions imposed by the definition of a "family." If a secondary housing unit is attached to the main building, then occupation is limited to persons meeting the definition of a family. Baton Rouge's definition of a "family" is expansive, but not unlimited. A family may include unrelated persons, but requires that they occupy a single-housekeeping unit with single culinary facilities on a non-profit, cost sharing basis.

Federal agencies such as FHA do not allow rental income from boarders or roommates to be used in determining resources available to pay a mortgage. This limits the income from attached units that can be used for federal mortgages. If a secondary housing unit is detached from the main house, then separate "families" may occupy the units. Rental income from detached units is included in resources available for mortgage payments.

iii. Rural Zoning - Rural zoning has been extensively revised to correct problems arising from incompatible land uses. Formerly lax requirements allowed almost anything in R-Rural Zones. Some rural subdivisions suffered from encroachments from commercial and industrial uses. Now, uses are restricted to uses generally recognized as rural, such as farming and forestry; rural residential (A1, A2, and A2.7 Single-Family), and existing development from other categories grandfathered into the zone. The new requirements of rural zoning do not impose

any excessive barriers to the development of affordable housing. For example, the minimum lot size required for A2.7 Single-Family Residential is only 6,000 sf with a minimum frontage of 50'. A2 Single-Family Residential also allows secondary housing such as "garage apartments." Other denser categories of housing may be built if the land is re-zoned to an appropriate category.

d. Building Codes

i. Lack of Standard Housing - The Horizon Plan identifies a lack of affordable standard housing as a major problem, but this lack is not related to the building codes in force in East Baton Rouge or to a lack of housing. There is a sufficient number of houses, but many of them are in poor condition. A lack of sufficient inspections, and a lack of resources to repair and maintain houses were identified by the Horizon Plan as the principal causes of housing in poor condition.

ii. City-Parish Codes and Standards - The City-Parish currently uses recent editions of several widely used building codes. The 1991 Standard Building Code is used for commercial development which includes residential with more than two units. The 1986 CABO Code is used for one and two-family residential. The City-Parish uses the 1993 National Electrical Code, the 1991 Standard Plumbing Code, and the 1988 Standard Mechanical Code. In addition, the Inspection Department enforces the Zoning and Floodplain Management Ordinance.

The building codes adopted by the City-Parish are not a significant barrier to the use of new technologies and materials in affordable housing. There are two methods for obtaining approval of alternative materials and

technologies that are not contemplated by the codes, first, the structure is designed by an architect or engineer, or second, approval has been obtained from the Inspection Division Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals meets monthly and hears two to three cases per month.

The City-Parish has made great efforts to speed the permit process. Permits for non-structural residential rehabilitation can be obtained in as little as 20 minutes. The time required for permits for structural rehabilitation or new construction of houses has been reduced from three days to one day for applications that are complete when submitted. The most common data which are incomplete on applications are flood surveys. This has delayed issuance of some permits for up to two weeks. Flood surveys are provided by surveyors under contract with the owner and are not under the control of the City-Parish.

iii. *Special Requirements for Rehabilitation of Existing Housing* - Standard quality of existing housing is determined according to the Standard Housing Code, which generally applies less restrictive requirements than those applicable to new construction. For rehabilitation costing less than 50% of the value of the structure, the repairs must be in conformance with CABO, but unrepaired components that meet the standards of the Standard Housing Code are not required to be brought to CABO standards. Above 50%, the CABO Code applies to the entire property.

The City-Parish found that routine residential housing inspections were counter productive in maintaining affordable standard housing. Lack of resources prevented owner-occupants from making repairs regardless of

inspections. The City-Parish redirected inspection efforts to help poor property owners. Neighborhood Improvement inspects vacant deteriorated buildings and carries out demolitions of unrepairable structures. The Home Maintenance and Improvement Program inspects occupied dwellings and carries out various home repair and weatherization programs.

Housing rehabilitated through the OCD is also subject to HUD's *Housing Quality Standards*, and *Materials and Workmanship Standard 1170.10 Lead Paint Hazards*. New federal regulations on the management of lead-based paint hazards will be implemented in September 2000. The increasing cost of rehabilitation is a growing concern because material and labor cost increases combined with limited financial resources reduces the number of households that can be assisted. It is anticipated that lead-based paint hazard management may increase the cost of rehabilitating units by up to 50%. This is in addition to cost increases caused by competing for contractors during a period of booming new housing construction. Rehabilitation has been considerably more cost effective in producing standard quality affordable housing over that of new construction. Formerly a typical housing rehabilitation project cost less than half the lowest square footage cost of new construction. However, the combination of new federal regulations and competition with new construction may make rehabilitation relatively uneconomic.

iv. *Special Requirements for Mobile Homes* - According to the 1990 census there were 4,417 mobile homes and trailers in the parish, or 3.2% of occupied housing units. Mobile homes are manufactured housing for which construction requirements are established by

the state Fire Marshall and nationally by Congress. The federal preemption of building standards does not relieve mobile homes of other local regulations including certain other permits, land use and zoning. The City-Parish inspects exterior stairs and landings, and utility connections on mobile homes. Local ordinances have been changed in the last year to allow more flexibility in using mobile homes as affordable housing. Substituting manufactured housing for deteriorated housing is considered by HUD to be rehabilitation under certain circumstances.

The City-Parish has made special efforts to accommodate the large number of existing mobile home parks in Flood Insurance Special Flood Hazard Areas. The City-Parish considered the movability of mobile homes and their susceptibility to wind damage in granting variances to the freeboard requirements of the Floodplain Management Ordinance. Mobile homes in existing parks, which are required to be elevated more than 3-1/2,' have been eligible for a variance of the past 2' freeboard. The City-Parish solicited the cooperation of mobile home park owners in setting the required elevations above the pads instead of requiring that every mobile home be surveyed individually.

9. Natural Hazards

Natural hazards in East Baton Rouge include active faults, low bearing strength soils, highly erodible soils, severe flood areas, climatic hazards, and insects. Natural hazards impact affordable housing by 1) increasing maintenance costs for houses and infrastructure, 2) destroying existing housing stock, and 3) decreasing the area available for development. The City-Parish provides information and enforces regulations relating

to natural hazards. In order to provide better information for the public, the City-Parish paid for accelerated development of the *Geologic and Derivative Engineering Geology Hazard Maps of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana* (W. Autin and R. McCulloh, Louisiana Geological Survey Open-file Series No. 91-01, March 1991). Consideration of natural hazards is included in all environmental reviews performed by OCD.

a. Faults and Low Bearing Strength Soils

Housing constructed on faults and in areas of low bearing strength soils experience accelerated deterioration. There are two major faults crossing the parish: the Denham Springs-Scotlandville Fault, and the Baton Rouge Fault. Typical faults are hinge faults roughly parallel to the Gulf coast. Unlike slip-strike faults, they are not major threats to life. Buildings built on the faults are damaged by slow ground movement that opens joints and allows rain to penetrate the structure. Housing built on low bearing strength soils experience damage to subsurface plumbing as well as structural damage to the foundation. Areas where these hazards are common are delineated in the Geologic Hazard Maps, but are not subject to special regulations.

b. Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Hazards

Soil erosion and sedimentation are common hazards in East Baton Rouge Parish. Erosion has severely damaged some houses and threatens many others. The City-Parish adopted an erosion control ordinance which is now part of the Unified Development Code. The problem of erosion is a greater barrier to the maintenance of affordable housing than is

the prospect of future regulations controlling erosion. The channel morphology of the Amite River and its capacity to convey floods has been seriously degraded by soil erosion and sedimentation.

c. Floodplains and Wetlands

Floods are the most areally extensive hazard in East Baton Rouge Parish, and are a major barrier to the development and maintenance of housing in general, and affordable housing in particular. The parish is subject to headwater, backwater, and crevasse floods. Problems are most severe in developed wetlands.

The City-Parish has attempted to prevent flood damage by adopting a Flood Disclosure Ordinance, a Master Drainage Plan, and a Floodplain Management Ordinance. The Flood Disclosure Ordinance has been ruled invalid as an unconstitutional usurpation of state authority. The City-Parish participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, and the Community Rating System (CRS). The City-Parish currently has one of the best flood insurance ratings in Louisiana, and has been presented a national award from the Flood Insurance Administration for its CRS program. The City-Parish is rated as class 7 which confers a 15% reduction in flood insurance rates for the entire community. This increases the affordability of housing of all values, and provides for the repair of insured damaged homes in Flood Insurance Rate Zones.

The impact of the Horizon Plan land use provisions for flood hazard areas and the Floodplain Management Ordinance on new affordable housing has been controversial. The city began on the first uplands along the Mississippi River above New Orleans. It

spread out along the drainage divides between streams draining to the Amite River. Historically some low income housing was developed in low lying areas; for example, the area in south Baton Rouge known as "The Bottom" is located in a Holocene Mississippi backswamp. Nonetheless, most of the development was on higher elevations; and thus, the highest elevations and areas most suitable for redevelopment are often found in the older inner-city and mid-city areas. The Horizon Plan Preferred Growth Scenario called for an emphasis on infill development and redevelopment in core areas, i.e., the relatively high and dry areas near the original urban area. Some newer areas encroach upon the Mississippi River and Amite River floodplains. The Horizon Plan attempted to restrict development in floodplains; however, development is still permitted if it conforms to the Floodplain Management Ordinance and gains approval of the Planning Commission.

Subsidized affordable housing developers have sought to build in flood hazard zones in outlying areas and have had difficulty gaining approval of the Planning Commission. The chief attractions of outlying areas are the proximity to more affluent neighborhoods, and the availability of large tracts of cheap land. Outlying areas are deficient in the amount of affordable housing available. Unfortunately, large tracts of cheap land in these areas are usually cheap for a reason. They may have serious environmental deficiencies, including more severe flood hazards than adjoining land. The Planning Commission considers the overall character and impact of development in deciding whether to grant permits. Cumulative impacts, the effects of hazards, and multiple drainage, traffic service level, and other infrastructure deficiencies may be grounds for denial.

The development of federally assisted or tax shelter housing in highly flood prone areas has resulted in severely deteriorated new developments; and contributes to the poor public image and public opposition to the development of federally assisted affordable housing; for example, townhouses in the crevasse zone between the Mississippi River and Bayou Fountain. The failure of federal and state agencies to adequately consider environmental characteristics such as flooding or to enforce existing regulations on development in wetlands and floodplains is a barrier to the development of decent affordable housing. For example, HUD requires only checking Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) to determine the availability of insurance for Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects. HUD has been criticized by the Interagency Floodplain Management Taskforce for the inadequacy of its requirements.

Federal tax credits are not interpreted by the Internal Revenue Service as federal funding that would trigger environmental reviews for Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects. Environmental reviews apply only to LIHTC projects that use HOME funds. These reviews are provided by the developer. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency does not have any environmental requirements for projects above the minimum required. While federal regulations allow developers additional incentives to build in “difficult development areas”, that is, high cost areas; there are no incentives for building in “preferred development areas”, i.e., areas that are free of natural hazards, but relatively more expensive.

d. Climatic Hazards

East Baton Rouge has a humid subtropic climate. As such it is subject to high heat and humidity, thunderstorms, hurricanes, and tornadoes.

High heat and humidity are serious summer time threats to the elderly, and to persons with health impairments such as asthma and emphysema. High crime aggravates the heat problem because it induces people to nail shut their windows. Lack of ventilation and air-conditioning turns their homes into furnaces resulting in large numbers of “passed out” complaints to Emergency Medical Services.

The NASA infrared study of East Baton Rouge shows that low income areas are generally deficient in appropriately selected shade trees and are significantly hotter than other areas. Cool shaded neighborhoods have surface temperatures about 77 degrees F, while hot neighborhoods have surface temperatures up to 149 degrees F. The infrared study is being used by Baton Rouge Green to plan improvements to the parish’s stock of urban trees especially on public property.

The City-Parish has provided some window air-conditioning units to elderly people provided in connection with federal Heat Emergency funding. However, even among poor people with air-conditioning units high summer time utility bills may prevent their use. The East Baton Rouge Council on Aging provides assistance with the Project Care Utility Assistance program. The City-Parish Department of Human Development and Services also administers utility assistance programs for elderly people. The Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides assistance twice per year to residents

of East Baton Rouge Parish in paying their natural gas and electric bills. The OCD also administers the Weatherization Program which provides insulation and infiltration control.

Entergy Corporation, the power utility, sponsored the first statewide summit on low-income customer assistance in May 2000 to obtain input from advocates for the poor on utility assistance. Entergy has also partnered with the state to make it easier to participate in the Louisiana Home Energy Rebate Option (HERO) which gives homeowners rebates of up to \$2,000 for making their homes more energy efficient. HERO is available to any Louisiana homebuilder, home buyer, or homeowner. Through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

Winds increase the cost of affordable housing by increasing the requirements for anchorage of building components, and the potential for damage from falling trees and other debris. Sustained moderate winds such as the 35 mph winds of Hurricane Andrew when the ground is saturated can do substantial damage by pushing over large trees onto homes and powerlines. Straight line microbursts up to 60 mph and tornadoes are serious threats to houses and their occupants. It is generally recognized that mobile homes are more subject to damage than other building types. Affordable housing is not necessarily less safe as may be seen in the good performance of modular housing and stick built Habitat for Humanity houses in Florida during Hurricane Andrew. According to Baton Rouge Green low income area residents sometimes reject shade tree planting because of prior bad experience with poorly selected species that are safety threats and have costly maintenance.

e. Insects

The most serious insect pest threatening affordable housing in East Baton Rouge Parish are Formosan termites. Formosan termites are more aggressive than native termites, live in much larger colonies, and devour live trees as well as finished wood products. There have been sporadic outbreaks of Formosan termites, but so far the problem has been contained. Should current state and federal efforts to contain the Formosan termite threat fail, then affordable housing will be impacted by direct damage to wooden structures and increased costs of construction to create Formosan termite resistant structures. In the long term wood shortages related to Formosan termites attacking live forest resources may also increase the cost of affordable housing.

10. Technological Hazards

Technological hazards impacting affordable housing consist of aviation and industrial hazards, brownfields, hazardous waste dumps and incinerators, and spatially distributed chemical pollution. Inner-city and mid-city areas, where most low cost housing is located, are most adversely impacted.

a. Aviation Hazards

Aviation hazards and noise impacts affordable housing in the vicinity of the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport. The Zoning Ordinance provides for special Airport Zoning in the vicinity of the airport. Uses that might impair the visibility or cause pilot confusion of landing lights, and heights of structures and trees are governed by requirements for landing and takeoff safety. The available housing stock has been reduced by programs to remove

housing from areas that are especially hazardous, or which are especially impacted by aircraft noise. Noise reduction programs have been carried out in less impacted areas. A proposed Noise Ordinance is in abeyance until the Federal Aviation Administration completes its review of the Noise Mitigation Study. Proposed expansion of the airport which may affect affordable housing in the area has been suspended by the Metropolitan Council since January 1994.

b. Industrial Hazards

The City-Parish recognizes that housing of any type or value is incompatible with heavy industry. The Zoning Ordinance prohibits the development of residences or mobile home parks in areas zoned M2-Heavy Industrial District. Housing developments are permitted in M1-Light Industrial Districts.

The impact of industry on affordable housing goes beyond zoning requirements that forbid housing in industrial districts. Many of the heavy industries in Baton Rouge, such as refineries and chemical plants, are incompatible with nearby residential development. These plants were established in rural areas and industrial districts long before regulations existed to provide buffer zones between them and housing developments. Nearby residents have been reminded of the hazards by explosions, and releases of airborne substances in recent years. The CAL warning system is now operational to alert residents to hazardous industrial events. The Maryland Tank Farm is being demolished and will no longer be considered in thermal and blast hazards analysis during environmental reviews.

Exxon-Mobil is purchasing residential property near its plant. It has bought most of

approximately 1,408 tracts or portions of tracts bounded by the industrial district, Chippewa Street, I-110, and Knox Canal. Substantial portions of the area were already in commercial use or vacant. Purchased property is cleared, then landscaped and maintained. Some of the houses acquired by the industry were donated to Habitat for Humanity and moved to other areas. The purchase program seeks the voluntary sale of remaining houses near the plant. Some residents are dissatisfied with the offers they have received and have refused to move. The overall impact on redevelopment is insignificant because it clears an area among the least desirable for redevelopment.

c. Brownfields

Brownfields are sites heavily contaminated with hazardous substances. They should not be confused with the residential subdivision named Brownsfield. Baton Rouge has a significant number of brownfields associated with being a major industrial center. There are also brownfields left by former land uses such as lead smelters and auto body shops. Nondegradable heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, and mercury are common types of contaminants on these sites. Low level biodegradable petrochemical contamination tends to become less serious over time because climatic conditions are favorable to natural degradation. However, some toxins such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins, and furans are more serious because they are persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic at barely detectable levels.

Brownfields have been the cause of rejection of a site for affordable housing development. Typically the cost of cleaning up a site is extremely uneconomic compared to

moving projects to different uncontaminated sites. Louisiana State University supports research in biodegradation of hazardous wastes, and the LSU Business and Technology Development Center has helped transfer heavy metal decontamination technology to the private sector. The East Baton Rouge Parish Planning Commission has received a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to identify and inventory brownfields.

d. Hazardous Waste Dumps and Incinerators

Several hazardous materials dumps and incinerators are located in East Baton Rouge Parish, for example, the Petro Processors dump and the Rhodia incinerator. They are the subject of frequent complaints particularly from nearby residential areas. Alsen, a low income Black north Baton Rouge subdivision, is heavily impacted by hazardous waste spills, hazardous materials dumps, and other waste dumps. Hazards include spills from materials being transported and clean up projects as well as routine operations.

e. Spatially Distributed Chemical Pollution

Affordable housing is adversely impacted by spatially distributed chemical pollution. Pollutants are serious health hazards, families do not want to live in polluted areas, and developers do not want to risk the liability of redeveloping such areas. Ozone, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and soil lead are of particular concern in East Baton Rouge Parish.

East Baton Rouge has been designated as an ozone nonattainment area by the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency. This requires that the OCD analyze its projects to establish that they do not release more than the allowable amount of volatile organic compounds. Analysis of typical projects with the most releases shows that OCD projects are a trivial source of pollution. Ozone levels are especially dangerous to people with respiratory or heart disease when combined with high heat and humidity. Advisories to stay indoors when ozone levels are high are of little value to poor people lacking air conditioning.

As an industrial city, Baton Rouge has a long standing problem with the production of PCBs and other chlorinated hydrocarbons such as dioxins and furans. The 1987 base line annual emissions in Louisiana were dioxin 1,100 pounds, and furans 1,100 pounds (Louisiana Toxic Release Inventory). Efforts have been made in the past to discourage poor people from fishing in Capitol Lake which was heavily contaminated with PCBs. Dioxins are produced by the paper and vinyl chloride plastic industries, and incineration of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Most exposure is through the food chain. Infants are most exposed to dioxin concentrated in breast milk. According to a recently released EPA report low grade exposure to dioxin increases the risk of diabetes, cancers such as lymphomas and lung cancers, developmental defects in babies and children, and a variety of other health effects (*Advocate*, 5/17/2000, p. 4A). Dioxin releases have been a major concern of low income Black north Baton Rouge neighborhoods near chemical plants, waste dumps, and a hazardous waste incinerator.

Elevated soil lead levels are of concern in downtown areas. Elevated lead levels are attributed to old paint sanded off the exteriors of houses, and to the historic presence of lead

smelters. Baton Rouge was a major manufacturing center for tetraethyl lead, a common gasoline additive. The phase out of leaded gasoline began in the 1980s and was complete in January 1996. Areas contaminated by gasoline spills are permanent because lead is an elemental poison and non-biodegradable. Soil contamination in some areas exceed limits for eating produce grown in the yard, and are of concern to parents of young children.

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VI. STRATEGIC PLAN (§91.215)

A. Overall Priorities

The City-Parish has set two general priorities that rank as “high”. They are:

- 1) Development of viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and;
- 2) Allocation of effort in areas of low income concentration.

B. Affordable Housing (§91.215b)

1. Priorities

a. Geographic Distribution

The general priority for allocating investment geographically is to meet the needs of the lowest income residents, particularly in areas of concentration. As a general rule, program activities and resources are made available Parish-wide, except for the incorporated areas of the Cities of Baker and Zachary. Funding resources for the Weatherization Assistance Program are provided for the entire Parish, including these incorporated areas. Housing Rehabilitation Grant assistance under the CDBG Program is targeted to four priority groups of census tracts, "CD Planning Districts," because they contain the greater majority of very low income owner-occupied and substandard housing. However, about 20% of the resources annually applied to this program are made available outside of these planning districts for the balance of the Parish for very low income homeowners of substandard property.

The Housing Loan Program, utilizing resources from both CDBG and HOME, encompasses housing rehabilitation loans for lower income homeowners and homebuyers, rental housing rehabilitation financing assistance and homebuyer assistance. Housing loan resources are generally available without specific geographic targeting. However, in the case of equally competitive proposals for limited resources for rental property rehabilitation, preference will be given to proposals that promote economic and racial diversity. In the case of homebuyer assistance financing, the program currently provides additional incentives toward both the purchase and rehabilitation of housing within a broad focus area that encompasses census tracts with over 50% lower income persons.

As coordination with nonprofit and neighborhood organizations is expanded, it is anticipated that each organization will develop a specific geographic or population target for affordable housing. The City-Parish Office of Community Development (OCD) intends to support and promote such capacity-building as an opportunity to expand upon resources and service delivery.

While it is planned that a portion of housing resources will remain available Parish-wide in order to provide diversity of housing choices, it is also anticipated that, over the first three years of the plan, incentives and preferences will be provided to encourage high impact neighborhood-based revitalization efforts and redevelopment of abandoned property or vacant land within lower income neighborhoods.

The OCD is considering developing Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) to take advantage of the exemptions offered and to better focus redevelopment efforts in smaller better defined geographic areas. If this strategy is undertaken then a component could include targeting these areas for housing development and redevelopment activities. As of the writing of this CPS, however, a decision as to whether or not to pursue NRSA and what neighborhoods might be affected had not been made. If such an approach is determined to be in the best interest of the City-Parish and the affected neighborhoods an Amendment to this CPS will be made that details the programs and neighborhoods.

The Section 108 loan guarantee provides communities with a source for financing economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large scale physical development projects. The OCD will consider, during the period covered by this CPS, the use of this program to finance such activities provided that they are in support of other joint public/private developments that are following a broader redevelopment plan that is focused on and located in lower income distressed neighborhoods. The OCD will give priority to projects that produce full time employment or affordable housing for lower income individuals

b. Priority Needs

The housing needs of the extremely low, low, moderate, and middle income levels of owner and renter households are assigned priorities as shown on the Priority Needs Summary Table. This table lists the total identified “needs” of the City-Parish at the time that this CPS was written. Since it is

unreasonable to expect the City-Parish to undertake such a large task as adequately addressing all listed housing needs the OCD has completed a second table titled “Five Year Housing Priority Needs Summary Table”. This table, identical in layout to the Housing Priority Needs Table identifies the needs for which the affected populations can “reasonably” expect to receive assistance through the limited funding afforded the City-Parish under the programs covered by this CPS. The numeric goals to be accomplished for each of the listed groups in the Needs table are enumerated in the “Five Year Goals” table.

There are three levels of priority: high, medium, and low. Priorities were assigned to categories of households based on the results of the assessment.

i. High Priority - In the 0 to 30% MFI income range, all renter households have a high priority and owner households with substandard housing are a high priority. In the 31 to 50% income range, all the small related renter households, all the large related renter households, elderly renter households with a cost burden greater than 50% MFI, and elderly renter households that have substandard housing are a high priority. Owner households in this income range that have substandard housing are a high priority. In the 51 to 80% income range, large renter households with substandard housing are a high priority.

HIV+/AIDS cases are increasing in the Baton Rouge area at the highest rate in Louisiana and one of the highest rates in the United States. The economic drain of this affliction is so great that it puts the affected individuals and their families at risk of becoming homeless. Most HIV+/AIDS

individuals and their families need at least occasional temporary assistance with short term rent, mortgage or utility payments in order to avoid becoming homeless. For those where the disease has progressed a permanent assisted living environment may be necessary.

ii. Medium Priority - In the 0 to 30% MFI range, owners whose cost burden is greater than 30% or 50% are a medium priority. In the 31 to 50% MFI range, elderly renter households with a cost burden greater than 30% MFI, overcrowded elderly renter households, and owner households with cost burdens greater than 30% and 50% MFI are a medium priority. In the 51 to 80% MFI range, owner households with substandard housing are a medium priority. Small family renter households with a cost burden of over 50% are a medium priority and substandard households of small related, large related and elderly renters are a medium priority. The large related renter households that pay greater than 50% MFI for housing costs, large related renter households that are overcrowded, and elderly renters with a cost burden greater than either 30% or 50% or that are overcrowded are medium priorities.

iii. Low Priority - Low priorities of households compared to those with more extensive and critical needs are small related and large related renter households in the 51 to 80% MFI range that have cost burdens exceeding 30% and over of the MFI unless they are in substandard housing or are overcrowded. Elderly renters that have a cost burden of over 30% but are in the 51 to 80% MFI range are also in the low priority category. Owner households that are low priority are those in the 51 to 80% MFI range unless the housing is substandard.

c. Basis for Assigning Priorities

Priorities were assigned by ranking categories of households according to their relative extent and severity of housing needs as identified in the assessment. Households assigned a high priority have a significant need for assistance. It is anticipated that the jurisdiction can provide from current and potential program funding an amount of assistance that will materially improve the housing situation for the households assigned a high priority. Households assigned a medium priority have serious housing needs, but the data indicates that they have a lower percentage of cost burdens and housing problems and have some resources available. Households assigned a low priority have less need compared to the other categories or have needs too great to address with the current or potential program funding for the jurisdiction.

Renter households with less than 80% MFI are predominantly high priority. Renter households are in worse circumstances overall than owner households. The majority of very low income persons are renters, and vastly higher percentages of very low income renters live in crowded, dilapidated, overpriced housing than owners. At the lowest income level, 0 to 30% MFI, renters are 34% more likely to have housing problems than homeowners, and they are 32% more likely to suffer a cost burden in excess of 50% MFI. The worst case needs in the assessment are very low income renter households that pay more than 50% of the MFI for housing costs, yet live in seriously substandard housing. Renter households with incomes ranging from no income to 50% of the MFI of every type (small related households, large related households, and elderly households) need a full range of assistance including rental assistance,

rental property rehabilitation, and self help programs. Renters in categories assigned a high priority may be able to obtain decent, affordable housing through the homebuyer assistance program. Very low income existing homeowners were the only owner category assigned a high priority. They were assigned a high priority because the households do not have the financial resources to perform preventive maintenance. In this very low income category of owner households, 44% are elderly. Housing rehabilitation assistance will provide decent living conditions for these owner households while in effect providing a much needed increase in their budgets for food and health costs due to decreased costs for emergency repairs.

Persons and families with HIV+/AIDS members are rated a high priority due to their increasing inability to be able to afford standard housing as the necessity of medical attention rises.

Data for categories of households assigned a medium priority indicate a serious extent of needs but the percentages of cost burdens and housing problems are lower than those for the high priority households. The small related renter households included as a medium priority have a 34% incidence of housing problems and 30% of them pay over 30% MFI for housing. The large related renter households that are medium priority have a 61% incidence of housing problems, primarily overcrowding. Owner households identified as medium priority include those in the 0 to 30% income range with a cost burden of over 30 or 50%. Of the elderly households in that income range, 65% pay over 30% of the MFI for housing costs. The jurisdiction will address the needs of the medium priority households with

rental assistance, rehabilitation, self help programs, homebuyer assistance, and housing rehabilitation.

Households assigned a low priority do not have the extent or the severity of needs demonstrated by the data for those households assigned high or medium priorities, but the incidence of high cost burdens and housing problems is significantly higher than it is for the total population. This is particularly true of households located in the CD Planning Districts. Household categories assigned a low priority are part of the total program, and households in those categories with cost burdens and housing problems will be eligible for assistance.

2. Objectives and Goals

The affordable housing objectives for the Consolidated Plan are based on a five-year time frame. During that time the jurisdiction proposes to use the available housing funds for programs that will provide decent housing for persons with cost burdens and substandard housing. Some of the programs are restricted to the 0-30% MFI households; some are restricted to the under 50% MFI households, and some are available to households with incomes up to 80% MFI. All programs are designed with the intent to: 1) improve and preserve the existing stock of affordable housing, 2) to increase the stock of available affordable housing, and 3) to increase the ability of persons to afford standard housing. The OCD will endeavor to assist all priority groups listed in the tables *but is prohibited* from addressing some of the problems directly by existing Federal regulations.

a. Objective #1 - Improve And Preserve The Existing Housing Stock

HOME program funds will be available, at low interest and attractive terms, for the rehabilitation of substandard rental property that results in affordable housing for very low and other low income persons. Financing under this program will be available to both for-profit and nonprofit entities, including CHDO's (Community Housing Development Organizations as defined under HOME).

CDBG funds will be used for Housing Rehabilitation Grants for 0 to 50% MFI households to rehabilitate substandard houses of homeowners. The appropriate energy conservation improvements are included under this program, as are necessary improvements for handicapped adaptation. The rehabilitation work is undertaken through City-Parish contracts with independent housing contractors. Depending upon the availability of HOME resources, HOME funds may be made available for Housing Rehabilitation grants in some years of the plan.

In addition to purchase financing, up to \$18,000 in a deferred forgivable loan for rehabilitation cost will be available for housing purchased, within the HOME target area and in need of rehabilitation, under the First Time Home buyer Program. Similarly, up to \$18,000 in a deferred forgivable loan will be available for purchases on new housing located within the OCD HOME target area.

Five Year Goals:

- 1) Take 1,259 applications.
- 2) Complete 1,000 write-ups.
- 3) Do 15,000 inspections.
- 4) Rehabilitate 200 homes.

Housing Rehabilitation Loans for homeowners through CDBG will be available to 0 to 80% MFI households.

Five Year Goal: Close 10 loans for rehabilitation. (As a rule most, if not all, rehabilitation loans are done in conjunction with home buyer loans although straight rehabilitation loans may be made).

CDBG resources will continue to be used for the Home Maintenance and Improvement Program for 0 to 50% MFI homeowners. The materials and labor for this program are provided by in-house Home Maintenance crews of the City-Parish Office of Community Development. In addition to complete rehabilitation of properties, the program also provides assistance for adaptive retrofitting for disabled or frail elderly owners and provides limited repairs necessary to address particularly hazardous housing conditions. The program also provides limited repair assistance in coordination with the Weatherization Assistance Program (a U.S. Department of Energy program, with resources passed through the State to the City-Parish).

Five Year Goal: 175 homes assisted under the HMIP activity.

CDBG funds are used for the Limited/Emergency Repair Program. For 0 to 30% MFI owner households, the program will provide limited repairs (not a full rehabilitation) for the purpose of addressing major housing defects that create accelerated property deterioration or contribute to significant unsafe housing conditions. Repairs such as roof replacement, and electrical hazard corrections will be undertaken. Repairs may be provided to address immediate needs until a more complete rehabilitation can be undertaken or to address primary health or

safety needs for properties that are not otherwise feasible to repair. This program will also include corrections to defects in sewerlines on owner-occupied property, with a priority to fixed income/elderly households.

Five Year Goal: 300 homes assisted with "small" repairs

The Volunteer Home Improvement Program using CDBG funds will provide materials and supplies for minor repairs to homes owned and occupied by very low income persons, when the repairs are undertaken through community /neighborhood volunteerism.

Five Year Goal: 120 homes assisted under the VHIP activity

The Weatherization Assistance Program is available for 0 to 30% MFI homeowners or for rental property occupied by 0 to 30% households.

Five Year Goal: 150 homes Weatherized.

b. Objective #2 - Increase the Stock of Available Affordable Housing

The Office of Community Development (OCD)of the City-Parish works with housing related organizations, both nonprofit and for-profit and individuals to accomplish the affordable housing objectives. Three organizations in the jurisdiction have received designation as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) under the HOME program. CHDO's are private nonprofit organizations that meet certain qualifications defined in the HOME federal regulations. They may receive HOME funding as developers, owners, or sponsors of assisted housing. Initial CHDO projects started before this Plan have focused on rental housing. Over the next five

years, OCD plans to give preference to CHDO projects for the development of home-ownership projects, but rental housing development and cooperative housing development will not be excluded.

Five Year Goal: 50 New Affordable Single Family Housing Units Constructed. (Goal may be impacted by the possibility of undertaking multi-family projects)

Undertaken as a third step under Operation Takedown, the City-Parish has begun to promote the sale of adjudicated properties for redevelopment. The City-Parish has successfully removed hundreds of dilapidated unrepairable structures that had been identified by the police department as havens for drug and other illegal activities. OCD plans to identify the adjudicated properties that are suitable for development of affordable housing, promote the locations to organizations or individuals, and assist in housing development financing where appropriate.

Five Year Goals:

- 1) Map and post final 6 sections of adjudicated property on the OCD Web Site.
- 2) Create a Land Bank to hold adjudicated property.

HOPWA funds may be made available during the five year period covered by this CPS for the construction or expansion of assisted residential facilities should the current crises condition sufficiently worsen.

Five Year Goal: No project proposals are currently under review for the expansion of residential facilities. Should the OCD receive such proposals during this CPS period it will support them to the extent possible given the limited funding available while adequately maintaining existing services.

c. Objective #3 - Increase the Ability of Persons to Afford Standard Housing

HOME funds may be available for rental assistance to households in the very low income range. Some rental assistance may also be provided to very low income tenants of units rehabilitated under the HOME Program if necessary to mitigate the effect of any rehabilitation resulting in the property no longer being affordable to the tenants. Tenants may use the assistance to remain in place or to occupy other standard quality property. Tenant Based Rental assistance may be considered in connection with housing developed by Community Housing Development Organizations when necessary to mitigate increased cost.

Five Year Goal: No application or proposals have been received for Tenant Based Rental Assistance but OCD will consider all applications during the period covered by this CPS.

HOME and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will be available for acquisition and rehabilitation assistance in a Homebuyer Program. Financing assistance for new construction homebuyer properties will be available through HOME resources. The program allows for low down payments, combined rehabilitation and purchase financing, affordable interest rates and terms, and financing of closing costs as a part of the loan. It is available to 0 to 80% MFI households. The assistance may be in the forms of low interest loans for a portion of the home purchase closing costs or down payment needs in coordination with other financing assistance or private financing; interim financing for property rehabilitation in coordination with a private lender, long-term financing, and permanent financing which may include rehabilitation

financing. Homebuyer assistance is to be primarily targeted to provide direct financing for lower income, first-time homebuyers, to continue and expand upon existing cooperative arrangements with private lenders in order to enable the leveraging of private resources, and to promote overall financing that results in affordable housing costs (primarily defined as no more than 30% of income for debt service, taxes and insurance). While much of homebuyer assistance is planned to remain available on an "open market" basis, portions of homebuyer assistance resources may be set aside for qualified homebuyers of sales housing developed by CHDO's, community development corporations, or similar nonprofit organizations.

Five Year Goal: 375 Home Buyer Loans Closed

The OCD has contracted with the Mid City Redevelopment Alliance to establish a Home Ownership Center to provide home ownership counseling to prospective home buyers and to provide follow up training for homebuyers to ensure that they are able continue as homeowners and are able maintain their property.

Five Year Goal: 2,750 Prospective First Time Home Buyers Trained

The Office of Community Development (OCD) is the designated Fair Housing Agency for the City-Parish. OCD is responsible for Fair Housing activities for the jurisdiction. The Federal Fair Housing Law ensures equal opportunity for each person to have access to housing of their choice and prohibits the denial of such right by discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status (presence of children or pregnancy), or national origin in connection with the sale or rental of housing.

The City-Parish will continue to advance Fair Housing in order to prevent discrimination in housing sales and rentals by affirmative marketing education in homebuyer education classes and advertising. All housing related proposals and agreements entered into by the City-Parish include the affirmative marketing language and requirements described in 24 CFR 92.351. OCD provides assistance in filing complaints to persons in the jurisdiction when alleged discrimination occurs. Additionally an OCD staff person provides training in individual rights under the Fair Housing law to First Time Home Buyer classes.

Five Year Goals:

- 1) Resolve 100% of complaints received by the OCD.
- 2) Provide training to 75 First Time Home Buyer classes.
- 3) Complete an update to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

CDBG funds will also be available for Relocation Assistance to persons moved from their homes permanently or temporarily due to public action from Plan activities. When displacement occurs, the displaced individual/family will receive advisory and financial relocation assistance.

Five Year Goal: 10 Households temporally relocated.

Activities under the Federal Section 8 program are, in general, administered by the Housing Authority of East Baton Rouge. The City-Parish will encourage and support all efforts by the PHA to obtain more assistance in the form of certificates and vouchers.

Five Year Goal: Support the application of the East Baton Rouge Housing Authority for at least 300 new vouchers/certificates.

Severely distressed public housing is considered antithetical to the identified goal of improving and preserving the existing housing

stock especially of the highest priority group 0 - 30 MFI renters. Through OCD, the City-Parish will support applications of the East Baton Rouge Housing Authority that involve demolition, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction or revitalization of any of their severely distressed public housing units and adjacent neighborhoods during the period covered by this CPS.

Five Year Goal: Initially the City-Parish will support an EBRPHA application under HOPE VI for redevelopment of approximately 171 units of severely distressed public housing in a South Baton Rouge HOPE VI revitalization area. Throughout the period covered by this CPS the OCD will consider other, similar EBRPHA revitalization efforts and support the same when such efforts are consistent with this CPS.

One of the results of suffering from HIV+/AIDS is the shifting of an individual's limited resources from other areas to that of health maintenance. This can impact the individuals ability to make certain required housing related payments. This in turn can result in the already suffering patient facing the add prospect of homelessness. The OCD has therefore made provision of short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments a high priority under the HOPWA section of this CPS.

Five Year Goal: 1,000 units of housing assisted.

C. Homelessness (§91.215c)

1. Homeless Programs

The City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge provides assistance to nonprofit shelter providers in the jurisdiction with funds from the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, both those available directly to the City-Parish from HUD and those that may be

available on a competitive basis through the State of Louisiana. The City-Parish does not operate any shelters. It contracts with nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive funding process and provides assistance and support for the development of applications to HUD by nonprofit organizations.

While it is not a Consolidated Plan program the City-Parish OCD administers the Supportive Housing Program (SHP). SHP grants are awarded under the annual competitive Continuum of Care (COC) Homeless assistance application.

OCD will provide technical assistance to non-profit organizations in the preparation of applications for resources to assist the homeless. OCD serves as the reviewing agency for consistency with the Consolidated Plan where such reviews are necessary in application submission for other HUD-assisted programs.

2. Strategy for Homeless Prevention

The City-Parish plans to continue supporting homeless providers and to increase efforts to develop additional affordable housing. An expanded supply of affordable housing, including single room occupancy units, would both prevent some homelessness and would decrease the length of time that many persons and families remain homeless.

Through the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program, homeless prevention assistance and essential services through shelter organizations will be addressed to the extent possible under program regulations and as appropriate to the needs identified by shelter providers. Housing affordability for the very low income, particularly rental housing, is viewed as a primary need to avoid homelessness. The development of low cost housing and the provision of rental assistance

are planned as the primary mechanisms for addressing short-term homeless prevention needs, as well as prevention assistance in coordination with ESG assistance to homeless providers. Additionally the OCD will make available funds from its CDBG and HOME programs to help owners of apartments (to both non-profit and for-profit owners/developers) for rehabilitation in a effort to prevent these apartments from becoming unaffordable and thereby pricing some individuals and families out of the housing market. The OCD also offers assistance, from its CDBG program, to Family Services of Greater Baton Rouge where short term loans are made to families to alleviate barriers to employment. These barriers can have a snowballing effect on families that reside on the cusp of self sufficiency whereby they lose their transportation, then their job, and finally their housing.

3. Strategy to Reach Out and Assess Needs

Nonprofit homeless assistance organizations already undertake considerable networking among themselves. The Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH), (the local Continuum of Care organization) is an umbrella organization whose members run the spectrum of service providers from emergency shelter organizations, transitional housing providers, permanent housing providers, local providers of health care, feeding sites and providers of supportive services to the homeless. The OCD worked with the CAAH to develop the gaps analysis (Table IV-1) and to survey each member as to their known needs and priorities. These surveys were used both in the development of this CPS and in a separate competitive application for Continuum of Care Supportive Housing funds. Additionally the OCD receives information annually from the different shelter providers

with whom it contracts through the ESG, SHP and CDBG programs. The OCD is planning (during the course of this CPS) to undertake, with the assistance of service providers, a survey of the homeless to better ascertain their needs and the ways in which the OCD and its partners can address them. Surveys will focus on numbers served and unserved at shelter facilities. A sample of shelters and occupants will be surveyed annually, generally in coordination with monitoring of the ESG and SHP Programs and in preparation of annual reports. Surveys will also attempt to identify needs as identified by homeless persons and to determine the perceptions of the homeless persons as to the adequacy of service delivery and unmet needs and activities that have the greatest success in homeless prevention and self-sufficiency goals. This outreach and assessment will be coordinated with the CAAH.

Other information to identify and assess needs is developed from statistical data and the annual assessment of cities and rural areas conducted by the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless.

4. Strategy to Address Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Needs

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

resources to services and other needs, and to maintain and expand services to shelter residents. As transitional housing needs are identified by the CAAH, or the OCD, the OCD will assist where possible in the development and submission of application under the appropriate NOFAs and Super NOFAs.

From 1994 to 2000 the number of beds for overnight shelters has increased from 134 to 522 which is generally considered “adequate” for current needs. However the general consensus is that there is a major shortage of shelter beds for families or women with male children over the age of five. The City-Parish has made the increase in services to homeless families and the establishment of a shelter for families or for homeless women with male children over the age of 5 a high relative priority during the period covered by this CPS. Additionally, increased beds for single women who are not a part of a vulnerable population is considered as a priority.

Rental housing rehabilitation resources will be available to nonprofit organizations for the development of transitional housing that serves interim needs of homeless between shelter occupancy and more permanent housing. Availability of rehabilitation resources will be tied to delivery of services, by and through the housing provider, in coordination with such housing and to the extent that such services address the capacity and opportunity of homeless persons to become more self-sufficient.

Nonprofits that seek transitional housing resources through HUD programs other than those resources that pass through the City-Parish will be provided technical assistance in the development of applications and available Plan resources that effectively

support such transitional housing will be coordinated.

5. Strategy for Homeless Persons Transition to Permanent Housing and Independent Living

Case management is an integral part in the delivery of services to the homeless. These services are very instrumental in the provision of the total "continuum of care" required to assist homeless persons with the transition from emergency or transitional shelter to permanent housing and independent living. Case management includes the provision of job training, counseling, adult education, job development, health services, transportation, daily living skills, and child care. The City-Parish in the past typically focused on the provision of services to sheltered and non-sheltered homeless, however, the OCD now focuses on the extent to which basic shelter is coordinated with services and delivery capacity and to which it integrates short-term with longer-term self-sufficiency goals as its method of setting priorities for its homeless activities.

The process of transitioning to independent living is seen as generally a 3-step mechanism: 1) Address the immediate shelter needs of homeless, 2) initiate services to address the causes of the homelessness in coordination with non-shelter transitional housing, and 3) transition to independent living as the person or household establishes a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency through case management.

6. Obstacles

Although the City-Parish is equipped to provide linkages for homeless shelters, shelter caseworkers indicate that in the delivery of services there are several consistent barriers that can hinder efforts to move homeless individuals toward self-sufficiency such as the

lack of decent low cost housing and single room occupancy units. A requirement for credit references is frequently an obstacle to persons and families being able to obtain rental housing after a period of homelessness. Persons who have a history of mental problems and who have become homeless due to such problems, also often encounter difficulty obtaining rental housing.

7. Proposed Accomplishments

Five Year Goals:

Individuals unaccompanied by children:

- 1) 547,500 Bed nights
- 2) 1,000 Individuals will receive job training.
- 3) 2,500 Individuals will receive Substance abuse treatment
- 4) 6,000 Individuals will receive Mental Health Care
- 5) 2,500 Individuals will receive Housing Placement
- 6) 5,000 Individuals will receive Life Skills Training
- 7) 10,000 Individuals will receive food, educational services or clothing.

Additionally Persons In Families with Children will receive:

- 1) 158,775 Bed nights
- 2) 750 will receive job training
- 3) 250 will receive Substance Abuse Treatment
- 4) 15 will receive Mental Health Care
- 5) 1,500 will receive Housing Placement
- 6) 650 will receive Life Skills Training
- 7) 9,500 will receive food, educational services or clothing.

D. Other Special Needs (\$91.215d)

1. Elderly and Frail Elderly

The East Baton Rouge Council on Aging and organizations that provide services to elderly persons ranked transportation as the greatest unmet need for the elderly population,

and surveys of social service providers cited financial assistance for food or feeding programs and housing costs as critical needs for the elderly and frail elderly.

2. Mental Disability

The Capital Area Human Services District (CAHSD) listed many supportive service needs of the mentally disabled population: general financial assistance, money management, medication management, transportation, child care, daily living skills training, social skills training, and employment assistance.

3. Physical Disability

The physically disabled need accommodations such as ramps, accessible public use areas, and usable kitchens and bathrooms. Standards for building accommodations are described in the Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines. The physically disabled may also need counseling as to their rights under both the American's with Disabilities Act and the Fair Housing Act.

4. Developmental Disability

The developmentally disabled need supportive individualized housing arrangements with options to select providers of supportive services. Although the individualized supportive housing arrangements are preferable for persons who are able to live by themselves, there are many who require the supervision of group homes. There is a shortage of group homes at the current time.

5. HIV/AIDS and their Families

Needs identified for HIV/AIDS cases and their families included temporary rent/mortgage and utility payments, project or tenant based rental assistance, access to emergency/transitional shelter, needle exchange

and IV drug prevention programs.

6. Public Housing Residents

The Baton Rouge Housing Authority has provided units with accommodations to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. Persons who reside in public housing receive supportive services from the provider agencies. With its long waiting list the primary need is for additional units of standard grade public housing and additional Section 8 certificates and vouchers.

7. Obstacles

The distribution of the population with special needs and the wide range of types of disabilities are impediments to designing a feasible method of transportation even though transportation is a priority need. Because of these impediments, it may be necessary for service providers to design plans that transport the goods and services to persons at their domiciles rather than transport persons to other locations.

The lack of private industry that has modes of work they can adapt to incremental tasks suitable for performance by developmentally disabled persons is an obstacle to providing training programs for those persons. Although many persons could attain some degree of independence through work training programs, the programs can be developed only when there are employers that can incorporate such programs into their manufacturing processes.

8. Proposed Accomplishments

The housing rehabilitation and weatherization programs will alleviate some of the cost burdens in the special needs population, particularly the elderly. The improvements to owner-occupied housing will

provide decent, safe and sanitary living accommodations, and reduce maintenance and utility costs. Weatherization of renter-occupied properties will reduce costs for renters that pay their own utilities. With these housing costs reduced, the special needs populations will have an increased amount of disposable income to meet other needs.

The increase in the stock of affordable housing due to rehabilitation and construction projects for multi-family housing projects over the next five years will provide opportunities for persons with special needs to afford to live independently while receiving services from agencies for assisted living. As affordable housing stock increases due to assistance provided by the City-Parish, options for housing will increase for persons with special needs. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, requires that new construction of a multifamily project assisted by Federal financial assistance or covered by a contract for Federal financial assistance from HUD include a sufficient number of accessible units for qualified handicapped persons in the area. Alterations of existing multifamily housing assisted by Federal financial assistance or covered by a contract for Federal financial assistance from HUD must comply with accessibility requirements if the facility contains 25 or more units and if the cost of the alterations is 75 percent or more of the replacement cost of the completed facility. All initial housing projects assisted by the City-Parish require compliance with the 504 requirements. A financing requirement of assisted rental housing rehabilitation imposed by OCD is that all such projects make no less than 5% of the rental units adapted for

handicapped accessibility in addition to overall site accessibility.

Persons with special needs will have no restrictions imposed on their selection of housing because they have equal opportunity to rent or buy housing in an open market. The City-Parish will continue to advance Fair Housing in order to prevent discrimination in housing sales and rentals to persons with disabilities by affirmative marketing education in homebuyer education classes and advertising. All housing related proposals and agreements entered into by the City-Parish include the affirmative marketing language and requirements described in 24 CFR 92.351.

Five Year Goals:

- 1) 12,000 units of short term rental/mortgage/utility payment assistance provided to Individuals with HIV+/AIDS and their families
- 2) 2,750 Individuals will receive Fair Housing training
- 3) 1,115 Individuals and persons in families will receive mental health care
- 4) 160 elderly households will receive weatherization assistance
- 5) 335 elderly households will receive rehabilitation and/or sewer line repair assistance
- 6) 25 handicapped households will receive accessibility improvements
- 7) The East Baton Rouge Public Housing Authority will receive 110 new Section 8 Certificates/Vouchers
- 8) The East Baton Rouge Public Housing Authority will renovate/develop 121 public housing units if awarded a HOPE VI grant.

Table VI-1. Priority Needs Summary Table
(HUD Table 2A)

PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)			Priority Need Level			ESTIMATED UNITS	ESTIMATED DOLLARS NEEDED TO ADDRESS
			0-30%	31-50%	51-80%		
Renter	Small	Cost Burden > 30%	H	H	L	7,968	2,740,000
		Cost Burden > 50%	H	H	M	4,279	1,777,000
		Physical Defects	H	H	M	8,630	19,849,000
		Overcrowded	N	N	N	0	0
	Large	Cost Burden > 30%	H	H	L	2,331	1,408,000
		Cost Burden > 50%	H	H	M	1,570	1,030,000
		Physical Defects	H	H	H	3,498	8,045,000
		Overcrowded	H	H	M	1,797	4,133,000
	Elderly	Cost Burden > 30%	H	M	L	2,216	721,791
		Cost Burden > 50%	H	H	M	1,121	401,394
		Physical Defects	H	H	M	2,246	5,166,000
		Overcrowded	N	N	N	0	0
Owner	Cost Burden > 30%	M	M	L	14,269	84,652,608	
	Cost Burden > 50%	M	M	L	5,623	51,540,864	
	Physical Defects	H	H	M	16,179	151,680,000	
	Overcrowded	L	L	L	640	12,800,000	
PRIORITY HOMELESS NEEDS			Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No such need			ESTIMATED DOLLARS NEEDED TO ADDRESS	
Outreach Assessment			Families	Individuals	Persons w/ Special Needs	0	
			N	N	N		
Emergency Shelters			Families	Individuals	Persons w/ Special Needs	2,500,000	
			H	M	M		
Transitional Shelters			Families	Individuals	Persons w/ Special Needs	5,000,000	
			M	M	M		
Permanent Supportive Housing			Families	Individuals	Persons w/ Special Needs	1,000,000	
			M	L	L		
Permanent Housing			Families	Individuals	Persons w/ Special Needs	6,000,000	
			M	L	M		

Table VI-2. OVERALL HOMELESS NEEDS BY RELATIVE PRIORITY

IDENTIFIED NEED	RELATIVE PRIORITY
Case Management	High
Substance Abuse Treatment	High
Life Skills Training	High
Transitional Housing	Medium
Emergency Shelters (1)	Medium
Permanent Housing	Medium
Housing Placement	Medium
Meals/Food	Medium
Job Training	Medium
Chronic Substance Abusers	Medium
Mental Health Care	Medium
Dually - Diagnosed	Medium
Youth	Medium
Physically Disabled	Low
Seriously Mentally Ill	Low
Persons with HIV+/AIDS	Low(2)
Elderly	Low
Victims of Domestic Violence	Low
Veterans	Low

(1) Except for shelters that will house families or women with male children over the age of five, which is a “High” relative priority.

(2) Priority is for purposes of the ESG program. For purposes of HOPWA (a housing program designed to prevent homelessness) the priority for this class is “high”.

Table VI-3. HIV+/AIDS Priority Needs

PRIORITY			RANK ORDER	NEEDS
HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	1,2,3,4.....	
	X		4	HOUSING INFORMATION SERVICES (COUNSELING, REFERRAL, FAIR HOUSING)
		X	7	ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION; REPAIR OF FACILITIES TO PROVIDE HOUSING AND SERVICES
		X	8	NEW CONSTRUCTION FOR SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY DWELLING AND COMMUNITY RESIDENCES.
X			2	PROJECT OR TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE
X			1	SHORT TERM RENT, MORTGAGE AND UTILITY PAYMENTS TO PREVENT HOMELESSNESS
X			3	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
		X	6	OPERATING COSTS FOR HOUSING
		X	9	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A COMMUNITY RESIDENCE
	X		5	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

E. Nonhousing Community Development Needs (§91.215e)

1. Community Development Eligibility Categories

The primary objectives of the Community Development Block Grant Program of the City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge are the provision of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. All program activities shall meet at least one of the following regulatory criteria:

- ▶☐ benefit a majority of low-and-moderate income persons;
- ▶☐ aid in the prevention of elimination of slums and blight, and/or
- ▶ meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community, and for which other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

No "urgent needs" activities have been identified nor planned. Well over 90% of activities during the 5-year plan are expected to benefit low and moderate income persons.

2. Public Facility Needs

a. Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Neighborhood Facilities

There are large numbers of families with children in neighborhoods that have very low median incomes. The City-Parish, along with volunteer organizations, churches, educational institutions, nonprofit

corporations, business and industries are committed to generate changes in the low income neighborhoods that will transform despair and distress to achievement. The nurture and development of children is a most essential activity to accomplish the transformation. The OCD therefore expects to aid in the construction of a minimum of two facilities for the East Baton Rouge Head Start Program, that are currently in the planning stages, over the next five years. Additional assistance will be considered depending upon available resources and a continued demonstrated priority need.

The program is a nonprofit, federally funded, year-around program designed to eradicate poverty at its earliest level by providing medical, educational, nutrition, and other social services to children of low income families. The program accommodates children with disabilities so that they may obtain the full benefit of the services. During 1999, 149 children with disabilities participated in the program.

The program is currently funded to serve 400 children, but there are an enormous number of unserved children of families who live at or below the poverty level. The program received 1,322 more applications than they were able to enroll for the 1999-2000 school year. Provision of additional Head Start facilities will address one of the greatest needs in the low income areas of the jurisdiction.

The concept of providing neighborhood and community park areas is based on the philosophy that basic day-to-day outdoor recreation opportunities should be convenient to all people. The desirable standard for availability of park and recreation

areas is ten acres per one thousand population, with one neighborhood park within one-half mile or less of all city residents and one community park within one to one and one-half miles of all city residents. In addition, the residents should not have to cross major streets or thoroughfares to reach the neighborhood parks.

In the City-Parish new attendance records are being set in almost every park and recreation program each year. Not only an increase in population, but an increase in density of the population contributes to the rising attendance records. The parks and recreation facilities are invaluable to the low income neighborhoods in the jurisdiction. Access to open space and sites for recreation available to all raise the standard of the quality of life in areas where many persons could not afford the cost of travel to distant sites or the fees for unsubsidized recreation services.

The Recreation and Park Commission (BREC) is a separate and distinct body whose purpose is to develop, maintain and operate public park, neighborhood center, and recreational properties and facilities for the people of East Baton Rouge Parish. A nine-member Commission; six members appointed by the Metropolitan Council, one member appointed by the Mayor-President, one member appointed by the School Board, and one member appointed by the Planning and Zoning Commission; and a staff of recreation professionals provides leadership for BREC. There are also many permanent citizen committees of volunteer groups that recommend policies to the Commission for approval. BREC funds are derived from fees and charges, property taxes, donations and grants. BREC has identified \$15,935,000.00 in park development and land acquisition needs

for new parks or park expansion over the next five years in the City-Parish.

Parks, recreation facilities, and neighborhood facilities are eligible activities under 24CFR 570.201 (c).

b. Flood Drain Improvements

Because East Baton Rouge Parish is located in a humid subtropic region, there are periods of time when high amounts of rainfall create high water and flooding conditions throughout the parish. Extremely heavy rains cause localized flooding in many areas because heavy clay soils and impermeable surfaces inhibit absorption of the rain. Large flat areas, and low absolute and relative elevations inhibit "run-off". Even typical rainfall for the region will cause wet weather overflows and result in water backing up in houses through the sewer system. In addition to the health threat from bacteria in the flood water and the destruction of household goods, households in some areas experience problems with rats and snakes that are washed up from the bottom of drainage channels that have inadequate capacity.

The City-Parish has a program of Flood Drain Improvements designed to alleviate some of the flooding problems in the jurisdiction. The program includes three types of canals to channel the water. Earth canals are used in some locations, but they are subject to erosion, and plants and trees that grow in them clog the channel. Properly designed and constructed open canals lined with concrete are more expensive, but require less maintenance. In areas where an open canal may be a safety hazard, closed conduit canals are constructed. The City-Parish anticipates that it would require nearly \$200,000,000 over the next five years to construct adequate

Flood Drain Improvements for the jurisdiction. The OCD has very limited funds available for Flood Drain Improvements and therefore tries to increase the impact of these funds by tying drainage improvements to the street improvements (in general the concrete reconstruction of existing streets) that it undertakes. In the past when funding was more adequate and construction costs lower the OCD would fund large drainage improvements separately from street reconstruction. Should conditions arise where the need for drainage improvements becomes a matter of public health or safety or funding or construction costs become more favorable then the OCD will consider again undertaking drainage improvements as a single activity.

Flood drain improvements are eligible under 24CFR 570.201 (c).

c. Street Improvements

Street and road improvements are a high priority for the City-Parish because they are absolutely necessary for residential and commercial use. The need for improvements to particular streets and roads is determined by a critical study of demographic elements such as population, land use, retail and employment concentrations, volume of traffic and the existing street or road capacity.

The City-Parish Public Works Department estimates that the capital improvement dollars needed in the jurisdiction for street and road improvements for the next five years are over \$200,000,000.

The City-Parish has a street inspection program in place that requires an analysis of need for repair of all streets in the vicinity of a street that is undergoing repair. Currently the

inspection program has resulted in the identification of 250 miles of streets that need repair, but due to financial constraints the City-Parish has not repaired them. If repair of these streets were added to the estimate, it would increase the costs by an additional \$300,000,000. As stated above the OCD considers the construction of streets to be absolutely necessary and has, therefore, included them as the cornerstone of its comprehensive "Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements" program. This program provides funding for prioritized infrastructure improvements that are necessary for the proper functioning of urban neighborhoods. The average yearly amount that OCD is able to set aside for this program due to its extremely limited funding is equal to 14% of its annual CDBG funding. In 1995 OCD projected funding equal to the current level. This projection proved to be much too liberal as CDBG funding has fallen steadily for the last five years. This has negatively impacted the OCD's ability to meet the goals set in its original five year CPS. To avoid duplicating this problem the OCD is projecting its CDBG funding to decline by 2% a year over the 2000 - 2004 period covered by this CPS. Using this assumption the OCD expects to have a total of \$3,895,000.00 available for street reconstruction (and other related infrastructure improvement) activities over the next five years. At an average estimated cost of \$225.00 per linear foot the OCD expects to be able to reconstruct 17,312 l.f. of street and related public works (sidewalks, and drainage).

Street and road improvements are eligible activities under 24CFR 570.201 (c).

d. Sidewalk Improvements

Sidewalks are essential for the livability

of neighborhoods and for the economic success of retail areas. The major focus of sidewalk development and improvements for the Office of Community Development is accessibility, safety and welfare of children and other pedestrians between residential housing and schools and other centers of major activity. Sidewalks also provide a means of fostering neighborhood interaction and linkages with adjacent centers for shopping, employment, and services. Since there are many old neighborhoods in Baton Rouge with deteriorated sidewalks and others that have never had sidewalks, the City-Parish Department of Public Works estimates that \$780,000 will be needed over the next five years to provide safe sidewalks. Again, as with drainage improvements and street reconstruction, sidewalk (re)construction is part of the OCD's "Neighborhood Based Capital Improvement" program.

Where at all possible the OCD includes adding or repairing the sidewalks along the streets that it is constructing or reconstructing. While adding to the overall cost of the street project it is less costly than funding the related improvements separately. The OCD will continue to follow this practice but will not forsake undertaking "stand-alone" sidewalk projects where they involve the safety of children particularly in the areas of schools, parks, playgrounds, and other areas where children may be drawn or congregate. The five year goal for sidewalks is included in the figure for streets as it is all funded from a single account and will be undertaken as a single activity.

Sidewalk improvements are eligible under CFR 24 570.201 (c).

e. Sewer Improvements

The City-Parish is currently constructing a new sewer system to eliminate package treatment plants, to provide secondary treatment and increase major plant capacity. The new conveyance system is ahead of schedule and within budget limitations, but the rapidly deteriorating existing collection system continues to receive infiltration and inflow that results in overflows and bypasses. As the existing collection system continues to deteriorate, cave-ins appear by the hundreds per month. The Baton Rouge Wastewater Collection System is a complex infrastructure of over 1,650 miles of various size collection components from concrete to Spirolite, several hundred lift stations, and approximately 35,000 manholes. The major activity for the OCD in regards to sewer improvements is the repair service lines on private property of existing owner occupied low to moderate income homes that have an identified sewer line defect. During the next five years the OCD expects to make \$100,000 available for such repairs and to assist 200 homeowners in making these necessary repairs.

Sewer improvements are eligible under 24CFR 570.201 (c).

f. Bridge Improvements

Since the local geography of the jurisdiction includes many waterways, there are many bridges. Renovation and replacement of bridges in an ongoing expense that must be included in every capital improvement plan. In the next five years, providing structurally sound bridges to accommodate the residential and commercial traffic in the City-Parish will cost approximately \$11,828,036. Bridges will not be undertaken unless they are part of street

reconstruction projects scheduled under the Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements program.

Bridge Improvements are eligible under 24 CFR 570.201 (c).

g. Demolition and Clearance

Clearance of dilapidated structures not feasible for repair that are located in the low income areas of the jurisdiction has been conducted by the City-Parish Operation Takedown since June, 1993. The program is coordinated among a number of City-Parish offices, including the City-Parish Office of Community Development and the City-Parish Department of Public Works Neighborhood Improvements Office, and the Police Department. In addition to canvasses and property inspections by the City-Parish, the program operates so that individual residents and neighborhood organizations can refer properties for evaluation that are considered neighborhood problems. All properties are rated according to the level of deterioration and dilapidation, with emphasis placed on those in the most unsafe and unsound condition.

Louisiana State University criminologists, Edward Shihadeh and Wesley Schrum, undertook and completed a study that supports the premise upon which Operation Takedown is based. The study used 1990 federal census data and city police offense reports from 1989 through 1991 to correlate crime and various social and economic characteristics of neighborhoods. Factors that were considered included poverty, economic inequality, family structure, recent movers, unemployment and vacant housing. The strongest factor in predicting violent crime

was poverty, followed closely by vacant housing. Vacant buildings harbor criminals and shelter criminal activity. Every 1 percent drop in vacant housing would be associated with a reduction in the homicide rate of one per 100,000 people. The rate of attempted homicides would fall by two per 100,000 for every percentage decrease in vacant housing. Each 1 percent decline in the number of people living below the federal poverty line would translate into a drop in the homicide rate of 1 murder per 200,000 residents. The attempted homicide rate would fall 2 per 100,000 for every percentage decrease in poverty. The study demonstrates that race is not a correlating factor; poverty and vacant housing are. A total of 100 dilapidated, uninhabited, and un-repairable structures are planned for demolition under Operation Takedown over the next five years.

Demolition and clearance are eligible activities under 24CFR 570.201 (d).

3. Public Service Needs

a. Transportation Services

Thirty percent of the households in the eighteen census tracts that have a medium household income below poverty level do not have automobiles. Since the public transportation is limited both in routes and hours of service residents without automobiles have their employment possibilities limited to certain areas and do not have access to many goods and services.

Public transit is being addressed through the City-Parish Planning Commission, the Capital Region Planning Commission (CRPC), and the Capital Transportation Corporation (CTC). The Planning Commission

has an ongoing program to involve the CTC in the Subdivision and Zoning review process, Major Street Plan review process, and the Transportation Improvement Program. The CRPC is developing a financial plan for establishing a dedicated funding source for public transit. The CTC has recently begun a reverse commute and “hassle free commute” park and ride programs. The reverse commute program is designed to take lower income individuals from their homes in the inner city to their jobs in the suburban areas. The hassle free commute is an effort to fill the buses on their way back into town. This program provides for park and ride facilities in the suburbs where commuters can park their vehicles and catch express buses into the urban core. The park and ride facilities are the terminus of the reverse commute routes. The OCD is working with CTC to the extent that it is able to help it secure additional funding to maintain or expand these programs.

Additionally the OCD Survey “How Would You Spend These Funds?”, detailed elsewhere in this CPS, indicated a relatively high need for transportation services. Racking second among identified public services and ninth on overall needs, transportation services were identified by nearly 34% of the surveys’ respondents as a need.

Certain costs related to transportation services are eligible under 24 CFR 570.201 (e).

b. Other Public Service Needs

Volunteer Baton Rouge! is a nonprofit agency dedicated to meeting community needs through promotion and coordination of volunteerism in the jurisdiction. The agency sponsors VolunTeens, a year-round program

affiliated with the Youth Volunteer Corps of America. The VolunTeens work in teams of eight to ten members, each one representative of the socio-economic and ethnic composition of the City-Parish. They provide volunteer hours to soup kitchens, food pantries, nursing homes and day camps for children that live in low to moderate income neighborhoods or that have special needs. The estimated cost to support the program over five years would be \$175,000 dollars. The support would result in approximately \$200,000 leverage dollars and 25,000 hours of volunteer service to low income persons or persons with special needs. An important aspect of the program is that teenaged youth who participate acquire a greater understanding of persons from different backgrounds and develop a long-term commitment to and understanding of community service.

Additionally the OCD survey “How Would You Spend These Funds?” listed 13 potential public services. Of these thirteen more than half (7) were cited by a larger than average number of respondents as a need. These were in order of frequency: 1) Child Abuse Prevention, 2) Transportation Services, 3) Employment Training Services, 4) Youth Programs and Services, 5) Homelessness Services and Programs, 6) Health Services, and 7) Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. The first two (Child Abuse Prevention and Transportation Services) were in the top ten of all identified needs. The OCD has in the past funded a hodgepodge of public service activities from dental and health services to the VolunTeens program detailed above and a family loan program. It has become apparent to the OCD that while this approach addresses many of the identified needs it may not do so in the most comprehensive or cohesive manner. The OCD has been developing a

Comprehensive Public Service Grant program whereby it will award public service grants to qualified agencies to undertake activities that address identified unmet public service needs. This program will be instituted under this CPS and will provide funding for the provision of these needed services. While it is not known at this time what agencies will be funded or how many individuals will be served, the OCD plans to make service of priority groups, numbers served and funds leveraged as key components in its selection criteria. As a minimum goal as of the writing of this CPS the OCD would expect, based on its past and current experience to make \$725,000 available for the Public Service Grant program and to benefit a total of 363 families during the five year period covered by the CPS.

Public service needs are eligible under 24 CFR 570.201 (e), but the costs are limited to no more than fifteen percent of each CDBG grant.

The OCD is considering adoption of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (NRS). This approach would allow the OCD to expend more than the fifteen percent of each CDBG grant for activities that meet certain other requirements for activities that are pursued in the furtherance of the NRS. At the time of the writing of this CPS the decision as to whether or not to undertake this approach as well as what neighborhood would be affected had not been made. Should the OCD follow through on the adoption of a NRS it will amend this CPS to include any relevant changes.

4. Economic Development Needs

The OCD survey “How Would You Spend These Funds” indicated that job

creation activities were the greatest need identified by the respondents with over 63% indicating such a need. This was further strengthened by consultation with local CDCs and CHDOs. These groups indicated that they saw a need for job training activities and job creation activities that would allow currently lower income individuals to qualify for jobs paying at or in excess of \$8.00 per hour. The OCD will include job training or retraining and technology training as a priority item in its upcoming RFP for its Public Service Grant program, and those that tie in with affordable housing and other identified needs will be given bonus points.

Economic development activities that expand economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income are eligible for certain costs under 24 CFR 570.203 (a) if they meet the guidelines under 24 CFR 570.209.

5. Planning

Planning is undertaken with the input of the Citizens Advisory Council for Community Development which is the primary vehicle for citizen participation. The Council is comprised of citizens from various community groups and council persons. The organization serves to provide input into the overall community development projects and programs.

The OCD planning section is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the OCD and is responsible for applying for and reporting on the use of all funds received by the OCD (including CDBG, HOME, ESGP, and HOPWA). As such its “accomplishments” will be the same as the total for all other activities plus paper work burden required of

the afore mentioned programs. The major accomplishments of this section over the next five years will be:

- 1) Submission of one new five year CPS,
- 2) Submission of five Action Plans,
- 3) Submission of five Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER),
- 4) Submission of five Minority Business Enterprise Reports,
- 5) Submission of ten Labor Standards Reports, Completion of 100 Environmental Reviews,
- 6) Providing administrative and technical support to all other programs and grants administered by the OCD including but not necessarily limited to HOME Investments Partnership, Emergency Shelter Grant, Supportive Housing Program, Housing

Opportunities for People with AIDS, Section 8 and Weatherization,

- 7) Preparing a Revitalization Area Study,
- 8) Monitoring and administering 113 subrecipient grants,
- 9) Providing technical assistance to nonprofits and for in house projects,
- 10) Providing technical services for the Adjudicated Property project,
- 11) Providing technical services in connection with establishing a Land Bank, and
- 12) Developing new programs.

Citizen participation and Planning and Administration costs are eligible under 24 CFR 570.205 and 206.

Table VI-4. Community Development Needs
(HUD Table 2B)

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Estimated Priority Units	Estimated Dollars to Address
PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS			
Neighborhood Facilities	High	2 Head Start Buildings	\$ 1,200,000
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	Medium		
Health Facilities	Medium		
Parking Facilities	Low		
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	Low		
Asbestos Removal	Low		
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	Medium	7 RTA Applications Processed	\$ 5,000,000 (Forgone Taxes)
Recycling Centers	Low		
Social Service Centers	Medium		
Park and Ride Facilities	Low		
Demolition & Clearance	High	100 Units Demolished	\$ 250,000
Other Public Facility Needs			
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Water/Sewer Improvements	High	(1)	(1)
Street Improvements	High	17,312 l.f. of improvement (1)	\$ 3,895,000
Sidewalk Improvements	High	(1)	(1)
Sewer Improvements	Medium	200 House Connected (1)	\$ 100,000 (1)
Flood Drain Improvements	Medium		
Bike Path Development	Low		
Handicapped Access Improvements	High	(1)	(1)
Bus Shelters	Low		
Other Infrastructure Improvements			
PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS		363 Families	\$ 720,000
Handicapped Services	Medium	(2)	(2)
Transportation Services	Medium	(2)	(2)
Substance Abuse Services	Medium	(2)	(2)
Employment Training	High	(2)	(2)

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Estimated Priority Units	Estimated Dollars to Address
Health Services (St. Vincent DePaul Pharmacy) + (2)	Medium	120,000 Prescriptions Filled (2)	\$ 250,000 (2)
Mental Illness Service	Medium	(2)	(2)
Homelessness Services/Programs	High	(2)	(2)
Programs and Services for Seniors	Medium	(2)	(2)
Family Unity Programs	Low		
Job Retention Services (Family Loan Program)	High	500 Short Term Loans (2)	\$ 250,000 (2)
Other Public Service Needs			
ANTI-CRIME PROGRAMS		(2)	(2)
Crime Awareness	Low		
Crime Prevention Programs	High	(2)	(2)
Juvenile Crime Prevention	Low		
Domestic Violence Prevention	Medium	(2)	(2)
Victim's Rights Programs	Low		
Non-Violent Crime Prevention	Low		
Anti-Drug Programs	Medium	(2)	(2)
Rental Housing Crime Prevention	Low		
Other Anti-Crime Programs			
YOUTH PROGRAMS			
Youth Centers	Medium	3 Buildings Built or Repaired	
Child Care Centers	Medium	(2)	(2)
Child Abuse Prevention	High	(2)	(2)
Youth Services (VolunTeens) + (2)	High	45,000 hours of services provided (2)	\$ 165,000 (2)
Child Care Services	High	(2)	(2)
Other Youth Programs			
SENIOR PROGRAMS			
Senior Centers	Medium		
Senior Services	Medium	(2)	(2)
Other Senior Programs			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
Rehab; Publicly- or Privately - Owned Commercial/Industrial	Low		

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Estimated Priority Units	Estimated Dollars to Address
CI Infrastructure Development	Low		
Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements	Low		
Micro-Enterprise Assistance	Medium		
Job Creation/Retention Programs (RTA)	Medium		
Retail Sector Development (RTA)	Medium		
Central City Redevelopment	Low		
Other Economic Development			
PLANNING			
Planning	High	CDBG, HOME, ESGP and HOPWA programs administered. Completion of One Five Year Consolidated Plan and Strategy. Submission of five Action Plans. Submission of five Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports. Submission of five Minority Business Enterprise Reports. Submission of ten Labor Standards Reports. Completion of 100 Environmental Reviews. Completion of 130 Project Eligibility Studies.	\$ 5,216,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED DOLLARS NEEDED			

(1) As mentioned in preceding text the OCD will operate a Neighborhood Based Capital Improvement Program. This program is designed to primarily improve infrastructure that links neighborhood "nodes" i.e. schools, churches, shopping districts, to the residential parts of the neighborhood. While the focus of this program is sidewalks it can and will involve associated street improvements. When streets are improved by re-concreting other necessary and needed improvements such as drainage and sidewalks will be undertaken at the same time. Therefore the total dollars needed and the linear feet of improvements are totals for all improvements that result from this program.

(2) The OCD will be beginning a Public Service Grant Program during the course of this CPS. It is the intention to prioritize funded proposals based on the priorities set forth in this CPS. Since it is unknown at this time what proposals will be received or funded it is currently impossible to allocate units or dollars to individual groups. The overall estimate is based past OCD experience in Public Service delivery. Areas that have both a unit/dollar figure and a (2) footnote are those which are currently funded separate from Public Service Grants program and which the OCD expects to be funded throughout this CPS period, however, this separate funding does not negate the possibility that additional programs of a similar nature will be funded under the Public Service Grant program.

Table VI-5. Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives (HUD Table 2C)

Applicant's Name City Parish of Baton Rouge, Louisiana

<p>Priority Need Category Housing</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-1 Use of CDBG and HOME funds to rehabilitate 200 housing units of low-income households by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 40.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-2 Use of CDBG and HOME funds to enable 450 families to purchase a single family home. 150 extremely low-, 225 low-income and 75 low-income elderly households by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 30 extremely low-, 45 low-income, and 15 low-income elderly households.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-3 Use of CDBG funds to provide emergency repairs to 510 homes all lower-income (0-50% MFI) by October 1, 2005. Annual goal =102.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-4 Use of CDBG funds to provide materials and supplies for minor repairs to 204 homes owned and occupied by very low-income persons when the repairs are undertaken through community/neighborhood volunteerism by October 1, 2000. Annual goal = 41.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-5 Use of CDBG funds to correct deficiencies in 228 sewer-lines on private property owned and occupied by lower-income (0-50 MFI) households by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 46.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-6 Use of CDBG funds for 13,500 inspections of property or lower-income property owners who are either receiving or who have applied to receive assistance from the OCD. Annual goal = 2,700.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-7 CDBG funds used to complete 1,000 write-ups of lower-income households applying for assistance by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 200.</p>

<p>Specific Objective Number H-8 CDBG funds used to complete 1,208 applications for rehabilitation assistance by lower-income homeowners by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 242.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-9 CDBG funds used to provide 175 to rehabilitate low-income homeowner homes by October 1, 2005 with City-Parish crews. Annual goal = 35 low-income homes.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-10 HOPWA funds used to provide 7,000 units of short term rental/mortgage and utility assistance by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 1,400.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-11 Use of HOME funds to construct 50 new single family housing units by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 10.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-12 Use of CDBG and HOME funds to train 2,750 lower-income first time homebuyer by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 550.</p>
<p>Specific Objective Number H-13 Provide support letters to the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority for 300 new vouchers/certificates for low-income housing assistance by October 1, 2005. Annual goal = 60.</p>

F. Barriers to Affordable Housing
(§91.215f)

1. Primary Barriers

The City-Parish recognizes that there are many types of barriers to affordable housing. The effect of public policies that affect land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment as they relate to the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing in the jurisdiction have little effect. The City-Parish has exempted new housing development from permit fees in low to moderate income areas that are viable residential areas. Despite the removal of these fees, the development of affordable housing has been moderate but increasing.

Further change to public policies would seriously compromise the quality of housing and neighborhoods without reducing the cost of affordable housing. Indeed further reduction would run the danger of stimulating a public perception that affordable housing is an Locally Unwanted Land Use (LUCA) that degrades living standards. While the focus in previous plans has been on public policies, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Baton Rouge are low household income, crime, and blighted neighborhoods. Additional barriers which affect all housing, whether affordable or not, are related to the natural site conditions and the historical development of East Baton Rouge as an industrial city.

2. Low Household Income

Low household income is the greatest barrier to being able to afford housing. It

results from a combination of low educational attainment, low number of workers per household, and a need for economic development. The City-Parish will continue to support preschool education through the construction of two new Head Start Centers; and primary and secondary education through youth employment and mentoring programs. It will also continue existing job related educational programs for adults such as the Work Force Development Program and similar programs.

The OCD will continue to encourage programs such as the state Governor's Program on Abstinence to encourage young women to wait until they are married before having children. Depending upon the availability of federal funding from the Fathers Count Act or similar bills, the OCD may support job training and parenting skills training for young men to encourage them to marry and make them able to support their families. It may continue support to the Community Technological Educational Center (CTEC) depending upon documented program performance and need for expansion.

The OCD will increase pilot programs that address poverty issues through the Public Service Grants program.

3. Crime

The OCD will continue to encourage cooperation among organizations to develop projects that displace or break up concentrations of criminal activity. It will seek to coordinate activities with LISC's Community Security Initiative and the Sheriff's Special Citizen Anti-crime Team (SCAT). It will cooperate with the Housing Authority in programs to reduce crime in

Section 8 housing. It will continue to provide technical assistance to service providers in locating potential sites for long term social and economic rehabilitation facilities for substance abusers.

4. Blighted Neighborhoods

The OCD will investigate the development of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy and whether such a program can be reconciled with equitable distribution of improvements and services. It will support the Housing Authority in HOPE VI grant applications.

Abandoned land, including adjudicated property, is a barrier to affordable housing. The OCD will continue projects such as the Adjudicated Property project to return abandoned property to use. As staff time permits it will post additional adjudicated property information on its web site. Priority will be placed on posting areas with the greatest number of adjudicated properties: Ward 1 Section 3, and Ward 1 Section 5. The OCD will assist in the development of a Land Bank to acquire vacant land and other property for housing redevelopment and economic development. The Land Bank will address problems of assembling developable tracts including acquiring non-adjudicated property as necessary.

The City-Parish will continue efforts to make private property owners maintain their buildings and land. The presence of vacant deteriorating buildings has been a major barrier to providing a suitable living environment. It also discourages attempts at economic development in low income areas. The abandoned housing often provides cover for criminal activities, furnishes hospitable

conditions for rats and vermin, and presents an offensive appearance. The City-Parish instituted Operation Takedown to clear vacant deteriorating buildings and to suppress drug dealing. Since Operation Takedown started in June 1993, 1,786 abandoned buildings have been razed. A total of 2,672 buildings have been razed under Operation Takedown and prior programs. The program addresses two barriers: the negative effect of abandoned housing and the lack of sites for development of affordable housing. It will continue demolishing vacant and unrepairable houses through Operation Takedown.

The City-Parish requires property owners to maintain their property, and can clear the property itself and place a lien on the property for the cost if necessary. Until recently the owner did not have to pay the lien until the property was sold, if at all. Liens expire after ten years if not reinscribed. The low interest charged for liens and expirations made it to the advantage of the land owner to neglect property in order to shift current costs of maintenance to the public. The failure of property owners to pay liens inhibited the City-Parish's ability to ensure a suitable living environment. The City-Parish has sought ways to improve collection of liens. It reinscribes liens when they are due to expire. Recently it adopted a requirement that liens must be paid as a condition for receiving building permit fee exemptions in the Fee Waiver area.

5. Taxes

The City-Parish is pursuing alternatives to higher commercial property taxes. One alternative is sales tax. Currently East Baton Rouge is subject to 9%. The sales tax has been criticized because it places businesses at a competitive disadvantage compared to other

areas, and because it is a generally regressive tax. The previously defeated Horizon Plan tax issue was opposed on both counts. Votes in opposition exceeded votes in support by a three to one margin. A recently approved property tax will support the construction of the Comite River Diversion Canal.

Changes in state corporation laws in 1990 have the potential to reduce tax inequities for occupants of rental property. They are able to become stockholders in cooperative housing corporations. Stockholder-occupants have the right to secure loans with the same terms and limitations as loans secured by mortgages on real property, are exempt from state corporation taxes, and are subject to the homestead exemption. These changes widen the scope of opportunity for ownership to lower income households. The OCD will encourage Community Housing Development Organizations to determine whether Cooperative Housing developments are potentially projects.

6. Fees

The City-Parish recently extended the exemption from paying building permit fees in the Fee Waiver area. Depending upon its impact upon construction of new affordable housing, it may be extended again when the ordinance expires.

The City-Parish is negotiating the schedule for correction of Sewer System Overflows with the US EPA. The objective of the City-Parish is to obtain a schedule that will allow corrections to be made without significantly increasing the burden of the Sewer User Fee on low income households. The City-Parish is seeking funding from the

federal government for federally mandated improvements. It is anticipated that increased sewer impact fees will be a barrier to new affordable housing.

7. Growth Limits

The Horizon Plan, the 20 year Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan for the City-Parish, sets forth growth policies for the entire parish. It took effect April 1, 1992. The Horizon Plan features a Preferred Growth Scenario which places emphasis on infill development and redevelopment in core areas, and a focus on regional and community growth centers which include a mix of employment and commercial activities. The Horizon Plan does not set absolute limits upon growth, nor does it make advance or concurrent development of major infrastructure an absolute requirement. It does recognize the severe existing imbalance between development and infrastructure, and sets a goal of a 'reasonable balance' between development and the 'ability to provide needed public services and infrastructure' (Final Plan Report p. 8, LU10). Affordable housing is a major goal of the Horizon Plan. It says:

The overriding principle that guides the housing program of the City and Parish is to enable all persons of every race, color, age, handicap, national origin, religion, familial status, and socio-economic group to have safe, sanitary, and decent housing in a suitable living environment. (Final Plan Report p. 10)

Growth limits because of transportation deficiencies are being addressed by the City-Parish through a variety of plans and programs. The City-Parish Planning Commission and the Capital Region Planning

Commission are integrating the Transportation Planning Program with the Comprehensive Master Land Use and Development Plan. TRANPLAN, a computerized travel demand model has been implemented by the Capital Region Planning Commission and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. It is being integrated with the Baton Rouge Area Comprehensive Transportation Plan which was completed in 1992.

8. Land Use and Building Controls

Deed restrictions which preserve affordable housing will continue in use. The OCD will continue to place federally required restrictive covenants for the period of affordability on HOME assisted rental housing. Deed restrictions required by the Zoning ordinances will continue to be used where appropriate to preserve the quality of affordable housing developed in Planned Units Developments (PUDs) and Small Planned Unit Developments (SPUDs) such as Mt. Zion Court. Subdivision covenants will also continue to be required to provide for organizations responsible for the maintenance of open green space and common grounds in PUDs and SPUDs.

Lack of resources to repair homes is still a barrier to improving housing to building code standards, and the OCD will continue to address the problem of substandard housing with a strategy of providing low income homeowners with repair assistance. The OCD will investigate whether new federal lead-based paint regulations make repair of existing houses uneconomic, and whether emphasis should be shifted to construction of new replacement housing. The OCD will cooperate with the Louisiana House Learning Center in

any affordable housing research and education.

9. Natural Hazards

The City-Parish will continue to make information available on geologic hazards, and will encourage developers of affordable housing to use such information in site selection and project design. The City-Parish will seek to have the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency adopt environmental requirements and incentives for projects that will encourage development in “preferred development areas”, i.e., areas that are relatively free of natural hazards as compared to the remainder of the parish.

The OCD will encourage developers of affordable housing to include planning for shade trees to cool neighborhoods and improve their aesthetic character, and to coordinate planting design for public areas with Baton Rouge Green. If federal Heat Emergency funding for air-conditioning becomes available again, then the City-Parish will participate.

The OCD will consult with the state Department of Agriculture from time to time to determine whether the Formosan termite threat is contained and whether action needs to be taken to preserve affordable housing stocks from termites.

10. Technological Hazards

The City-Parish will make the results of the Planning Commission’s Brownfields Inventory available to developers of affordable housing when it is completed. The OCD will encourage developers of affordable housing to be sensitive to the presence of technological hazards that impact their sites.

It is anticipated that housing clearance and soundproofing programs associated with the airport will resolve problems of neighborhoods near the airport. It is also anticipated that the ExxonMobil clearance project along Scenic Highway will reduce the exposure of low income households to industrial hazards. The demolition of the Maryland Tank Farm is also expected to reduce potential fire and blast hazards.

Notification requirements and the increased cost of rehabilitating property under the new federal regulations on management of lead-based paint is expected to be a barrier to affordable housing. The OCD plans training for staff and affiliated non-profit and profit organizations engaged in rehabilitating housing, and will evaluate the costs and incorporate the new requirements into rehabilitation contracts.

G. Lead-based Paint Hazards
(§91.215g)

1. Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-based Paint Hazards

a. Actions by the Office of Public Health

The Office of Public Health Sanitarian Services in East Baton Rouge Parish has an aggressive program to identify and correct lead-based paint hazards that includes diagnostic evaluation, environmental inspection and abatement, and case management. All children who receive care through the public health programs are tested annually until age six for blood lead levels. Private physicians who diagnose lead poisoning are required to inform the health

department for follow up of the case. Every child who is brought to a public health unit because there may be a risk of lead poisoning receives testing regardless of income eligibility.

The initial test for lead level is a capillary blood sample. If the results of the test exceed a blood lead level of 10 mcg/dl, a venous specimen is taken within 10 working days to confirm the initial test results. If the venous specimen exceeds 20 mcg/dl, or if two venous specimens within 30 days are between 15 mcg/dl and 20 mcg/dl, the public health nurse notifies the Regional Sanitarian. The Sanitarian conducts a study of the child's environment to identify lead sources. At that time, the Sanitarian advises the parents of hazards identified during the inspection and provides instructions for emergency, temporary abatement.

The inspection for lead conducted by the Regional Sanitarian includes the following areas of the child's environment:

- * All interior surfaces, including those beyond the reach of children.
- * All exterior paint (on porches, woodwork, and walls of the house, fences and separate buildings).
- * Furniture, toys, kitchenware, or any other suspected objects.
- * Soil in close proximity to buildings with leaded paint or soil in proximity to any lead source, such as old batteries.

The following services are required for children with confirmed lead levels exceeding the norm:

* Repeat blood tests at quarterly intervals until the environmental hazard has been eliminated and tests indicate a continuous decline in blood lead levels.

* Iron supplements as prescribed by the clinician.

* Nutritional services provided to eligible patients and ongoing nutritional counseling from the public health nurse for all patients, referral to a nutritionist, if indicated, to encourage a low-fat diet with adequate iron, calcium, and protein.

* Screening of all playmates and children in the same household.

* Social Services referral to the Regional Social Worker if the environment hazard has not been abated, if the child shows evidence of pica, if the family is not compliant, or if there are identified child or family problems preventing successful environmental and medical management of the child.

* Health education provided to all health professionals involved.

* Case management by the public health nurse for ongoing coordination of the treatment and abatement, ensuring that all lead hazards are removed from the child's environment.

b. Actions by the Office of Community Development

The Office of Community

Development has entered into a Lead-based Paint Collaborative with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). The purpose of the Collaborative is to test the adequacy of lead management procedures used by the OCD staff, nonprofit clients, and contractors. Implementation of this Collaborative has been delayed pending reorganization of LDEQ. It is anticipated that this Collaborative will be implemented during Program Year 2000.

The Office of Community Development administers the Housing Rehabilitation Grants and Loans and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program. As part of those programs, the OCD has adopted HUD's Guidelines under CFR 24 Part 35 concerning Lead Based Paint Hazards. The OCD requires all rehabilitation contractors and owners of rental property assisted with funding programs to comply with *Material and Workmanship Standards 1170.10*. The OCD also ensures that the owners and tenants of units rehabilitated with Federal funds are informed concerning potential lead-based paint hazards. Pre-1979 built housing with unsound paint surfaces are treated in the rehabilitation process as if they contain lead paint, regardless of whether or not testing has indicated the presence of lead paint. The OCD has also started training staff to implement new federal lead hazard management regulations which will take affect in September 2000. Additional training is being arranged for staff, nonprofits, and contractors involved in housing rehabilitation. Lead hazard management will be carried out as part of the ongoing housing rehabilitation programs.

2. Integration of Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction in Housing Policies and Programs

a. Contracts for Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation contractors submitting bids on renovations of housing that are funded with Federally-assisted grants or loans are required to consider OCD's *Material and Workmanship Standard 1170.10, Lead Based Paint Hazards* when estimating the cost of a rehabilitation project and the work required.

Material and Workmanship Standard 1170.10 states that the use of lead-based paint on any applicable surface is not permitted. All defective paint conditions shall be assumed to involve lead-based paint and to constitute health hazards. The specification further provides for treating such surfaces accordingly.

Where it is infeasible to control or correct the cracking, scaling, peeling, or loosening of the lead-based paint and where the integrity of the treated surfaces cannot be maintained, the paint on these surfaces shall be removed or covered with material such as hardboard, dry wall, plaster or other suitable material. All rehabilitation work is regularly monitored while in progress to determine compliance with requirements.

New federal regulations on lead hazard management in rehabilitation will be implemented beginning in September 2000.

b. Programs

The owner and landlords of housing rented to tenants in connection with any program assistance are required to comply

with *OCD's Material and Workmanship Standard 1170.10 (Lead Based Paint Hazards)*.

Owners and tenants of rehabilitated units are advised of lead-based paint hazards prior to the construction. During the initial application to determine income eligibility, homeowners that apply for a rehabilitation grant or loan and tenants that are recertifying for Section 8 rental assistance are provided a copy of HUD's publication from the Office of Lead Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention, entitled *Lead Based Paint, A Threat to Your Children*, to read and sign the attached receipt to show that they have been informed concerning the hazards of lead-based paints.

H. Anti-poverty Strategy (§91.215h)

1. City-Parish Programs

a. Goals

The City-Parish's goal is to reduce the number of poverty level families by:

- * Stimulating economic development and employment opportunities especially in low income neighborhoods,
- * Increased pilot programs that address poverty issues through the Public Service Grants program,
- * Combating drug abuse and drug dealing,
- * Providing information and technical assistance in reusing brownfields,
- * Providing preschool educational opportunities that prepare poor children for better performance in the

public schools,

- * Providing youth activities and employment opportunities to divert young people from involvement in drugs, premarital sex, and to develop good work habits, and

- * Providing job skill training and other support that prepares adults for gainful employment.

b. Economic Development Planning

Through the City-Parish Planning Commission, the City-Parish undertook a five-year Strategic Plan for Economic Development funded by the Economic Development Administration. The plan targeted eight areas composed of low income, high unemployment census tracts. Goals and objectives related to the needs of these areas were defined and action items were assigned to local community groups and agencies for implementation. As a result of the Plan, the Office of Community Development, the Planning Commission, the Baton Rouge Police Department, and the Department of Public Works developed approaches to economic development that included interagency cooperation and community involvement. Local community-based organizations took on leadership roles that have continued outside the Plan and a network of partnerships is currently in place as a support for further economic development programs.

c. Enterprise Zones

The Louisiana Enterprise Zone Program was established to provide tax incentives for businesses locating or expanding in predominately low income, high unemployment census tracts. Program participants must hire at least 35% of their

new workers from a pool that includes residents of these tracts, the low skilled or physically challenged, and individuals who are on public assistance. The Planning Commission administers the program for the City-Parish. Local sales tax rebates are added to the incentives granted to qualified businesses. In 2000, it is anticipated that the local program will be restructured to reduce eligibility to projects located in seriously distressed neighborhoods and dedicate these resources to support anti-poverty efforts through job creation and business expansion in these areas.

d. Small Business Incubators

Two small business incubators associated with the major universities in Baton Rouge have been assisted under previous CDBG funding. Assistance was provided to the Louisiana Business and Technology Center at Louisiana State University to supplement other funding for facility improvements. Assistance was also provided to establish an "incubator without walls" in connection with Southern University. In addition, an agreement has been made with Southern University for a building. The OCD anticipates that this facility will be adapted and running during this CPS period. It is anticipated that businesses through these incubators will provide an ongoing source of economic development and jobs. Planning for the Southern University "incubator without walls" was developed through a collaborative process involving a minority business council and the Chamber of Commerce. The development committee has determined that a traditional building type of facility was not the most desirable approach. The "incubator without walls" concept will focus on business resource development through training and services without

"housing" small businesses within a facility.

It is not currently known to what extent CDBG and other resources may be needed to continue and expand the incubator business development activity over the term of this Plan. However, it is planned that resources will be made available as necessary and appropriate, and as based upon demonstrated capacity to realize successful results from the initial effort.

e. Anti-drug Efforts

The City-Parish believes that illegal drug use is one of the major factors in the promotion and retention of poverty in an area. Illegal drugs drain away both the economic and native intellectual resources of individuals leaving them incapable of both personal and economic growth. Fear of robberies discourages retail development, especially small shop keepers and convenience stores. Burglaries to support drug habits and drug related violence impose excess costs on residents for window bars, large dogs, and other security measures; imposes excess costs and inconvenience for repairing or replacing vandalized cars and other property; or drive people out of low income neighborhoods altogether.

Drug use and drug related gang activities are major barriers to reinvestment. Effective anti-drug programs must address community, school, and family. The Baton Rouge City Police and the Sheriff's Department cooperate in a joint School Drug Task Force. Other anti-drug programs are run by the Mayor's Task Force on Drugs. The efforts of the OCD are intended to complement law enforcement by depriving drug abusers and dealers of "habitat" and to

convert areas frequented by drug dealers to legal, economically productive uses, and livable neighborhoods.

The City-Parish began Operation Takedown to reduce drug dealing and use by identifying and demolishing abandoned dilapidated structures many of which are believed to be crack houses or sites of other illegal drug use and prostitution. Operation Takedown house demolitions were initially funded through CDBG. However, demolitions are now split with house demolitions funded by the General Fund, and major demolitions funded through the CDBG Demolition and Clearance Activity. From 1993 to 1999 1,786 vacant dilapidated houses were demolished under Operation Takedown.

The City-Parish is marketing properties which have been adjudicated to it for failure to pay taxes. In many cases the adjudicated properties are the same abandoned properties cleared in Operation Takedown and as such contribute to the decline of inner and mid city neighborhoods, degrade the quality of life, and lead to the loss of affordable housing and jobs. Sales are managed by the Office of the Parish Attorney. As staff time permits, the Office of Community Development will continue posting maps and other information on adjudicated property on the Internet, and distributing information to libraries and community centers. The immediate goal is to post Ward 1 Section 3, and Ward 1 Section 5, the areas with most of the adjudicated property not previously posted.

The City-Parish will continue encouraging the transfer of adjudicated properties to organizations or individuals with demonstrated capacity to redevelop them as affordable housing. For example, the OCD has

provided adjudicated property information to support the development of the HOPE VI grant application by the Housing Authority. The OCD will provide information and technical assistance to other organizations such as Community Housing Development Organizations to reuse adjudicated property. The OCD will also assist in the development of a Land Bank to assemble land into tracts that can be redeveloped as housing or for economic development.

The OCD will encourage community efforts such as the LISC Community Security Initiative. Community crime prevention projects will be eligible for funding under the Public Service grants.

f. Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Program

The City-Parish Planning Commission has been awarded a \$200,000 grant to establish a Brownfield Assessment Demonstration Pilot for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge.

The Pilot is the first phase of the Brownfields Redevelopment Program. It will identify and prioritize potential brownfield sites within a pilot area made up of severely distressed, urban core neighborhoods. The sites will be assessed for contamination, indexed for level of required remediation, and evaluated for redevelopment potential. The inventory will be made available, along with information and technical assistance about clean-up and reuse through the Brownfields Resource Center.

Community Development Corporations and local non-profit organizations will be educated and equipped to add brownfields

sites to their neighborhood redevelopment planning. Developers and financial institutions will be invited to public forums to build commercial projects on available properties. Funding for acquisition and clean-up will be researched and developed through the Planning Commission in partnership with local, state, and federal agencies.

The Brownfields Redevelopment Program is a powerful economic development tool. Its focus on redevelopment of contaminated properties in neighborhoods also suffering from unemployment, crime, and poverty will address environmental justice issues. Residents in the pilot area have borne a disproportionate share of the costs of industrial development through pollution and deterioration of their quality of life. By redirecting public resources to remedy this condition, the City-parish will remove a significant barrier to revitalization of urban core communities.

2. Jurisdictional Coordination

The Office of Community Development is the City-Parish agency responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Consolidated Plan and Strategy. It is a division of the Department of Human Development and Services (DHDS), the City-Parish's umbrella social services agency. The OCD has assisted the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority in establishing the Community Technology Educational Center, formerly known as the Campus of Learners. Other agencies under DHDS, such as the Office of Social Services (OSS), the East Baton Rouge Parish Council on Youth Opportunity, and the Office of Employment and Training, administer programs designed to reduce poverty or to

ameliorate its impact.

a. Office of Social Services (OSS)

The Office of Social Services (OSS) is the community action agency for East Baton Rouge Parish. The office is a component of the City Parish Division of Human Development and Services and its primary function is to alleviate conditions associated with poverty in East Baton Rouge Parish. The office endeavors to accomplish this mission through the provision of direct services, Referrals, counseling, and consumer education. Services are provided primarily on an income eligible basis to indigents, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The OSS administers several federal grant programs from its central office which is located at 4523 Plank Road. Community-based services are provided at seven (7) outreach centers located throughout the Parish. Additionally, the staff offers home-based services on an as needed basis. Major funding for the OSS comes from the Community Services Block Grant Program through a grant from the Louisiana Department of Labor.

The Office of Social Services operates the following programs that provide services to low income persons:

i. Commodity Program - The Commodity Program distributes surplus food products to income eligible households throughout East Baton Rouge Parish. Commodities are distributed three (3) to four (4) times per year, depending on product availability.

ii. Food Pantry - The Food Pantry is operated on an emergency basis. Food is

obtained from the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank once a week and is distributed to families with a temporary emergency need.

iii. Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) - The Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program provides assistance twice per year to residents of East Baton Rouge Parish in paying their natural gas and electric bill. CAUTION: This program is not an emergency program and cannot prevent gas or electrical services from being disconnected for non-payment.

iv. Federal Emergency Management Agency Program (FEMA) - The FEMA program provides a one time annual assistance to an eligible family or person for one month's rent or mortgage note in order to prevent eviction or foreclosure. Also, the program provides assistance with utility bills, emergency housing, and food to low-income persons.

v. Head Start - The Head Start Program provides day care and educational, medical, dental, mental health, and social services for children, ages 3-5, including the handicapped. Eligible families must meet the income guidelines set by the Administration of Children, Youth, and Family. Transportation to Head Start Centers is provided. Services are provided to 400 children.

Parent involvement is essential to the Head Start program because the parents are involved in education, program planning, and operating activities. Some parents serve as members of the Policy Council and have a voice in administrative and managerial decisions. Parents also receive priority for employment in non-professional jobs.

The City-Parish has made a major

commitment to developing Head Start Centers using CDBG funds. It has completed construction of two new centers which are in operation: New Horizon and Wonderland. It has two others under construction which are nearly complete: Charlie Thomas Memorial, and one on North Christie Dr. Each will serve 120 children each. During this CPS an additional two new centers will be built using CDBG funds. These will serve 120 children each.

b. East Baton Rouge Parish Council on Youth Opportunity

The East Baton Rouge Parish Council on Youth Opportunity provides opportunities for employment, education, recreation, social development, cultural enrichment, nourishment, and life skills for teens and young adults ages 14-21. The Council's goal is to develop teens and young adults into independent and productive citizens. The goals are accomplished through the use of a comprehensive service delivery method. A variety of programs are operated under the auspices of the Council on Youth Opportunity.

i. Exemplary Youth - The Exemplary Youth Program provides services to high school seniors, dropouts, high school graduates, and youth enrolled in the East Baton Rouge Education program.

The program is for youth 16-21 years of age who lack basic employability skills necessary to successfully enter the labor force. High school seniors are allowed to work 12-20 hours per week for a maximum of 250 hours with for profit organizations with the possibility of being hired permanently thereafter. Eligible participants who are not presently enrolled in an educational institution

are sent on job interviews in the private sector which are arranged by staff.

ii. Sports Academy - The Sports Academy is a program for providing wholesome activities for the community's youth and young adults. Seasonal sports, such as boxing, basketball, softball, volleyball, and tennis are offered. Other activities include aerobics, counseling and referral, tutoring, summer sports camps, and the Inner City Sports League.

iii. Summer Feeding Program - The Summer Feeding Program provides nutritious free meals (breakfast and lunch) to needy youth, 18 years and younger or persons over 18 who have been determined by the state to be mentally or physically handicapped. The program lasts approximately 7-8 weeks, and serves approximately 251,000 combined meals. It is operated in cooperation with the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board at pre-determined school sites.

c. Office of Employment and Training

The Office of Employment and Training is responsible for implementing and administering the Federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). This program prepares youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and provides job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals facing serious barriers to employment. Participants are assisted through on-the-job training, classroom training, or direct job placement.

i. Classroom Training - Classroom training is provided by schools and agencies for training and placement of participants. The training is provided in a classroom setting. Contractors provide services and training-related

equipment or supplies to participants. Contractors receive funds from JTPA on either a cost reimbursement basis or based on their performance in enrolling, completing, job placement, and retention of participants.

ii. Dislocated Workers' Program - The Dislocated Workers' Program is funded through Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act and provides employment and training assistance to individuals who have been victims of layoffs, certain types of terminations, plant or facility closures, or self-owned business failures.

iii. Louisiana Job Employment Training Food Stamp Program (LAJET) - LAJET is federally funded and works in conjunction with four other agencies or programs to provide skills training needed to find a job for welfare recipients. The four other agencies or services are:

- * The Baton Rouge Office of Eligibility Determinations
- * The Louisiana State Food Stamp Office
- * The City of Baton Rouge's local JTPA Office
- * The Louisiana Department of Employment and Training

The Baton Rouge Office of Eligibility Determinations provides a computerized list of the LAJET referrals on a weekly basis. After receiving the list, referrals are scheduled, assessed, counseled, and placed in the LAJET program.

The Food Stamp program is mandated by the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide employment and training services to Food Stamp recipients who are mandatory work

registrants.

The local LAJET program is the vehicle by which employment focused services are provided to targeted mandatory work registrants and volunteers in the parish. The various job training services provided by LAJET are done through contractual agreements with the JTPA Office and the Louisiana Department of Employment and Training.

iv. On-The-Job Training Program - The OJT program offers participants training through actual employment with an employer under contract to perform such service. The contract provides for up to 50% salary reimbursement to the contractor during the time period designated allowed for training in the occupation. Upon completion of the training the participants are retained as permanent employees by the employer.

v. Veteran's Program - The Veteran's Program is funded under Title IV, Part C of JTPA, and provides for employment and training assistance to specific veterans' groups.

I. Institutional Structure (§91.215i)

1. City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge

The City-Parish Office of Community Development administers housing assistance programs of the City-Parish. Included in its functions are implementation and oversight of housing rehabilitation loan and grant programs, acquisition-rehabilitation loans for home buyers, Weatherization repair assistance, rental property rehabilitation loans, housing assistance under the Moderate Rehabilitation

Program, Fair Housing promotion, relocation, and funding assistance for the homeless, and coordination with other public and private housing providers. OCD also monitors and coordinates CDBG activities with other public agencies involved in other implementation of activities.

2. Public Institutions

The OCD currently reviews assisted housing applications for consistency with the Consolidated Plan. As one office of the City-Parish Division of Human Development and Services (which includes separate offices for Community Action, job training programs, and youth opportunity programs), OCD also works closely with all City-Parish offices, state, and nonprofit and private organizations/agencies that provide housing related or community development services.

The Housing Authority of East Baton Rouge Parish administers public housing and rental assistance programs (such as the Section 8 certificate and voucher programs) in the parish. The provision of rental assistance to eligible low and very low-income persons is a primary function. For rental assistance that may involve cooperative efforts with the City-Parish for implementation and resource allocation, activities will be undertaken pursuant to cooperative agreements that include specific roles and responsibilities. The Housing Authority may also enter into agreements with tenant organizations or other entities for the purposes of implementing activities as part of the strategy of the Consolidated Plan, including programs involving tenant management and homeownership programs.

Additionally, the Housing Authority

oversees the Tenant Based Rental Assistance portion of the City-Parish's HOME program through a cooperative agreement with the City-Parish.

3. Strategy to Overcome Gaps

The basic foundation for increasing and improving housing programs and delivery of services already exists. Public entities such as the City-Parish Office of Community Development and the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority have considerable experience in rehabilitation, rental assistance and HUD programs. Social, health, job training, homeless and related services are in place among a number of public and private nonprofit providers. Private-sector interest in assisted housing and neighborhood revitalization is growing along with increased interest in participation in publicly-assisted programs. The organizations that participated in the development of the Consolidated Plan made possible a plan that incorporates a wide range of inter-related community needs and improvement goals.

City-Parish land use and development activities are guided by the goals of the 20-year Horizon Plan adopted by the Metropolitan Council on January 7, 1992. The theme for the Horizon Plan was "Citizens Planning the Future." The City-Parish Planning Commission, a Steering Committee of 32 community leaders, 7 Resource Committees, and a team of planning staff worked with the Metropolitan Council over a three-year period to develop a comprehensive land and housing plan. Throughout the process citizens, neighborhood groups, and organizations shared in developing goals, objectives, and policies that are the framework of the Horizon Plan.

In 1993, the Mayor-President of the City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge, Tom Ed McHugh, identified a vision, mission and thirteen areas of emphasis to improve the quality of services offered, creating a public-private partnership that will lead to improving the quality of life for all citizens using the principles of Total Quality Management. All employees of the City-Parish received thirty-two hours of training in procedures and tools for instituting Total Quality Management. As an institutional structure problem or gap is identified that impedes progress toward goals, a team of persons may be assigned to analyze the problem, generate potential solutions, select and plan the solution, implement the solution, and subsequently evaluate the solution to verify that the problem or gap has been eliminated.

J. Coordination (§91.215j)

The City-Parish Office of Community Development maintains an Affordable Housing Clearinghouse to coordinate affordable and supportive housing planning in the jurisdiction. The Clearinghouse collects data, receives and disseminates information on training programs, maintains a library of affordable housing and community development materials, provides technical assistance to nonprofit housing related organizations for capacity building, reviews proposals and activities, and identifies resources available to further overall housing goals.

The OCD in the last five years has begun running this Clearinghouse as an Internet accessible electronic resource. The OCD Web site located at www.ci.baton-rouge.la.us/dept/ocd contains comprehensive

information on all its programs and activities. The site also contains information on its community partners such as CDC, CHDOs, homeless facilities, LISC, etc. as well as links to different informational sites such as the Enterprise Foundation, Community Policing Consortium, Fannie Mae, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, the Louisiana Department of Labor Statistics, the National Coalition for the Homeless, and the Foundation Center, as well as statistical census information on East Baton Rouge. The site is free and available to anyone 24 hours a day seven days a week for use in helping prepare or plan for any type of assistance whether or not through the OCD. Finally the OCD Web site has copies of its Five Year CPS as well as all subsequent Action Plans which can be printed and used in a preliminary determination on whether or not a project is Consistent with the Plan.

The OCD maintains a close working relationship with the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH). The CAAH is made up of emergency shelter organizations, transitional housing providers, permanent housing providers, local providers of health care, feeding sites and providers of supportive services to the homeless. The Board of the CAAH includes employees of both the OCD and the State Department of Mental Health and is a vital resource in the coordination of the health, mental health, and service agencies. Also the OCD has a close working relationship with the local Housing Authority and is preparing to support their proposed HOPE VI application.

The only jurisdiction involved in the implementation of this CPS is the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge. The only other incorporated areas within the jurisdiction are the Cities of Baker and

Zachary. These “small” cities are independent legal entities and eligible to participate in the Federal Small Cities CDBG program which is administered by the State of Louisiana. As regards the HOPWA program the OCD advertised this program as being available to citizens of other Parishes in the Baton Rouge Metropolitan area. No other local jurisdiction, however, has a local program. All HOPWA funds will be distributed to metropolitan wide service organizations.

The State of Louisiana has opted out of the review process for the Entitlement Cities of Louisiana including Baton Rouge. The City-Parish does however, compete for Emergency Shelter Grant funds through the State administered federal ESG program. As such the C-P submits needs and gap analysis to the State as part of its application process. Also as mentioned above both the State and the OCD have employees that serve on the board of the Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless. This extremely close working relationship allows both parties to have a great deal of input in the development plans for the coordination of homeless needs and services.

The primary federal programs anticipated to be directly available to the City-Parish from HUD on a formula (entitlement) basis, administered through OCD, are the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG), the HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and the

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA).

The City-Parish is eligible to apply, on a competitive basis, for HUD Emergency Shelter Grant (LaESG) funds through the State of Louisiana. As it has in the past, this resource will be sought in the future. OCD coordinates with the CAAH for application development of the national Continuum of Care (COC) Homeless Assistance Application. OCD administers successfully funded COC programs. The OCD manages the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) to address residential energy efficiency for poverty-level households. The WAP is a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) funded program administered through the state. Although the amounts of available WAP funds are expected to decline in future years, the OCD anticipates continued use of this resource. Priority for this program is given to the elderly.

The following list identifies other potential HUD programs and the types of entities that may be most likely to apply for these resources. Funding for these programs is generally competitive on a national basis. To strengthen competitive funding applications and to improve coordination of programs and effective resource utilization, joint ventures among two or more entities will be encouraged when appropriate to a particular program.

Table VI-6. Other HUD Programs and Potential Applicants

Programs	Potential Applicants
HOPE I	Housing Authority
HOPE II	Nonprofit organizations, Housing Authority, Community Development Corporations
HOPE III	Nonprofit organizations, public agencies in cooperation with nonprofit organizations
HOPE VI	Housing Authority
Emergency Shelter Grants	Cities of Baker and Zachery
Supportive Housing	Nonprofit organizations
Shelter Plus Care	Nonprofit organizations
HOPWA	Nonprofit organizations
Safe Havens	Nonprofit organizations
Rural Homeless Housing	Nonprofit organizations
Section 202 Elderly	Nonprofit organizations
Section 811 Handicapped	Nonprofit organizations
Moderate Rehabilitation SRO	Nonprofit organizations
Rental Vouchers	Housing Authority
Rental Certificates	Housing Authority
Public Housing Development	Housing Authority
Public Housing MROP	Housing Authority
Public Housing CIAP	Housing Authority
LIHTC	Individuals, nonprofit corporations, for-profit corporations

Program resources such as Section 8 Certificates or Vouchers, Operation Bootstrap, and public housing modernization or improvements operate through the East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority.

Bond financing for first-time homebuyers through entities such as the East Baton Rouge Mortgage Finance Authority and the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) provides an additional resource. Availability of housing bond funds will be monitored; and, where appropriate to other program activities, coordination will be sought to expand knowledge and availability of these resources.

Emphasis will be continued on the use of CDBG or HOME resources to leverage private financing. Greater coordination of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) resources will be sought with the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency in order to promote the maximum utilization of this resource while also ensuring that proposed LIHTC developments are consistent with overall community needs and Horizon goals.

K. Public Housing Resident Initiatives (\$91.215k)

The East Baton Rouge Housing Authority participates in programs to provide housing for homeless individuals, increase affordable housing stock, assist low-income

homebuyers, eliminate illegal drugs in the community, provide youth with wholesome activities, provide literacy and GED instruction and promote economic self-sufficiency for those who receive housing assistance. The Housing Authority is administering a project to create opportunities for homeownership for public housing residents. A nonprofit organization supported by the Homebuilders Association and Housing Authority is the developer for the project. The City-Parish Office of Community Development provides secondary and primary loans for homebuyer assistance under the HOME program to help families living in public housing become self-sufficient. The goal is to expand the project with loan repayments as housing is developed and sold.

In the last year, the Housing Authority has budgeted \$181,045.00 for resident initiative programs that assist tenants in acquiring attitudes and skills for development and independence. This includes salary for a Residents Initiatives Coordinator, operating funds for 16 residents organizations, incentives for participating in the family literacy and job training, youth entrepreneurship, CTEC: 20/20 Education (Community Technology Education), and Welfare Reform Job Readiness Program Organization. A member from each Resident Organization is on the Resident Management Council which participate in management operations and policy formation.

VII. YEAR 2000 ACTION PLAN

(§91.220) October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001

A. Resources (§91.220b)

1. Federal Resources

a. HOME Investments Partnerships Program (HOME)

The HOME Investment Partnership Act is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA), Public Law 101-625. HOME is a formula-based allocation program intended to support a wide variety of state and local affordable housing programs. The purpose of the program is to enable grantees to undertake activities and adopt policies aimed at expanding the supply of affordable housing and increasing the number of families who can be served with affordable housing.

The City-Parish will use the HOME funds that it expects to receive during the next year for funding assistance to be provided to individuals and to housing related organizations for the development of affordable housing.

b. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-383) created the Community Development Block Grant funding program. It is allocated primarily through the entitlement communities and state and small cities programs. The City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge is defined as an entitlement community. The primary objective of the CDBG program is to

develop viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income. All CDBG projects and activities must meet one of three national objectives: Principally benefit low-and-moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet other urgent community needs.

The City-Parish will use the CDBG funds that it expects to receive for a program primarily of housing assistance and capital improvements to provide decent housing, eliminate slums and blight, and meet urgent community development needs .

c. Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

The ESG program is funded under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Funding from the program is established on a formula basis equal to the percentages allocated to that of the CDBG program for states, metropolitan cities, and urban counties. The purpose of the ESG program is to provide assistance necessary to bring buildings into a suitable condition so they may be used as emergency shelters for homeless persons, to develop and implement homeless prevention activities, to provide certain essential services for homeless persons and to maintain and operate shelters.

The City-Parish will use the ESG funds that it expects to receive for renovation of shelter buildings (with a priority toward rehabilitation that expands capacity), provision

of essential services (subject to a 30 percent limitation), shelter operations or maintenance expenses (subject to a 10 percent limitation), payment of administrative expenses, and prevention services (subject to a 30% limitation).

d. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The HOPWA program is authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 13901) as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. The goal of the program is to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and families of such persons. Additional the *National AIDS Strategy* established national goals to end the epidemic of HIV and AIDS and to ensure that all people living with HIV have access to services, from health care to housing and supportive services, that are affordable, of high quality, and responsive to their needs.

The City-Parish will use HOPWA funds to support project sponsors activities including but not necessarily limited to : Short term rental/mortgage assistance, tenant or project based rental assistance, supportive services and operating costs.

e. Program Income

All program income received from activities funded with CDBG or HOME funds will be used for additional activities of the same description. Income from housing loan repayments will be used for additional housing activities and income from clearance and demolition projects will be used for additional

clearance and demolition. All program income is programmed for the funding year.

2. Other Resources

a. HOME Match

The match required for the HOME program for the jurisdiction, based on the estimated uses of HOME funds, is \$232,525.00. The jurisdiction meets the fifty percent reduced match criteria described by HUD.

The primary sources of matching contributions for HOME funds will be the grant equivalent value of below-market rate loans on HOME projects where the private loan is not repayable to the participating jurisdiction (present discounted value of foregone yield), the value of reduced loan fees by private lenders for HOME-assisted projects, and the value of contributed property, materials, and labor toward affordable housing projects. Income from certain closed out federal programs can serve as a matching contribution. Residual and subsequent income from closed out programs such as the rental Rehabilitation Program may be reapplied toward HOME projects.

Federal funds will be used to leverage additional resources in order to expand opportunities for homeownership for low and moderate income households. In a collaborative approach to solving obstacles to home buying, the Office of Community Development and local lending institutions have forged leveraging agreements for home buyers. OCD will offer Homebuyer Counseling courses for low and moderate income persons. Upon satisfactory completion of a course, an income eligible person may apply to OCD for

a deferred loan to use for a down payment and closing costs and to one of the participating lending institutions for a first mortgage for the balance of the required purchase amount. An average leveraging ratio of 4.5 to 1 is anticipated.

b. Emergency Shelter Grants Match

The jurisdiction will fulfill the ESG requirement of a matching contribution equal to the grant program funds. The City-Parish contracts with nonprofit organizations that provide shelter and services to homeless people. Each organization is required to provide matching contribution funds equal to the amount of funds that are awarded. This stipulation is included in each contract agreement. In previous grants, the matching funds provided by the nonprofit organizations have exceeded the amount required by the grants. The City-Parish will provide in-kind administrative expenditures, as necessary, for matching funds for the administrative funds received.

B. Activities to be Undertaken (\$91.220c)

1. General Administration, Management, and Planning

The General Administration, Management, and Planning activity provides for the overall planning and management of the grants served by the OCD, and related community redevelopment efforts and technical assistance.

The funding for the activity is \$679,000 from CDBG plus \$8,000 CDBG program income, \$10,300 from ESG, \$218,900 HOME plus \$12,500 HOME program income, and \$18,900 HOPWA funds.

Maximum funding is allocated as a percent of the grants administered.

2. Indirect Costs

The Indirect Costs activity provides for indirect costs of programs operated by the Office of Community Development, assessed by the City-Parish under a HUD-approved indirect cost allocation.

The funding for the activity is \$300,000 CDBG funds.

3. Rehabilitation Program Operational Costs

The Rehabilitation Program Operational Costs activity provides for rehabilitation staff and overhead for housing rehabilitation program operations including site monitoring, project write-ups, project reviews, pre-construction inspections, rental housing and other housing inspections, and applications for loans and grants and under writing for both owner and rental projects.

The funding for the activity is \$950,000 CDBG funds. The activity is eligible under 570.208(a)(3).

4. Program Contingencies

Program Contingencies is not an activity per se, but unprogrammed funds for cost overruns of scheduled projects. \$150,000 is allocated for contingencies.

5. Demolition and Clearance

Demolition and clearance activities to eradicate dilapidated structures not feasible for repair that are located in the low income areas of the jurisdiction have been conducted by the

City-Parish Operation Takedown since June, 1993. The program is coordinated between the City-Parish Office of Community Development and the City-Parish Department of Public Works Neighborhood Improvements Office which between them split demolition of large and small structures using General Funds of the City-Parish as well as CDBG.

In addition to canvasses and property inspections by the City-Parish, the program operates so that individual residents and neighborhood organizations can refer properties for evaluation that are considered neighborhood problems. All properties are rated according to the level of deterioration and dilapidation, with emphasis placed on those in the most unsafe and unsound condition. \$25,000 of the total will be allocated for demolitions in support of the Housing Authority's HOPE VI grant application should it be selected for funding by HUD.

The City-Parish will demolish the equivalent of 50 vacant and unrepairable units and clear the lots so that they will be suitable for improvements by September, 2001.

CDBG funding of \$75,000 plus \$2,000 CDBG program income is identified for the activity. Additional City-Parish resources are anticipated. The eligibility for the project is under 570.201(e).

6. Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements

The Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements activity is an on-going multi-year project for the design and reconstruction or construction of neighborhood infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, and removal of architectural barriers to the handicapped. Projects are undertaken as funding allows on

a priority basis. Projects are selected from an annual priority list or selected as necessary support for other projects which are planned during the current year. Projects may include improvements in relation to developments sponsored by Community Housing Development Organizations or the Housing Authority's HOPE VI grant should it be selected for funding by HUD. Projects for which funding is insufficient during the current year's Action Plan are moved up for consideration in later year's Action Plans. Projects will be funded using 80% for the CDBG Target Area and 20% for other low income areas.

CDBG funding of \$800,000 will be used for the Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements activity. The activity is eligible under 570.208(a)(1).

7. Fair Housing

The Office of Community Development (OCD) is the designated Fair Housing Agency for the City-Parish and will conduct Fair Housing activities for the jurisdiction to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local Fair Housing laws. Fair Housing activities will include information services, advertising, and promotion, as well as affirmative marketing education in homebuyer education classes, and acquisition or production of a Fair Housing video.

CDBG funds of \$20,000 are budgeted for Fair Housing activities. Fair Housing activities are conducted under 570.206.

8. Homeownership Services

The Homeownership Services activity will provide housing counseling and

homeowner education programs for 500 low and moderate income home buyers and former homebuyers. The activity will include outcome analysis of housing programs.

CDBG funds of \$35,000 will be used for the Homeownership Services activity as well as HOME Administration funds. Eligibility is under 570.201(n).

9. Home Maintenance Improvements Program (HMIP)

The HMIP provides grant assistance to very low-income homeowners. The OCD has its own carpentry crews to perform the HMIP work, except for plumbing and electrical work which is subcontracted. In addition to full rehabilitation of substandard housing, the program provides adaptive retrofitting for disabled or elderly occupants and limited repairs to address particularly hazardous conditions. The program will assist 35 households by September, 2001.

\$662,000 of CDBG funds are identified for the program. Eligibility is under 570.202.

10. Small Housing Repair Grants

HOME funds make possible the Small Housing Repair Grant program. It is targeted to 0 to 50% MFI owner households to be used for repairs that would cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000 to bring the house up to HUD Housing Quality Standards. The program focuses on properties that do not require extensive repairs. Adaptions for handicapped accessibility will be included when appropriate to the needs of the owner or occupants. The program will assist 25 households by September, 2001.

The program is funded with \$400,000 of CDBG funds. It is eligible under 570.202.

11. Housing Rehabilitation Grants

The existing Community Development Block Grant Program activity of Housing Rehabilitation to provide rehabilitation grants targeted to very low-income homeowners will be continued for bringing properties into compliance with local housing codes and HUD requirements. HUD Housing Quality Standards adaptations for handicapped and energy conservation improvements will remain as a part of the grant program. Lead hazard management will be expanded in accordance with new federal regulations being implemented in September 2000. Grants will be limited to a maximum of \$23,000 per house. The program will provide rehabilitation to 50 houses by September, 2001.

The source of funding for the program is CDBG, \$850,000 and HOME \$226,300. It is eligible under 570.202.

12. Volunteer Repair Program

The Volunteer Repair Program will provide materials and supplies using CDBG funds for minor repairs to homes owned and occupied by very low income persons, when the repairs are undertaken through community or neighborhood volunteerism. The activity will assist 30 households by September, 2001.

The funding source is CDBG, \$20,000. The program is eligible under 570.202.

13. Housing Loan Program

The Housing Loan Program will provide low interest loans to homebuyers for

acquisition or rehabilitation. Loans through this program will also be available to for-profit and nonprofit organizations for rental rehabilitation, development of transitional housing, and other activities necessary for the expansion of affordable housing opportunities. The program will be completed by September, 2001. The program will enable 90 households to obtain affordable housing and 30 rental units to be rehabilitated.

Funding will include \$163,000 CDBG funds plus \$440,000 CDBG program income and \$1,306,450 HOME funds plus \$112,500 HOME program income. Eligibility is under 570.201(n).

14. Community Housing Development Organization Operating Assistance

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) are private nonprofit organizations that meet certain qualifications defined in the HOME Federal Regulations. Organizations may submit Requests for Qualifications packets to the Office of Community Development for a determination of eligibility. Qualified CHDOs may apply for small grants, not to exceed \$20,000, through a competitive application process. Grants may be used to support some day-to-day operating expenses such as salaries, training, utilities, office space, etc.

HOME funds of \$109,000 are expected to be available for operating assistance for CHDOs.

15. Community Housing Development Organization Projects

Qualified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) may receive HOME funding as developers, owners,

or sponsors of assisted housing for eligible projects. The CHDO activities will benefit 30 households. Priority will be given to homebuyer projects. The activities will be completed by September, 2004.

HOME funds of \$328,350 are expected to be available for CHDO projects.

16. Emergency Shelter Essential Services

The Emergency Shelter Essential Services activity provides essential services such as those relating to employment, health, drug abuse and education for persons who are homeless. Funds for Emergency Shelter projects are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive funding process. The program will assist 1,034 persons and will be completed by September, 2002.

ESG funds of \$46,200.00 are budgeted for ESG Essential Services.

The following projects were selected for the Program Year 2000:

a) Baton Rouge Alliance for Transitional Living (BRATL) - \$7,400 to pay a part of the salary for a case assistant, materials, and transportation assistance for residents of BRATL at 314 West Dr.

b) Catholic Community Services: Joseph Homes - \$11,000 to pay port of the salary for a counselor at 128 & 130 S. 11th St.

c) Louisiana Industries for the Disabled, Inc.: Women's Community Rehabilitation Center (LIFTD) - \$13,000 to pay part of a salary for a Licensed Professional Counselor for the shelter at 855 St. Ferdinand St.

d) Myriam's House - \$3,000 to provide for assistance in obtaining permanent housing; federal, state, and local assistance with identification or driver's license; social security, food stamps and probation and parole fees, medical assistance, job training and transportation to jobs and schools for residents of the shelter located at 1141 West Chimes Street.

e) O'Brien House - \$10,000 to pay part of the salary for 1 board certified counselor for the shelter facility located at 1220 Main St.

f) St. Vincent de Paul: Bishop Ott Day/Night Shelter - \$1,800 to pay for transportation (bus tokens & fuel for transportation for guests of the facility).

17. Emergency Shelter Operations

The Emergency Shelter Operations activity provides operational assistance including, but not limited to, insurance, utilities, furnishings, and maintenance to shelters for the homeless or those threatened with homelessness. Funds for Emergency Shelter projects are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive funding process. The program will assist 3,518 persons and will be completed by September, 2002.

ESG funds of \$122,620.00 are budgeted for Emergency Shelter Operations.

The following projects were selected for the Program Year 2000:

a) A New Inspiration, Inc. - \$7,000 to pay for utilities, food, supplies, and property insurance at the shelter at 1272 Laurel Street.

b) Baton Rouge Alliance for Transitional Living - \$3,000 to pay for utilities at the shelter located at 314 West Drive.

c) Capital Area Family Violence Intervention Center, Inc.: Zonta House Battered Women's Program - \$15,000 to assist with utilities, food costs, and supplies at the shelter.

d) Catholic Community Services: Joseph Homes - \$2,000 to pay for utilities, insurance, and maintenance at the Joseph Homes located at 128 & 130 S. 11th St.

e) Catholic Community Services: Families First - \$7,500 to pay for utilities, maintenance, and supplies at the shelter located at N 18th and Laurel Streets.

f) Louisiana Industries for the Disabled, Inc.: Women's Community Rehabilitation Center (LIFTD) - \$10,000 to pay for utilities, and insurance for the WCRC shelter at 855 St. Ferdinand St.

g) Maison des Ami of La. - \$11,000 to pay for utilities, food, and insurance for the shelter at 1050 Convention St.

h) Myriam's House - \$8,500 to pay for utilities, property insurance, and equipment (refrigerator, stove, toilets) at Myriam's House located at 1141 West Chimes St.

i) O'Brien House - \$3,000 to assist with utilities, food costs, and insurance at the shelter at 1220 Main St.

j) Our Lady of the Lake: St Anthony House - \$15,500 to pay for utilities and food.

k) Society of St. Vincent de Paul: Bishop Ott

Night Shelter - \$5,000 to assist with utilities, supplies, insurance and equipment at the shelter located at 2550 Plank Rd.

l) Society of St. Vincent de Paul: Bishop Ott Day/Night Shelter - \$14,120 to pay for utilities, supplies, insurance, equipment, and maintenance at the shelter located at 1635 Convention St.

m) Volunteers of America: Family Emergency Shelter - \$12,000 to pay for utilities at the shelter 827 America St.

n) Volunteers of American: Drop-In Center - \$10,000 to pay for utilities, food, and furnishings at the Drop-in Center at 2600 Florida Blvd.

o) Volunteers of America: Parker House - \$5,000 to pay for rent, utilities, and food at the shelter at 586 Caddo St.

p) Volunteers of America: Makara House - \$5,000 to pay for rent, utilities, and food at the shelter at 5721 McClelland Dr.

18. Emergency Shelter Homeless Prevention

The Emergency Shelter Homeless Prevention activity provides assistance such as short term subsidies to defray rent and utilities costs, security deposits for first month's rent, and mediation for landlord-tenant disputes for persons who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. Funds for Emergency Shelter Homeless Prevention projects are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive funding process. The program will assist 2,610 persons and will be completed by September, 2002.

ESG funds of \$22,000.00 are budgeted for Emergency Shelter Homeless Prevention.

The following projects were selected for the Program Year 2000:

a) Capital Area Family Violence Intervention Center, Inc.: Zonta House Battered Women's Program - \$1,500 to pay for the first's month's rent and utility assistance for residents transitioning from the Zonta House.

b) Myriam's House - \$1,500

c) Society of St. Vincent de Paul: Bishop Ott Day/Night Shelter - \$3,000 to pay for the first month's rent and security deposit for residents in transition from the shelter.

d) Volunteers of America: Family Emergency Shelter - \$11,000 to pay for first month's rent and security deposit for residents in transition from America House.

e) Volunteers of America: Drop-in Shelter - \$5,000 to assist with the costs of transitioning to permanent or transitional housing.

19. Emergency Shelter Renovations

The Emergency Shelter Renovations activity provides rehabilitation assistance for shelters for the homeless. Funds for Emergency Shelter Renovations projects are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive funding process. The program will assist 144 persons and will be completed by September, 2002.

ESG funds of \$4,880.00 are budgeted for Emergency Shelter Renovations.

The following project was selected for

the Program Year 2000:

a) A New Inspiration, Inc. - \$4,880 to pay for renovations at the shelter located at 1272 Laurel St to include installation of air conditioner units and repairs to bathrooms.

20. HOPWA Grants

The HOPWA Grants activity provides housing assistance to persons with HIV or AIDS and their families through nonprofit service providers. Funds will be awarded through a competitive funding process. Requests for Proposals will solicit activities to be undertaken and submittals will be rated for ability to provide services. Funds may be awarded in the following categories depending upon the selection of proposals:

- Project Sponsor Administration
- Short Term Rent/Utility Payments
- Project or Tenant Based Rental Assistance
- Supportive Services
- Housing Information Services
- Operating Cost for Housing
- Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Repair of Facilities
- New Construction of Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing
- Technical Assistance in Establishing Community Residence

HOPWA funds of \$630,000 will be awarded.

The following project was selected for the Program Year 2000:

a) Friends for Life - \$172,977 to provide short term mortgage/rent/utility assistance.

b) HIV AIDS Alliance for Region Two

(HAART) - \$295,677 to provide short term mortgage/rent/utility assistance.

c) Our Lady of the Lake: St. Anthony's House - \$142,446 to provide for operations and services at a residential facility.

21. Property Improvement Program

The Property Improvement Program provides for the repair, expansion, relocation, or improvement of nonprofit owned property used to provide public service activities. Assistance is in the form of a deferred, forgivable loan with condition being that the property be used to provide public services for a defined term. Requests for Proposals will solicit activities to be undertaken and submittals will be rated for ability to improve services provided.

The Public Service Property Repair Program will be funded with \$200,000 in CDBG funds. The activity is eligible under 570.208(a)(3).

22. Public Service Grants

The Public Service Grants activity provides small grants, not to exceed \$17,000, made to non-profits to assist in the undertaking of pilot demonstration programs, expansion of successful programs, and continuation of existing projects subject to revenue reduction for reasons other than non-performance which are focused on activities in support of welfare reform. Programs are to be for services to lower income persons in the areas of employment and job readiness, child care, health services, drug abuse prevention, crime prevention, and similar activities.

The Public Service Grants activity will

be funded \$350,000 in CDBG funds allowing for an estimated 21 to 25 grants depending on actual proposals received. Eligibility is under 570.208(a)(2).

23. Family Loan Program

The Family Loan Program provides small low interest loans through the Family Services of Greater Baton Rouge to qualified low income families to help alleviate barriers to employment and employment stability. Contracts for the program are for a two year period.

CDBG funds of \$55,000 will be provided for the Family Loan Program. The activity is eligible under 570.208(a)(2).

24. St. Vincent de Paul Pharmacy

The St. Vincent de Paul Pharmacy activity will support the existing program operations of providing medical prescription services to the poor, homeless, elderly, and disabled. Through the support of volunteers and donations from the medical community the St. Vincent de Paul Pharmacy plans to distribute \$500,000 worth of prescription medications and \$100,000 worth of over-the-counter medications.

The St. Vincent de Paul Pharmacy activity will be funded with \$50,000 in CDBG funds. Eligibility is under 50.208(a)(2).

25. VolunTeens

Volunteer Baton Rouge! is a nonprofit agency dedicated to meeting community needs through promotion and coordination of volunteerism in the jurisdiction. The agency sponsors VolunTeens, a year-round program

for teens affiliated with the Youth Volunteer Corps of America. They provide volunteer hours to soup kitchens, food pantries, nursing homes and day camps for children that live in low to moderate income neighborhoods or that have special needs. The VolunTeens will provide service to low and moderate income persons during the contract period of January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001.

The VolunTeens activity will be funded with \$33,000 in CDBG funds. Eligibility is under 570.201(e).

C. Geographic Distribution (§91.220d)

Investment will be allocated geographically to meet the needs of the lowest income residents, particularly in areas of concentration. The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program is the only program that reaches beyond the boundaries of East Baton Rouge Parish. It will serve East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, and Ascension Parishes. Otherwise, program activities and resources are made available Parish-wide, except for the incorporated areas of the Cities of Baker and Zachary. Funding resources for the Weatherization Assistance Program are provided for the entire Parish including Baker and Zachary.

Housing Rehabilitation Grant assistance under the CDBG Program is targeted to four priority groups of census tracts called Community Development Planning Districts, because they contain the greatest concentrations of very low income owner-occupied and substandard housing. However, a small portion of the resources annually applied to this program are made

available outside of these planning districts for the balance of the parish for very low income homeowners of substandard property. Minority race does not confer any preference for programs; however, since low income households in general and ones in areas of low income concentration are disproportionately Black, it is expected that Black households and neighborhoods will be major beneficiaries.

D. Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities (§91.220e)

The City-Parish will offer housing programs designed to improve the availability, affordability and quality of housing in the jurisdiction with Community Development Block Grants and HOME Investment Partnership funds. It will supplement these funds with Weatherization Assistance Program funds.

The housing rehabilitation and weatherization programs will alleviate some of the cost burdens in the special needs population, particularly the elderly. The improvements to owner-occupied housing will reduce the maintenance costs and the utility costs. Weatherization to renter-occupied properties will reduce costs for renters that pay their own utilities. With these housing costs reduced, the special needs populations will have an increased amount of disposable income to meet other needs.

The City-Parish will continue to use Emergency Shelter Grants as available to assist shelters in the jurisdiction with the costs of rehabilitation, essential services, operations and homeless prevention. The assistance from the Emergency Shelter Grant funds enables nonprofit organizations to improve and

preserve their physical property for continued, long-term shelter use, to relieve pressures on operating costs so that the shelters may direct other resources to services and other needs, and to maintain and expand services to shelter residents.

The shelters that receive assistance from Emergency Shelter Grant funds through the City-Parish strive to provide a continuum of care for the homeless persons and families that come to them. The shelters either provide or refer persons to employment counseling, literacy training, transportation to medical treatment and drug and alcohol counseling. Homelessness prevention services of one month's rent and utility deposits are available to homeless individuals and families as well as follow up caseworker counseling in some cases.

Assistance will be provided to persons with HIV or AIDS and their families through Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.

E. Other Actions (§91.220f)

1. Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary target of activities funded by Community Development programs is improvement of living conditions for low to moderate income persons. The activities are focused on assisting persons in the community to obtain and maintain suitable housing and adequate living standards in stable or improving neighborhoods.

The activities included in the Consolidated Plan and Strategy are designed to overcome obstacles and meet the underserved needs of low and moderate income persons. Housing program activities

for improvement of occupied housing, expansion of decent and attractive affordable housing stocks, and assistance to persons to enable them to live in good housing are direct methods to improve living conditions. Activities that improve infrastructure improve the quality of life and raise the living standards for all the people in the neighborhood served by the infrastructure. Economic development activities which provide opportunities for job training and location and expansion assistance for business and industry are indirect methods to improve living conditions. Public services and facilities that meet community needs, particularly for the young and the elderly, provide a means by which persons may receive needed services and benefits that will enable them to live decently; and, in the case of children, develop the future capability to provide for themselves.

2. Maintaining Affordable Housing

Mutual knowledge and understanding of both private-sector credit and investment needs and public goals and programs are needed to effectively allocate resources and maximize housing opportunities and neighborhood revitalization. The OCD serves as facilitator and coordinator for private and public participation in increasing the decent affordable housing stock in the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction proposes to use the available housing funds for programs that will provide decent housing for persons with excessive cost burdens and substandard housing. Some of the programs are restricted to the 0-30% MFI households; some are restricted to the under 50% MFI households, and some are available to households with incomes up to 80% MFI. Programs are designed with the principal intent of improving the existing stock of affordable housing, increasing the stock of available

affordable housing, and increasing the ability of persons to afford standard housing.

HOME program funds are specifically targeted to fostering and maintaining affordable housing. The HOME program funds will be available, at low interest and attractive terms, for the acquisition and rehabilitation of substandard property that results in affordable housing for very low and other low income persons. Financing under this program will be available to both for-profit and nonprofit entities, including Community Housing Development Organizations as defined under HOME.

3. Removing Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City-Parish has recognized that low household income, crime, and neighborhood blight are the principal barriers to affordable housing in East Baton Rouge. Legal and regulatory barriers are less important, and their effects have already been addressed. The building permit fee waiver has been extended into the new Consolidated Plan and Strategy program years. Further reductions in regulations are unlikely because weak planning and regulations become a barrier in themselves to developing and maintaining standard quality housing and livable neighborhoods.

Low household income is primarily determined by the educational attainment of the adults and the number of workers in the household. The City-Parish will continue to promote education at the lowest level by building and operating two new Head Start Centers during this plan period. It will also continue to support job training for adults. The City-Parish will continue to cooperate in the

Governor's Program on Abstinence, and will participate in programs designed to offset the effects of the federal eligibility bias against intact families provided that federal funding is made available, for example, the proposed Fathers Count Act.

The OCD will continue to attack the crime problem by continuing its assistance to Operation Takedown to remove vacant and dilapidated housing frequented by drug addicts and dealers. It will encourage the development of projects that displace criminal activity and replace them with decent housing and economically productive uses. It will continue programs that attack the drug trade and will encourage the development of private efforts to rehabilitate drug abusers.

The City-Parish will continue funding infrastructure and other neighborhood improvements through the Neighborhood Based Capital Improvements activity. It will also investigate developing a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy and whether it can be reconciled with equity in the distribution of resources. The City-Parish will support the HOPE VI application of the Housing Authority as a model for neighborhood revitalization. Other efforts to remove blight and encourage redevelopment will be continued, for example, the Adjudicated Property project and CHDO housing development projects.

The OCD will encourage the development of the Louisiana House Project at LSU, and similar programs which address the particular environmental problems that are barriers to affordable housing.

4. Evaluating and Reducing Lead-based Paint Hazards

a. Contracts for Rehabilitation

The Office of Community Development administers the Housing Rehabilitation Grants and Loans and a portion of the Section 8 Housing Program. As part of those programs, OCD has adopted HUD's Guidelines under CFR 24 Part 35 concerning Lead Based Paint Hazards. OCD requires all rehabilitation contractors and owners of rental property assisted with funding programs to comply with *Material and Workmanship Standards 1170.10*. OCD also informs owners and tenants of units rehabilitated with Federal funds about lead-based paint hazards.

New federal regulations on lead-based paint hazards will be implemented in September 2000. The OCD will be evaluating the costs associated with the new regulations and updating contracts to make them consistent with the new regulations.

Rehabilitation contractors submitting bids on renovations of housing that are funded with Federally-assisted grants or loans are required to consider OCD's *Material and Workmanship Standard 1170.10, Lead Based Paint Hazards* when estimating the cost of a rehabilitation project. *Material and Workmanship Standard 1170.10* states that the use of lead-based paint on any applicable surface is not permitted. All defective paint conditions shall be assumed to involve lead-based paint and to constitute health hazards. All applicable surfaces identified and health hazards (cracking, scaling, peeling, or loose lead-based paint on applicable surfaces) shall be thoroughly washed, sanded, scraped, or wire brushed so as to remove all cracking,

scaling, peeling, or loose paint before repainting. These surfaces must receive a minimum of two coats of suitable non-lead-based paint.

Where it is infeasible to control or correct the cracking, scaling, peeling, or loosening of the lead-based paint and where the integrity of the treated surfaces cannot be maintained, the paint on these surfaces shall be removed or covered with material such as hardboard, dry wall, plaster or other suitable material.

b. Programs

The owner or landlords of housing rented to tenants that receive Federally-funded Section 8 assistance and receive rehabilitation funds for renovations are required to comply with the *Material and Workmanship Standard 1170.10: Lead Based Paint Hazards*.

Owners and tenants of rehabilitated units are advised of lead-based paint hazards prior to the construction. During the initial application to determine income eligibility, homeowners that apply for a rehabilitation grant or loan and tenants that are recertifying for Section 8 rental assistance are provided a copy of HUD's publication from the Office of Lead Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention, entitled *Lead Based Paint, A Threat to Your Children*, to read and sign the attached receipt to show that they have been informed concerning the hazards of lead-based paints.

c. Lead-Based Paint Training

The Office of Community Development (OCD) will be contracting to train staff, non-profits and contractors on lead

hazard management in housing rehabilitation. This training will meet the requirements of the new federal lead hazard management regulations which take affect in September 2000.

5. Reducing the Number of Poverty Level Families

a. Economic Development Projects

The City-Parish believes that the creation and retention of new and existing jobs can be an effective tool in the reduction of the number of persons at or below the poverty line. The City-Parish expects to assist with the development of eligible projects that target the expansion of job opportunities for low income persons.

b. Enterprise Zone Program

The Enterprise Zone Program is administered at the local level by the Planning Commission. Under the Enterprise Zone Program, businesses are given tax breaks for expanding and existing or locating a new business within a locally approved Enterprise Zone. Each Enterprise Zone is a State identified area consisting of low income and high unemployment. Additional tax breaks are given to businesses for each resident of the enterprise zone or contiguous zone who is employed as a result of the location or expansion of the business within the zone.

In an effort to insure that new jobs benefit primarily lower income persons to the greatest extent possible, and to streamline so that the jobs may be created more expeditiously, the City-Parish has adopted policy and procedures for analyzing and processing enterprise zone applications. The

program is an important tool for locating employment opportunities that can reduce the number of poverty level families.

c. Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Program

The City-Parish Planning Commission will implement the Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilot. The Pilot program will identify and prioritize potential brownfield sites within a pilot area made up of severely distressed, urban core neighborhoods. The sites will be assessed for contamination, indexed for level of required remediation, and evaluated for redevelopment potential. The inventory will be made available, along with information and technical assistance about clean-up and reuse through the Brownfields Resource Center.

Community Development Corporations and local non-profit organizations will be educated and equipped to add brownfields sites to their neighborhood redevelopment planning. Developers and financial institutions will be invited to public forums to build commercial projects on available properties. Funding for acquisition and clean-up will be researched and developed through the Planning Commission in partnership with local, state, and federal agencies.

6. Developing Institutional Structure

The basic foundation upon which to increase and improve the institutional structure responsible for housing programs and delivery of services already exists. Public entities such as the City-Parish Office of Community Development and the Baton Rouge Housing Authority have considerable experience in rehabilitation rental assistance and HUD

programs. Social, health, job training, homeless, and related services are in place among a number of public and private nonprofit providers. Private-sector interest in assisted housing and neighborhood revitalization is growing along with increased interest in participation in publicly-assisted programs. The development of the Consolidated Plan and Strategy contributed to the development of the institutional structure through the coordination and citizen participation process.

Universities in Baton Rouge have been taking a more active role in community development and service delivery. Both Louisiana State University, the only state Class I Research university; and Southern University, a major historically Black university, operate small business incubators with community development assistance. LSU sponsors the Community University Partnership which is active in “The Bottom”, South Baton Rouge, and other low income neighborhoods to the north of LSU. The LSU School of Architecture has been active in neighborhood studies. LSU’s Computer Aided Design and Geographic Information Systems Research Laboratory has participated in the development of the Adjudicated Property Project. The LSU Medical Center now operates Earl K. Long Hospital providing health services especially to poor people. Southern University is active in environmental hazard remediation and justice issues. It is anticipated that the institutional structure linking the universities to the surrounding community will continue to develop. LSU will provide lead-based paint hazard management training for OCD staff, contractors, and nonprofit organizations. New initiatives include the LSU Agricultural Center’s Louisiana House Project which will develop

improved house designs to meet both traditional challenges such as heat and humidity, and new issues such as wiring for the information age and Formosan termites.

7. Enhancing Coordination Between Public and Private Housing and Social Services

The City-Parish Office of Community Development maintains an Affordable Housing Clearinghouse to coordinate affordable and supportive housing planning in the jurisdiction. The Clearinghouse collects data, receives and disseminates information on training programs, maintains a library of affordable housing and community development materials, provides technical assistance to nonprofit housing related organizations for capacity building, reviews proposals and activities, and identifies resources available to further overall housing goals. The Affordable Housing Clearinghouse coordinates the certification by the Mayor-President of applications directly to HUD by organizations in the jurisdiction for consistency with the Comprehensive Housing Assistance Strategy. The Clearinghouse will continue to provide the coordination of certification with the Consolidated Plan of applications for organizations in the jurisdiction.

8. Public Housing Annual Plan, Fostering Improvements and Resident Initiatives

The Baton Rouge Housing Authority prepares an annual action plan for its Comprehensive Grant which is available from the Housing Authority. In addition, it has applied for a HOPE VI grant which would provide for the demolition of its two worst projects and replacement with lower density and scattered site housing, and related

commercial development. The City-Parish has committed a wide variety of support for the HOPE VI Grant.

The Housing Authority participates in programs to provide housing for homeless individuals, increase affordable housing stock, assist low-income homebuyers, eliminate illegal drugs in the community, provide youths with wholesome activities, provide literacy and GED instruction, and promote economic self-sufficiency for those who receive housing assistance. The Housing Authority is administering a project to create opportunities for homeownership for public housing residents. A nonprofit organization supported by the Homebuilders Association is the developer and sales agent for the project. The City-Parish Office of Community Development provides secondary and primary loans for homebuyer assistance under the HOME program to help families living in public housing become self-sufficient. The goal is to expand the project with loan repayments as housing is developed and sold.

In the last year, the Housing Authority has budgeted \$181,045.00 for resident initiative programs that assist tenants in acquiring attitudes and skills for development and independence. This includes salary for a Resident Initiatives Coordinator, operating funds for 16 residents' organizations, incentives for participation in family literacy and job training, youth entrepreneurship, CTEC: 20/20 (Community Technological Educational Center), and Welfare Reform Job Readiness Program organization. A member from each residents' organization is on the resident management council which participates in management, operations, and policy formation.

F. Program-specific Requirements (§91.220g)

The primary Federal programs anticipated to be directly available to the City-Parish from HUD on a formula (entitlement) basis, administered through OCD, are the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS grants (HOPWA), and the HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME).

1. Community Development Block Grants

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-383) created the Community Development Block Grant funding program. It is allocated primarily through the entitlement communities and state and small cities programs. The primary objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income. All CDBG projects and activities must meet one of three national objectives: Principally benefit low-and-moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet other urgent community needs. The City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge will use CDBG funds for activities that provide decent housing, provide a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

2. HOME Investment Partnership

The HOME Investment Partnership Act is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA), Public Law 101-625. HOME is a formula-based allocation program intended to support a wide variety of state and local affordable housing programs. The purpose of the program is to enable grantees to undertake activities and adopt policies aimed at expanding the supply of affordable housing and increasing the number of families who can be served with affordable housing.

The City-Parish will use the HOME funds that it expects to receive during the next year for funding assistance to be provided to individuals and to housing related organizations for the development of affordable housing.

a. Basic Recapture Provisions

Federal regulations for the HOME Program specify certain requirements for resale restrictions or recapture provisions when HOME funds are used to assist with homeownership purchase, whether purchase is with or without rehabilitation. The basic regulatory requirements are at 24 CFR 92.254(1)(4). The regulation specifies that resale restrictions or recapture provisions apply for a period of 20 years for newly constructed housing or otherwise for 15 years. Subpart (i) of this regulation addresses resale restrictions as they apply to the property for the period of affordability. HOME participating jurisdictions may use either or both of these approaches in addressing the requirements of the affordability period.

The City of Baton Rouge-Parish of

East Baton Rouge homeownership program activity uses only the recapture provisions of 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4)(ii). It is believed that this approach is the closest to normal market approaches to financing, the easiest for borrowers to understand, enables the deed restriction requirements of the alternative option to be avoided (which we believe constitutes a barrier to private financing participation), and better enables HOME funds to be marketed in coordination with other private lending.

The recapture approach essentially results in an ongoing commitment to maintain a homeownership program because of regulatory requirements concerning the reuse of recaptured HOME funds for homebuyer assistance, while the alternative option for resale restrictions does not require the same level of ongoing assistance beyond the expiration of the affordability period tied to each property. An ongoing homeownership assistance activity has been a participating jurisdiction goal and is in keeping with the basic HOME Program Descriptions, and other homeowner loan assistance programs; for example, an existing CDBG Housing Loan Program which is established as a revolving fund with the repayments rededicated for additional housing loan activities.

In the event that the City-Parish should later find that the resale restrictions of the alternative option at 92.254(a)(4)(i) may prove viable as an additional approach for HOME homebuyer assistance, these Resale/Recapture Provisions will be amended and submitted to HUD for prior review and approval.

Federal regulations on recapture require that a property resold by the HOME-assisted homebuyer during the period of

affordability be subject to recapture of the full HOME investment out of the net proceeds, except for certain instances specified in that section of the regulations. Net proceeds is defined as the sales price minus loan repayment and closing costs.

HOME regulations require that, "If net proceeds are not sufficient to recapture the full amount of the homeowner's downpayment, principal payments, and any capital improvements investment, the participating jurisdiction's recapture provisions may allow the HOME investment amount that must be recaptured to be reduced." In this instance, the reduction may be according to a reduced prorata based on the time the homeowner owned and occupied the unit. However, the regulation prohibits allowing the homeowner to recover more than the homeowner's downpayment, principal payments and any capital improvement investment in instances where the net proceeds are insufficient to recapture the full HOME investment.

The recapture regulations specify that the HOME funds subject to recapture are the HOME assistance that enabled the first-time homebuyer to buy the dwelling unit. It is also required that recaptured funds must be used to assist other first-time homebuyers.

b. Other Recapture Provisions

The recapture period shall be equal to or greater than that required by the federal regulations.

c. Resale/Recapture Provisions

1) All first-time homebuyer assistance under the HOME program is to be in the form of loan financing, with a recorded mortgage on

the property. Each mortgage and corresponding promissory note is to be in an amount of no less than the principal loan amount provided with HOME funds.

2) Prior to funding of homebuyer assistance, a written loan agreement will be required between the homebuyer and the City-Parish. That agreement will specify all resale and recapture provisions as well as all other applicable requirements of the program.

3) All mortgages, notes and loan agreements specify a repayment term of no less than: 15 years for existing housing (with or without rehabilitation); 20 years for new construction housing, and; if HUD-insured financing is involved, no less than the term of that financing. Loan terms may be longer than the minimum affordability period specified in the regulations (i.e., we may allow a 20-year repayment on a loan involving homebuyer assistance of an existing house).

4) All mortgages will contain a "due on sale" clause, for the full principal balance of the HOME loan, in the event of any transfer of the property. Mortgages will also include the "principal residence" requirement of the program, failure of which will constitute a default of the mortgage.

5) A first-time homebuyer purchaser of a resale property may apply for and be provided new HOME assistance, subject to the property and said buyer meeting HOME Program eligibility criteria, written agreement to comply with program terms and conditions, and the availability of funds.

6) The loan agreement will specify the terms under which a reduction from full recapture will be allowed under circumstances whereby

net proceeds from resale are insufficient to recapture the full HOME investment amount. The terms include a prorata reduction based upon the time that the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing measured against the required affordability period will be applied.

For example, a homebuyer who sells after 5 years would have a reduction of 1/3rd on a 15-year affordability property.

7) Regardless of the prorata reduction that may be available, the reduction will not exceed that amount necessary to enable the homeowner to recover the downpayment, principal payments, and any capital investment.

For example, a homeowner eligible for a 1/3rd reduction, but for which only a 1/4th reduction is necessary in order to achieve the homeowner's allowed recovery, would receive only the 1/4th reduction.

8) Subordination of a second mortgage HOME loan will be allowed in instances whereby the original first-time homebuyer seeks to refinance an original private first mortgage debt, subject to prior review of the refinancing terms and approval by the City-Parish. City-Parish review and approval will consider, but not necessarily exclusively, the effect upon the capacity of the homeowner to meet HOME debt obligations, any effect upon HOME recapture provisions, and the effect upon the mortgage security of the HOME loan.

9) For property that is resold within five years of when HOME assistance was provided, the terms of the loan agreement specify that resale will be subject to City-Parish equity participation in any net proceeds that are in excess of those necessary to realize full

HOME recapture and to enable the homeowner to recover allowed costs. The amount of equity participation will be the excess net proceeds times the prorata portion of initial total HOME assistance measured against the initial total investment. After occupancy for two years, equity participation will be reduced by 1/36th for each month that the homebuyer continues to own and occupy the property as principal residence. After the initial five years, no equity participation will be required. Any funds received from equity participation will be treated as HOME program income and will be reapplied outward providing additional first-time homebuyer assistance.

10) In the event of homebuyer prepayment (without resale) of the HOME loan prior to the expiration of the affordability term, no less than full payment of the loan will be accepted, and the repaid HOME investment will be treated as recaptured HOME funds for reuse to assist another HOME-eligible first-time homebuyer.

11) In the event of default and foreclosure when the HOME loan is in a first mortgage position, the City-Parish has the option of acquiring title to the property through the legal process of a Sheriff's sale. If this occurs and if the property is acquired by the City-Parish, the property will be offered for re-sale to HOME-eligible homebuyers and purchase financing will be made available to qualified buyers. If another buyer acquires the property proceeds to the City-Parish from such sheriff's sale will be turned to the HOME program for additional new homebuyer assistance.

12) In the event of default and foreclosure by a first mortgage holder when the HOME loan is in a second mortgage position, it is our

understanding that the period of affordability ends. Nevertheless, the City-Parish does not waive its legal rights to pursue collection of outstanding loan funds under the borrower's promissory note when it finds such action to be in its best interests. Any funds so recaptured will be returned to the HOME Program for the purpose of providing other homebuyer assistance.

13) All recaptures of HOME funds prior to the expiration of the applicable affordability period will be reinvested to assist other HOME-eligible, low income, first-time homebuyers for occupancy as principal residence. To assure that any such recaptured funds are used to provide assistance within a reasonable period of time after recapture, recaptured funds will be used before other HOME funds are invested. Recapture funds will be used for homebuyer assistance in addition to, and not as a substitute for, other HOME funds set aside for this activity.

14) The periods of affordability will commence as of the time of initial sale and provision of HOME assistance to the first-time homebuyer.

15) Occupancy as principal residence is a condition of the mortgage and loan agreement, and failure to meet this requirement is an act of default. In such cases, the City-Parish will pursue its legal rights to foreclose on its mortgage. Occupancy will be monitored annually, under a variety of mechanisms. The loan agreement will authorize the City-Parish to secure utility services information periodically throughout the course of the agreement. Property tax roles will be monitored to determine homestead exemptions. All loans will require homeowner's hazard insurance for the term of the loan, with the City-Parish named as an

additional insured certificate holder, and these will be monitored. Other records, such as the Polk Directory, will be used as additional monitoring resources.

16) The City-Parish HOME Program includes new construction for homeownership opportunities as a planned HOME activity. When HOME assistance is initially provided for new construction development, such assistance will be secured by a mortgage on the property. Development financing will also include a development contract, restricting sale

of new construction property to HOME-eligible, first-time homebuyers under terms that meet all program requirements.

G. Listing of Proposed Projects Forms

The activities funded by the four programs for Program Year 2000 are enumerated and described in the following Table VII-1. Listing of Proposed Projects (HUD Table 3).

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0001	CHDO Operating Assistance	211 HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	CDBG	\$ 0
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0022	Housing		HOME	\$ 109,000
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	Small Grants, not to exceed \$10,000, made to qualified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's). CHDO Operating Assistance Grants are awarded after a competitive application process and can be used to support some day-to-day operating expenses such as salaries, training, utilities, office space, etc.	0 N/A	TOTAL	\$ 109,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No
Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Start Date: 10/01/00
Completion Date: 09/30/01

Eligibility:
Subrecipient: CHDO - 92.2
Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources
0002	CHDO Program Activities	12 Construction of Housing	CDBG \$ 0 ESG \$ 0
00-0001	Housing	30 Households (General)	HOME \$ 328,350 HOPWA \$ 0
	Community Housing Development Organizations are private nonprofit organizations that meet certain qualifications defined in the HOME Federal Regulations. Organizations may submit "Request for Qualifications" packets to the Office of Community Development for a determination of eligibility. CHDO's may receive HOME funding as developers, owners, or sponsors of assisted housing for eligible projects. HOME funds of \$328,350 are expected to be available for CHDO projects. The CHDO activities will benefit 30 households. Priority will be given to homebuyer projects. The activities will be completed by September, 2005.		TOTAL \$ 328,350 Total Other Funding \$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility:
 Subrecipient: CHDO - 92.2
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0003	Demolition and Clearance	04 Clearance and Demolition	CDBG	\$ 75,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0003	Housing	570.201(d)	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		50 Housing Units	TOTAL	\$ 75,000
	Demolition and Clearance activities to eradicate dilapidated structures not feasible for repair that are located in the low income areas of the jurisdiction have been conducted by the City-Parish Operation Takedown since June, 1993. CDBG assistance to the program is coordinated between the office of Community Development and the Department of Public Works - Neighborhood Improvements Office. In addition to canvasses and property inspection by the City-Parish, the program operates so that individual residents and neighborhood organizations can refer properties for evaluation that are considered neighborhood problems. All properties are rated according to the level of deterioration and dilapidation, with emphasis placed on those in the most unsafe and unsound condition. The project will be funded with \$75,000 of CDBG funds and \$2,000 of CDBG program income. \$25,000 will be allocated to support the Housing Authority's HOPE VI grant should it be selected by HUD.		Other Funding	
			CDBG Program Income	\$ 2,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 2,000

Help the Homeless? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(b)(2) - Slums / Blight Spot

Subrecipient: Local Government

Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0004	Emergency Shelter Grants -Essential Services	03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	CDBG	\$ 0
			ESG	\$ 46,200
00-0018	Homeless & HIV/AIDS		HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	For the provision of essential services such as those relating to employment, health, drug abuse and education for persons who are homeless. Project funds are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive application process.	1034 People (General)	TOTAL	\$ 46,200
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0
	Organizations Funded: a. BR Alliance for Transitional Living (BRATL) -\$7,400 b. Catholic Community Services -Joseph Homes -\$11,000 c. LIFTD -Women's Community Rehab. Center -\$13,000 d. Myriam's House -\$3,000 e. O'Brien House -\$10,000 f. SVDP -Bishop Ott Day/Night Shelter -\$1,800			

Help the Homeless? Yes

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Completion Date:

Eligibility:

Subrecipient: Other ...

Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0005	Emergency Shelter Grants -Homeless Prevention	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs)	CDBG	\$ 0
			ESG	\$ 22,000
00-0016	Homeless & HIV/AIDS		HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	This activity provides assistance such as short-term subsidies to defray rent and utilities costs, security deposits for first month's rent, and mediation for landlord-tenant disputes for persons who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. Project funds are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive application process.	2610 People (General)	TOTAL	\$ 22,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0
	Organizations Funded: a. CAFVI -Battered Women's Prgm.-Zonta House -\$1,500 b. Myriam's House -\$1,500 c. SVdP Bishop Ott Day/Night Shelter -\$3,000 d. VOA -Family Emergency Shelter -\$11,000 e. VOA -Drop-In Center -\$5,000			

Help the Homeless? Yes

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility:

Subrecipient: Other ...

Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources
0006	Emergency Shelter Grants -Operations	03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	CDBG \$ 0 ESG \$ 122,620
00-0017	Homeless & HIV/AIDS		HOME \$ 0 HOPWA \$ 0
	Payment of costs associated with program operations including, but not limited to insurance, utilities, furnishings and maintenance to shelters.	3518 People (General)	TOTAL \$ 122,620
	Organizations Funded: a. A New Inspiration, Inc. -\$7,000 b. BR Alliance for Transitional Living -\$3,000 c. CAFVIC Battered Women's Prgm. -Zonta House -\$15,000 d. CCS -Joseph Homes -\$2,000 e. CCS -Families First -\$7,500 f. LIFTD -Women's Comm. Rehab. Center -\$10,000 g. Maison Des Ami of LA. -\$11,000 h. Myriam's House -\$8,500 i. O'Brien House -\$3,000 j. OLOL -St. Anthony's House -\$15,500 k. SVDP -Bishop Ott Shelter -\$5,000 l. SVDP -Bishop Ott Day/Night Shelter -\$14,120 m. VOA -Family Emergency Shelter -\$1,000 n. VOA -Drop-In Center -\$10,000 o. VOA -Parker House -\$5,000 p. VOA -Makara House -\$5,000		Total Other Funding \$ 0

Help the Homeless? Yes

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility:

Subrecipient: Other ...

Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0007	Emergency Shelter Grants -Renovations	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs)	CDBG	\$ 0
			ESG	\$ 4,880
00-0019	Homeless & HIV/AIDS		HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	The Emergency Shelter -Renovations activity provides rehabilitation assistance for shelters for the homeless. Funds for Emergency Shelter -Renovations projects are awarded to nonprofit shelter providers through a competitive application process. The program will assist 144 persons and will be completed by September, 2002.	144 People (General)	TOTAL	\$ 4,880
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0
	Organizations Funded: a. A New Inspiration, Inc. -\$4,880			

Help the Homeless? Yes
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Start Date: 10/01/00
 Completion Date:

Eligibility:
 Subrecipient: Other ...
 Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0008	Fair Housing	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap)	CDBG	\$ 20,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0009	Housing		HOME	\$ 0
		570.206(c)	HOPWA	\$ 0
	The Office of Community Development (OCD) as the designated Fair Housing Agency for the City-Parish will conduct Fair Housing activities for the jurisdiction to ensure compliance with the Federal Fair Housing Laws. Fair Housing activities will include information services, advertising, and promotion, as well as affirmative marketing education in homebuyer education classes, and acquisition or production of a Fair Housing video.	0 N/A	TOTAL	\$ 20,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing
 Subrecipient: Local Government
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0025	Family Loan Program	05 Public Services (General)	CDBG	\$ 55,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0021	Other	570.201(e)	HOME	\$ 0
		15 Households (General)	HOPWA	\$ 0
	The Family Loan Program provides small low interest loans through the Family Services of Greater Baton Rouge to qualified low income families to help alleviate barriers to employment and employment stability. Contracts for the program are for a two year period.		TOTAL	\$ 55,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(2) - Low / Mod Limited Clientele

Subrecipient: Subrecipient Public 570.500(c)

Location(s):

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0009	General Administration/Management/Planning	21A General Program Administration	CDBG	\$ 679,000
			ESG	\$ 10,300
00-0013	Planning & Administration	570.206	HOME	\$ 218,900
		0 N/A	HOPWA	\$ 18,900
	Administration and oversight of Office of Community Development programs. Funding for the project includes: \$679,000 CDBG funds, \$8,000 CDBG program income, \$10,300 ESG funds, \$218,900 HOME funds, \$12,500 HOME program income, and \$18,900 HOPWA funds.		TOTAL	\$ 927,100
			Other Funding	
			CDBG Program Income	\$ 8,000
			HOME Program Income	\$ 12,500
			Total Other Funding	\$ 20,500

Help the Homeless? No

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Completion Date:

Eligibility:

Subrecipient: Local Government

Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources
0024	HOPWA Grants	03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	CDBG \$ 0 ESG \$ 0
00-0025	Homeless & HIV/AIDS		HOME \$ 0 HOPWA \$ 611,100
	The HOPWA Grants activity provides housing assistance to persons with HIV or AIDS and their families through nonprofit service providers. Funds are awarded through a competitive funding process. Requests for Proposals solicit activities to be undertaken and submittals are rated for ability to provide services.		TOTAL \$ 611,100
	Organizations Funded:		Total Other Funding \$ 0
	a. Friends for Life -\$172,977		
	b. HIV AIDS Alliance for Region Two -\$295,677		
	c. OLOL -St. Anthony's House -\$142,446		

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? Yes Completion Date:

Eligibility:
 Subrecipient: Other ...
 Location(s):

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0010	Home Maintenance Improvements Program (HMIP)	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	CDBG	\$ 662,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0010	Housing	570.202	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		35 Households (General)	TOTAL	\$ 662,000
	The HMIP provides grant assistance to very low income homeowners. The OCD has its own carpentry crews to perform HMIP work, except for plumbing and electrical work which is subcontracted. In addition to full rehabilitation of substandard housing, the program provides adaptive retrofitting for disabled/elderly occupants and limited repairs to address particularly hazardous conditions. The program will assist 35 households by September, 2001.		Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:
 Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing
 Subrecipient: Local Government
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0011	Homeownership Services	05 Public Services (General)	CDBG	\$ 35,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0005	Housing	570.201(n)	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		500 Households (General)	TOTAL	\$ 35,000
	The Homeownership Services activity will provide housing counseling and homeowner education programs for 500 low and moderate income potential homebuyers and former homebuyers. The activity will include outcome analysis of housing programs.		Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(2) - Low / Mod Limited Clientele

Subrecipient: Subrecipient Private 570.500(c)

Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0012	Housing Loan Program	13 Direct Homeownership Assistance	CDBG	\$ 163,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0007	Housing	570.201(n)	HOME	\$ 1,306,450
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		120 Households (General)	TOTAL	\$ 1,469,450
	The Housing Loan Program will provide low interest loans to: homebuyers for combined housing purchase and rehabilitation; existing homeowners for housing rehabilitation; and to non-profit and for-profit organizations for affordable rental housing rehabilitation / development. This program will be completed by December, 2004. The program will enable 90 households to obtain affordable housing and 30 rental units to be rehabilitated. Funding will include \$163,000 CDBG funds plus \$440,000 CDBG program income and \$1,306,450 HOME funds plus \$112,500 HOME program income. Eligibility is under 570.202(n) and HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.205.		Other Funding	
			CDBG Program Income	\$ 440,000
			HOME Program Income	\$ 112,500
			Total Other Funding	\$ 552,500

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing
 Subrecipient: Local Government
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0013	Housing Rehabilitation Grants	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	CDBG	\$ 850,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0006	Housing	570.202	HOME	\$ 226,300
		50 Households (General)	HOPWA	\$ 0
	The exsition Community Development Block Grant Program activity of Housing Rehabilitation to provide rehabilitation grants targeted to very low income homeowners will be continued for bringing properties into compliance with local housing codes and HUD Housing Quality Standards. Adaptations for handicapped and energy conservation improvements will remain as part of the grant program. Lead hazard management will be expanded in accordance with new federal regulations being implemented in September, 2000. The program will provide rehabilitation to an estimated 50 houses by September, 2001.		TOTAL	\$ 1,076,300
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing
 Subrecipient: Local Government
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0014	Indirect Costs	21B Indirect Costs	CDBG	\$ 300,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0014	Planning & Administration	570.206	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		0 N/A		
	Indirect costs of programs operated by the Office of Community Development, assessed by the City-Parish under a HUD-approved indirect cost allocation.		TOTAL	\$ 300,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility:

Subrecipient: Local Government

Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0015	Neighborhood-based Capital Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General)	CDBG	\$ 800,000
00-0011	Public Facilities	570.201(c)	ESG	\$ 0
			HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	An on-going multi-year project whereby neighborhood infrastructure projects are undertaken as funding allows on a priority basis. Projects are selected from an annual priority list or selected as necessary support for other projects which are planned during the current year. Projects may include improvements in relation to developments sponsored by Community Housing Development Organizations or the Housing Authority's HOPE VI grant should it be selected for funding by HUD. Projects for which funding is insufficient during the current year's Action Plan are moved up for consideration in later year's Action Plans. Estimated use of funds; projects will be funded using 80% of the funds for the CDBG Target Area and 20% for other low income areas.	0 N/A	TOTAL	\$ 800,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(1) - Low / Mod Area

Subrecipient: Local Government

Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0016	Program Contingencies	22 Unprogrammed Funds	CDBG	\$ 150,000
00-0015			ESG	\$ 0
			HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	Unprogrammed funds for cost overruns of scheduled projects in order to insure adequate funding of projects. If funds are not expended on previously approved projects they will be reappropriated by program amendment.	0 N/A	TOTAL	\$ 150,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No

Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No

Completion Date:

Eligibility:

Subrecipient: Local Government

Location(s): N/A

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0017	Property Improvement Program	14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately- Owned Commercial/Industrial	CDBG	\$ 200,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0023	Public Services		HOME	\$ 0
		570.202(a)(4)	HOPWA	\$ 0
	The Property Improvement Program provides for repair, expansion, relocation, or improvement of non-profit owned property used to expand public service activities. Assistance to be in the form of a deferred, forgivable loan with conditions being that the property be used to provide public services for a defined term. Request for proposals will solicit activities to be undertaken and submittals rated for ability to improve services provided.	0 N/A	TOTAL	\$ 200,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(2) - Low / Mod Limited Clientele
 Subrecipient: Local Government
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0018	Public Service Grants Program	05 Public Services (General)	CDBG	\$ 350,000
00-0024	Public Services	570.201(e)	ESG	\$ 0
		21 Organizations	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	<p>The Public Service Grants Program provides small grants made to non-profits to assist in the undertaking of pilot demonstration programs, the expansion of successful programs, and continuation of existing projects subject to revenue reduction for reasons other than non-performance which are focused on activities in support of welfare reform. Programs are to be for services to lower income persons in the areas of employment / job readiness, child care, health services, drug abuse prevention, crime prevention, and similar activities. Funding for the proposed activity is for \$350,000 allowing for funding of an estimated 21 to 25 grants depending on actual proposals recieved.</p>		TOTAL	\$ 350,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(2) - Low / Mod Limited Clientele

Subrecipient: Subrecipient Private 570.500(c)

Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0019	Rehabilitation Program Operational Cost	14H Rehabilitation Administration	CDBG	\$ 950,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0012	Housing	570.202	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		0 N/A		
	Rehabilitation program staff and overhead of housing rehabilitation program operations including site monitoring, project write-ups, project reviews, pre-construction inspections, and rental housing and other housing inspections.		TOTAL	\$ 950,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00

Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing

Subrecipient: Local Government

Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0020	Small Housing Repair Grants Program	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	CDBG	\$ 400,000
00-0008	Housing	570.202	ESG	\$ 0
		80 Households (General)	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
	CDBG funds make possible the Small Housing Repair Grants Program. It is targeted to 0% to 50% MFI owner households and to be used for electrical, roof, gas, and plumbing repairs. The program focuses on properties that do not require extensive repairs. Adaptation for handicapped accessibility will be included when appropriate to the needs of the owner / occupant. The program will assist 25 households by September, 2001.		TOTAL	\$ 400,000
			Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:
 Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing
 Subrecipient: Local Government
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0021	St. Vincent de Paul Pharmacy	05M Health Services	CDBG	\$ 50,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0020	Homeless & HIV/AIDS	570.201(e)	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		565 People (General)	TOTAL	\$ 50,000
	To support the existing program operations of providing medical prescription services to the poor, homeless, elderly, and disabled. Through the support of volunteers and donations from the medical community the SVdP Pharmacy plans to distribute \$500,000 worth of prescription medications and \$100,000 worth of over-the-counter medications this year.		Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? Yes Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? Yes Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(2) - Low / Mod Limited Clientele
 Subrecipient: Subrecipient Private 570.500(c)
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
CPD Consolidated Plan
Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0022	Volunteen Program	05 Public Services (General)	CDBG	\$ 33,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0004	Public Services	570.201(e)	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		4000 People (General)	TOTAL	\$ 33,000
	"Volunteer Baton Rouge!" is a non-profit agency dedicated to meeting community needs through promotion and coordination of volunteerism in the jurisdiction. The agency sponsors "Volunteens", a year-round program affiliated with the Youth Volunteer Corps of America. They provide volunteer hours to soup kitchens, food pantries, nursing homes and day camps for children that live in low to moderate income neighborhoods or that have special needs. The Volunteens will provide service to low and moderate income persons during the contract period of January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001. The project will be assisted with \$33,000 CDBG funds. Eligibility is under 570.201(e)		Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? Yes Start Date: 01/01/01
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:
 Eligibility: 570.208(a)(2) - Low / Mod Limited Clientele
 Subrecipient: Subrecipient Private 570.500(c)
 Location(s): Community Wide

**U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
 CPD Consolidated Plan
 Listing of Proposed Projects**

Project ID/ Local ID	Project Title/Priority/ Objective/Description	HUD Matrix Code/Title/ Citation/Accomplishments	Funding Sources	
0023	Volunteer Repair Program	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	CDBG	\$ 20,000
			ESG	\$ 0
00-0002	Housing	570.202	HOME	\$ 0
			HOPWA	\$ 0
		20 Households (General)	TOTAL	\$ 20,000
	This program provides materials and supplies for minor repairs to homes owned and occupied by very low income persons, when the repairs are undertaken through community / neighborhood volunteerism.		Total Other Funding	\$ 0

Help the Homeless? No Start Date: 10/01/00
 Help those with HIV or AIDS? No Completion Date:

Eligibility: 570.208(a)(3) - Low / Mod Housing
 Subrecipient: Subrecipient Private 570.500(c)
 Location(s): Community Wide

VIII. MONITORING (§91.230)

A. Standards and Procedures

Program evaluation and monitoring is the means by which the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge provides administrative oversight and performance testing of activities undertaken through HUD assistance under this Consolidated Plan and Strategy. Evaluation and monitoring applies to both activities directly undertaken by the City-Parish as well as subrecipient and other work or services performed on a contractual basis.

1. Specific Regulatory Requirements

Specific regulatory requirements of HUD programs are included as required compliance matters in all subrecipient and other written agreements in accordance with the particular requirements of the HUD program and the type of activity being undertaken. These include, but are not limited to:

- 1) The Fair Housing Act, as implemented by 24 CFR, Part 100;
- 2) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, implemented by 24 CFR, Part 1;
- 3) The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as implemented by 24 CFR Part 146;
- 4) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as implemented by 24 CFR Part 8;
- 5) Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968;
- 6) Executive Order 11063, as amended, and implemented by Part 107;
- 7) Executive Order 11246, as implemented by 41 CFR Chapter 60;
- 8) Executive Orders 11625 and 12432 (concerning minority business enterprise), and 12138 (concerning

- women's business enterprise);
- 9) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;
- 10) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as implemented by regulations at 24 CFR Parts 50 and 58;
- 11) The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as implemented by regulations at 49 CFR Part 24;
- 12) The Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a-5), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-332) and HUD Handbook 1344.1;
- 13) The Conflict of Interest provisions in 24 CFR Part 85 and OMB Circular A-110;
- 14) The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973;
- 15) OMB Circulars A-87, A-128, A-122, A-21, A-133 and A-110, as applicable to the particular agreement.

2. Contract Requirements and Monitoring Procedures

While there may be considerable difference in the specifics of any contract, subrecipient agreement, or other agreement for an assisted activity, each includes certain minimum items, including, but not necessarily limited to: dollar amount, description of work or type of assistance, schedule and performance requirements, record keeping and monitoring.

OCD staff is charged with the responsibility of assuring that all activities, whether in-house or through sub-recipient or other third-party agreements, are carried out in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. OCD staff evaluation and

monitoring is primarily undertaken through the OCD program Planning Section, supervisory staff of OCD operational sections, and OCD administrative staff.

According to the nature of the activity, individual staff members are assigned specific monitoring duties involving oversight of plan activities. The Planning Section Grants Management Coordinator assigns lead monitoring responsibilities to staff to oversee performance and compliance requirements involving ESG and HOPWA subrecipients. The Technical Services Coordinator performs environmental reviews and assigns project and financial tracking to staff. The Housing Program Manager assigns the housing staff. The Inspections Supervisor assigns inspection staff to assigned regular monitoring and oversight of rehabilitation work.

It is the intent of monitoring activities that they be conducted in a positive and proactive manner, identifying and resolving problems early during an activity, providing technical assistance when feasible and necessary, maintaining communication and feedback on performance, any required reporting, and ongoing compliance with terms of the assistance and contract. Education, particularly in the case of subrecipient types of activities, is an important element of the monitoring process. Prior to execution of a subrecipient or other agreement, requirements are further reviewed with and explained to the parties, including the compliance and performance measures, and additional materials or information is provided as appropriate.

Ongoing evaluation is the primary mechanism for tracking performance and compliance. In the case of individual activities and subrecipient agreements, disbursement of funds is tied to maintenance of compliance

through each disbursement, including proper documentation of costs through that disbursement. Ongoing compliance is measured against the specifics of the particular agreement. Satisfactory resolution of any compliance or performance difficulties at the time of a planned disbursement is required prior to disbursement. In addition to desk monitoring of all activities on an ongoing basis, long-term subrecipient activities are subject to annual field monitoring. On-site monitoring is emphasized in cases of new subrecipient participants and any found during ongoing monitoring to be experiencing performance or compliance difficulties.

On an activity-by-activity basis, including subrecipient agreements, disbursements are monitored in comparison to completion schedules to determine the following:

- Cumulative disbursements as compared to funds budgeted, to assure that disbursements do not exceed the budgeted and authorized levels, and to reconcile any scheduling and budgeting needs with the participant.
- Performance schedules in comparison with planned expenditure rates, particularly to identify activities for which funds are not being used as scheduled, in order to resolve any scheduling and expenditure rates that may not be meeting standards or which indicate a future problem toward meeting performance standards.
- A determination as to whether a revised implementation schedule is appropriate, that the subrecipient or other participant maintains continuing capacity to perform. When applicable,

the recipient is required to submit a revised schedule or detailed explanation of reasons for performance or other contracted revisions, for OCD review.

For in-house activities, as well as overall monitoring and oversight of all HUD assisted programs, OCD uses a series of internal reports and measurements for the purpose of tracking overall progress. These reports include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- ▶ *Financial Status Report - CDBG* (monthly)
(measuring expenditure and encumbrance rates for each activity, as well as for overall program)
- ▶ *Rehab Contractors Status Report* (weekly)
(status of each rehab contract awarded to each contractor)
- ▶ *HMIP Progress Report* (weekly)
(status of each rehab project undertaken by in-house rehab crews)
- ▶ *Rehab Program Monthly Status Sheet* (tracks expenditures on individual CDBG funded rehab projects)
- ▶ *HOME Program Monthly Status Sheet* (tracks expenditures on all HOME funded activities)
- ▶ *HOME Program Income Sources and Uses*
(tracks dates and amounts of HOME income received and expended)
- ▶ *Environmental Review Status* (indicates findings, required publications or waiting periods)
- ▶ *Demolition Program Status* (indicates ER clearance, contractor, completion dates)
- ▶ *Homebuyer Loan Project Status* (status of each loan application processed)

These reports are in addition to annual performance and other periodic reports submitted to HUD. Also, projects implemented by other agencies are tracked by those agencies, with periodic reports issued to OCD as to project status. The primary other City-Parish agency implementing HUD-assisted projects is the City-Parish Department of Public Works for public facilities and capital improvement activities. Monthly status reports are prepared by DPW and copied to OCD for monitoring purposes.

Other project specific and overall monitoring is addressed during monthly OCD supervisory staff meetings. Activity reporting is also included as a regular part of monthly meetings of the Citizens Advisory Council, and is summarized in the CAC newsletter. Citizen feedback concerning ongoing program activity is encouraged as an additional means of evaluating activities and identifying problem areas.

B. Progress Measures

In the case of subrecipient and other forms of agreements or contracts for individual activities, the measurement of progress will vary depending upon the type of activity and the specific schedule, reporting and other benchmarks established for the particular activity. For overall CPS activity involving HUD programs, planned activities are to be put on an initial schedule by HUD program type (e.g., CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA) with established major benchmarks and expenditure targets. The length of program scheduling will vary depending upon overall goals and basic programmatic thresholds that are specific to each program.

Overall program scheduling will incorporate the specifics of each activity, but

is primarily focused on total activity. In addition to scheduling of planned activities under this CPS, overall scheduling will include "carry-over" activities from prior and incomplete grant activities. Overall progress on schedules will be reviewed at least on a quarterly basis, to determine progress, where problems may have occurred requiring revised activity scheduling, and where rescheduling may be appropriate to accelerating project completion.

The rate of overall expenditure, contractual encumbrance of funds and commitment of funds will be measured against both benchmark goals and required program thresholds in addition to whether activities are meeting major benchmarks toward completion. For example, a CDBG threshold calling for an expenditure of no less than 50% of the latest grant amount over a twelve month period will be established on the overall schedule as a measurement threshold, with monthly expenditure rates to achieve that threshold goal established. A second expenditure goal schedule, exceeding minimum required thresholds will also be established. Similar scheduling of other program thresholds will be included, e.g., HOME commitment and expenditure thresholds. On an overall program basis, measurements of progress will be in terms of both required and goal thresholds. In addition to actual expenditure rates, the scheduling measurements will include encumbered funds (i.e., contractually committed but not spent) and committed funds pending other actions (e.g., approval of a housing rehabilitation project, subject to construction contracting for the project).

The other primary measurement index is a comparison of planned production against actual accomplishment, e.g., planned homebuyer loans vs actual over a given time

period. Where an activity's production is incremental over time, scheduling will reflect the end product goal performance, with incremental benchmarks identified. The benchmarks will be measured to determine progress toward goal completion.

Where applicable toward addressing performance measurements, reporting documents to HUD, e.g., annual Grantee Performance Report for the CDBG Program, and HUD performance review instruments will be integrated with the monitoring measures.

C. Target Dates

The City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge's CPS covers a five-year period from October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001. All goals for HUD assisted activities in the CPS are planned to be completed or substantially underway by the end of the plan period, with the exception of Year 5 Action Plan activities that may carry forward for another 12 months. However, with current uncertainties at the Federal level concerning long-term funding levels of programs covered under this CPS, full goal accomplishment is dependent upon adequate federal funding over the term of the CPS.

Prior to development of each annual Action Plan under this CPS, long-term goals will be reassessed to determine both current and past progress and the reasonable feasibility of accomplishment toward outstanding goals. For a planning document such as the CPS to remain viable over the long term, it must be adaptable to changing circumstances, both in terms of resources, new opportunities and local community needs and priorities.

Annual long-term goal reassessment will be undertaken in coordination with measurements of activity or program progress and the scheduled benchmarks established for those, and will be initiated approximately 5 months prior to the scheduled submission of each annual action plan.

D. Program Specific Monitoring

1. Community Development Block Grant and HOME Funds

a. Rehabilitation Grants and Loans

Monitoring of rehabilitation grants and loans is conducted throughout the application, approval and rehabilitation process. Records necessary to monitor the progress of grant applications are maintained in the applicant's file and on a computer database. The Housing Assistance Referral File, maintained on the computer, follows the progress of grant applicants from initial contact through bid selection. A copy of the Housing Assistance Referral form is forwarded to the computer operator by the Community Services Officer (CSO) for recording of the appropriate information on the Housing Assistance Referral File. After the application information is verified, the Housing Program Manager forwards a copy of the Rehabilitation Information and Checklist and the applicant's rating guide score to the computer operator to update the Housing Assistance Referral File. The Housing Assistance Referral File is then presented to the Selection Committee. After units are selected and inspected, the Housing Assistance Referral File is updated and the Rehabilitation Grant File is set up. The Selection Committee then selects the units for bid. The Rehabilitation Grant File is updated with copies of all paperwork throughout the contract process. The Housing Assistance

Referral File and the Rehabilitation Grant File are both maintained on the computer system so that aggregate applicant and rehabilitation information can be generated for reports to assist in the review and monitoring of program progress and compliance to requirements.

b. Acquisition Loans

A loan agreement between the City-Parish and the borrower that requires a "due on sale" clause for the full principal balance of the CDBG or HOME funds in the event of any transfer of the property or other default of compliance with program terms or conditions is executed for every loan. To ensure that the property will not be sold except with the knowledge and approval of the City-Parish, the City-Parish Treasurer maintains the original document throughout the period of affordability designated in the contract.

OCD contracts with the U.S. Escrow Agency in Downey, California to collect monthly mortgage payments and monitor community development loans. The agency collects the principal, interest, taxes, and insurance; and makes disbursements as required. The agency submits a monthly status report to OCD.

2. Emergency Shelter Grants and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS

The new HOPWA grant program will be monitored in the same manner as the similar existing ESG grants. The OCD staff reviews Requests for Proposals from shelter providers to determine the eligibility of the organization, the activities, and the funding levels requested for essential services and homeless prevention activities. After the eligibility determination, the applications are

forwarded to the City-Parish Contracts Review Committee. The Contracts Review Committee is comprised of representatives of City-Parish offices and departments including the Parish Attorney, Council Budget Office, Personnel Department, Risk Management, and Human Development and Services. The Committee reviews the applicant eligibility, compliance with City-Parish ordinances and procedures, insurance provisions, and duplication of existing services. The Metropolitan Council receives the recommendations for funding from the Committee for approval and execution.

OCD staff is responsible for the monitoring of subgrantee contracts. The monitoring is principally conducted by a series of desk reviews during the term of the project. Most drawdown requests are for reimbursement and must include the paid invoices. If a subgrantee receives funds for a cost that has not been paid, the subgrantee must provide copies of canceled checks from the vendor with the subsequent drawdown request. Staff reviews drawdown request documentation to determine eligibility, including verification that the costs were incurred during the contract period and after the environmental clearance, and monitors the rate of expenditure to encourage completion of the project within the two-year timeframe.

For rehabilitation projects, OCD staff provides technical assistance for bidding and contract documents, the work write-ups, and cost estimates and the eligibility review of the bidders. All contracts require workmen's compensation, general liability and automobile insurance. The Department of Human Development and Services assigns one of its housing inspectors to projects that include rehabilitation activities. The inspector reviews the quality of materials and monitors the work to ensure that it performed in

accordance with HUD's Housing Quality Standards and the City-Parish Building Code. The inspector signs certifying the percentage of project completion for each drawdown request.

OCD requires an annual status report from each subgrantee. The subgrantees must request and disburse all ESG and HOPWA grant funds prior to close-out unless the 2-year contract has expired. After close-out, the contracts remain subject to audits conducted by the City-Parish independent auditor. The audits are conducted annually, providing an external level of ongoing financial and compliance monitoring of ESG and HOPWA grantees.

3. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program

OCD monitors the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for compliance with the leasing schedule, timely recertification and reinspection of units, maximum occupancy by very low income households, and current payments of utility allowances. Communication with tenants and annual inspections determine the conditions of units and reveal maintenance problems, if any. OCD advises tenants to contact the Department of Human Development and Services (DHDS) for assistance in resolving tenant-landlord disputes. DHDS Division ensures compliance with contract requirements by all owners with more than twenty units, using a combination of spot checks, annual inspections, and reviews of tenant complaints for monitoring purposes.

E. Minority Business Outreach

The City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge has an active minority

business outreach program. A Minority Business Enterprise Officer encourages and solicits the participation of minority owned businesses in City-Parish contracts, including those funded by the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. The Office of Community Development participates with the Economic Freedom Association, an organization of minority business owners.

All of the contracts awarded by the City-Parish for housing rehabilitation projects are to small contractors. All contracts, large infrastructure and small rehabilitation, are awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Bidders' instructions in the bid packets include information that the City-Parish is an Equal Opportunity Employer and encourages the vendor to utilize minority participation in the contract to the extent possible through the use of small, disadvantaged, and women-owned businesses as suppliers or subcontractors.

The City-Parish makes available to contractors copies of the Greater Baton Rouge Minority Business Directory. The directory includes 643 businesses both alphabetically and by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. A Business Information Sources section lists organizations and agencies that can provide some form of assistance to

minority businesses.

The City-Parish publishes announcements and public notices in the Baton Rouge Post, a weekly Black-owned newspaper with a circulation of 5,000 subscribers. The City-Parish also obtains Public Service Announcements to solicit small, disadvantaged and women-owned businesses as bidders for contracts. The City-Parish will continue to emphasize communication and targeted announcements using newspapers and radio stations that have demonstrated a large audience of minority persons in order to increase the number of qualified minority bidders for contracts.

F. Comprehensive Planning

The Office of Community Development will be responsible for compliance with the comprehensive planning requirements of the Consolidated Plan and Strategy: 2000-2004 for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge. Assigned staff will monitor individual activities carried out in furtherance of the plan to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the funding programs.

IX. SF 424 APPLICATION FORMS

This section includes the following SF Forms: CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. DATE SUBMITTED: 08/15/00	Applicant Identifier
3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE / /	State Application Identifier
4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY 08/15/00	Federal Identifier

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION:	
<i>Application</i>	<i>Preapplication</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Legal Name: City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge	Organizational Unit: Office of Community Development
Address (give city, county, state, and zip code): P. O. Box 1471 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471	Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matter involving this application (give area code) Al Gensler (225) 389-3039

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):
7 2 - 6 0 0 0 1 3 7

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
A. State B. County C. Municipal D. Township E. Interstate F. Intermunicipal G. Special District	H. Interdependent School District I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning J. Private University K. Indian Tribe L. Individual M. Profit Organization N. Other (Specify) <u>B and C</u>

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision
If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es):
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A. Increase Award D. Decrease Duration
B. Decrease Award Other (specify):
C. Increase Duration

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER	14.218
TITLE: Community Development Block Grant	

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
CDBG Program to give maximum feasible priority to the needs of lower-income residents, eliminating slums and blight and meeting urgent Community Development needs through a program of housing assistance and Capital Improvements.

12. AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.):
Parishwide-East Baton Rouge

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
Start Date	Ending Date	a. Applicant	b. Project
10/01/00	09/30/01	6	6

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:	
a. Federal	\$ 5,792,000 .00
b. Applicant	\$ 0 .00
c. State	\$ 0 .00
d. Local	\$ 0 .00
e. Other	\$ 0 .00
f. Program Income	\$ 450,000 .00
g. TOTAL	\$ 6,242,000 .00

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?
a. YES THIS PREAPPLICATION / APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: DATE / /
b. NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.		
a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative Tom Ed McHugh	b. Title Mayor-President	c. Telephone number (225) 389-5100
d. Signature of Authorized Representative		e. Date Signed / /

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Consolidated Plan System
SF424 Supporting Document

In reference to submission:

Applicant Identifier:

State Identifier:

Federal Identifier:

Contact person: Al Gensler
(225) 389-3039

17. If applicant is delinquent on any Federal debt, attach an explanation:

N/A

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Consolidated Plan System
SF424 Supporting Document

In reference to submission:

Applicant Identifier:

State Identifier:

Federal Identifier:

Contact person: Al Gensler
(225) 389-3039

17. If applicant is delinquent on any Federal debt, attach an explanation:

N/A

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. DATE SUBMITTED: 08/15/00	Applicant Identifier
3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE / /	State Application Identifier
4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY 08/15/00	Federal Identifier

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION:	
<i>Application</i>	<i>Preapplication</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Legal Name: City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge	Organizational Unit: Office of Community Development
Address (give city, county, state, and zip code): P. O. Box 1471 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471	Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matter involving this application (give area code) Al Gensler (225) 389-3039

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):
7 2 - 6 0 0 0 1 3 7

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
A. State B. County C. Municipal D. Township E. Interstate F. Intermunicipal G. Special District	H. Interdependent School District I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning J. Private University K. Indian Tribe L. Individual M. Profit Organization N. Other (Specify) <u>B and C</u>

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision
If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es):
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A. Increase Award D. Decrease Duration
B. Decrease Award Other (specify):
C. Increase Duration

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER	14.239
TITLE: HOME Investments Partnerships Program	

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
Funding assistance to be provided to individuals and to housing related organizations for the development of affordable housing.

12. AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.):
Parishwide-East Baton Rouge

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:	14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
Start Date 10/01/00	Ending Date 09/30/01	a. Applicant 6
		b. Project 6

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:	
a. Federal	\$ 2,189,000 .00
b. Applicant	\$ 0 .00
c. State	\$ 0 .00
d. Local	\$ 232,638 .00
e. Other	\$ 0 .00
f. Program Income	\$ 125,000 .00
g. TOTAL	\$ 2,546,638 .00

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?
a. YES THIS PREAPPLICATION / APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: DATE / /
b. NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372
<input type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.		
a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative Tom Ed McHugh	b. Title Mayor-President	c. Telephone number (225) 389-5100
d. Signature of Authorized Representative		e. Date Signed / /

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Consolidated Plan System
SF424 Supporting Document

In reference to submission:

Applicant Identifier:

State Identifier:

Federal Identifier:

Contact person: Al Gensler
(225) 389-3039

17. If applicant is delinquent on any Federal debt, attach an explanation:

N/A

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: <i>Application</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	<i>Preapplication</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	2. DATE SUBMITTED: 08/15/00	Applicant Identifier
		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE / /	State Application Identifier
		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY 08/15/00	Federal Identifier

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Legal Name: City of Baton Rouge-Parish of East Baton Rouge

Organizational Unit: Office of Community Development

Address (give city, county, state, and zip code):
 P. O. Box 1471
 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471

Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matter involving this application (give area code):
 Al Gensler
 (225) 389-3039

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):
 7 2 - 6 0 0 0 1 3 7

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) N

A. State
 B. County
 C. Municipal
 D. Township
 E. Interstate
 F. Intermunicipal
 G. Special District

H. Interdependent School District
 I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning
 J. Private University
 K. Indian Tribe
 L. Individual
 M. Profit Organization
 N. Other (Specify) B and C

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:

New Continuation Revision

If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es):

A. Increase Award
 B. Decrease Award
 C. Increase Duration
 D. Decrease Duration
 Other (specify): _____

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
 U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: 14.241

TITLE:
 Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
 1) Housing Resource Services 2) Acquisition 3) Rehabilitation 4) Construction 5) Project or Tenant-based rental assistance 6) Short term rent/mortgage/utility payments 7) Operating costs 8) Administration and 9) Technical Assistance.

12. AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.):
 Parishwide-East Baton Rouge

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:

Start Date	Ending Date	14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
10/01/00	09/30/01	a. Applicant	b. Project
		6	6

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?
a. Federal	\$ 630,000.00	
b. Applicant	\$ 0.00	
c. State	\$ 0.00	
d. Local	\$ 0.00	
e. Other	\$ 0.00	
f. Program Income	\$ 0.00	
g. TOTAL	\$ 630,000.00	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.

a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative Tom Ed McHugh	b. Title Mayor-President	c. Telephone number (225) 389-5100
d. Signature of Authorized Representative		e. Date Signed / /

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Consolidated Plan System
SF424 Supporting Document

In reference to submission:

Applicant Identifier:

State Identifier:

Federal Identifier:

Contact person: Al Gensler
(225) 389-3039

17. If applicant is delinquent on any Federal debt, attach an explanation:

N/A

X. CERTIFICATIONS (§91.225)

This section includes the following certifications:

General

- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
- Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan
- Drug-free Workplace
- Anti-lobbying
- Authority of Jurisdiction
- Consistency with Plan
- Acquisition and Relocation
- Section 3

Community Development Block Grant

- Citizen Participation
- Community Development Plan
- Following a Plan
- Use of Funds
- Excessive Force
- Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws
- Compliance with Lead-based Paint Procedures
- Compliance with Laws

Emergency Shelter Grant

HOME Program

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing - The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan - It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace - It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about -
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph I that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a

criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -

- (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying - To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief-

- 1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
- 2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
- 3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative

agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction - The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 - It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Mayor-President

Title

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation - It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan - Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan - It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds - It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available); .
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2000, .. (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion

of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force - It has adopted and is enforcing:

- 1 A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws - The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint - Its notification, inspection, testing and abatement procedures concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR §570.608;

Compliance with Laws - It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Mayor - President

Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance - If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs - it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance - before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Mayor - President
Title

ESG Certifications

The Emergency Shelter Grantee certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion - It will maintain any building for which assistance is used under the ESG program as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for at least 10 years. If the jurisdiction plans to use funds for purposes less than tenant-based rental assistance, the applicant will maintain any building for which assistance is used under the ESG program as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for at least 3 years.

Essential Services - It will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure as long as the same general population is served.

Renovation - Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services - It will assist homeless individuals in obtaining appropriate supportive services, including permanent housing, medical and mental health treatment, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living, and other Federal State, local, and private assistance.

Matching Funds - It will obtain matching amounts required under §576.71 of this title.

Confidentiality - It will develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement - To the maximum extent practicable, it will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, operating facilities, and providing services assisted through this program.

Consolidated Plan - It is following a current HUD-approved Consolidated Plan or CHAS.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Mayor - President
Title

HOPWA Certifications

Terms of Assistance -- It will maintain any building or structure assisted with under the HOPWA program as a facility to provide assistance for eligible persons:

- (1) For a period of not less than 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation or acquisition of a facility; and
- (2) For a period of not less than 3 years in cases involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure;

Signature

Date

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification. 1
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application.. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

The Office of Community Development at the following two locations: 300 Louisiana Avenue, Baton Rouge, LA 70802, and the Home Maintenance Improvement Program Office 2931 Valley Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70808. All places of performance are located in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Check ___ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Appendix A. Community Needs Survey Results

The OCD used a Community Needs Survey to learn what the public believed to be most important. The following Community Needs Survey shows the results.

Activity	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Job Creation	227	0.65
Childcare Services/Centers	174	0.50
Create/Expand Affordable Low-income Rental Housing	152	0.44
Juvenile Crime Prevention	141	0.41
Purchase Assistance to First Time Homebuyers	134	0.39
Crime Prevention	134	0.39
Child Abuse Prevention	133	0.38
Street Improvements	127	0.36
Neighborhood/Community Centers	123	0.35
Transportation Services (Bus, Van Pools)	117	0.34
Employment Training Services	114	0.33
Sewer/Wastewater Treatment	114	0.33
Rehabilitate Existing Housing of Low-income Households	113	0.32
Anti-Drug Programs	113	0.32
Youth Programs and Services	110	0.32
Health Services	109	0.31
Flood/Storm Drainage Improvements	105	0.30
Create/Expand Affordable Housing for Low Income Seniors	104	0.30
Homelessness Services/Programs	96	0.28
Create/Expand Affordable Housing for Persons with Disabilities	94	0.27
Health Services Facilities	93	0.27
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	92	0.26
Domestic Violence Prevention	89	0.26
Sidewalk Improvements	87	0.25
Central City Redevelopment	82	0.24
Micro-Small Business	80	0.23
Violent Crime Prevention	80	0.23
Provide Home buyer Education Courses and Seminars	77	0.22
Programs and Services for Seniors	77	0.22
Social Service Centers	77	0.22

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Activity	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Handicap Access Improvements	74	0.21
Parks and Recreation	73	0.21
Victim's Rights Programs	73	0.21
Fair housing Programs/Services	72	0.21
Handicapped Services	69	0.20
Mental Illness Services	66	0.19
Bus Shelters	63	0.18
Man. Sector Development	55	0.16
Family Unity Promotion Programs	55	0.16
Park and Ride Facilities	53	0.15
Retail Sector Development	50	0.14
Bike Path Development	49	0.14
Rental Housing Crime Prevention	48	0.14
Non-Violent Crime Prevention	45	0.13
Industrial Development	44	0.13
Parking Facilities	33	0.09
Recycling Centers	32	0.09

Appendix B. Emergency Shelter Needs Survey Results

The OCD used an Emergency Shelter Needs Survey to learn what shelter providers and other related service providers believed to be most important. The following Emergency Shelter Needs table shows the results.

Average Ranking	Average	Service	Relative Ranking
M	2.36	Case Management	H
M	2.14	Substance Abuse Treatment	H
M	2.00	Life Skills Training	H
M	1.93	Transitional Housing	M
M	1.71	Emergency Shelter	M
M	1.71	Permanent Housing	M
-	1.71	Housing Placement	M
M	1.64	Meals/Food	M
M	1.50	Job Training	M
-	1.43	Chronic Substance Abusers	M
-	1.29	Mental Health Care	M
-	1.07	Dually -Diagnosed	M
-	1.07	Youth	M
-	0.71	Physically Disabled	L
-	0.64	Seriously Mentally Ill	L
-	0.64	Persons with HIV+/AIDS	L
-	0.64	Elderly	L
-	0.50	Victims of Domestic Violence	L
-	0.50	Veterans	L

APPENDIX C. PUBLIC COMMENTS

The OCD held public hearings and used focus groups on the homeless, housing, and housing for persons with AIDS in order to expand grassroots input into the planning process. The OCD held Public Hearings in conjunction with the Citizens Advisory Council Meetings on the following dates:

February 3, 2000

March 2, 2000

April 6, 2000

May 4, 2000

July 13, 2000

July 26, 2000

A public hearing was held by the Metro Council on July 26, 2000.

OCD also held focus group sessions on the homeless (May 5, 2000), housing for persons with AIDS (April 11, 2000), and housing (April 28, 2000).

The following summarizes comments made by the public at the public hearings and focus groups.

February 3, 2000 Public Hearing

The public comments included the following needs and issues:

1. Several individuals expressed the need to provide housing for homeless families.
2. The need to provide permanent housing for families.
3. Several individuals commented on the need to provide a recreation center in the Pride-Port Hudson area.
4. Adequate lighting is needed in the Pride-Port Hudson area.
5. Several individuals expressed a need for housing and education services for chemically dependent (cocaine) persons in the North Baton Rouge area.
6. Several individuals expressed the need for housing and education services for chemically dependent (cocaine) persons in the South Baton Rouge area.

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7. Several individuals commented on the need to increase Fair Housing funding.
8. There were several comments regarding increasing property repair and public service programs.
9. Several individuals suggested that BREC Community Centers need to be redesigned in low income areas in order to fit the needs of the community.

March 2, 2000 Public Hearing

The public comments included the following needs and issues:

1. Several people expressed a need for rehabilitation, housing, and counseling facilities for chemically dependent individuals. Two individuals requested funds to renovate a building in South Baton Rouge for continuous care of cocaine addicts. Several others also suggested that funds be allocated to acquire the adjoining dilapidated buildings.
2. Comments were made that the existing rehabilitation facilities need to be expanded. It was mentioned that one of the existing facilities that serves only 8 people based on its capacity also has a waiting list of 100 people requesting services.
3. Several individuals inquired about assistance in seeking funding in order to provide the community with computer training, drug and alcohol education as well as other services.
4. There were recommendations that the current funding level for Fair Housing should be increased by the local City-Parish Office of Community Development because Fair Housing initiatives have a very high priority nationally in terms of HUD funding. The funding increase is needed to increase the impact of the Fair Housing initiatives in the local parish.
5. Several individuals in attendance complimented the Office of Community Development for using volunteerism in meeting the needs of the communities.
6. Comments were made concerning the dire need for community centers in certain areas. Citizens expressed concern that BREC has not been building community centers where they are truly needed. Another concern regarding these center is the architectural design, it was suggested that BREC needs to design Multi-Purpose Centers that can be used for various activities besides recreation.
7. Several people expressed the need for more economic development projects to create more jobs for the unemployed citizens.

8. Other community needs mentioned include: increase in affordable housing programs, anti-crime programs and infra-structural improvements.

April 6, 2000 Public Hearing

The public comments included the following needs and issues:

1. There were concerns regarding the transition period to City Parish Funding as the primary source of funding, what effects if any will it have on people who presently receive HOPWA funding.
2. Individuals expressed the need for emergency funding for those people who will not receive HOPWA funding during this transition.
3. There were several comments regarding the need to make housing rehabilitation a higher priority.
4. A transportation program was needed for HOPWA and HIV infected clients.
5. Many expressed gratitude and commended the Office of Community Development for the great job in regard to the services provided.
6. There were concerns regarding funding for educational and employment opportunities in the South Baton Rouge area.
7. There is a need to provide educational support for children who will have the most difficulty adjusting to a classroom environment for the first time.

May 4, 2000 Public Hearing

The Office of Community Development presented a review of the parts of the Consolidated Plan that had prior to the meeting. It gave the public a chance to analyze and understand the different types of projects that are included in the plan. Also, information was provided concerning the cost of these projects, how goals are set, and how these goals will be achieved. The public had the opportunity to review some of the statistical data used to determine and prioritize the needs of the community.

The public comments included the following needs and issues:

1. There were many questions and concerns involving job creation, jobs services, and child care services.

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2. Comments were made expressing concerns about the need for services and facilities for homeless individuals as well as homeless families including a need to expand emergency shelter programs.
3. Several individuals indicated that there is a need to reduce the cost of housing by increasing or implementing certain programs.
4. Many expressed concerns that there should be more emphasis placed on increasing income in inner and mid-city communities.
5. The need for an increase in job training was expressed by many participants.
6. An increase in funding to redevelop inner-city and mid-city areas was a major concern of several individuals in attendance.
7. There were several comments concerning the need for an increase in facilities that provide services for individuals with chemical dependence and mental illness.
8. The need for an increase in educational resources in inner and mid-city communities was a major concern.
9. There were several comments concerning the changes and effects of the year-round employment programs for youths.
10. There were several positive comments regarding the development of the existing St. Vincent de Paul Community Pharmacy Project.

July 13, 2000 Public Hearing

An update of the Consolidated Plan was presented including the Budget Allocation for the various programs during the Year One Action Plan of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The public comments included the following needs and issues:

1. A participant expressed concerns about the potential impact of Zoning and Flood Plains regulations on the Consolidated Plan Strategy (CPS).
2. It was noted that the 5 top priorities of the community needs are: 1) Job Creation; 2) Childcare; 3) Expanded affordable low-income rental housing; 4) Juvenile Crime Prevention; 5) Purchase Assistance for the First Time Home buyers.

3. Information was provided concerning the new program called *Work Force Investment Act* as part of the economic development initiatives. The new program replaces the old JTPA program.
4. Participants inquired about the availability of programs for Economic Development. Information was provided that the Public Service Grants Program in the CPS will be giving priority to Economic Development and Job creation.
5. Participants discussed means of making information about the availability of various grant programs more accessible to the public. It was suggested that CAC members and other participating neighborhood organizations should be more active in disseminating information to their respective communities.
6. Participants inquired about some of the ongoing Mixed Use Development (MUD) projects in the community and made positive remarks regarding the overall impacts of the projects.
7. The Office of Community Development was also commended for the support and guidance provided to citizens

July 26, 2000 Public Hearing

No comments offered.

May 5, 2000 Homeless Focus Group

The purpose of this focus group was to consult with local entities and organizations in the community on the needs of the homeless.

1. Participants expressed the need to provide shelter for homeless families, these facilities need to be equipped in order to provide shelter and services for larger families.
2. Participants discussed the need to improve efforts in providing services to homeless youth in the community.
3. Participants commented on the need to provide facilities and services for disabled persons and families.
4. Participants expressed concern regarding the availability of facilities that would provide shelter and services for persons who are mentally ill.

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5. Participants expressed that there is a tremendous need for childcare services.
6. Participants expressed their concerns because of the lack of appropriate permanent housing.
7. Participants made comments regarding the need for permanent supportive services for families and individuals.

April 11, 2000 Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Focus Group

The purpose of this focus group was to collect information in order to determine what type of system needs to be implemented in order to make the transition to City Parish Funding as the primary funding source for the Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS grant.

1. Individuals expressed concern regarding the transitional period and how it will affect those currently receiving HOPWA assistance.
2. Participants indicated the need for the HIV/AIDS population to characterize housing and other special needs to determine the number of persons that will require supportive housing.
3. A need was expressed to categorize all information such as age, sex, race, and risk behavior information in order to provide education to individuals who are considered high risk.
4. Many communicated the need for detailed documentation to ensure that all statistics will be accurate.
5. Participants suggested that detailed documentation would assist in determining what needs have been met and what needs will have to be addressed in the future.

April 28, 2000 Housing Focus Group

Participants' comments included the following statements:

1. Individuals expressed their concern regarding the sewage impact fees and asked to have these fees waived.
2. Individuals expressed the need to increase funding for multi-family housing.
3. A need was expressed for implementation of programs that will provide job and technological training.

4. There was a concern expressed regarding the city and bank requirements, many suggested that there needs to be some type of consolidation in order to streamline the process.
5. It was suggested that neighborhoods organize volunteers in order to find problems and address issues such as code enforcement as well as any other concerns involving their neighborhoods.
6. Individuals expressed a need for economic development and financial assistance to businesses in under developed areas.
7. Individuals expressed a need for pre-development assistance.
8. Individuals expressed a need to provide operating assistance for local nonprofit organizations.
9. It was suggested that a marketing plan be developed in order to inform individuals of affordable housing and whether they meet the qualifications.
10. There was concern expressed regarding operating support funds, many suggested these funds need to be increased in order to maximize production.

APPENDIX D. CONSULTATIONS

The Office of Community Development held hearings and consulted with the following organizations and agencies in developing this CPS. Consultation does not imply endorsement by these organizations.

Homeless Focus Group - May 5, 2000

Society of St. Vincent De Paul
O'Brien House
Maison Des Ami
Myriam's House
Louisiana Industries for the Disabled
A New Inspiration, Inc.
Catholic Community Services
Elect Lady
Our Lady of the Lake

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Focus Group - April 11, 2000

Our Lady of the Lake - St. Anthony's House
Louisiana State Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance
HIV/AIDS Alliance for Region Two
Louisiana State Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program
Friends for Life
Family Services of Greater Baton Rouge
Volunteers of America

Housing Focus Group - April 28, 2000

Urban Restoration
University CDC
Mid City Redevelopment Corporation
Caleb CDC
New Hope Development Corporation
Capitol Park CDC
CALEB CDC
Prosperity Village
CDC United of Brookstown
Renaissance Development
Not at the Meeting but also contacted by mail:
Louisiana State University - Real Estate Department
Louisiana Housing Finance Agency
East Baton Rouge Parish Housing Authority

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Bank One
Hibernia National Bank

Lead Based Paint

East Baton Rouge Public Health Unit
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
Earl K. Long, Pediatric Clinic
Louisiana Poison Control Center

Disabilities

Capital Area Human Services District - Mental Health
Louisiana Department of Social Services - Office of Addictive Disorders

City-Parish

Department of Public Works
Baton Rouge City Police
Office of Social Services
Parish Attorney
Mayor's ADA Task Force
Head Start
Planning Commission

Other

Baton Rouge Community College
East Baton Rouge Council on Aging
Louisiana Department of Vital Statistics
Capital Area United Way
Capital Regional Planning Commission
Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless
Capital Transportation Corporation
Housing and Education Foundation
Baton Rouge Community College
Baton Rouge Green
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Louisiana Department of Education: Office of Education for Homeless Children and Youth
Louisiana Department of Social Services: Office of Community Services
LSU Central Agricultural Research Station