

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of HUD. The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding.

The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. Data sources include the U.S. Census, Social Service Providers and other information gathered locally, information provided by the Continuum of Care and public hearing comments were utilized to assist in prioritizing needs. Public housing information was provided by the Monroe Housing Authority.

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

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the past five years the city has experienced a steady decline in its Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Entitlement funding; however, investments have been used to make long lasting improvements to many low and moderate income neighborhoods. The vast majority of the housing rehabilitation, homeless and public service activities either met or exceeded goals for a

successful completion of the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan goals. The City of Monroe exhausted 100 percent of its CDBG funds for activities that principally benefit low and moderate income persons.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Department of Planning and Urban Development's Community Development Division serves as the lead agency in the Consolidated Planning Process. The Community Development Division was created for the purpose of administering HUD funded projects and programs. As the Lead Agency, the City of Monroe is responsible for ensuring that citizens are afforded the opportunity to provide input and feedback into projects, programs, activities and services. The Division also coordinates with CHDO's, various provider agencies, groups and public service organizations in order to aid in the effective implementation and increase commitment to the plan.

The City of Monroe consulted, collaborated and coordinated with public and private agencies to actively solicit input into the development of the plan for projects that carry out assisted housing services, health services, social and fair housing services which include services to children, elderly persons, homeless persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons, state agencies, as well as, residents through public hearings, meetings, in addition to attending conferences which highlighted specific needs during the Planning and Development process for Five Year Program Year 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the 2015 Annual Action Plan necessary to meet the Needs, Goals, and Priority Strategies in the City's Program Year 2015 (Five-Year) Consolidated Plan.

Each Public Hearing included:

- A brief overview of the Consolidated Plan purpose and process;
- A presentation of allowed uses of CDBG funds;
- A presentation of the location of low and moderate income (LMI) areas in the City of Monroe;
- A presentation of how the city has invested CDBG funds in LMI neighborhoods in the past and
- A discussion with attendees about housing and community development needs in Monroe and the activities that they would prioritize

Attendees included a mix of neighborhood residents, local churches, social service providers and other interested persons. Citizens and stakeholders were invited to comment beginning March 27, 2015, ending on May 9, 2015.

5. Summary of public comments

Homeowners and neighborhood residents expressed the need for additional rehabilitation efforts and funding allocated due to the high cost of materials and labor to complete repairs to their homes. Public Service Agencies stated that it is becoming impossible to provide services with the significant decrease in funding occurring every year. The Continuum of Care Homeless providers expressed the concern for the decrease in funding in order to carry out services for the homeless. Neighborhood residents also discussed the need for more concentration on blighted properties in their individual neighborhoods which affected their respective property values.

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

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Monroe increased efforts to broaden public participation by utilizing the guidance of the Citizen's Participation process by encouraging the participation of all citizens, especially minorities, low and moderate income persons, persons with disabilities and non-English speaking citizens.

Public Hearings were widely announced and published. Announcements also included specific instructions for requests to arrange accommodations for persons with disabilities and non-English speaking residents with special needs.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	MONROE	Planning and Urban Development Department
HOME Administrator	MONROE	Planning and Urban Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Monroe works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, stakeholders and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process.

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

By enhancing the Continuum of Care, it would reduce the number of Homeless families and individuals and those at risk of becoming homeless and projects expanding availability/access to assisted low moderate individuals. By expanding economic opportunities, to mental health and other service agencies, this would create public service activities that addressed activities that promoted empowerment and self-sufficiency for low income persons to reduce generational poverty in Federally-Assisted Housing and Public Housing.

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

Cooperation and coordination with other public entities is completed through a viable community, including decent and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic activities, principally for individuals of lower and moderate income. The Consolidated Plan process is designed to provide as a collaborative process utilized to assist a community with establishing a unified vision for community development actions.

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

The City of Monroe consults with and/or works actively with the Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care and the local Homeless Providers. Staff participates in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys. In the past, the City has often brought CDBG resources to the table to supplement Continuum of Care initiatives and distributes Emergency Solutions Grant funding to the various agencies that make up the membership for the Homeless.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Ouachita Council on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Ouachita Council on Aging and the City of Monroe work actively within the community to provide nutritious meals to the frail elderly and low income Senior citizens through the Meals on Wheels Program. Ouachita Council on Aging was consulted through community based meeting, allowing Senior citizens to discuss their needs. Ouachita Council on Aging will continue to work with doctor's offices, social service agencies, United Way, local government agencies and other entities to ensure that hot and nutritious meals will continue to be provided to the home-bound, frail and elderly in our area.

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

All agency types were consulted during this process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Cooperation and coordination with other public entities is completed through a viable community, including decent and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic activities, principally for individuals of lower and moderate income. The Consolidated Plan process is designed to provide as a collaborative process utilized to assist a community with establishing a unified vision for community development actions.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The Citizen Participation Plan provides policies and procedures that assure that the public has adequate notice and opportunities to provide input into the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Generally, it provides for appropriate notice prior to public meetings, accommodations for persons with disabilities, and specification of the number of meetings to be held. The following Public Hearing were held for citizen's participation and used when developing the Consolidated Plan:

The following public hearings were held to meet the needs of citizen's participation as it relates to the compiling of data and addressing the needs of citizens for the Consolidated Plan Process:

- 2013 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation (CAPER) Report and 2015—2019 Consolidated Plan Housing and Community Needs Public Hearing was held on December 2, 2014, 6:00 p.m. at the Henrietta Johnson Neighborhood Community Center, located at 2800 Burg Jones Lane, Monroe, LA 71202.
- Pre-Proposal Conference for CDBG, HOME and ESG was held on December 2, 2014 at 2:00 p.m. at the Monroe City Hall Annex Building located at 3901 Jackson Street, Monroe, LA 71202.
- 2014 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation (CAPER) Report and 2015—2019 Consolidated Plan Housing and Community Needs Public Hearing was held on June 23, 2015, 6:00 p.m. at the Henrietta Johnson Neighborhood Community Center, located at 2800 Burg Jones Lane, Monroe, LA 71202.

Some of the goals and concerns that are outlined within this Consolidated Plan were taken from citizen's at the above referenced public hearings. Responses that were provided by citizens, The City Of Monroe's staff of Community Development will use for the planning, direction and prioritization of housing needs, education and elderly needs for the allocations of CDBG and HOME funding.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Thirty nine people attended a total of 3 public hearings. City of Monroe staff addressed all responses concerning the community.	Questions and comments that were received were addressing the needs of housing, needs for elderly and education.	All Comments were accepted.	

Table 4 -- Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment looks at a variety of socioeconomic and housing conditions using the most recent data available in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011. Statistical data from the ACS and CHAS will be used in the tables below to convey the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low-income households, homeless individuals, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of census and CHAS data, both of which were created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This data quantifies housing problems, such as overcrowding and cost burden and measures the magnitude of special needs populations, such as the elderly, and frail elderly. As shown in the following analysis, cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing expenses) and extreme cost burden (paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing expenses) has a considerable impact on households in Monroe, particularly lower income households. The measures of housing conditions (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) more than one person per room (cost burden greater than 50%). Other needs are represented through public housing waiting lists and various census and state data sources. The data analysis in this Needs Assessment will be used to assist the City of Monroe with making data-driven investment decisions during the period of this Consolidated Plan.

The focus on homeless citywide has been to reduce and to end chronic homelessness. The City continues its efforts to work with Homeless Providers and the Continuum of Care by aligning the goals to end homelessness with the federal goals outlined in the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, Opening Doors.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This segment describes low-income households with housing needs. This information is primarily based on special tabulations of Census and 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data. The primary indicators of housing problems, for the City of Monroe, are cost burden, housing overcrowding, and/or substandard housing units that do not have a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Housing cost burden is the amount that a household pays in excess of 30% of its income for housing expense; such as rent and utilities (renters) or principal and interest payments, taxes and insurance (homeowners).

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) special census tabulation identifies (4) four types of households:

Elderly households, which includes households with one or two persons, in which either the householder or the householder's spouse is at least 62 years of age. Small-related households include two to four persons, at least one of whom is related to the household by blood, marriage or adoption. Whereas, Large-related households include five or more persons, at least one of whom is related to the household by blood, marriage or adoption. Single person households consist of persons who live in the same household and are not related by marriage, blood or adoption.

The tables below provide data regarding changes in population, households and median income in addition to the characteristics of different household types and certain special needs populations. Small Family Households more often have low incomes and consist of elderly persons than other household types. Households with disabilities typically have lower incomes than other household types and require housing with certain specifications, such as physical accessibility. Victims of family violence are often women or young females. Families at risk of homelessness typically have low incomes and strained social networks and very little savings. Single adults who are at risk of homelessness or formerly homeless may also have had a history of mental illness or substance use disorder.

An analysis of the data provided in the tables below also reveals that the most common housing problems are cost burdens, overcrowding and substandard housing conditions, especially among households with incomes between 0-30% of the area median income (AMI). The incidence of overcrowding and severe overcrowding among renters is nearly twice as high as owners; especially in the small related households that are in the 0-30% and the 50-80% AMI categories. Many live in substandard housing lacking plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	53,107	49,119	-8%
Households	19,447	18,067	-7%
Median Income	\$25,864.00	\$29,051.00	12%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,900	2,935	2,570	1,170	7,495
Small Family Households *	1,525	915	885	455	3,455
Large Family Households *	339	264	250	109	340
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	359	605	400	285	1,415
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	409	395	464	170	780
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,185	664	410	160	409
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	24	45	15	0	84	4	10	0	0	14
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	150	0	4	10	164	0	0	35	20	55
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	125	60	110	10	305	30	0	30	40	100
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,615	715	75	0	2,405	505	260	65	14	844
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	400	1,000	660	85	2,145	140	150	235	245	770

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	385	0	0	0	385	60	0	0	0	60

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,920	820	205	20	2,965	535	270	125	69	999
Having none of four housing problems	720	1,315	1,300	500	3,835	280	525	945	570	2,320
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	385	0	0	0	385	60	0	0	0	60

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	965	650	280	1,895	155	95	149	399
Large Related	259	179	25	463	0	10	15	25
Elderly	255	364	94	713	320	260	130	710
Other	790	570	345	1,705	165	50	29	244

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	2,269	1,763	744	4,776	640	415	323	1,378

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	760	290	15	1,065	155	55	29	239
Large Related	259	89	0	348	0	0	0	0
Elderly	160	139	30	329	215	180	25	420
Other	680	230	30	940	130	25	4	159
Total need by income	1,859	748	75	2,682	500	260	58	818

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	179	65	75	10	329	30	0	44	40	114
Multiple, unrelated family households	75	4	38	10	127	0	0	15	20	35
Other, non-family households	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	274	69	113	20	476	30	0	59	60	149

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided in the Housing Needs Assessment section above includes single family and small related household types that may consist of two individuals; however, CHAS data is silent in its reference to single person households. Therefore, alternative data from the most recent census will be used to address this requirement.

The needs of single person households are determined by their composition. The NA-10 tables in the Needs Assessment section provides data regarding the characteristics of different household types and certain special needs populations. Small Family Households which may include single person households more often have low incomes and consist more of elderly persons than the other household types. ACS 2009-2013 estimates that non-family households make up 38% of all households in Monroe.

Households with disabilities may be included in this category and typically have lower income types and require certain housing specifications, such as physical accessibility in addition to other deferred maintenance and repairs. Single adults who are mentally ill, at risk of becoming homeless or formerly homeless individuals, may also have need of housing assistance and other supportive services. Additional information regarding the latter is discussed in sections NA-35, NA-40 and NA-45.

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

The estimated numbers are as follows:

- 220 Victims of Domestic Violence
- 50 Disabled

What are the most common housing problems?

The tables reveal that the housing problems commonly found among both owners and renters are cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions. According to Table 3, the most common housing problem affecting both owners and renters is cost burden. (46%) Forty-six percent of all owner and (48%) forty-eight percent of all renters in the 0-30% AMI are severely impacted by housing cost burden greater than 50%. These findings are further augmented by information contained in the Housing Needs Assessment (HNA). According to the HNA, affordability has been the most dramatic change that has occurred since the base year 2000. This change has affected both owner and renter households. American Community Survey 2009-2013 data shows that the median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$1,108, non-mortgaged \$321 and the cost for renters is \$586. An estimated 32% of owners with mortgages, 16% of owners without mortgages and 57% of renters in Monroe spent 30% or more of their household income on housing.

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

Small-Related Renter Households that are in the 0-30% AMI category are most affected than others by these problems. As seen in Table 3-8, cost burden and overcrowding among renter households exceeds that of owner households across all income categories. The household types more affected than others are single family households with income between 0-30% of the area median income (AMI). More than a third of renter and owner households in the 0-30% AMI category experienced severe overcrowding. The incidence of overcrowding among renters is nearly twice as high as owners; especially in the Small-related households that are in the 0-30%, >30-50% and >50-80% AMI categories.

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

According to 2009-2013 ACS data, 57% of renters in Monroe are cost-stressed, paying more than 30% of their gross income on rent. The 2009-2013 ACS data also shows that the poverty rate in Monroe is 36%. An estimated 31% of all families and 54% of families with householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

As it relates to the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals with families and children (especially extremely low-income), who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of becoming homeless, the population is determined by examining the number of households who are severely cost burdened and the number and percent of persons living in poverty, as well as those that are

unemployed or underemployed.

The characteristics also include the following

- 56.4% are Female
- 69.6% are Black/African American
- 52.1% are under age 25
- 46.4% are under age 18
- 23.2% have incomes below \$8,000
- 15.6% have incomes between \$8,000-\$16,000
- 7.2% have incomes between \$16,000-\$24,000

Formerly Homeless Families and Individuals nearing the end of Rapid Re-Housing Assistance may need additional life skills such as financial literacy, education on tenant rights, jobs with higher wage earnings, reduced rental assistance, landlord mediation and case management.

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

The "at risk" population are low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered, is defined "at risk of homelessness". Data provided are not estimates but were actual City of Monroe Statistics.

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

Housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness are as follows:

- Lack of housing for persons with supportive service needs and special needs
- Lack of affordable housing
- Extremely low vacancy rates in the rental market
- High unemployment

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

The City of Monroe's Consolidated Plan provides an assessment based data provided in the 2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) for each disproportionately greater need identified in sections NA-15, NA-20, NA-25, and NA-30. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experienced housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level of the jurisdiction as a whole. The information provided in the tables relative to this section includes jurisdiction data that will be used to analyze the level of need for each race and ethnic category by income level. The share for each race/ethnicity category at each income level is described in the tables below.

The Black/African American population had a disproportionate greater need of 80% in comparison to the jurisdiction as a whole; 18% of White populations had a disproportionate impact of greater than 10% in comparison to Asian, Hispanic and Pacific Islander populations had a difference of less than 10%.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,995	450	445
White	540	205	70
Black / African American	2,405	245	355
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	0	15

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,235	695	0
White	380	179	0
Black / African American	1,815	505	0
Asian	25	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	10	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,220	1,350	0
White	305	485	0
Black / African American	840	825	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	10	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	425	750	0
White	180	215	0
Black / African American	245	530	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

An analysis of the data provided above indicates the following:

- (99%) Ninety-nine percent of the 0-30% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more housing problems;
- (74%) Seventy-four percent of the 30-50% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more housing problems;
- (98%) Ninety-eight percent of the 50-80% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more housing problems; and
- (100%) One hundred percent of the 80-100% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more housing problems

Black/African American and White populations had disproportionate impact greater than 10% compared to the Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations as it relates to the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205

(b)(2)

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

Introduction

The 2007-2011 CHAS data constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The severe housing problems include either an incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden over 50 percent, and severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room).

The tables below show the distribution of severe housing problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30% percent of the area median income, 30 to 50% percent of the area median income, 50 to 80% percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100% percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,455	995	445
White	460	285	70
Black / African American	1,945	705	355
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	10	15

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,090	1,840	0
White	240	325	0
Black / African American	805	1,515	0
Asian	25	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	10	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	325	2,240	0
White	70	715	0
Black / African American	240	1,430	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	10	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	89	1,075	0
White	24	370	0
Black / African American	65	705	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

An analysis of the data provided in the tables above indicates the following:

- (99%) Ninety-nine percent of the 0-30% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more severe housing problems;
- (99%) Ninety-nine percent of the 30-50% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more severe housing problems;
- (99%) Ninety-nine percent of the 50-80% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more severe housing problems; and
- (100%) One hundred percent of the 80-100% AMI category households within the jurisdiction have one or more severe housing problems

Black/African American and White household populations had a disproportionate impact greater than 10% compared to the Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations as it relates to the jurisdiction as a whole.

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

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

Introduction:

The CHAS data provided in the table below provided in the table below was used to compare the disproportionately greater need among racial or ethnic groups at an income level experiencing Housing Cost Burdens (at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole).

The table provides the following data:

Housing Cost to Income Ratio Less than 30% (No Cost Burden) describes the number of households without a cost burden.

Housing Cost to Income Ratio Between 30% and 50% (Cost Burdened) describes the number of cost-burdened households that pay between 30% and 50% of their income on housing-related costs.

Housing Cost to Income Ratio Greater than 50% (Severely Cost Burdened) describes the number of severely cost-burdened households that pay more than 50% of their income on housing-related costs.

No/Negative Income (Not Computed) describes the number of households whose income is \$0 or negative due to self-employment, dividends, and net rental income. Assuming that households in this category have housing costs, the cost burden would be 100%. These households are not included in the other two categories.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,585	2,995	3,529	480
White	5,150	915	855	69
Black / African American	5,135	2,420	2,665	390
Asian	48	0	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	55	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	45	0	15

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data provided in Table 21, (65%) sixty-five percent of all low income households within the jurisdiction have a housing cost burden; however, (100%) one hundred percent of Black/African American and (68%) sixty-eight percent of the White population both have a greater need in comparison to the needs of the jurisdiction as a whole.

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

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

According to the analysis of the data provided in tables located in sections NA-15 - NA-25, there is a disproportionately greater need among households in the Black/African American households in all of the income categories within the jurisdiction as a whole had a disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole. This is especially seen among households in the 0-30% AMI income category.

- (67%) Sixty seven percent of all 0-30% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem.
- (47%) Forty-seven percent of all 30-50% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem.
- (19%) Nineteen percent of all 50-80% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem.
- (5%) Five percent of all 80-100% AMI households within the jurisdiction have a housing problem.

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

The need for more affordable housing choices, in terms of better conditions and cost made available to all low-income households especially those in the 0-30% AMI category. There is also a need for better jobs in order to have the finances available necessary to make essential repairs.

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

Most substandard housing is located in neighborhoods with a higher concentration of minorities and households with 0-30% AMI. These are neighborhoods where housing conditions are classified as substandard, deteriorated or dilapidated due to the lack of maintenance.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Monroe Housing Authority, which is the public housing agency that serves the City of Monroe, administers Public Housing and Section 8's existing Certificates, Vouchers and Moderate Rehabilitation programs. The Mayor appoints the Board of the Directors for the Housing Authority. In addition to managing the Public Housing and Section 8 Programs, there are (6) privately owned federally subsidized complexes in Monroe that the Housing Authority of Monroe manages as well. The Housing Authority also provides assisted housing for the elderly and disabled.

it operates 1,520 affordable units across its public housing portfolio. The Housing Authority owns and manages 10 projects which contain 1,511 affordable rental units. It also administers 1,548 Section 8 housing vouchers.

Totals in Use

	Program Type						
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher
				Project - based	Tenant - based	Disabled *	
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,436	0	1,447	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type
 *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type						
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	
Average Annual Income	0	0	15,762	10,406	0	10,406	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	4	0	4	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	4	27	0	27	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	318	197	0	197	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	182	458	0	458	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,436	1,447	0	1,447	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	181	132	0	132	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	1,253	1,313	0	1,313	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,433	1,444	0	1,444	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Consolidated Plan

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

The Public Housing Authority (PHA) has analyzed the housing needs of low-income families on the PHA's public housing and Section 8 waiting lists. Included in the analysis are housing needs of extremely low-income families, elderly families with disabilities, and households of various races and ethnic groups on PHA's waiting list. (MHA 2014 Agency Plan) Through the analysis of the PHA's jurisdiction and waiting lists, the PHA believes that the very low-income families and elderly persons are least well-served. The most immediate needs of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders are as follows:

Obstacles to access of these services a lack of knowledge of services available to residents. Affordability is also a need for housing choice voucher residents. In some cases, particularly for very-low and extremely low-income, elderly and disabled persons, even housing assistance may not be sufficient. Elderly residents may be on fixed incomes and some disabled residents may be unable to work or receive minimal income. Housing and utility costs often require substantial deposits fees. Receiving assistance through Public Housing or the Housing Choice Voucher Programs make the cost of living more affordable, yet many families continue to struggle to make ends meet.

Monroe Housing Authority had met HUD's guideline of having 5% of our Public Housing units hearing, visual & physically accessible. At the current time, all of these units are occupied and there is a waiting list for accessible units.

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

As evidenced by the 1200 persons on the housing authority's waiting list, there is not enough available affordable housing for small related families, female head of household families, elderly, households with disabilities, as well as large family households. There is also a need for affordable housing for elderly households who are raising their grandchildren. (MHA Agency Plan 2014)

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

Connecting residents of subsidized housing with supportive services is a challenge for public housing authorities throughout the nation. Many Housing Authorities struggle to deliver or provide access to services and face the challenge of limited funding to provide services for residents.

Discussion

As of the last HUD RCR Report (June 30, 2015), there were a total of 1,500 households containing 4,006 persons residing in the Housing Authority's Public Housing properties. The average household size across all properties in the Housing Authority of Monroe's portfolio was 2.7. Across all units operated by

the Housing Authority of Monroe, 61.66% of households included children. Across all household members in the public housing units, 15.8% are ages 0-5 and 34.6% are ages 6-17. Additionally, 9.9% of all residents across the Housing Authority properties were ages 62 or older and are considered Seniors; while the remaining 39.7% of the residents were ages 18-61.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The regulations for the Consolidated Plan, which can be found at Title 24, Part 91, Section 205 of the Code of Federal Regulations, require communities to conduct a Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment. The City of Monroe will continue its efforts to work with the Continuum of Care and homeless service providers to end homelessness. According to the latest Point in Time Count (Monroe/Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care, as of January 2015), there are 130 persons experiencing homelessness on a given night in the City of Monroe. Based on HUD based estimation methods, the number of homeless each year is (10) ten times the Point in Time count, or 1300. (Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). This is also the estimated number of persons who become homeless each year.

According to data from the Continuum of Care's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and reports from HUD-funded services providers, the number of persons who exit homelessness each year is currently estimated at 1,040. Additionally, the number of days persons experience homelessness is an average of 253 days at present through the Continuum of Care is working to reduce this number substantially.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	8	64	720	720	576	253
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	3	30	30	24	253
Persons in Households with Only Adults	7	48	550	550	440	253
Chronically Homeless Individuals	11	2	130	130	104	253
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	1	4	50	50	40	30

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Unaccompanied Child	0	3	30	30	24	253
Persons with HIV	0	1	10	10	8	253

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data obtained from the Northeast Louisiana's Continuum of Care and GoCare

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Data provided from the Northeast Louisiana's Continuum of Care is found in the Homeless Needs Assessment Table above.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	24	3
Black or African American	89	12
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	115	15

Data Source

Comments:

Data obtained from the Northeast Louisiana's Continuum of Care

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

The number and type of families with children in need of housing assistance are as follows:

Homeless families comprise 55.4% of the area's homeless, compared to 37% nationally (AHAR 2014). These families are typically a single parent (usually the mother) with children under 18 years of age accompanying her. Homeless families with children are largely female (67.9%) and African American (77.4%). The average household size is 3 persons including one adult and (2) two children under 18. Of the homeless persons with families, 66.9% are children are under 18. The jurisdictions greatest challenge is the lack of homeless housing and services for the general homeless, those who do not fit into one of the nationally recognized subgroups of homeless (i.e., domestic violence victims, those with serious mental illness or substance abuse issues, Veterans and the chronically homeless).

The number and type of families of Veterans in need of housing assistance are as follows: Homeless Veterans and their family members comprise 6.8% of the jurisdiction's homeless compared to 8.6% nationally (AHAR 2014). In the City of Monroe, 38% or homeless Veterans are persons in families while 61.5 % are individuals. Additionally 12.5% of homeless Veterans are female and the remaining are male. 75% are African American and the remaining individual(s) are White. A projected 80% of Veterans become homeless each year.

The City of Monroe is working with the Continuum of Care in order to reduce and/or eliminate the number of homeless Veterans who become homeless each to zero%, as well as to assist homeless Veterans with available housing .

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

The nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic groups is shown in the chart above. According to the 2010 Census, 76% of homeless individuals are African American exceeding the 63.9% of African Americans that make up the City of Monroe's population as a whole.

The region's Continuum of Care attributes this to the greater than proportionate number of African Americans, in the jurisdiction, who are experiencing poverty, housing cost burden, and unemployment which are the (3) three primary cost of homelessness. (Monroe/Northeast LA CoC, 2015).

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The most recent Point in Time Count (January 2015) documents the nature and extent of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless as 88 individuals nationally (AHAR 2014). All unsheltered persons in the 2015 Point in Time Count are individuals, there were no unsheltered families identified. The City of Monroe through its homeless housing service providers maintains a stock of homeless housing structured to match the needs of the homeless with shelter types, contributing to the lower than average number of unsheltered homeless persons in the jurisdiction. Unsheltered persons are more likely to be the chronically homeless, as well as those with serious mental illness and substance abuse issues.

The sheltered homeless typically fall into one of the nationally recognized subpopulations including chronic homeless, victims of domestic violence, those dealing with serious mental illness or substance abuse, Veterans, or homeless youth. (PIT 2015). This jurisdiction does not includes rural areas.

Discussion:

The City of Monroe will continue to work with the Continuum of Care to aggressively end homelessness.

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

Introduction:

The Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment describes the needs of the City of Monroe's Special Needs Population which includes the frail and non-frail elderly, persons with physical, mental or behavioral disabilities, people with HIV/AIDS or persons with drug or alcohol addictions. The City of Monroe works with special needs service providers to identify the needs and impediments such as:

- Limited housing choices for mentally ill
- Shortage of supportive services that allow persons with special needs to live independently
- Lack of affordable, assisted living choices for the elderly
- Lack of education as it relates to the special needs population
- Reduced governmental funding for homeless services, particularly emergency shelters; and
- Insufficient supply of affordable, accessible units for sale and/or rent

Supportive services available to the general public, as well as homeless persons are shared by all in the Continuum of Care. Services accessed outside of the provider agencies are either made available by referral or self-application.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

One segment of the Special needs population in City of Monroe consists of youth and families who are not yet homeless but are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The youth often wandering from house to house until they run out of options and becoming literally homeless. This population includes Lesbian, Gay, Transexual and/or Bisexual youth who have been forced to leave their homes because of their sexual orientation and/or lifestyle preferences. Many have never lived on their own and lack the necessary skills to do so. In most instances, these youth have low paying jobs or no income at all, making it possible to maintain a household on their own. Limited skills and the lack of education make it even less likely that they will obtain a job that pays a living wage. (DHHS Family and Youth Services Bureau's Runaway and Homeless Youth Division).

Characteristics of victims collected by the Family Justice Center of Ouachita indicated the following:

- 35% are Caucasian
- 56% are Black/African American
- 9% are Other Races
- 98% are Female
- 2% are Male

- 1% between the ages of 13-17
- 15% are between the ages of 18-24
- 72% are between the ages of 25-59
- 1% who are ages 60+
- 11% whose ages are unknown

Incomes range are as follows:

- 72% with incomes that range from 0-\$8,000
- 10% with incomes that range from 8,001-\$16,000
- 8% with incomes that range from \$16,000-\$24,000
- 6% with incomes that range from \$24,001-\$39,000
- 2% with incomes that range from 40,000+
- 2% unknown

Also, 9% of the victims served were either mentally or physically disabled. Thus approximately 90% report household income below the Median Income for the City of Monroe; 72% of the majority report income at or below 50% of AMI. The housing needs of victims who are not homeless include mortgage assistance, federally subsidized housing, housing advocacy and confidential services to assist survivors heal from the abuse.

Persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. Persons with developmental disabilities sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to see to their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who has provided their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made to see to their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

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

The housing and supportive service needs of these populations may include lack of affordable housing and lack of a living wage. Elderly populations and persons with mental or physical disabilities usually have low incomes which contributed to the inability to maintain homes which, in turn creates the inability to maintain homes which in turn creates depreciating home values and property decline. Considering these situations these populations may have difficulty meeting additional basic needs such as food, clothing, child care, and transportation and health care costs. These populations also have needs for more supportive services to allow them to continue to live independently.

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

As of March 31, 2015, there are 496 cases of individuals with HIV and 554 cases with AIDS in Monroe, Louisiana. A total of 20,112 persons are living with HIV infection in the State of Louisiana and a total of 10,666 persons (53%) have AIDS. In 2014, 70% of newly diagnosed HIV cases and 74% of cases newly diagnosed with AIDS cases were among African Americans. A large percentage of new HIV and syphilis diagnosis occurred among adolescents and young adults. In 2014, 25% of all new HIV diagnoses occurred among persons 13-24 years old and an additional 33% occurred among persons 25-34 years old. (GoCare, 2015)

Discussion:

The City of Monroe plans to continue to work with Non-Homeless Special Needs Providers to increase awareness and to seek additional funding sources in order to eradicate homelessness among these Non-Homeless Special Needs populations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Monroe's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) includes the new construction or rehabilitation of city-owned facilities that serve the public, which includes those that serve low-moderate income persons. Examples include: Park & Recreation improvements, public works projects, and improvement to community centers. Children's play areas require remedial and renewal programs.

In order to fill funding gaps to address these issues reported in the plan, the City of Monroe's Park & Recreation Department have submitted applications for CDBG funds to make facility improvements. These also include eligible projects to improve the accessibility of persons with disabilities and park improvements.

How were these needs determined?

In order to improve or provide new access to these services, these needs were determined based on the need for public facilities and improvements being located and accessed by low-moderate income persons.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Monroe's Public Improvement needs include improvements such as the installation of sidewalks, sewer and landscaping projects in low-moderate income neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on public facilities and improvements being located and accessed by low-moderate income persons.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

In the prioritization process, community residents, focus groups and public service providers recognized high priority levels for education programs senior services, employment training, youth services and neighborhood facilities.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on a variety of comments from stakeholders, public service providers and neighborhood residents during the consultation process.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis describes the significant characteristics of the City of Monroe's housing market, housing supply, demand, condition and cost. Also addressed in this section, are the conditions of areas with housing with low income concentration, in addition to areas of minority concentration.

The Market Analysis uses HUD pre-populated tables, supplemental data on the housing market and contributions from stakeholder consultation to summarize the current state of the housing market in Monroe. The top housing market needs identified by stakeholders and in the data analyzed for this section.

While housing opportunities can be limited by household income and purchasing power, the lack of affordable housing options may result in a significant hardship for low-income households, preventing other basic needs to be met. Low-income residents often have fewer financial resources available to them for making monthly rent or mortgage payments. Low income residents who purchase homes must keep a significant amount of funds available for taxes, insurance, other fees associated with property owners, as well as home maintenance and repairs. Since home ownership requires substantial investment for many residents, low and moderate income households tend to rent homes as opposed to purchasing one.

It also details housing needs to meet the variety of needs of special populations, including quality, affordable, accessible housing for persons with disabilities; housing for persons with serious mental illness; housing for seniors; and housing for homeless families.

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

Introduction

The City of Monroe's housing supply has experienced a decline between 2000 and 2010. According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, there were 21,140 housing units in the City of Monroe, which is 138 available housing units less than the 21,278 reported in the 2000 Census Data.

According to the 2007-2011 ACS 5-Year estimates there were \$18,067 (85%) occupied housing units and \$3,073 (14.5%) vacant housing units in Monroe. These housing units are primarily 1 unit detached structures with 14,743 units (70%) of which 15,002 (71%) were 2-3 bedroom structures.

Scarcity and high costs prevent lower income families from moving out of impoverished areas. Over the past five decades, the number of housing units have decreased, especially in the central and Southern portions of the city, which are areas with higher concentrations of low income persons and minorities.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	14,743	70%
1-unit, attached structure	303	1%
2-4 units	2,710	13%
5-19 units	2,065	10%
20 or more units	978	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	341	2%
Total	21,140	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	23	0%	305	3%
1 bedroom	73	1%	2,067	22%
2 bedrooms	1,453	17%	3,662	38%
3 or more bedrooms	6,958	82%	3,526	37%
Total	8,507	100%	9,560	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Of the number of public housing residents, residing in Housing Authority properties, 655 were Extremely Low Income, 432 were Very Low Income, 334 were Low Income and 79 were above income. The average annual income of public housing residents living in Housing Authority of Monroe properties is \$16,715. Of all public housing residents, 4% have no income and 19% earn more than \$25,000 while 77% have incomes that fall between \$0 and \$25,000.

The distribution of incomes among the housing authority's public housing residents is:

56% in Public Housing have wage income. The HUD RCR data includes source of income information as well. The data includes five categories of family income: wage income, welfare income, SSI/SS/Pension Income, other income and no income. Some families receive income in multiple categories. Among families who live in public housing in the City of Monroe:

- 14% have Welfare Income
- 46% have SSI/SS Pension Income
- 21% have Other Income; and
- 3% have No Income

Family Type

Of the 1,364 households who reported Head of Household data in the Housing Authority's most recent RCR report:

- 233 (17.08%) were Elderly
- 1,131 (82.9%) were Non-Elderly
- 361 (26.47%) were Disabled
- 841 (61.66%) contained Children; and
- 809 (59.31%) were Female Head of Household

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

According to information provided from the Housing Authority of Monroe, there are (0) zero units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

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

The availability of housing units, as indicated by the extremely low vacancy rate of 12%, do not meet the needs of the population. This low vacancy suggests the need for affordable rental housing. We know

that there is a shortage of accessible housing based on the analysis of housing needs in other areas of special needs populations.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a need for affordable low cost rental housing for individuals and families with the lowest incomes. Accessible housing for permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless, persons with mental or physical disabilities and victims of domestic violence (these shortages are much more difficult to quantify).

Discussion

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

Introduction

According to 2007-2011 Census data, there were 21,140 housing units in the City of Monroe. 87% of these housing units were built between the year 1940 and 1999. The average life span of a house according to HUD, is 40-50 years with significant repair and maintenance. This indicates that the housing stock is well beyond the average lifespan.

The total number of occupied housing units was 18,067 and 3,073 were vacant housing units. Based on this data, the number of owner-occupied units with a mortgage was 8,507; 4,481 or 52.7% and 4,026 or 47.3% were housing units without a mortgage. The median rent increased from \$284 in base year 2000 to \$419 in 2011 which is a 48% increase.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	71,000	111,900	58%
Median Contract Rent	284	419	48%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	6,350	66.4%
\$500-999	2,994	31.3%
\$1,000-1,499	189	2.0%
\$1,500-1,999	8	0.1%
\$2,000 or more	19	0.2%
Total	9,560	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	905	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,050	1,185
80% HAMFI	6,730	2,250
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,945
Total	10,685	6,380

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	523	527	695	866	929
High HOME Rent	522	528	693	841	919
Low HOME Rent	453	486	583	673	751

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The City of Monroe has seen a population shift from the central and Southern portions of the city to the suburbs or outside of the city limits. As the Northern portion of the city is prospering, the older neighborhoods in the central and Southern portion are declining. Affordable Housing values and conditions are the lowest in the central and Southern portion of the city, which makes these areas the most affordable alternative for low income families.

Affordable rental housing is lacking for extremely low income households, whose needs have grown. Needs for owners are mostly related to the aging of residents and their homes. Residents now living on fixed incomes (Social Security, retirement savings) have less capacity to keep up with maintenance and needed repairs, including accessibility improvements.

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

The AMI rents for affordable, decent housing supply located in safer neighborhoods have increased in rents for these units.

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

The difference in FMR and AMI rents illustrate the need for an increase in the supply of affordable rental housing.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The housing stock, located in the City of Monroe's CDBG Target areas, which comprises primarily of low and moderate income neighborhoods, was built before 1980. Housing values and conditions are the lowest in this area of the city, which makes this area the most affordable alternative for lower income families.

Definitions

The city's definition of "Substandard Condition" and Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation:

Substandard Condition: A substandard unit is one that does not meet the Housing Quality Standards of the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program and/or the Local Building Codes Standards. A unit is not suitable for rehabilitation when the value of improvements will exceed 80% of the loan-to-value ratio, and/or improvements will not contribute to the long standing permanence of the structure as a future occupied affordable unit.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: A substandard unit is one that does not meet the Housing Quality Standards of the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program and/or the Local Building Code Standards; however, the unit is suitable for rehabilitation when the value of improvements will not exceed 80% of the loan-to-value ratio, with the exception of a historically significant structure and one which improvements will contribute to the permanence and and significantly extend the life of the structure.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,179	26%	4,979	52%
With two selected Conditions	50	1%	324	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	9	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	6,278	74%	4,248	44%
Total	8,507	101%	9,560	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	318	4%	807	8%
1980-1999	1,819	21%	2,273	24%
1950-1979	5,057	59%	5,271	55%
Before 1950	1,313	15%	1,209	13%
Total	8,507	99%	9,560	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,370	75%	6,480	68%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	345	4%	664	7%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

With 87% of the houses being built before 1980, the ages of these units increase the likelihood that they are in need of owner and renter rehabilitation. These housing units are located within the Central, Southern and Southeastern portion of the City of Monroe and located in census tracts with the highest minority concentration, extremely low- low income persons and have the highest number of housing units in need of major rehabilitation.

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

There were a total of 15,196 (72%) housing units built before 1980. 53% of these units are Renter-occupied where low-moderate income areas families where small children reside. However, substantially more units built before 1978, could reasonably be occupied by households with young children.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The Monroe Housing Authority is founded on the belief that decent, safe and affordable housing are critical to the physical and emotional health, the productivity, and the self-esteem for the individuals and families that it serves. Recognizing its responsibility to maintain physical properties, while affording dignity and respect to every individual, the objective of the Monroe Housing Authority is to improve the quality of life through a community partnership which promotes decent and safe neighborhoods. (www.monroehousing.com)

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Vouchers			Disabled *
					Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
# of units vouchers available			1,522				0	0
# of accessible units								
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition								

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

According to HUD, Housing Authority of Monroe is determined to be a large public housing authority, meaning it manages between 1,250 - 9,999 public housing units. Also according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the housing authority is designated as Large,

meaning it administers 1,250 - 9,999 Section 8 vouchers. (affordablehousing.com/housing-authority/Louisiana/Housing-Authority-of-Monroe/L006).

Monroe Housing's Properties for Family Living offers a variety of one to five bedroom single-family and apartment homes to fit your lifestyle. Our properties are professionally managed and maintained with on-site management at every location.

Monroe Housing's seven Properties for Family Living have set the standard for excellence with quality services and features including on-site professional management, on-call maintenance, professionally landscaped grounds, family friendly floor plans and complete energy-efficient appliance packages in every apartment home. Properties for Family Living are designed to provide an environment that addresses the needs of today's residents while allowing families to live in thriving communities. The diverse properties are located in good school zones with easy access to public transportation. (MHA 2014 Agency Plan)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Housing Authority of Monroe	96
Miller Square Development	92
Burg Jones Lane Development	93
Robinson Place Development	97
Foster Heights Development	93
Group Homes	99
Louis Lock Development	84
McKeen Place I Development	98
Johnson Carver Terrace Development	83
Frances Tower Development	99

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Housing Authority of Monroe will continue to carryout its Modernization Plan. Through this plan the Housing Authority's housing stock is currently being brought up to and maintained at or above minimum property standards. Public Housing units in Monroe have diversity in design and type. Some housing units are single-family units located on separate lots that are scattered sites; other housing units are row houses, duplexes, multi-story and elevator apartments.

These units are constantly being updated in order to be cost efficient for the tenant. MHA has a 5 year plan that addresses the needs of restoration and revitalization needs of public housing. After addressing all needs such as new roofs, building maintenance, new appliances, unit renovations, vehicles and computers, Monroe Housing Authority will have expended \$2,109,258 for all restoration and revitalization projects by the year 2019.

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

The Housing Authority Plan includes specific details about the cost of renovations to real estate (also known as capital improvements) changes to Section 8 HVC policies, planned redevelopment of public housing projects and other major administrative changes.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

There are a variety of facilities and services targeting homeless individuals and families in the City of Monroe. The chart below provides a breakdown of available shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing in relationship to populations served. A detailed description of health, mental health, employment and other related services available to homeless persons in the City of Monroe is described below as well.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds Current & New	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds		Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	36	0	151	59	0
Households with Only Adults	39	0	56	61	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	68	0
Veterans	0	0	22	14	0
Unaccompanied Youth	11	0	1	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care

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

The Wellspring provides housing and support services that includes the following: Crisis Hot Line, Domestic Violence and Housing Support Services, Services for Homeless Veterans, Case Management, Child Care and Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Services.

Our House, Inc. is designed to assess runaway and homeless adolescents youth in crisis and their families by providing intervention, shelter, referral and/or advocacy for ages 11-17 years of age. Transitional living program and the Basic Center Program for emergency shelter are for young adults 17-21 years old, accompanying small children. Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention Programs are for those young adults ages 17-21 years of age with or without children and over 21 years of age with minor children only.

Monroe Area Guidance assists with individuals who are diagnosed with a Severe Mental Illness to assist their return to the community as productive citizens. These are adults over the age of 18, who suffered from a Severe Mental Illness are accepted and allowed up to a six month stay with services being provided such as Emergency Shelter, Drop in Center, Mental Health Services, Life Skills Training, Group/Kitchen Meal Distribution, Employment and Homeless Prevention.

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

Facilities to serve the homeless include service offices and sites as well as housing specifically for the homeless including emergency shelter (86 beds), transitional housing (204 beds), prevention and rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing (121). Homeless prevention and supportive services are provided to the homeless and those at imminent risk of homelessness are listed below:

- Outreach
- Prevention
- Homeless Assistance Services
- Supportive Services

Services provided to the chronically homeless include service offices and sites as well as 121 units of permanent supportive housing. Services especially needed and responsive to the chronically homeless include case management, advocacy, rental and utility assistance, life skills such as budgeting and expectations of tenants, alcohol and drug abuse, healthcare, mental health counseling, transportation, and ID assistance. Facilities currently needed include 43 permanent supportive housing for individuals and 6 permanent supportive housing for families.

Families with children are also provided services such as 24 beds of emergency shelter, 104 beds of transitional housing, and 49 beds of permanent supportive housing as well as capacity to serve 87 persons with prevention and rapid rehousing assistance annually. Services especially needed and responsive to this population include rental and utility assistance, food, basic needs, gas, child care, education, employment training, life skills such as parenting and budgeting, and transportation. Services are provided by professionals with specialized training in serving this population.

Veterans and their families are provided services in the Homeless Services Table. The services are largely provided by the homeless service providers to Vets and their families who seek services. Facilities to serve this population include service offices and sites as well as capacity to serve 150 families per year with prevention and rapid rehousing assistance, 10 VASH vouchers dedicated to the region, and a number of permanent supportive housing beds with preference for Vets. Services especially needed and responsive to this population include referral to VA medical and mental health services, assistance applying for VA benefits, rental and utility assistance, housing location, food, basic needs, gas, child care, education, employment training, life skills such as parenting and budgeting, and transportation.

Unaccompanied youth in the jurisdiction are provided services in the Homeless Services Table. The services are largely provided by the homeless service providers to youth who are identified as homeless and will accept services. Facilities to serve this population include service offices and sites, as well as 11 beds of emergency shelter and 15 beds of transitional housing. Services especially needed and responsive to this population include case management, rental and utilities assistance, child care, education, employment training, healthcare, life skills such as parenting, budgeting, and expectations of tenants, mental health counseling, transportation, and basic needs.

Services are provided to persons with HIV who are identified as homeless and will accept services as well as by the region's HIV/AIDS service provider GOCARE. Services especially needed and responsive to this population include case management, rental and utilities assistance, child care, education, employment training, HIV services, healthcare, life skills such as parenting, budgeting, and expectations of tenants, mental health counseling, transportation, and basic needs. Services are provided by professionals with specialized training in serving this population. Outreach is conducted by trained professionals who go regularly to known locations and service sites as well as by requests for referrals from GOCARE and medical health providers.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations consist of persons who are not homeless but due to various reasons are in need of services and supportive housing. Persons with special needs include, but are not limited to, the elderly, frail elderly, severe mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. The City of Monroe will consider allocating CDBG public service funding to various programs that provide services to special needs populations, including but not limited to those serving the elderly, frail elderly, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, mentally disabled and persons with HIV/AIDS.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines elderly as a person who is 62 years of age or older. A frail elderly person is an elderly person who is unable to perform at least three activities of daily living including eating, bathing, or home management activities. Generally, elderly persons have lower incomes than the population at large. HUD defines a disabled person as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities. The obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only their disability, but also the lack of financial resources. Additionally, persons with disabilities have high dependency on supportive services and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their unique conditions.

Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV) is a virus that weakens one's immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infection. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of the HIV infection. As of March 31, 2015, there are 496 cases of individuals with HIV and 554 cases with AIDS in Monroe, Louisiana. A total of 20,112 persons are living with HIV infection in the State of Louisiana and a total of 10,666 persons (53%) have AIDS. In 2014, 70% of newly diagnosed HIV cases and 74% of cases newly diagnosed with AIDS cases were among African Americans. A large percentage of new HIV and syphilis diagnosis occurred among adolescents and young adults. In 2014, 25% of all new HIV diagnoses occurred among persons 13-24 years old and an additional 33% occurred among persons 25-34 years old. (GoCare, 2015)

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

The City of Monroe will partner with the Public Housing Agency, Homeless Providers and Public Service providers in order to provide Supportive Housing needs to help balance each individual's life. Effective

community outreach programs play a vital role that help lessen the burden on the elderly, elderly with disabilities, individual with drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and public housing residents.

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

The city will also partner with agencies to provide highly structured living for people with severe mental illness, disabilities or medical complications. Some agencies have access to staff 24-hours a day, as well as provide nutritious meals.

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

Group homes and other types of supportive housing combine housing and services in an enclosed and supportive setting under the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. Participants in supportive housing share rooms/barrack-style or rent individual apartments which are set aside for people who meet specific criteria. Some group homes or emergency shelters, for example, may be set aside for those who are both homeless and have a mental health condition; while other locations might be available only for women with mental health conditions and/or fleeing from domestic violence.

The frail elderly and elderly persons with disabilities population have programs to assist with nutritious meals such as the Meals on Wheels Program. This program along with a variety of community outreach programs such as transportation programs, assistance with medications and utility bills will allow our elderly who live independent or under an assisted living facility program to continue living independently.

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

The City of Monroe, along with the homeless providers will continue to provide homeless prevention, rapid rehousing, and supportive services for extremely low- and low-income citizens including prioritizing services for families with children, youth, veterans, and domestic violence victims

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Aside from the obvious shortages of funding and housing stock, there is minimal public policy and/or barriers were found to affect the cost of the housing or the incentive to develop, maintain, and/or improve affordable housing or residential investment. The climate for affordable housing could be improved by focusing awareness on current efforts and programs to promote alternatives to new subdivision development such as infill development. The housing crisis resulted in the tightening of credit for homebuyers, resulting in less availability of credit for household with lower incomes and lower credit scores.

Developers and builders need to be informed and educated regarding the federal designation boundaries of the HUD Designated Renewal Community, which is more than 85% of the area inside the city limits of Monroe. The climate for affordable housing could be improved by focusing awareness on current efforts and programs to promote alternatives to new subdivision development such as infill development. Another barrier to affordable housing would be, Not in My Backyard (NIMBY) objections which comes in the form of local neighborhood residents to low-income housing in what would be considered "more desirable neighborhoods" in the City of Monroe.

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

Introduction

Monroe is the largest city in Northeast Louisiana and is the economic driver of the region with several assets that are encouraging for economic growth and development. Among Monroe's most valuable resources are its important location on Interstate 20 and its multimodal transportation access, the presence of a large Public University and a Regional Community College, Regional Airport and a lower cost of doing business compared to other areas of the country. Further, the City of Monroe is home to a Fortune 500 company and the downtown area is currently experiencing a renaissance of new development.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	418	97	3	0	-3
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,371	4,225	15	13	-2
Construction	808	665	5	2	-3
Education and Health Care Services	3,975	8,883	25	26	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,544	4,574	10	14	4
Information	374	965	2	3	1
Manufacturing	1,267	2,023	8	6	-2
Other Services	541	975	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,076	3,533	7	10	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,634	5,817	16	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	449	677	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	651	1,335	4	4	0
Total	16,108	33,769	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Consolidated Plan

MONROE

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Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	21,216
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	18,921
Unemployment Rate	10.82
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.65
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.37

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	3,400
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,015
Service	2,900
Sales and office	5,483
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,205
Production, transportation and material moving	785

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	15,987	88%
30-59 Minutes	1,579	9%
60 or More Minutes	658	4%
Total	18,224	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,676	365	1,830
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,773	749	2,146
Some college or Associate's degree	4,546	270	1,285

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,612	45	1,130

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	161	326	162	481	918
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,110	762	894	1,246	794
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,469	2,138	1,484	3,046	2,147
Some college, no degree	3,318	1,876	917	2,267	874
Associate's degree	130	294	287	460	175
Bachelor's degree	282	1,156	670	1,941	885
Graduate or professional degree	16	418	380	1,222	803

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	13,193
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,037
Some college or Associate's degree	24,307
Bachelor's degree	39,152
Graduate or professional degree	50,966

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

CenturyLink, Inc., the third largest telecommunications company in the United States, has its corporate headquarters in Monroe, Louisiana. CenturyLink is a Fortune 500 corporation and is also a member of the S&P 500. The company provides data, voice and managed services locally, nationally, and internationally.

Gardner Denver Thomas Expansion Gardner Denver Inc. manufactures compressors and pumps and is the leading worldwide manufacturer of rotary, vane, and reciprocating compressors as well as liquid ring pumps and blowers for various transportation applications. The company also produces pumps used in petroleum and industrial markets and other fluid transfer equipment serving chemical, petroleum, and food industries.

Pecanland Mall - Interstate 20 Commercial Corridor Pecanland Mall, located inside the Monroe city limits on Interstate 20 near Highway 165, has operated as a major regional commercial development that provides shopping & dining. Pecanland Mall also anchors a thriving commercial corridor on Interstate 20 between the Highway 165 interchange and the Garrett Road Interchange. The mall itself has several restaurants and hotels located on outparcels. Several commercial strip centers, restaurants, hotels, and big box stores including Sam's, Lowe's and Home Depot are also located in this commercial corridor. Since 2008, this area has continued to thrive as a regional destination for the City of Monroe. Pecanland Mall has also undergone renovations and is attracting new tenants. Several new restaurants and retail stores including a Dick's Sporting Goods have opened in the corridor. Additionally, there are several undeveloped parcels of land in this corridor that are expected to develop in the near future.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City of Monroe's economy is shifting and the needs of the business community are changing. The city's workforce is increasingly private sector driven with rapid growth in certain business sectors. Monroe is seeing rapid growth in both high wage/high tech jobs requiring advanced skills as well as low skilled/low wage service sector jobs. Monroe's emerging information technology sector is changing the dynamic of the business community's workforce needs. Many business in the area need to be able to attract "top talent" to fill advanced positions while also needing to fill more entry level positions with employees who are technically competent and job ready.

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

Beginning in 2008, CenturyLink has planned and or/completed several major expansions of its corporate headquarters in Monroe. In 2009, the company announced a 350 job expansion and another expansion of 800 jobs in 2011. Additionally, in spring 2013 CenturyLink broke ground on the Technology Center of Excellence, a 250,000 square-foot expansion of its existing 365,000 square-foot corporate headquarters. Upon completion of the expansion CenturyLink will have 2,600 employees in the City of Monroe. Additionally, the new expansion is expected to create over 1,000 new indirect jobs and over 300 construction jobs at peak activity.

Gardner Denver Thomas (GDT), a subsidiary of Gardner Denver Inc., has had a manufacturing facility in Monroe for a number of years that employed less than 100 employees. In 2009 GDT made the decision to consolidate manufacturing operations for its Thomas Products Division at the Monroe location. In November 2011, the GDT opened its expanded facility in Monroe. This new facility increased the number of employees from less than 100 to approximately 300, including 40 to 45 management positions. The new jobs have an average salary of \$37,000 plus benefits, well above the city and state average.

Since 2008, St. Francis Medical Center has undertaken two major projects. In 2011, St. Francis broke ground on an expansion of its downtown emergency facilities. The Kitty DeGree Emergency Center has 38 beds, expanded fast track capability, an in-house CT scanner, and the latest in digital radiology technology. The project cost neared \$6 million and included approximately \$3 million in new technology, equipment, and furnishings.

Additionally, in Spring 2013 St. Francis broke ground on a new \$30 million Community Health Center on the corner of Tower and Fulton Drive.

Monroe Regional Airport Expansion the Monroe Regional Airport (MLU) is owned by the City of Monroe and located in eastern Monroe north of Interstate 20 and Pecanland Mall. In 2009, work began on a new \$35 million, 60,000 square foot terminal building. The full project includes four new buildings, a new terminal, and renovation of the existing terminal for baggage claim and rental car services

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

A very skilled and educated workforce will create the atmosphere of stability for the businesses in the City of Monroe. Businesses will employ residents who are trained through public and private partnerships according to the needs of the businesses to the growth of the economy.

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

There are various workforce training initiatives in the area through public private partnerships, Workforce Investment Boards, Louisiana Delta Community College, as well as partnership with state universities in the area. (NOVA) New opportunity Vision Achievement operates as a job intermediary that connects the needs of employers with training entities and local residents who are looking for living wage employment with benefits and a career path. This allows people to first study for their high school diploma or GED. The program is employer driven initiate where an employer will partner with NOVA in preparing candidate for specific needs. This partnership will follow students through community technical college, community college or university to improve their skills. (OIC) Opportunities Industrialization Center is another educational and technical skills training provider for entry level

workforce to work their way out of poverty. The Community Technical Colleges offers mostly six months program for trades such as welding, cosmetology, nurses assistant, phlebotomy technicians and pharmacy assistants. These efforts support the Consolidation Plan by improving the lives of area residents and moving from low income to median income households.

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

Yes

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

The City of Monroe coordinates with other cities and local governments to impact economic growth.

Discussion

The City of Monroe has 36.2% percent of the population at the national poverty rate, the City is actively participating in various economic partnership that with foster economic growth for the region as a whole. There are three state universities with a 30 mile radius of the city including Delta Community College partnering with those colleges, there are also large corporations such as CenturyLink which is headquartered in Monroe, St. Francis Medical Center, Conway University Health Hospital, Gardner Denver Thomas, Glenwood Regional Medical Center, Pecanland Mall as the regional shopping area, Angus Chemical, Vantage Affinity, Morgan Chase Company with its Home Mortgage Department located in Monroe to top it with a brand new Regional Airport Facility that connects the City to three cities, there is a continuous growth of ongoing economic activities that requires skilled workforce.

The Northeast Louisiana Economic Alliance is partner driven progress engine for the jurisdiction. Partners such as the Monroe/West Monroe Chamber of Commerce, City of Monroe Economic Development Division, the local school boards, Parish governments, 1-20 Economic Development District Renewal Inc., African American Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Economic Development District, (OCAG) Ouachita Council of Area Government and more are a part of initiatives that encourage growth and provide economic stimulus for the jurisdiction. All of these activities are coordinated with the City of Monroe's Consolidated Plan.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The City of Monroe has census tracts and block groups located that have high populations of minority concentration or a concentration of low-income households whose incomes are below 50% of the Area Median Income for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) with multiple housing problems.

These are defined as follows:

- The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 percentage points higher than the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or in the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50 percent of its population.

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

The City of Monroe has several areas located within census tracts and block groups that have high populations where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families whose incomes are below 50% of the Area Median Income.

- The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area, i.e., the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in which the proposed housing is to be located.

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

These are neighborhoods (census tracts & block groups) that lack economic stability and require large resources. There is a need to create additional economic opportunities in these areas in order for the residents to have opportunities to become self-sufficient and become productive neighborhoods.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are numerous community assets in the CDBG Targeted Neighborhoods such as:

- Neighborhood Community Centers
- Easy access to transportation
- Community Service Programs
- Public Libraries

- Parks & Recreational Facilities
- Educational Facilities

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The focus on housing preservation, community facilities and infrastructure improvements, and various public services for low-income residents will provide resources for low to moderate income residents within the City of Monroe.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The **Five-Year Strategic Plan** describes the general priorities for allocating investments geographically and makes a distinction between priority needs. It identifies obstacles to meeting underserved needs and what available funding can sensibly be anticipated to address those needs. The Strategic Plan gives, in quantitative terms, the accomplishments that the City of Monroe hopes to achieve over the next five years.

A variety of approaches will be utilized to deliver services for projects and activities. This plan is intended serve as a guide for public private non-profit organizations as they design new approaches or expand upon others.

The strategy is developed to achieve the following statutory goals, principally for low, very low and extremely low-income residents:

- Provide decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing,
- Create suitable living environment and
- Expand economic opportunities

Furthermore, the Strategic Plan is developed in accordance with the following statutory goals:

- Elimination of slums and blight,
- Elimination of conditions that are detrimental to health, safety and public welfare,
- Conservation and expansion of the nation's housing stock,
- Expansion and improvement of the quality and quantity of community services,
- Improved utilization of land and other natural resources,
- Reduction of the isolation of income groups within communities and geographical areas,
- Restoration and preservation of properties of special value,
- Alleviation of physical and economic distress

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3)
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	

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

What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The CDBG Target Neighborhoods are a total population of 26,020 which is 54.8% of the City of Monroe's total population of 48,815. These targeted neighborhoods contain approximately 85% of the population is minority concentration with an area median income of \$28,470 which is 66% below the area median income of the City of Monroe which is \$ 46,420. A high percentage of privately owned properties that require clean-up activities because of the trash and debris on the lawns, deteriorated buildings and an abundant amount of substandard houses in dire need of rehabilitation. These areas also have a large number of vacant lots with noxious growth.

The neighborhood residents and the police have expressed the need for the City to identify and remove all abandoned and condemned structures especially within Southern Monroe in order to make a safer and more attractive environment. A high percentage of vacant structures, deteriorated buildings, substandard rental housing, as well as single family owner-occupied substandard housing units in need of rehabilitation. Citizens have expressed a need to expand and improve educational opportunities. Residents, concerned citizens and non- profit organizations have indicated that Southern Monroe is short of direct student support through mentoring, tutoring, scholarships, student employment/work study, and job/technical training internships. This area is also lacking in the state-of-the-art equipment and materials necessary to implement and provide these programs.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied
	Description	As the City's housing stock ages, a growing percentage of housing units may need rehabilitation to allow them to remain safe and habitable. The situation is of particular concern for low- and moderate-income homeowners who are generally not in a financial position to properly maintain their homes. The age and condition of Monroe's housing stock is an important indicator of potential rehabilitation needs. Commonly, housing over 30 years of age needs some form of major rehabilitation, such as roof replacement, foundation work and plumbing systems. Housing over 15 years of age will generally exhibit deficiencies in terms of paint, weatherization, heating / air-conditioning systems, hot water heaters and finish plumbing fixtures

	Basis for Relative Priority	Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Addressing substandard housing conditions through housing preservation activities provide that all economic segments of the community have the means to ensure that their property meets local standards and that all Monroe residents have the opportunity to live in decent housing. Housing preservation is rated as a high priority need.
2	Priority Need Name	Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Suitable Living Environment Public Facilities
	Description	In consultation with the City of Monroe's Parks & Recreation Division and neighborhood residents , a need exists within the CDBG Target Areas for activities such as public facilities improvements and infrastructure improvements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment consultations, the improvement of neighborhoods, public facilities and infrastructure is rated as a low priority need for CDBG funds.
3	Priority Need Name	Youth Employment
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Description	Provide employment and training skills to low-moderate income youth to work during the summer months.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Consistent with the results of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the provision of a wide range of public services for low-and moderate-income residents is a high priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Homeless Housing Objective

	Description	Partner with the Homeless providers and Continuum of Care to assist homeless individuals and families to ensure that their housing and service needs are met.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Point in Time Count and information provided from Homeless Providers and the Continuum of Care.
5	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Improvement
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Suitable Living Neighborhood Improvement
	Description	The city of Monroe will provide grants addressing the neighborhood needs through active code enforcement activities is one way in which that the City of Monroe will increase the safety and improve the quality of life in low- and moderate income neighborhoods. Throughout the years, code enforcement has addressed many issues in the CDBG Target areas of the city through educating residents during site visits, issuing citations, or performing follow up legal work for properties in violation of city codes. Addressing neighborhood needs, such as substandard structures, disinvestment in properties, and neighborhood safety, continues to be an important need in these low-moderate income neighborhoods.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Continued efforts to increase neighborhood stability are important for the health and safety for Monroe's low-moderate income neighborhoods. Demolition for substandard buildings was addressed during the Public Needs Hearing through neighborhood resident comments. The city will fund various activities to address neighborhood needs during Consolidated Plan period.
6	Priority Need Name	Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing Decent Housing Homeless Housing Objective
	Description	The City of Monroe will work with a qualified Community Housing Development Organization to increase decent safe, and affordable rental housing to low-moderate individuals.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This will assist the city to address the need for affordable rental housing as identified in the Husing Needs Assessment for low-moderate income households.
7	Priority Need Name	Elderly Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Associated Goals	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Description	Providing service aimed at the elderly such as nutritional meals, transportation and other supportive services.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Comments received from CDBG Targeted Neighborhood residents. See City of Monroe Needs Assessment.
8	Priority Need Name	Housing Delivery Costs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied Decent Housing Homeless Housing Objective Suitable Living Environment Public Service Suitable Living Environment Public Facilities Suitable Living Neighborhood Improvement
	Description	The City will use CDBG funds to pay for service and other activities necessary to support housing rehabilitation program activities. Services and activities include training, marketing, application in-take, paying soft costs, qualifying applicants, preparation of work-write ups, drawing floor plans, performing inspections, loan processing and servicing and other services related to the delivery of decent, safe, and sanitary housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Costs necessary for implementing housing program activities.

9	Priority Need Name	Educational Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Associated Goals	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Description	Provide no cost educational services to low moderate income persons to aid in reducing drop-out rate, increase test scores, promote self esteem and provide opportunity to obtain General Educational Development (GED) Testing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Stakeholders, public service providers and neighborhood resident comments.
10	Priority Need Name	Job Skills Training
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Associated Goals	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Description	Provide new or improved access to no employment skills training.
	Basis for Relative Priority	CDBG Targeted neighborhood residents and public service providers comments received.
11	Priority Need Name	General Program Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied Decent Housing Homeless Housing Objective Suitable Living Environment Public Service Suitable Living Environment Public Facilities Suitable Living Neighborhood Improvement
	Description	To provide the following: Overall Program Management, Coordination, Subrecipient Monitoring, and Evaluations. Those categories include the following, but not limited to: preparation of budgets, program supplies, schedules, amendments, evaluating program against stated objective, accounting costs, citizen's participation, preparation of Amendments and/or Revisions to the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and other required documents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Comments received during the consultation process.
12	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied

	Description	Utilize Program Income funds to continue to provide new access to low interest direct loans to lower income homeowners to assist them with rehabilitation costs to their homes.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Comments received during the consultation process.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of Monroe will not receive HOME funds. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance will not be offered.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Monroe will not receive HOME funds. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for Non-Homeless Special Needs will not be offered.
New Unit Production	Based on land and development costs, it is equally effective to subsidize the development of affordable rental units as it is to subsidize home purchase loans. the City will look at other local, state and federal funding sources to assist with the development of new housing units.
Rehabilitation	The City will invest CDBG funds in the Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Program as a cost effective means of preserving the supply of ownership housing. Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Addressing substandard housing conditions through housing preservation activities provide that all economic segments of the community have the means to ensure that their property meets local standards and that all Monroe residents have the opportunity to live in decent housing.
Acquisition, including preservation	As the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis in this document have clearly shown, low-moderate income households are cost burdened and likely eligible for newly acquired and rehabilitated affordable housing units if sufficient resources existed to develop an adequate supply to address the need. Typically the City's resources are only sufficient to leverage other larger sources such as low income housing tax credits. The cost of land, labor and materials affects the total development costs and the number of units that the City can support in any given year. Another critical issue that influences the use of funds to acquire properties for the creation or preservation of affordable units is the lack of a permanent source of take-out/capital financing. Affordable housing financing deal is comprised of a number of financing sources, all dependent on each other to move forward and result in the completion of a project.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Monroe receives funding from two federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. These grant programs combined will bring \$877,530 into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description	
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$			
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	646,778	46,271	0	693,049	2,587,112	Community Development Block Grant funds are used to finance General Program Administration & Planning, Housing Delivery Costs, Housing Rehabilitation Costs, Public Facilities Improvements & Public Service Activities. CDBG funds are combined with many public and private funds to create a greater impact in neighborhoods. When request for proposals are submitted CDBG funding is used to leverage other funding are preferred.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	230,752	34,846	0	265,598	HOME promotes public/private partnerships as a vehicle for expanding the stock of affordable housing. HOME funds will be used for Housing Rehabilitation costs, HOME Program Administration and Housing Delivery Costs, as well as CHDO development of Rental Housing projects.
						923,008	

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

Whenever possible CDBG and HOME funds will be used to leverage additional private, state and local funds. The City of Monroe is considered a "distressed community" and is exempt from the HOME Program Match based on the poverty criterion, according to 2013 Census data the poverty rate for Monroe, Louisiana is 36.1%.

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

The City of Monroe will continue its emphasis on expropriating abandoned and adjudicated property and making adjudicated property affordable and available for citizens, non-profits, non-profit developers to rehabilitate or re-construct new affordable housing in low-moderate income neighborhoods to increase and/or preserve the housing stock.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
MONROE	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Ouachita Council on Aging	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER (OIC) OF OUACHITA	Subrecipient	public services	Jurisdiction
SOUTH POINTE, INC.	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Monroe is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Services provided by the Emergency Solutions Grant Programs are managed by homeless service providers who work together as a coalition in response to HUD grant requirements. Through this organization, the group collects facilities and client information and prepares grant proposals in an effort to bring additional resources to Monroe.

The Housing Authority of Monroe operates public housing units and works well with City staff and the City political leadership. A very important gap in services, is the limited number of CHDOs operating in Monroe. At this time there is only one CHDO, though the City provides ongoing technical assistance. More CHDOs could further assist the City in meeting its housing goals.

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

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Persons with HIV are provided services in the Homeless Services Table. The services are largely provided by the homeless service providers to persons with HIV who are identified as homeless and will accept services as well as by the region's HIV/AIDS service provider GOCARE. Services especially needed and responsive to this population include case management, rental and utilities assistance, child care, education, employment training, HIV services, healthcare, life skills such as parenting, budgeting and expectations of tenants, mental health counseling, transportation, and basic needs. Services are provided by professionals with specialized training in serving this population. Outreach is conducted by

trained professionals who go regularly to known locations and service sites as well as by requests for referrals from GOCARE and medical health providers.

Services not available or needed include: legal services, mortgage assistance, utilities assistance, rental assistance, alcohol and drug abuse, child care, education, employment training.

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

The homeless service providers in Monroe work closely together to provide a continuum of services in response to needs identified through surveys of homeless persons and general observations of the providers. Providers in Monroe are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services and life skills training.

Gaps: As identified in the chart above are legal assistance, mortgage assistance and services alcohol and drug abuse services. Another gap in the coordination of services centers on the lack of universal participation of providers in the HMIS system. All homeless providers who participate in federal funding programs are enrolled in the HMIS system. Other agencies, however, do not participate due to the cost.

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

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Lee Avenue	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program	CDBG: \$624,440 HOME: \$670,708	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 70 Household Housing Unit
2	Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs	2015	2017	Affordable Housing	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program	CDBG: \$480,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Affordable Rental Housing Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration	HOME: \$160,000	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit
4	Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program	CDBG: \$180,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
5	Decent Housing Homeless Housing Objective	2015	2017	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Homelessness Affordable Rental Housing Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration		Homelessness Prevention: 10 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Suitable Living Environment Public Service	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Youth Employment Elderly Services Housing Delivery Costs Educational Services Job Skills Training General Program Administration	CDBG: \$316,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
7	Suitable Living Environment Public Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration	CDBG: \$20,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Households Assisted
8	Suitable Living Neighborhood Improvement	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Neighborhood Improvement Housing Delivery Costs General Program Administration	CDBG: \$16,000	Buildings Demolished: 4 Buildings

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Housing
	Goal Description	To increase the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate income families for moderate and substantial rehabilitation, as well as re-construction of their homes that includes providing barrier free living space.
2	Goal Name	Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs
	Goal Description	To provide housing rehabilitation assistance to senior homeowners ages 62+ in order to eliminate housing code items, barriers and exterior deficiencies in order to preserve the affordable housing stock.
3	Goal Name	Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing
	Goal Description	To increase affordable housing by providing decent, safe and affordable rental housing units through construction.
4	Goal Name	Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied
	Goal Description	Providing affordable housing to extremely low and low income homeowners by providing rehabilitation assistance by making repairs to their homes in order to correct health and safety code deficiencies.
5	Goal Name	Decent Housing Homeless Housing Objective
	Goal Description	To assist private non-profit organizations increase the supply of transitional housing in order to provide affordable housing options to homeless persons.
6	Goal Name	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Goal Description	By provide new or improved accessibility to low or no cost quality educational, health, nutritional, youth employment activities to improve the quality of life for low-moderate income persons.
7	Goal Name	Suitable Living Environment Public Facilities
	Goal Description	To improve or provide new or improved access to quality public facilities and infrastructures to low and moderate income persons.

8	Goal Name	Suitable Living Neighborhood Improvement
	Goal Description	To improve the appearance and safety of neighborhoods by reducing the number of vacant and condemned structures by providing grant assistance to low-moderate eligible property owners.

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

The City of Monroe will provide affordable housing to approximately 41 households through the rehabilitation of owner occupied-housing units in substandard but suitable for rehabilitation . Rehabilitation assistance will be provided as follows:

- (15) Households with incomes 0-30% of area median income
- (26) Twenty-six households with incomes at or below 50% of the area median income
- (10) Ten Elderly households with incomes at or below 50% of the area median income.

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

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

The Housing Authority of Monroe is currently in compliance with HUD.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Neighborhood Watch: Residents group meets one a month at each development to discuss various issues affecting their neighborhood.

J.H. Miller Center: Established and opened on February 15, 1996, houses a computer lab, provides a variety of classes and cultural activities for public housing residents. MHA recently partnered with Delta Community College to provide Adult Education and Parenting Skills classes.

Neighborhood Policing: Officers assigned to provide patrols as needed to housing sites. Initially assigned to two housing developments now has expanded to cover all sites.

City Youth Program: This program began in June, 2002. This is a six week drug prevention recreational awareness program. MHA's young men, women and some adults have the opportunity to become involved in recreational and cultural summer activities such as: tennis, volleyball, gymnastics, field trips, clinics and computer trainings.

Grocery Transportation: The MHA has partnered with Ouachita Council on Aging to provide transportation for elderly residents living in public housing facilities. These services provide pick-up and drop-off services to clients needing groceries.

Resident Services: In 2004, Grambling State University began a GED Program at the Burg Jones Lane Community Building. In July 2009, this program was turned over to the Ouachita Parish School System.

Early Head Start Program: Volunteers of America provide this program in the MHA Child Care Center located in the Burg Jones Lane Development.

Northeast LA Consortium: In 2010, a partnership was formed to provide GED/Childcare to MHA residents. The MHA maintenance warehouse was converted into a classroom and child care facility. Childcare is provided only to residents who are participating in the GED Program. Miller Square Lab is currently being renovated to include space for child care services and plans are underway for the construction of centers at Foster Heights and Johnson Carver Development.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Aside from the obvious shortages of funding and housing stock, there is minimal public policy and/or barriers were found to affect the cost of the housing or the incentive to develop, maintain, and/or improve affordable housing or residential investment. The climate for affordable housing could be improved by focusing awareness on current efforts and programs to promote alternatives to new subdivision development such as infill development. The housing crisis resulted in the tightening of credit for homebuyers, resulting in less availability of credit for household with lower incomes and lower credit scores.

Developers and builders need to be informed and educated regarding the federal designation boundaries of the HUD Designated Renewal Community, which is more than 85% of the area inside the city limits of Monroe. The climate for affordable housing could be improved by focusing awareness on current efforts and programs to promote alternatives to new subdivision development such as infill development. Another barrier to affordable housing would be, Not in My Backyard (NIMBY) objections which comes in the form of local neighborhood residents to low-income housing in what would be considered "more desirable neighborhoods" in the City of Monroe.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are no public policies have been identified that have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. The goals to eliminate previously identified barriers to affordable housing are on-going.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The CoC will continue to expand partnership with Region 8 Education of Homelessness and youth program liaisons to explore collaborative opportunities to assist in identifying homeless families and connect them with the appropriate community service and/or agency.

The City will continue to provide ESG and CDBG funding to social service organizations to assess the needs of homeless persons. The Monroe/Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care works with social services agencies, governments, businesses, and others to conduct an annual gaps analysis to assess existing homeless needs and to identify and address funding gaps. The annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, organized by the Coalition, annually assesses the number, characteristics, and needs of the jurisdiction's and region's homeless population. In 2013, the CoC implemented a coordinated assessment system providing standardized assessment for any homeless individual at a variety of access points. This system triages, assesses, matches and refers homeless individuals to the most appropriate housing option across the continuum. This system, which is coordinated with the United Way of NE LA 211 resource line, provides an essential referral method for most homeless beds and functions. Coordinated access will continue to be expanded in during the Consolidated Plan period to more quickly and seamlessly connect sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals with services. Outreach staff also provides assessment and referrals to unsheltered homeless.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to fund organizations providing emergency shelter or transitional housing for homeless individuals and families. Services will include case management, rental assistance, utility assistance, and operations costs associated with overnight shelter as well as those associated with rapid rehousing. ESG funding will address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs as discussed later in the section. As part of the planning process for community-wide coordination of ESG implementation, the CoC collaborates with local ESG recipients and subrecipients each year to assess the adequacy of the available stock of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing and to identify ways to better match the available stock with area needs. Diversion and prevention resources help to reduce the demand for the emergency shelter and transitional housing and help prevent the trauma of homeless from occurring.

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

The City will support homeless housing programs with supportive services targeted to the unique needs of the listed homeless subpopulations as well as low- and moderate income homeless. Supportive services (e.g., medical, educational, counseling, etc.) and referrals to mainstream and community services will help homeless persons access and remain in permanent housing. The City will support rapid rehousing for families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. Rapid rehousing assists the homeless to rapidly return to permanent housing by offering short-term case management and financial assistance. This intervention has proven to be highly effective in returning families to housing stabilization. A recent system mapping exercise performed under HUD technical assistance revealed that each year approximately 243 persons (21% of homeless individuals and 30% of homeless families) will require rapid rehousing to stabilize. Currently the system is capable of serving approximately 120. The CoC's community 10 Year Plan will increase the number of households to be served with rapid rehousing to better match the available stock with identified need. The coordinated assessment system, described previously, will provide the process to identify people who are homeless and most in need of rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing, which includes people who are chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. Jurisdiction partners homeless service providers maintain a stock of 121 units of permanent supportive housing (permanent housing with intensive supportive services) which is the most effective intervention to prevent the chronically homeless' returning to homelessness.

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

The City will fund several agencies that deliver homelessness prevention assistance from ESG and other federal and state grants to provide those at imminent risk of homelessness rental and utility assistance, security deposits, moving assistance, mediation, and supportive services. Preventing homelessness protects vulnerable persons from ever experiencing the trauma of homelessness. Prevention services quickly stabilize such persons in housing and help them address that issues that led to their housing instability. In addition to these services, the area's coordinated access system and United Way of NELA 211 resource line refer and connects families to providers with immediate help and mainstream resources. As part of the planning process for community-wide coordination of ESG implementation, the CoC is collaborates with local ESG recipients and subrecipients as well as the state to develop consistent policies for prevention eligibility to target those most at-risk of becoming literally homeless. This policy will direct available prevention services on a priority basis to those most in need.

The homeless service providers in the region will continue to maintain formal MOU partnerships and/or informal referral networks to refer persons receiving mainstream services at imminent risk of homelessness to programs providing prevention. United Way of NELA 211 resource line also provides referrals to prevention programs and services. The CoC tracks the performance of ESG- and CoC-funded

homeless programs in assisting persons they serve to access mainstream resources as well as increase household income, two nationally tracked outcomes for effectiveness of homeless programs. This performance is reported to the jurisdiction and also provides a standard by which programs can report their progress toward attaining national benchmarks for these outcomes. Mainstream services will include those listed in 24 CFR 576.400 (c), as well as those in the SOAR program, and locally-funded programs to assist with increasing income and improving health.

In Louisiana, all publicly funded institutions and systems of care, including healthcare, mental health, foster care, and corrections, adhere to written policies that they will not discharge people into homelessness. The CoC maintains similar policies supporting its coordination with local offices of these systems of care to provide regular training and referral information to assist institutions to help persons they are discharging to access permanent housing.

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

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

The City estimates that there are 15,196 dwelling units within the community that were built prior to 1978 and that 72% of these contain at least some level of lead paint. It should be noted that not all units containing lead paint pose a lead paint hazard; however, it is safe to assume that the majority of them are occupied by low to moderate income households.

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

The City estimates that there are 15,196 dwelling units within the community that were built prior to 1978 and that 72% of these contain at least some level of lead paint. It should be noted that not all units containing lead paint pose a lead paint hazard; however, it is safe to assume that the majority of them are occupied by low to moderate income households.

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

The City of Monroe works to reduce lead based paint hazards by requiring Contractors, Subrecipients and Developers to comply with the Lead Based Paint requirements set forth in 24 CFR Part 35. This includes meeting the requirements for notification, identification and stabilization of deteriorated paint, identification and control of lead based paint hazards, and identification and abatement of lead based paint hazards. The “Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home” pamphlet developed by the EPA, HUD and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, is also distributed to all homeowners and with every contract.

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

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

The City of Monroe's general Anti-Poverty Strategy is to support the availability and accessibility of housing, employment, education, transportation, health care and family support services to lower income households.

The strategy's goal is to help individuals and families attain greater independence and promote neighborhood involvement. The City implements the following major strategies to achieve the goal of reducing poverty:

1. Market information about resources to poverty level households.
2. Refine housing assistance programs to better link housing assistance with related resources such as:
 - Housing Rehabilitation Programs;
 - Homeownership Programs;
 - Public Housing Assistance; and
 - Housing options for Homeless persons
3. Improve the level of the city's service delivery systems so that they are more responsive to neighborhoods where poverty level families reside in greater numbers and encourage goals, policies and practices that involve these neighborhoods in revitalization efforts as well as the City's decision making process.
4. Increase economic development and employment and training opportunities; and
5. Improve collaboration between local governments, nonprofits, schools and businesses

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

The City of Monroe's general Anti-Poverty Strategy is to support the availability and accessibility of housing, employment, education, transportation, health care and family support services to lower income households.

The strategy's goal is to help individuals and families attain greater independence and promote neighborhood involvement. The City implements the following major strategies to achieve the goal of reducing poverty:

1. Market information about resources to poverty level households.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City's Community Development Division will ensure that all activities carried out to implement the Consolidated Plan comply with the requirements of the CDBG, HOME, ESG and other funding sources as required while also achieving performance objectives on schedule and within the prescribed budget.

Each agency funded through the City of Monroe's Community Development Program will enter into a contract that outlines all requirements, regulations, procedures and accomplishments associated with the funded activity. Funded agencies will submit progress reports at least quarterly and reporting periods will be specified in agency contracts. City staff will reviewed reports for contract compliance, including regulations as well as administrative, financial and programmatic requirements.

Timely expenditure of funds will be reviewed on a continuous basis to ensure compliance with program regulations. Individual meetings with agency staff will occur as necessary to respond to questions and assess project progress. Depending upon the complexity of the project and the funding requirements, the City may provide orientation training and technical assistance designed to facilitate successful completion of the project. In addition to the monitoring requirements for each funding source,

Community Development Division staff will complete at least one on a site visit for selected high risk projects to monitor compliance with fiscal, programmatic and regulatory controls and requirements. High Risk recipients are identified as those new to the Community Development Program, those with past difficulties in implementing a project, and those with a significant funding allocation.

The Community Development Division will also review agency audits and determine whether and related action needs to be taken. The Community Development Division will serve as the lead in the recording, monitoring and evaluating the City's progress in achieving the goals and objectives outlined in this plan.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Monroe receives funding from two federal grant programs, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Investment Partnership, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. These grant programs combined will bring \$877,530 into the city to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	646,778	46,271	0	693,049	2,587,112	Community Development Block Grant funds are used to finance General Program Administration & Planning, Housing Delivery Costs, Housing Rehabilitation Costs, Public Facilities Improvements & Public Service Activities. CDBG funds are combined with many public and private funds to create a greater impact in neighborhoods. When request for proposals are submitted CDBG funding is used to leverage other funding are preferred.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	230,752	34,846	0	265,598	923,008	HOME promotes public/private partnerships as a vehicle for expanding the stock of affordable housing. HOME funds will be used for Housing Rehabilitation costs, HOME Program Administration and Housing Delivery Costs, as well as CHDO development of Rental Housing projects.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Whenever possible CDBG and HOME funds will be used to leverage additional private, state and local funds. The City of Monroe is considered a "distressed community" and is exempt from the HOME Program Match based on the poverty criterion, according to 2013 Census data the poverty rate for Monroe, Louisiana is 36.1%.

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

The City of Monroe will continue its emphasis on expropriating abandoned and adjudicated property and making adjudicated property affordable and available for citizens, non-profits, non-profit developers to rehabilitate or re-construct new affordable housing in low-moderate income neighborhoods to increase and/or preserve the housing stock.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Lee Avenue	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	CDBG: \$205,610 HOME: \$228,685	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 14 Households Assisted
2	Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs	2015	2017	Affordable Housing	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	CDBG: \$120,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
3	Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Homelessness Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$40,000	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit
4	Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	CDBG: \$45,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Suitable Living Environment Public Service	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure Youth Employment Elderly Services Housing Delivery Costs Educational Services Job Skills Training General Program Administration Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program	CDBG: \$312,168	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing
	Goal Description	HOME promotes public/private partnerships as a vehicle for expanding the stock of affordable housing. HOME funds will be used for Housing Rehabilitation costs, HOME Program Administration and Housing Delivery Costs, as well as CHDO development of Rental Housing projects.

2	Goal Name	Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs
	Goal Description	To provide housing rehabilitation assistance to senior homeowners ages 62+ in order to eliminate housing code items, barriers and exterior deficiencies in order to preserve the affordable housing stock.
3	Goal Name	Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing
	Goal Description	To increase affordable housing by providing decent, safe and affordable rental housing units through new construction.
4	Goal Name	Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied
	Goal Description	Providing affordable housing to extremely low and low income homeowners by providing rehabilitation assistance by making repairs to their homes in order to correct health and safety code deficiencies.
5	Goal Name	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Goal Description	By provide new or improved accessibility to low or no cost quality educational, health, nutritional, youth employment activities to improve the quality of life for low-moderate income persons.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

To address the high priority needs identified in the Strategic Plan to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the City of Monroe will invest CDBG and HOME funds in projects that preserve affordable housing, provide services to low- and moderate-income residents, preserve neighborhoods, improve public facilities and infrastructure and facilities. Together, these projects will address the housing and community needs of Monroe residents-particularly those residents residing in the low- and moderate income areas.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Program Administration
2	Housing Delivery Cost
3	Summer Youth Employment Program
4	Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC)
5	Ouachita Council Meals on Wheels
6	Emergency Moderate Housing Rehabilitation Program
7	Senior Housing Repair Modification Program
8	Health and Safety Improvement Repair Program
9	CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program
10	HOME Investment Partnership Grant Program Administration
11	Substantial Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Program
12	Substantial Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Loan Program
13	South Pointe, Inc Community Housing Development (CHDO) Rental Housing

Table 56 – Project Information

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

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

Consolidated Plan

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1	Project Name	CDBG Program Administration
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Needs Addressed	General Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$64,677,800
	Description	The City will use CDBG funds for overall Program Management, Coordination, Subrecipient Monitoring, and Evaluations. Those categories include the following, but not limited to: preparation of budgets, program supplies, schedules, amendments, evaluating program against stated objective, accounting costs, citizen's participation, preparation of Amendments and/or Revisions to the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER and other required documents.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	General Program Management of the Community Development Block Grant Program.
2	Project Name	Housing Delivery Cost
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Affordable Rental Housing Elderly Services Housing Delivery Costs Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	The City will use CDBG funds to pay for service and other activities necessary to support housing rehabilitation program activities. Services and activities include training, marketing, application in-take, paying soft costs, qualifying applicants, preparation of work-write ups, drawing floor plans, performing inspections, loan processing and servicing and other services related to the delivery of decent, safe and sanitary housing.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Project Delivery for the Housing Programs.
3	Project Name	Summer Youth Employment Program
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Goals Supported	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Youth Employment Elderly Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	The City will use Community Development Block Grant funds to employ students to work and provide job skills training during the summer months. The program targets low-moderate income students who reside within the HUD Designated Renewal Community Neighborhoods.
	Target Date	4/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(50) Fifty low-moderated income families with eligible youth will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	The City of Monroe will employ students to work within city various departments/divisions.
	Planned Activities	Job skills training.
4	Project Name	Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC)
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Goals Supported	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Educational Services Job Skills Training
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	OIC will use CDBG funds to provide new access at no cost to literacy skills and resources, which improve grades and test scores, drop-out prevention, aid in pupil progression, develop character and promote self-esteem to low-moderate income students between the ages of 10 to 18. Opportunities Industrialization Center will offer new access to computer skills training to low-moderate income Senior citizens in order to assist them with adapting to the present world and use of technology.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(50) Fifty low-moderate income persons will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	This program is located at 3710 Dunlop Street Monroe, Louisiana.
	Planned Activities	Educational/Literacy skills and computer skills training.
5	Project Name	Ouachita Council Meals on Wheels
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS

	Goals Supported	Suitable Living Environment Public Service
	Needs Addressed	Elderly Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	Ouachita Council on Aging will continue to use Community Development Block Grant funds to provide new access the Meal on Wheels Program to (80) eighty unduplicated low moderate income seniors who reside within the HUD Designated Renewal Community Neighborhoods.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(80) Eighty elderly persons will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide hot nutritious meals to elderly persons.
6	Project Name	Emergency Moderate Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS Lee Avenue Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3) Renwick
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	The City of Monroe will use Community Development Block Grant funds to provide new access to grants to low and moderate income homeowners that have at least (3) three major housing components that need replacing.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(7) Seven low-moderate income households will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation/replacement activities to houses that have at least (3) three major code items.
7	Project Name	Senior Housing Repair Modification Program
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	The City of Monroe will use CDBG funds to continue to provide new access to grants to low and moderate income homeowners, who are 62 years and older to in order to correct housing code deficiencies, as well as, addressing handicapped and energy needs.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(10) Ten elderly owner-occupied households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide rehabilitation assistance to low and moderate income owner-occupied homeowners, who are 62 years and older to in order to correct housing code deficiencies.
8	Project Name	Health and Safety Improvement Repair Program
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	The City of Monroe will use CDBG funds to continue to provide to new access to grants to very low and extremely low income homeowners to correct housing code deficiencies, address handicapped, and energy needs.
	Target Date	4/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Fifteen (15) extremely low and low income households will benefit from this proposed activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Housing rehabilitation assistance to correct code deficiencies, address handicap and energy needs.
9	Project Name	CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing Decent Housing Owner-Occupied Special Needs Decent Housing Health & Safety Owner-Occupied
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program
	Funding	CDBG: \$646,778
	Description	The City will use CDBG Program Income funds to continue to provide new access to low interest direct loans to lower income homeowners to assist them with rehabilitation costs to their homes.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One (1) low-moderate income household will benefit from this proposed activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide low interest loans to eligible homeowners for rehabilitation costs.
10	Project Name	HOME Investment Partnership Grant Program Administration
	Target Area	Lee Avenue
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing
	Needs Addressed	General Program Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$230,752

	Description	The Community Development Division will use HOME funds to provide administrative and related costs for HOME funded projects. These costs include the pro-rata share of staff salary, wages, and related costs for performing oversight and job assignments for the homeowner Substantial Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction program as well as monitoring assignments for HOME assisted projects.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	General Program Administration of the HOME Investment Partnership Grant Program.
11	Project Name	Substantial Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Program
	Target Area	Lee Avenue
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
	Funding	HOME: \$230,752
	Description	The Community Development Division will continue to use HOME funds to provide forgivable deferred payment loans and/or low interest direct loans to low and moderate income homeowners who reside in the low/moderate income neighborhood. Housing units will be rehabilitated and/or reconstructed up to Local housing codes and Section 8 Housing Quality Standards. The city will not award assistance to homeowners whose homes have been substantially rehabilitated within the last (10) years.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(7) Seven owner-occupied low-moderate income households will benefit from this proposed activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Substantial Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of housing units.

12	Project Name	Substantial Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Loan Program
	Target Area	Lee Avenue
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Owner -Occupied Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program
	Funding	HOME: \$230,752
	Description	The Community Development Division will use a portion of HOME Program Income to provide interest direct loans to eligible low and moderate income homeowners to assist them with rehabilitation costs.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One (1) low-moderate income household will benefit from this proposed activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide low interest loans to eligible homeowners for rehabilitation costs.
13	Project Name	South Pointe, Inc Community Housing Development (CHDO) Rental Housing
	Target Area	COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing Renter New Construction Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$230,752
	Description	South Pointe, Inc. Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) plans to acquire land to construct new single-story affordable rental housing units for low income individuals and families.
	Target Date	4/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	(1) One low-moderate income household will benefit from this proposed activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Acquire land to construct new single-story affordable rental housing units for low income individuals and families.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The CDBG Target Neighborhoods are a total population of 26,020 which is 54.8% of the City of Monroe's total population of 48,815. These targeted neighborhoods contain approximately 85% of the population is minority concentration with an area median income of \$28,470 which is 66% below the area median income of the City of Monroe which is \$ 46,420. A high percentage of privately owned properties that require clean-up activities because of the trash and debris on the lawns, deteriorated buildings and an abundant amount of substandard houses in dire need of rehabilitation. These areas also have a large number of vacant lots with noxious growth.

The neighborhood residents and the police have expressed the need for the City to identify and remove all abandoned and condemned structures especially within Southern Monroe in order to make a safer and more attractive environment. A high percentage of vacant structures, deteriorated buildings, substandard rental housing, as well as single family owner-occupied substandard housing units in need of rehabilitation. Citizens have expressed a need to expand and improve educational opportunities. Residents, concerned citizens and non- profit organizations have indicated that Southern Monroe is short of direct student support through mentoring, tutoring, scholarships, student employment/work study, and job/technical training internships. This area is also lacking in the state-of-the-art equipment and materials necessary to implement and provide these programs.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
COMMUNITY RENEWAL NEIGHBORHOODS	25
Lee Avenue	25
Lamyville Neighborhood (CT 3)	25
Renwick	25

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for each formula-allocated grant. Areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are targeted. Areas of low homeownership and deteriorating housing conditions were also considered in our targeting process. The City will target the majority of its resources in small geographic areas in order to make a visible, measurable impact.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	10
Total	10

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	10
Rehab of Existing Units	14
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	24

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Monroe is a public agency that provides decent, safe, and affordable housing to low income individuals and families throughout the city. The MHA presently owns and operates 2,145 units and operates 1,490 Section 8 Housing Voucher Units.

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

The Monroe Housing Authority has implemented a 5 year plan to address needs of the public housing. Each need will be addressed on an annual basis from 2015 -2019. Some of those needs are the following;

- Increase the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families.
- Provide supportive services to increase independence for the elderly or families with disabilities
- Implement measures to deconcentrate poverty by bringing higher income public housing households into lower income developments
- Apply for additional rental vouchers
- Reduce public housing vacancies
- Acquire or build units or developments
- Continue public housing security improvements

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

The Monroe Housing Authority is implementing a homeownership program by making referrals to partnerships with various entities such as Habitat for Humanity and Mt. Pleasant Community Development. Homeownership counseling is also provided to ensure understanding for eligible purchasers such as

- Obtaining Financing
- Advantages and disadvantages of homeownership
- home maintenance
- Budget counseling

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

The PHA, Monroe Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Funding from the Emergency Solutions Grant Program is used to support non-profit homeless services providers in Monroe. These funds provide agencies with additional means to target specific activities. In the coming program year, the following goals were identified for the ESG request for proposals.

(1) Street Outreach funds may be used for costs of providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility.

(2) Emergency Shelter funds may be used for costs of providing essential services to homeless families and to individuals in emergency shelters, renovating buildings to be used as emergency shelter for homeless families and individuals, and operating emergency shelters.

3) Homelessness Prevention funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place.

(4) Rapid Re-housing Assistance funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short and/or medium term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. (5) Relocation and Stabilization Services funds may be used to pay financial assistance to housing owners, utility companies and other third parties.

(6) HMIS funds may be used to pay the costs of contributing data to the HMIS designated by the Continuum of Care for the area.

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

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

The City will continue to provide ESG and CDBG funding to social service organizations to assess the needs of homeless persons. The Monroe/Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care works with social services agencies, governments, businesses, and others to conduct an annual gaps analysis to assess existing homeless needs and to identify and address funding gaps. The annual Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, organized by the Coalition, annually assesses the number, characteristics, and needs of the jurisdiction's and region's homeless population. In 2013, the CoC implemented a coordinated assessment system providing standardized assessment for any homeless individual at a variety of access points. This system

triages, assesses, matches and refers homeless individuals to the most appropriate housing option across the continuum. This system, which is coordinated with the United Way of NELA 211 resource line, provides an essential referral method for most homeless beds and functions. Coordinated access will continue to be expanded in during the Consolidated Plan period to more quickly and seamlessly connect sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals with services. Outreach staff also provides assessment and referrals to unsheltered homeless.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to fund organizations providing emergency shelter or transitional housing for homeless individuals and families. Services will include case management, rental assistance, utility assistance, and operations costs associated with overnight shelter as well as those associated with rapid rehousing. ESG funding will address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs as discussed later in the section. As part of the planning process for community-wide coordination of ESG implementation, the CoC collaborates with local ESG recipients and subrecipients each year to assess the adequacy of the available stock of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing and to identify ways to better match the available stock with area needs. Diversion and prevention resources help to reduce the demand for the emergency shelter and transitional housing and help prevent the trauma of homeless from occurring.

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

The City will support homeless housing programs with supportive services targeted to the unique needs of the listed homeless subpopulations as well as low- and moderate income homeless. Supportive services (e.g., medical, educational, counseling, etc.) and referrals to mainstream and community services will help homeless persons access and remain in permanent housing. The City will support rapid rehousing for families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. Rapid rehousing assists the homeless to rapidly return to permanent housing by offering short-term case management and financial assistance. This intervention has proven to be highly effective in returning families to housing stabilization. A recent system mapping exercise performed under HUD technical assistance revealed that each year approximately 243 persons (21% of homeless individuals and 30% of homeless families) will require rapid rehousing to stabilize. Currently the system is capable of serving approximately 120. The CoC's community 10 Year Plan will increase the number of households to be served with rapid rehousing to better match the available stock with identified need. The coordinated assessment system, described previously, will provide the process to identify people who are homeless and most in need of rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing, which includes people who are chronically homeless,

families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. Jurisdiction partners homeless service providers maintain a stock of 121 units of permanent supportive housing (permanent housing with intensive supportive services) which is the most effective intervention to prevent the chronically homeless' returning to homelessness. The CoC will implement new tracking reports for system and program progress toward shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again. Through implementing the Homeless Working Group, The CoC will facilitate access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units.

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

The City will fund several agencies that deliver homelessness prevention assistance from ESG and other federal and state grants to provide those at imminent risk of homelessness rental and utility assistance, security deposits, moving assistance, mediation, and supportive services. Preventing homelessness protects vulnerable persons from ever experiencing the trauma of homelessness. Prevention services quickly stabilize such persons in housing and help them address that issues that led to their housing instability. In addition to these services, the area's coordinated access system and United Way of NELA 211 resource line refer and connects families to providers with immediate help and mainstream resources. As part of the planning process for community-wide coordination of ESG implementation, the CoC will collaborate with local ESG recipients and subrecipients as well as the state to develop consistent policies for prevention eligibility to target those most at-risk of becoming literally homeless. This policy will direct available prevention services on a priority basis to those most in need.

The homeless service providers in the region will continue to maintain formal MOU partnerships and/or informal referral networks to refer persons receiving mainstream services at imminent risk of homelessness to programs providing prevention. United Way of NELA 211 resource line also provides referrals to prevention programs and services. The CoC tracks the performance of ESG- and CoC-funded homeless programs in assisting persons they serve to access mainstream resources as well as increase household income, two nationally tracked outcomes for effectiveness of homeless programs. This performance is reported to the jurisdiction and also provides a standard by which programs can report their progress toward attaining national benchmarks for these outcomes. Mainstream services will include those listed in 24 CFR 576.400 (c), as well as those in the SOAR program, and locally-funded programs to assist with increasing income and improving health.

In Louisiana, all publicly funded institutions and systems of care, including healthcare, mental health, foster care, and corrections, adhere to written policies that they will not discharge people into homelessness. The CoC maintains similar policies supporting its coordination with local offices of these systems of care to provide regular training and referral information to assist institutions to help persons they are discharging to access permanent housing.

Discussion

The City through its collaborative membership and long-standing partnership with the Monroe/Northeast Louisiana CoC is an integral part of the CoC's work to end chronic homelessness, Veteran homelessness, to work toward ending family and youth homelessness, and to create a path to ending all homelessness. The City provides staff assistance and funding through ESG and CDBG for:

- Implementing and operating the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Developing and implementing a 10 Year Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness
- Planning and prevention activities
- Annual Point in Time Count
- Annual Gaps Analysis
- Annual Housing Inventory Chart
- Continuum of Care Collaborative Grant Application
- Performance Measurement of CoC funded programs and projects
- Developing Coordinated Access for CoC system
- CoC Committees and work groups
- Coordination with other CoCs and state via participation in LIACH subcommittee Homeless Working Group and LSND (Louisiana System Network Data Consortium)

The CoC, through HMIS Lead Agency The Wellspring Alliance for Families, Inc., and membership in the LSND (Louisiana System Network Data Consortium), maintains the Homeless Management

Information System (HMIS) for the jurisdiction and the CoC's participating homeless service providers. The HMIS is the region's central database for homeless services, housing, and outcomes. This system also tracks data for a wide variety of federally funded programs and services for populations other than the homeless including youth, Veterans, those with mental health challenges, and many others. The system also provides invaluable reports that allow analysis of how well the programs and region are doing in meaningfully impacting homelessness. The HMIS software is provided by ServicePoint, Inc., a privately held company. The HMIS Regional System Administrator staff provides training and data quality oversight for participating agencies. Quarterly reports are provided to the CoC about data completeness and accuracy.

The CoC's database is part of Louisiana's statewide HMIS database, a partnership that allows tracking of

statewide data and system performance while maintaining participant privacy and security of data. The HMIS also provides the basis for the collection and processing of coordinated assessment data in the jurisdiction. This computer-based system allows continual improvement in the system to become more seamless and responsive in addressing the needs of persons served.

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

Introduction:

The housing crisis resulted in a tightening of credit for homebuyers, resulting in less availability of credit for household with lower incomes and lower credit scores.

Aside from the obvious shortages of funding and housing stock, there is minimal public policy and/or barriers in the City of Monroe found to affect the cost of the housing or the incentive to develop, maintain, and/or improve affordable housing or residential investment. The climate for affordable housing could be improved by focusing awareness on current efforts and programs to promote alternatives to new subdivision development such as infill development.

Developers and builders need to be informed and educated regarding the federal designation boundaries of the HUD Designated Renewal Community, which is more than 85% of the area inside the city limits of Monroe. Another barrier to affordable housing would be, Not in My Backyard (NIMBY) objections which comes in the form of local neighborhood residents to low-income housing in what would be considered "more desirable neighborhoods" in the City of Monroe.

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

There are no public policies that have been identified that will have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. As it relates to reaching the goal of providing affordable housing to low and moderate income residents, other efforts to eliminate barriers to affordable housing are on-going.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In the implementation of the 2015-2016 Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state and other local sources, the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income people and the lack of availability of home improvement financing in the private lending industry. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2015-2016 Action Plan in projects that provide grants to low- and moderate-income homeowners for home improvements, projects that provide public and neighborhood services to low- and moderate-income people. To address underserved needs, the City is allocating Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership grant funds for Program Year 2015-2016 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people. New or Improved access will be provided to low-moderate income neighborhoods parks/recreation center, as well as providing public service activities to low-moderate income persons.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will maintain affordable housing by using HOME Investment Partnership Grant funds to Community Housing Development Organizations to construct new rental housing. Also through the Homeowner Rehabilitation Repair program, the city will preserve and maintain affordable housing by providing grants and low interest loans to eligible low-moderate income homeowners.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) emphasis prevention of childhood lead poisoning through housing based approaches. To reduce lead-based paint hazards, the City of Monroe will conduct lead based paint testing and risk assessments for each property assisted through its Housing Rehabilitation Program that was built prior to January 1, 1978 and will incorporate safe work practices or abatement into the scope of work as required to reduce lead-based paint hazards in accordance with 24CFR Part 35.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The implementation of CDBG and HOME program activities meeting the goals in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan and this Action Plan will help reduce the number of poverty level

families by:

- Supporting activities that expand the supply of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate income households;
- Supporting activities that preserve the supply of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households;
- Supporting housing preservation programs that assure low income households have a safe, decent and appropriate place to live;
- Supporting public services activities for low- and moderate-income residents through non-profit organizations receiving CDBG grants which also contribute to the reduction in the number of individuals and families in poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The institutional delivery system in Monroe is high-functioning and collaborative—particularly the relationship between local government, Continuum of Care and the nonprofit sector comprised of a network of capable nonprofit organizations that are delivering a full range of services to residents. Strong City departments anchor the administration of HUD grant programs and the housing and community activities that are implemented, support and enhance this existing institutional structure the City of Monroe will collaborate nonprofit agencies receiving CDBG funds through the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan to ensure that the needs of low- and moderate-income residents are met as envisioned within the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and Strategic Plan.

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

The City of Monroe will continue to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies and organizations involved in the delivery of housing and supportive services to low and moderate income residents in the CDBG Target area.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The implementation of programs and activities under the 2015-2019 Annual Action Plan, the City of Monroe will follow HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms of investment, overall low-moderate benefit for the CDBG program.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	46,271
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	46,271

Other CDBG Requirements

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

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

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

None

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The are no HOME Investment Partnership Grant funds allocate for Homebuyer activities.

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

When applicable the City will use the following Recapture Method to ensure the affordability of units acquired with Home funds: When the net proceeds are sufficient to repay both the HOME investment and a fair return to the HOMEBUYER (in this section only, HOMEBUYER shall be called Seller) the full HOME investment will be recaptured, and the Seller provided a fair return on his or her investment. The sale of the property during the affordability period also triggers repayment of the direct HOME subsidy that the buyer received when he/she originally purchased the home.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The City of Monroe does not have plans for the use of HOME Investment Partnership Grant funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing.

Discussion:

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Monroe/Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Annual Point in Time Count is a one-day count of the homeless from HMIS records and surveys including persons who are unsheltered and sheltered persons (persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing) over a 24-hour period the last week in January. This data set tracks the number, demographic characteristics, housing status, and homeless needs of those surveyed. Annual Gaps Analysis is a compilation of current community services and resources for the homeless and those at imminent risk of homelessness and the needs for services that aren't being met. The list of resources is compiled from the United Way of NE LA 211 database and provider survey. The list of needs is compiled from HMIS information, provider survey, and homeless survey. The two are compared, and a list of unmet needs is developed by the CoC Board of Directors. Annual Housing Inventory Chart is a compilation of all housing available to serve the homeless. The information includes location, bed capacity, type housing, population(s) served, participation in HMIS, and occupancy on Point in Time date. Performance Measurement Statistics for ESG- and CoC-funded programs as well as the CoC as a system are compiled quarterly from HMIS data and surveys. Metrics tracked include the percent who exit temporary housing to permanent housing, the percent who stay in permanent housing for at least six months, the percent that achieve increased income from employment or household income. On a system basis, metrics include length of time homeless and returns to homelessness.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Annual Point in Time Count: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a reliable basis for understanding of the extent and causes of homelessness and the characteristics of homeless persons</p> <p>Annual Gaps Analysis: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a basis to assess the effectiveness of the system in meeting the needs of persons served; also to provide a basis for planning and evaluation.</p> <p>Annual Housing Inventory Chart: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a basis to assess the effectiveness of the system in meeting the needs of persons served; also to provide a basis for planning and evaluation.</p> <p>Performance Measurement Statistics: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a basis to assess the effectiveness of the programs and system in meeting the needs of persons served; also to provide a basis for planning and evaluation.</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data for all four data sets is comprehensive, drawn from all geographic areas within the CoC. The data can be accessed for any specified geographic area as well as for the area as a whole. All available data elements are included in each data sets provided by program records and public records of the agencies providing the data. Surveys are collecting using a standard form approved for that purpose by national, state, or other authorities. Surveys are administered to all persons in the service area who fit the criteria for the metric being assessed (example: all persons in all emergency and transitional housing programs in the region are surveyed for the point in time count). All populations who fit the criteria being assessed are surveyed.</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The time period is covered by the following data sets:</p> <p>Annual Point in Time Count: Jan. 2015 Annual Gaps Analysis: April 2015 Annual Housing Inventory Chart: Jan 2015 Performance Measurement Statistics: 2015</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The status of the data set is complete.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Monroe/Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>The name of the organization or individual who originated the data set Monroe/Northeast Louisiana Continuum of Care.</p>

Provide a brief summary of the data set.

Annual Point in Time Count is a one-day count of the homeless from HMIS records and surveys including persons who are unsheltered and sheltered persons (persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing) over a 24-hour period the last week in January. This data set tracks the number, demographic characteristics, housing status, and homeless needs of those surveyed. Annual Gaps Analysis is a compilation of current community services and resources for the homeless and those at imminent risk of homelessness and the needs for services that aren't being met. The list of resources is compiled from the United Way of NELA 211 database and provider survey. The list of needs is compiled from HMIS information, provider survey, and homeless survey. The two are compared, and a list of unmet needs is developed by the CoC Board of Directors. Annual Housing Inventory Chart is a compilation of all housing available to serve the homeless. The information includes location, bed capacity, type housing, population(s) served, participation in HMIS, and occupancy on Point in Time date. Performance Measurement Statistics for ESG- and CoC-funded programs as well as the CoC as a system are compiled quarterly from HMIS data and surveys. Metrics tracked include the percent who exit temporary housing to permanent housing, the percent who stay in permanent housing for at least six months, the percent that achieve increased income from employment or household income. On a system basis, metrics include length of time homeless and returns to homelessness.

What was the purpose for developing this data set?

Annual Gaps Analysis: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a basis to assess the effectiveness of the system in meeting the needs of persons served; also to provide a basis for planning and evaluation.

Annual Housing Inventory Chart: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a basis to assess the effectiveness of the system in meeting the needs of persons served; also to provide a basis for planning and evaluation.

Performance Measurement Statistics: This data set was developed to comply with federal law and to provide a basis to assess the effectiveness of the programs and system in meeting the needs of persons served; also to provide a basis for planning and evaluation.

How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?

The data for all four data sets is comprehensive, drawn from all geographic areas within the CoC. The data can be accessed for any specified geographic area as well as for the area as a whole. All available data elements are included in each data sets provided by program records and public records of the agencies providing the data. Surveys are collecting using a standard form approved for that purpose by national, state, or other authorities. Surveys are administered to all persons in the service area who fit the criteria for the metric being assessed (example: all persons in all emergency and transitional housing programs in the region are surveyed for the point in time count). All populations who fit the criteria being assessed are surveyed.

What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?

The time period is covered by the following data sets:

Annual Point in Time Count: Jan. 2015

Annual Gaps Analysis: April 2015

Annual Housing Inventory Chart: Jan 2015

Performance Measurement Statistics: 2015

What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?

The status of the data set is complete.