



3-5 Year Strategic Plan



This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

In order to receive federal funding as an entitlement community, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to establish and implement a Consolidated Plan. The overall goals established by HUD and set forth in the regulations are to provide decent affordable housing, to provide a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities for very low, low and moderate income individuals.

The Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive planning document that identifies parish needs for decent affordable housing and supportive services; homeless housing and supportive services; and community development and economic opportunities. Through public meetings, interviews with various public and private non-profit agencies and community surveys, input is received and reviewed for inclusion in the Plan.

During the five year period of the Consolidated Plan (2010-2014) beginning January 1, 2010 and ending December 31, 2014, it is estimated that Terrebonne Parish will receive approximately \$9,000,000.00 in federal funds (CDBG and HOME). In addition to funding received by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, member organizations of the Louisiana Region III Homeless Coalition are committed to providing housing and support services to the homeless and special needs populations. It is anticipated that the Partnership will receive \$6,315,650.00 in HUD grants for five years (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014) to combat homelessness.

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.

2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

3-5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

1. Geographic and Demographic Description of Area



Terrebonne Parish, the second largest parish in the state of Louisiana, is located 47 miles southwest of New Orleans. The Gulf of Mexico and the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and St. Mary border it.

Of the 2,066.88 square miles of land, 53% (1,105 square miles) is entirely submerged under water, making it one of the largest wetlands in the United States. The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) estimates that approximately 40% of the remaining square miles lie within the flood zone. The highest point, topographically, is 12 feet above sea level. Geography, access to natural resources, and unique cultures have been influencing factors in the development of many small rural economically disadvantaged communities. The public transit system, established in 1997, does not service many of those outlying areas. Traditional industries of fishing, hunting, trapping, and sugarcane farming have been partially supplanted by the oil and gas, retail, and service industries.

Although the oil and gas industry pays the highest average wage of all employment sectors in Terrebonne Parish, the per capita income continues to lag behind that of Louisiana and the nation as indicated by the following documentation. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2000, the population of Terrebonne Parish was 104,503 with a per capita personal income of \$16,051. The per capita personal income of the nation was \$21,587. The U. S. Census Bureau, in its American Community Survey, released its 2006-2008 3 year data profiles. In those data profiles, the population of Terrebonne Parish is estimated to have increased to 108,312 with a per capita income of (adjusted for inflation) \$22,616.00 and still lags behind the national per capita income (adjusted for inflation) estimate of \$27,466.00.

The Louisiana Department of Labor statistics revealed that the unemployment rate for Terrebonne Parish was 4.2% in 2000. By 2004, the unemployment rate had dropped to 4.125%. As of September 2008, the unemployment rate has risen to 6.4%. It is speculated that the September hurricanes, Gustav and Ike, dramatically affected the September unemployment statistics. By September 2009, the unemployment rate had dropped to 5.1%. Since our economy appears to have stabilized and Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav and Ike have spurred a building boom, transient workers and families come to Terrebonne Parish in search of employment. This places additional stress on an already strained low income housing market.

The low unemployment rate coupled with the very low per capita personal income is an indication that jobs in Terrebonne Parish are those paying minimum or low wages as evidenced by the high poverty rate. In 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau released the 2006-2008 three year estimates of the poverty rate statistics in the American Community Survey. The percentage of families and people whose income in the past twelve months is below the poverty level was estimated as follows:

- For all people the national rate was 13.2% while Terrebonne Parish has a rate of 16.9%
- The poverty rate for all families was estimated at 9.6% nationally, but higher in Terrebonne Parish at 13.4%
- When considering the female head of household with no husband present, the estimated rates increased to 28.2% nationally and 39.3% locally.
- Children under 18 living with a female head of household and no husband present saw an increase of 36.5% nationally, but a significantly higher increase in Terrebonne Parish of 50.5%. At the present time 30.7% of the children served by our Head Start program are from households headed by females with no husband present.

In 2008-2009, there were 19,027 children enrolled in the Terrebonne Parish School System in grades pre-kindergarten through grade twelve. Of these, 61.7% received free or reduced meals. In Terrebonne Parish, as of December 2, 2007, there were 16,253 children enrolled in Medicaid and LaCHIP. The Terrebonne Parish Head Start Program currently serves 170 children. Of these 95% are Medicaid certified. These statistics indicate a significant number of poor children with health concerns.

A recent "Head Start Community Assessment Trends Captured" revealed the following information. In Terrebonne Parish there are approximately 8,529 children under five years of age. Of those 27.8% or 2,371 live in poverty. The race/ethnicity was composed of the following: black 78.8%, white 16.92%, multi-racial 1.94%, hispanic 1.56%, unspecified 1.43% and other .08%. It was also learned that the primary household language of those families is English 96.5%, Spanish 1.1%, Asian .09%, other/French 1.2% and Native American .004%. For those non-English speaking families, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government has access through Bayou Grace Community Services an English as a Second Language (ESL) Program with two (2) tutors throughout the Parish. These tutors are also readily available for translation purposes.

2. Geographic Allocation of Investments

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government adheres to the belief that it is important for community development activities to benefit the citizens and areas throughout the parish. As CDBG and HOME funds are targeted to benefit very low to low-income persons, these monies are used for parish-wide projects that directly benefit the intended groups.

Funds are budgeted either for site-specific projects or for projects that directly benefit targeted populations wherever they may live within the Parish. Non-federal funds provided by the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, generally may be used to fund needed projects that may benefit other groups in addition to the primarily very low-to-low income citizens.

3. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The increased growth in population and households has placed additional stress on the existing housing market, resulting in increased cost for new construction and rehabilitation. The rapid appreciation of existing housing has dramatically decreased the availability of affordable housing for very low, low income, homeless and special needs populations. Aging water and sewer systems coupled with the lack of these facilities in the outer lying areas of the parish strain local resources and the insufficient federal funding available to the Parish. In addition, the effects of hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav and Ike, that devastated South Louisiana and flooded a large portion of Terrebonne Parish in 2005 and 2008, are contributing dramatically to the increasing cost of housing and are substantially reducing the availability of land that can be developed. With limited local resources to meet underserved needs, Parish officials rely heavily on CDBG and HOME funding to provide services to the disadvantaged.

Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.

**Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.*

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

The Department of Housing and Human Services, an entity within the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, is the agency responsible for the development of the Consolidated Plan and the administration of the programs covered by it.

In 1986, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government was recognized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a Community Development Block Grant Community Entitlement Community. Nine years later, in 1995, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government received its first HOME program allocation as a participating jurisdiction. The agency responsible for administering and maintaining the HOME program for the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government in its Department of Housing and Human Services.

The Department of Housing and Human Services of the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government began the Consolidated Planning Citizen Participation process in August 2009 with the announcement of public meetings to be held on the Consolidated Plan. To reach a maximum number of citizens, seven (7) public meetings were held. Four (4) of the meetings were held at outlying parish sites, one (1) at the Houma-Terrebonne Civic Center, one (1) near the public housing authority (Senator Circle) and one (1) at the Department of Housing and Human Services in the Town Hall Building. Notices of the public meetings placed in the local newspaper (The Houma Courier) and on the parish website. The public was given the opportunity to comment on funding for future community development programs and to express their needs and priorities for consideration. Translators were made available for non-English speaking participants.

As part of the consolidated planning process, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government conducted interviews with the following organizations: Terrebonne Council on Aging, Terrebonne Association for Retarded Citizens, Louisiana Rehabilitation Services, Advisory Council on Persons with Disabilities, N'R Peace, No AIDS Task Force, Bunk House Homeless Shelter, Tri Parish Homeless Coalition, Terrebonne Alcohol and Substance Abuse Clinic, Gulf Coast Teaching Services, Terrebonne Parish Head Start, Bayouland Region Children's Coalition, Options for Independence (serving homeless and low-income individuals) Start Corporation, (serving the mentally ill), Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority, Terrebonne Parish Section 8, and Project Learn (Literacy and English as a Second Language program). Approximately twelve hundred (1200) individuals from throughout the parish participated in the consolidated planning process through the public meetings process. Terrebonne Parish Department of Housing and Humans Services held consultations with over sixteen (16) agencies that primarily focused on housing social services, children's services, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and homeless persons. Decent, affordable housing, housing repairs, and flooding prevention were the areas of concerns expressed by participants.

The Terrebonne Parish Housing and Human Services Department also posted a Community Development Needs Survey on its website and a Community Development and Housing Needs Survey was sent to local public and private not for profit social service agencies that serve Terrebonne Parish residents.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.
2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.

3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.
4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:

The Department of Housing and Human Services of the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government began the Consolidated Planning citizen participation process in August 2009 with the announcement of public meetings to be held on the Consolidated Plan. To reach a maximum number of citizens, seven (7) public meetings were held. Four (4) of the meetings were held at outlying parish sites, one (1) at the Houma-Terrebonne Civic Center, one (1) near the public housing authority (Senator Circle) and one (1) at the Department of Housing and Human Services Town Hall Building. Notices of the public meetings placed in the local newspaper (The Houma Courier) and on the parish website. The public was given the opportunity to comment on funding for future community development programs and to express their needs and priorities for consideration. Translators were made available for non-English speaking participants. There were questions from the public regarding available housing repair and ownership programs, services and funding sources; however, no comments from the general public regarding the Five Year Consolidated Plan or community needs were received.

As part of the consolidated planning process, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government also posted a Community Development Needs Survey on its website and a Community Development and Housing Needs Survey was sent to local public and private not for profit social service agencies that serve Terrebonne Parish residents.

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government prepared a draft of 2010- 2014 Five-Year Consolidated Plan as required by HUD. Interested parties have been invited, via Public Notice published in the Houma Courier and Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's website www.tpcg.org , to review the document, to comment on its content; or to ask questions about the document. The draft of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan will be made available for review for a thirty (30) day period, from December 22, 2009 to January 20, 2010 at http://www.tpcg.org/view.php?f=Housing_Human_Services and the following physical location:

*Town Hall
809 Barrow Street
Department of Housing and Human Services
Houma, Louisiana*

*Contact: Kelli Cunningham
(985) 873-6892
kcunningham@tpcg.org*

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.
2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.
3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

The Department of Housing and Human Services is coordinating the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan effort. The Housing and Human Services' role in working with many community and non-profit groups helped the Parish identify the process. Though the Parish does not directly receive or administer HOPWA grants at this time, the Department of Housing and Human Services coordinates all Section 8, CDBG, HOME, and ESG activity and works closely with several groups that do receive other federal funds. Among these are the Houma Housing Authority (public housing funds), the START Corporation (811 and 202 Housing Projects and Continuum of Care funds, and Gulf Coast Teaching Services (Continuum of Care funds, Options for Independence (Continuum of Care funds), N/R Peace and No AIDS Task Force.

The Consolidated Planning Process and its sub-activity, the adoption of a Citizen's Participation Plan, has resulted in the strengthening of the institutional structure that leads the Parish planning process. The Department of Housing and Human Services, as the Consolidated Plan Lead Agency, must consult and interview with the various organizations listed above and must coordinate their housing activities for maximum effectiveness. At the present time there is only one housing authority in Terrebonne Parish, which is responsible for a five-year plan of its own. The Parish Housing Board members are appointed by the Parish President and ratified by the full Parish Council. There are five Housing Authority Board members who serve staggered terms and who have the authority to hire an Executive Director. At least one of the Housing Authority Board must be a resident of public housing. Through the authority vested in the Parish President and governing body, the Parish Administration and Council is able to help influence the direction of the Housing Authority Board. This Parish authority also provides for opportunities for the Parish to require coordination and inter-agency planning between the Housing Authority and other Parish offices. The Housing Authority has not been designated as a troubled Housing Authority by HUD. The Parish's Consolidated Plan is being coordinated with the activities and objectives outlined in the Housing Authority's five year plan, as well as the Continuum of Care which the Parish has drafted for the homeless assistance program.

It is recommended in this Consolidated Plan that the various local housing organizations continue to consolidate and coordinate their efforts to plan and deliver affordable housing services for the homeless and lower income families. This is

already being done and should be continued and improved upon. In Terrebonne Parish, private, non-profit CHDOs and Community Development Corporations are playing a more significant role in providing affordable housing than in year's past. These groups are also working closely with Parish government.

After receiving all public input (which must be done on a continuing and annual basis), the Department of Housing and Human Services must recommend a program-by-program budget of all funds under its authority. This budget is advertised to the public and must be accepted, rejected, or amended by the Parish at meetings that involve additional public input through public hearings. This process and the organizational hierarchy in which it operates allows ample opportunity for community input and awareness.

The lead agency in coordinating the planning process, as required by the Consolidated Plan requirement of HUD, is the Housing and Human Services Department. This institutional structure provides a suitable model for coordination of this strategy, since all federal programs must in some way coordinate with the Housing and Human Services Department.

Strengths and Gaps in the Strategy Delivery System: An important strength in the local system is that one primary Parish agency, the Department of Housing and Human Services, administers the funding for all HUD entitlement programs, Section 8, and ESG funds. The agency does not, however, administer public housing funds that go to the local Housing Authority, and HOPWA funds. ESG and HOPWA funds are not formula grants for Terrebonne Parish, but are obtained through competitive applications.

In several cases, there is a weakness in the delivery of social services by private organizations as some of their efforts are delivered on an inconsistent basis. Because these organizations are subsidized with limited public and private funds, services are delivered as funding permits, which sometimes results in a less effective delivery of services. The local area United Way has an organization in place and serves to strengthen service delivery, but not all of the local organizations are members of United Way. The organizational and citizen participation process adopted by the Parish helps to coordinate the efforts of the various organizations in providing services. Through a continued strengthening of the role of the Parish's Housing and Human Services Department, the consolidated planning process will be improved. CHDO's and banks are now working closely to help in the delivery of many programs described herein.

For issues relating to funding for the homeless, the Parish has coordinated a successful Continuum of Care process in which supportive services are coordinated and monitored. This program has closed one of the gaps that was identified in the Parish's 1995 Consolidated Plan and resulted in improved case management services for the homeless.

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

All Federal and State funded programs are monitored on a continual basis by the staff of the Department of Housing and Human Services, the Parish auditors, and by various federal and state agencies. All CDBG and HOME funds are tracked using expenditure spreadsheets generated by the Terrebonne Parish Finance Department. These spreadsheets and IDIS reports are reviewed monthly to insure timely expenditure of funds in accordance with HUD policies.

CDBG and HOME Sub-recipient monitoring will consist of telephone conferences, meetings, monitoring visits and annual performance evaluations, as set forth in Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's Sub-Recipient Monitoring Procedures.

A Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER) of the past year's activities and expenditure of funds will summarize actions to meet the goals and priorities of the Consolidated Plan. This report will be prepared by the Housing and Human Services Department's Community Development staff and will be submitted to HUD. The performance report will be available to the public for review and comment prior to submittal. The performance reports will serve as a tool to measure the proposed outcomes of the specific objectives set forth in the Consolidated and Annual Plan.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

1. *The following components were used for assigning priorities given to each category of priority needs:*
 - a. *Data collected from the Housing Assistance Needs table, Census 2000, and the CHAS*
 - b. *Discussions with local housing and social service providers during the interview process*
 - c. *Public comments received at parish wide public forums.*
 - d. *Parish wide Community Survey on Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's website.*
2. *The increased growth in population and households has placed additional stress on the existing housing market, resulting in increased cost for new construction and rehabilitation. The rapid appreciation of existing housing has dramatically decreased the availability of affordable housing for very low, low income, homeless and special needs populations. Aging water and sewer systems coupled with the lack of these facilities in the outer lying areas of the parish strains local resources and the insufficient federal funding available to the Parish. In addition, the four recent hurricanes, Katrina, Rita, Gustav and Ike that devastated South Louisiana and flooded a large portion of Terrebonne Parish, have contributing dramatically to the increasing cost of housing and substantially*

reduced the availability of land that can be developed. With limited local resources to meet underserved needs and the mounting cost of hurricane disaster recovery, Parish officials rely heavily on CDBG and HOME funding to provide services to the disadvantaged.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

The two following strategies will be used to evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead based paint hazards:

Public awareness

Warning information on lead based paint will continue to be given to all applicants for all Terrebonne Parish housing programs.



Inspection of housing units for lead based paint hazards

The Parish will have at least one of its employees certified as a Lead Hazard Technician who will be able to inspect residential property and advise contractors as it relates to lead based paint hazards.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost- burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).

2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

1. Information derived from HUD Housing Needs Table indicated that 22.2% (10,380) owner occupants and 35.2% (16,348) of renters reported housing problems. The reported housing problems include housing quality and cost burden problems. Percentage wise the most significant housing problems are among large related renter families, with 84.1% with a household income less than or equal to 30% of median family income. The most significant housing problems by number of units, 765, is among small related owner occupant families having a household income less than or equal to 30% of median family income.

The Section 8 Division of Terrebonne Parish Government provided the estimated number of renter families, according to income type, that have housing needs as evidenced in the attached appendix.

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority provided the following housing needs of families on their waiting list. Of the 116 families on that waiting list 92 (79%) are extremely low income ($\leq 30\%$ AMI), and 24 (21%) are very-low income ($>30\%$ but $\leq 50\%$ AMI). 71 (61%) are families with children, 10 (9%) are elderly with families and 15 (13%) are families with disabilities.

2. The needs of extremely low, very-low and low-income households were examined to determine if there existed any racial or ethnic populations with disproportionate needs. The population of Terrebonne Parish is 74.1% white. The largest minority groups are the black population at 17.8% and the Native American population at 5.3%. Due to the low percentage of other minorities within the parish, blacks and Native Americans are the only minority populations examined for disproportionate needs according to income category. Data from the CHAS charts indicate that black and Native American households face a greater housing problem than white households. In the extremely low-income category 61.5% of whites reported housing problems while 73% of blacks and 73.3% of native americans reported housing problems. In the very-low income category, families with household incomes >30 to $\leq 50\%$ of median family income, 66.1% of blacks, 52.2% of Native Americans and 43.1% of whites indicated housing problems. In the low-income category, $>50\%$ to $\leq 80\%$ of median family income, 40.5% of blacks, 29.5% of whites and 20.5% of Native Americans have housing problems.

Although the population of Terrebonne Parish is 74.1% white 17.8% black and 5.3% native american, the percentage of blacks and Native Americans with housing problems is greater than the number of whites with housing problems (44.4% for blacks, 40.5% for Native Americans and 20.5% for whites).

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs and activities in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.
2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

The provision of affordable housing to low and very low-income families in Terrebonne Parish is among the most important objectives cited in the Consolidated Plan. The Parish intends to address this issue through the provision of a menu of housing assistance services that will concentrate on the needs of lower income owner and rental occupied housing. Because of this priority, approximately 54.25 percent of CDBG and HOME funds are budgeted for housing related activities, including replacement housing, first-time homebuyers programs, housing counseling, homeless assistance and owner and renter occupied housing rehabilitation. This is in addition to Emergency Shelter Grant funds from the state, Section 8, Public Housing, and Continuum of Care funds that are used to address homeless and rental housing needs in the Parish.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.
2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).
3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation

of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

The housing market in Terrebonne Parish has changed dramatically since the early 2000's. During the past five years the home prices, new construction and available housing, have increased rapidly. Rental rates have also continued on an upward trend. While these are favorable trends for some income groups and the building industry, it negatively impacts those at or below the poverty level and those on fixed incomes. According to the Bayou Board of Realtors, in 2003, the cost of newly constructed single-family homes averaged \$92,212.00 and in 2009 the average cost was \$216,691.00. The average selling price of older homes was \$90,121.00 in 2004 as compared to \$169,675.00 in 2009. With only 1% availability of existing owner housing stock (Housing Market Analysis Table), the sale prices continue to increase. Based on current CHAS data, it is estimated that 65.1% of very low-income households and 69.9% of low-income households are currently residing in units considered unaffordable. These trends are expected to continue for the next five years making it more difficult for new homeowners to purchase new homes.

Affordable vacant units for renters are a low 2% according to the Housing Market Analysis Table. With homeownership unaffordable for a large percentage of the low and very-low income households, and given the low percentage of available affordable rental units, the cost of rental housing units tend to rise, thus increasing the cost burden of housing. Upon examination of the Housing Match/Mismatch Table, affordable housing is unavailable to 1,169 extremely low-income households, 7,462 very low-income households and 8,306 low-income households in Terrebonne Parish.

Section 8 provides housing for 512 households. None of these will be lost from the assisted housing inventory. Of the 512 units, the elderly occupy 41 units and disabled occupy 75 units. The Section 8 Program serves the extremely low and very-low income population. The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority, the local public housing authority, maintains two housing complexes, Bayou Towers and Senator Circle. The housing authority identified 78 units for replacement at an estimated cost of \$9,200,000.00. The authority is in the final phase of the rehabilitation/replacement program. Due to the hurricanes Gustav and Ike 106 units sustained damage and are being repaired.

Due to the increases in rental rates and the rising purchase price of existing homes and new construction, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government proposes to utilize its funds for tenant based rental assistance, rehabilitation of older homes and home acquisition for first time homebuyers.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs

for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's specific housing objectives included herein covers the five year period beginning January 1, 2010 and continuing through December 31, 2014 utilizing CDBG, HOME, State, local and other funds to address the housing needs of the Parish's underserved population.

ASSISTANCE TO FIRST TIME HOMEBUYER

The First Time Homebuyers program will provide up to \$25,000.00 for down payment and closing costs to eligible first time homebuyers from throughout Terrebonne Parish. Homebuyer Education Certification through Catholic Housing Services is required for eligibility.



Participating lenders are those financial institutions with offices within Terrebonne Parish. It is anticipated that the program will leverage approximately \$10,000,000 annually in private loans available to new homeowners for a 6 to 1 ratio of private to public funds.

It is anticipated that 60 low-income families will benefit from this activity over the five-year period.

Outcome/Objective: Accessibility to Decent Housing

Funding Source: HOME \$1,500,000.00 (\$300,000.00 per year)

HOUSING REHABILITATION/RECONSTRUCTION

This program will primarily perform housing rehabilitation that will bring each substandard home up to Terrebonne Parish code, which is more stringent than Section 8 housing quality standards. For quality assurance and code compliance during rehabilitation, the following steps will be taken:

- 1. TPCG inspectors will document rehabilitation measures and specifications needed to bring structures in compliance with Terrebonne Parish Codes,*
- 2. TPCG inspectors will make regular on-site visits to monitor project progress and compliance with specifications and codes, and*
- 3. A final inspection confirming work performed meets TPCG codes and specifications will be conducted before final acceptance.*

Sixty (60) households are anticipated to participate in this activity, during 2010-2014.

Outcome/Objective: Sustainability of Decent Housing

Funding Source: CDBG \$4,013,980.00 (\$802,796.00 per year)

CHDO HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

During 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government will partner with a local CHDOs to acquire and rehabilitate single-family detached housing units. The units will be made available to very-low or low-income households.

Outcome/Objective: Availability of Decent Housing

Funding Source: HOME \$370,980.00 (\$74,196.00 per year)

TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

In an effort to foster self-sufficiency, HOME funds will be utilized to continue the current Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program. Very-low and low-income homeless families with children that successfully exit temporary shelter will be provided with direct rental subsidies for twelve months.

Outcome/Objective: Affordability of Decent Housing

Funding Source: HOME \$354,905.00 (\$70,981.00 per year)

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority is a public housing entity located in Terrebonne Parish. There are 511 public housing units, 487 occupied and 24 vacant. Of the units, 312 have 0 and 1 bedroom, 114 have 2 bedrooms and 85 have 3+ bedrooms. The housing authority identified 78 units for replacement at an estimated cost of \$9,200,000.00. The authority is in the final phase of the rehabilitation/replacement program. Due to the hurricanes Gustav and Ike 106 units sustained damage and are being repaired.

There are 116 families on the public housing waiting list and 521 families on the Section 8 waiting list. The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority provided the following housing needs of families on their waiting list. Of the 116 families on that waiting list 92 (79%) are extremely low income ($\leq 30\%$ AMI), and 24 (21%) are very-low income ($>30\%$ but $\leq 50\%$ AMI). 71 (61%) are families with children, 10 (9%) are elderly with families and 15 (13%) are families with disabilities. Of the 521 families on the Section 8 waiting list 350 are extremely low income ($\leq 30\%$

AMI) households and 171 are very low income (>30% by <=50% AMI) households. Families with children account for 389 households on the waiting list. There are 10 elderly families and 96 families with disabilities on the waiting list at this time.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.
2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))
3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

In order to serve the needs of the extremely low income, low-income and moderate-income families it serves, the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority has included the following strategies in the Public Housing Five Year Plan:

1. *Repair 106 units damaged by Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.*
2. *Completion of final phase of unit rehabilitation/replacement program.*
3. *Continued aggressive staff training and certification to maximize benefits for residents.*
4. *Improvement of resident satisfaction by use of an annual survey conducted with the Resident Advisory Board.*
5. *Renovation and modernization of public housing units through Master Planning.*
6. *Implementation of measures to deconcentrate poverty by bring higher income public housing households into low-income developments.*
7. *Conducting Open House events to provide opportunity for residents to display and sell crafts, arts and other items for economic benefit and to provide positive examples to residents.*

Although Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government does not operate the public housing complexes, there is collaboration throughout the year regarding programs and services of mutual interest. Two Head Start classrooms that are operated by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government are located within the Senator Circle public housing complex. USDA Commodities are distributed quarterly by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government at Bayou Towers, the public housing complex for the elderly and at a site within walking distance of Senator Circle. Information on all programs and services provided by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government are

made available to public housing residents. In 2009, CDBG funded the cost of Vandal Shields for the Senator Circle parking lot light fixtures. Vandal Shields are an exclusive line of bullet-resistant, vandal-proof polycarbonate shields designed to protect outdoor lighting fixtures from the abuses of vandalism. Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government has agreed that the Vandal Shield fund balance will be used for the purchase of security cameras at the Senator Circle location in 2010. The Housing & Human Services Department will continue to technical assistance to the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority for the completion of HUD Environmental Review requirements.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.
2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

1. Over 90% of the total land area in Terrebonne Parish is classified as environmentally sensitive with only 8% or 93,491.51 acres deemed suitable for development. Regulatory controls imposed under the National Flood Insurance Program, lack of a hurricane protection levee system, and coastal erosion due to the encroachment of the Gulf of Mexico are contributing factors to the rising cost of developable land and housing construction as well as rehabilitation. In addition, the recent four hurricanes that devastated the United States Coast have dramatically driven up the cost of housing in Terrebonne Parish.

2. Lack of sufficient public and private funding and uncontrollable factors are the primary barriers to meet the affordable housing needs of the underserved. Over the last several years CDBG and HOME funds have not kept up with the increase in the demand for decent, safe affordable housing for the underserved. Due to the demographics of the 2000 Census that effect the HUD Entitlement Formula, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's entitlement was reduced by 26% in 2002. This coupled with continued annual cuts to the HUD budget has significantly reduced the number of projects and services provided with this funding. There are no known public policies in place that serve as barriers to affordable housing.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. 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.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

Homelessness in Terrebonne Parish is a complicated issue resulting from the complex relationships attributed to underlying causes of poverty such as: lack of affordable housing, and inadequate or unaffordable health care. There are also individual risk factors that include: substance abuse, mental illness, lack of work skills, and inadequate education.

The Region III Continuum of Care, known as Region III Homeless Coalition, of which Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government is a member, conducted its point-in-time survey to obtain specific information to complete Part I Homeless Population/Sub-Population Chart during a 24 hour period beginning at noon on June 27, 2009 and continuing through noon on June 28, 2009. Data on the homeless subpopulations was developed from consumer files entered in the HMIS as compared with responses to the point-in-time survey. Gulf Coast Teaching Services, administrator for HMIS, was the lead agency for the sheltered population count while Options for Independence, lead agency for homeless street outreach, canvassed the unsheltered population.

From the information derived from the point-in-time survey and the HMIS data, one hundred seventy seven (177) were reported as homeless. Of these, twelve (12) were sheltered persons in homeless families with children. Of the one hundred seventy seven (177), thirty-five (35) were unsheltered persons in homeless families with children. While fifty-one (51) were unsheltered individuals. Twenty-four (24) of the sheltered and unsheltered were chronic homeless individuals. Surveys were completed by twelve (12) homeless families with children.

The Region III Homeless Coalition Continuum of Care system of services and housing includes an array of treatment and transitional programs from individuals in recovery to substance abuse, transitional housing for families with children to services for youths aging out of foster care. Because of insufficient funding, gaps in services do

exist. Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government works closely with the Louisiana Region III Homeless Coalition to seek out various sources of funding and resources in an attempt to close any gaps in services, which may exist.

Priority Homeless Needs

1. Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.
2. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

Using the results of the Region III Homeless Coalition Continuum of Care planning process, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government has identified its homeless and homeless prevention priorities as those put forth by the Partnership. Consultations were held with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, members of the Continuum of Care and others concerned with homeless population needs. As indicated by the point-in-time survey and HMIS data, for the 177 homeless individuals reported, there are only 81 beds emergency available at any one time for homeless persons. Of the 177 homeless individuals, those groups with the greatest needs were victims of domestic violence (25), the chronic homeless (24), seriously mentally ill (52), youths (4) and chronic substance abusers (4). Other homeless included veterans (10) and persons with HIV/AIDS (6). Most of these were not in emergency shelters but living from place to place with family, friends or temporary rental housing.

As a member of the Region III Homeless Coalition Continuum of Care, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government adheres to the strategies and goals set forth by the Partnership. These are the avenues that should be pursued in order to effectively and efficiently expend funds and use resources in a holistic approach to address the housing and service needs of the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment,

emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

Housing Inventory 2009

Emergency

<i>Provider</i>	<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Family Units</i>	<i>Family Beds</i>	<i>Individ. Beds</i>	<i>Total Beds</i>
<i>Terrebonne Parish Gov.</i>	<i>Beautiful Beginnings</i>	8	26	0	26
<i>Bunkhouse</i>	<i>Bunkhouse</i>	0	0	24	24
<i>The Haven</i>	<i>The haven</i>	4	6	5	24
<i>Start Corp.</i>	<i>Rapid Rehousing</i>	5	15	5	20

Permanent Supportive - Mixed

<i>Provider</i>	<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Family Units</i>	<i>Family Beds</i>	<i>Individ. Beds</i>	<i>Total Beds</i>
<i>Start</i>	<i>Safe Start</i>	8	20	8	28
<i>START Corp.</i>	<i>Fresh Start</i>	12	29	10	39
<i>START Corp.</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	6	43	2	45
<i>START Corp.</i>	<i>Shelter+Care</i>	5	12	34	46
<i>Off. Mental Health</i>	<i>Perm Support Housing</i>	4	10	0	10

Permanent Supportive Single Individ.

<i>Provider</i>	<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Family Units</i>	<i>Family Beds</i>	<i>Individ. Beds</i>	<i>Total Beds</i>
<i>GCTFS</i>	<i>Visions I</i>	0	0	10	10
<i>GCTFS</i>	<i>Visions II</i>	0	0	15	15
<i>START Corp.</i>	<i>Taddy Village</i>	0	0	23	23
<i>START Corp.</i>	<i>Starting over</i>	0	0	24	24
<i>START Corp</i>	<i>Magnolia Apartments</i>	0	0	16	16
<i>START Corp</i>	<i>Larke Village</i>	0	0	13	13

Permanent Supportive - Families

<i>Provider</i>	<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Family Units</i>	<i>Family Beds</i>	<i>Individ. Beds</i>	<i>Total Beds</i>
<i>START Corp</i>	<i>James Aitken House</i>	2	6	0	6
<i>START Corp</i>	<i>NO Blvd House</i>	1	3	0	3

Transitional Housing

<i>Provider</i>	<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Family Units</i>	<i>Family Beds</i>	<i>Individ. Beds</i>	<i>Total Beds</i>
<i>START Corp</i>	<i>TLC</i>	0	0	8	8

<i>START Corp</i>	<i>New Start for Vets</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Exchange House</i>	<i>Exchange House</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Assisi Bridge house</i>	<i>Assisi Bridge house</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>GCTFS</i>	<i>Moving upward</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.
3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include "policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons." The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

3-5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

Region III Snapshot of Homelessness

The Region III Point in Time survey provides a demographic snapshot of the homeless population in the area on a given day. According to the January 2009 survey, there were 92 single individuals and 85 adults and/or children, which comprised 29 families that were experiencing homelessness

Region III Strategy

1. Sources of Funding

Various sources of funding and resources are sought after in an attempt to address homeless needs and prevent homelessness. The following is a list of those funding sources:

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Funding Amount</u>
<i>Fresh Start</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$224,584.00</i>
<i>Safe Start</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$111,447.00</i>
<i>Starting Over</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$161,192.00</i>
<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$162,787.00</i>
<i>Visions</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$134,350.00</i>
<i>Visions II</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$170,722.00</i>
<i>Moving Upward</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$197,895.00</i>
<i>The Network</i>	<i>Supportive Housing Program</i>	<i>\$100,153.00</i>
		<i>Total: \$1,263,130.00</i>

2. Homelessness

These are the avenues that should be pursued in order to effectively and efficiently expend funds and use resources in a holistic approach to address the housing and service needs of the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.

Component: Prevention

Services in Place: Prevention services are those resources that assist at-risk families/individuals in retaining current permanent housing or assisting them in finding alternative living arrangements before homelessness occurs. The primary prevention services can be broadly labeled basic need and financial assistance if effective prevention strategies are in place, but are woefully inadequate relative to needs. Funds for eviction and mortgage foreclosure prevention are consumed immediately upon becoming available.

In the Region III service area, outreach for homeless services is conducted both via street outreach (as service components of programs) and as part of services offered in health care, housing and other settings. With the advent of the HMIS, outreach has been strengthened by direct connection to services, and service availability. During this past year a network of service providers and governmental agencies have been identified for outreach. This network can refer any street homeless throughout the Coalition area to one telephone number, where an assessment worker determines the needs of the homeless and through utilization of the NETWORK (HMIS) and service providers can provide referral.

The Moving Upward project has also directed strong efforts in outreach to street populations. Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services, Inc. provides a central location where the homeless can go to gain assistance with locating temporary shelters and referrals to permanent housing programs. Street Outreach in Place:

1. Veterans:

Outreach is provided in conjunction with these services/agencies: Emergency Rooms and the State Hospital provide social services on premises for crisis intervention, and include outreach; Agencies in Action, a program sponsored by the Terrebonne Parish Ministerial Alliance which reaches out to those in need; the Salvation Army, which operates a soup kitchen and provides outreach to consumers; and the Assertive Community Treatment Program is a mental health program that provides a comprehensive array of mental health services, including psychiatric medication administration and monitoring, counseling, and case management, all of which are delivered in the client's natural environment rather than the client having to go to a clinic to secure services.

2. Seriously Mentally Ill:

Outreach to seriously mentally ill homeless persons is conducted by Terrebonne Alliance for the Mentally Ill (TAMI), which provides resource materials and referral information to families with mentally ill members; it also provides advocacy for family members for lobbying for legislation to assist the mentally ill; START Corporation, through its involvement with providers to this population and on-site outreach in the form of meetings and assessments; Agencies in Action, a program sponsored by the Terrebonne Parish Ministerial Alliance which reaches out to those in need; the Salvation Army, which operates a soup kitchen and provides outreach to consumers; and the Assertive Community Treatment Program, a mental health program that provides a comprehensive array of mental health services, including psychiatric medication administration and monitoring counseling, and case management, all of which are delivered in the client's natural environment rather than the client having to go to a clinic to secure services.

3. Substance Abuse:

Outreach to persons with substance abuse is conducted by A.D.A.C., a resource center for persons with alcohol and drug problems; Terrebonne Alcohol and Drug Treatment, which offers an outpatient substance abuse program; trained personnel in emergency rooms; as part of assessment and social services conducted in the State Hospital; and by the Salvation Army and other homeless assistance providers, via personnel operating the soup kitchen and other programs, through referral to treatment options.

4. Youth:

Gulf Coast Teaching and Family Services is the point of outreach for youth aging out of foster care, and for runaway and homeless youth (through its Basic Center program). Agencies in Action also is an outreach point of contact for homeless youth and for homeless families with children.

5. Other Outreach in Place: HIV/AIDS:

HIV/AIDS: N'R Peace is a non-profit agency that provides education on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

Exchange House is a HIV/AIDS residential treatment facility operated by No-AIDS Task Force, a non-profit agency located in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Emergency Rooms/State Hospital: Social services are available on premises for crisis intervention.

Domestic Violence: The Haven operates a crisis line that is open 24 hours/day for victims of domestic violence; Emergency Rooms and the State Hospital provide social services on premises for crisis intervention, and include outreach; and law enforcement and community agencies, including faith based agencies, refer to the Haven for outreach.

Chez Hope provides a crisis line and supportive services for victims of domestic violence. Outreach Service Providers: Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services (Visions I, Visions II, Street Outreach), Options for Independence, Beautiful Beginnings, The Haven, Bunk House, Chez Hope, Salvation Army, Catholic Social Services, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Exchange House, Office of Mental Health, Assisi Bridge House, Lafourche/Terrebonne Sheriff's Office, and START Corporation.

Component: Supportive Services

Many homeless individuals and families have complex barriers that must be addressed before they are able to maintain themselves in permanent housing. Social Workers or Case Managers assist individuals in identifying these barriers, whether they are personal barriers requiring mental health or substance abuse treatment, or various other barriers, such as a lack of child care or the need for employment training. Once barriers are identified, services to address these barriers must be identified and linkages to supportive services established. While some supportive services, such as training in daily living skills and budgeting, are available in shelters or transitional programs, most are provided through linkages made to governmental programs and non-profit service providers by case managers. Moving Upwards provides supportive services to homeless individuals and families.

1. Employment Assistance Programs:

Pre-vocational skills training programs such as job readiness, career exploration, assessment, and job counseling are directly provided by the Workforce Investment Board's one stop center, vocational technical schools, and community-based training organizations such as Terrebonne Association for Retarded Citizens, Lafourche Association for Retarded Citizens, Options for Independence, and START Corp. Workforce Investment Act, federal and state vocational education dollars cover the costs of most classroom-based, occupation-specific skills training. Community colleges and vocational technical schools are generally the subcontracted service deliverers, although the Terrebonne and Lafourche Parish School Boards also receive funding. Persons who meet vocational rehabilitation standards can access employment assistance in the form of classroom technical skills training, and on-the job training programs funded by federal vocational rehabilitation dollars. For job

development and placement assistance, Workforce Investment Act dollars can be used to reimburse employers for 50% of the costs of on-the-job training; thereby opening doors to eventual unsubsidized employment for homeless families and individuals. Job development and placement support is also provided through the Louisiana Job Service Office.

2. Substance Abuse Services:

These are provided through Terrebonne and Thibodaux Alcohol and Drug Abuse Clinic, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council for South Louisiana, Assisi Bridge House, Housing Authority of Houma, and Claire House. The type of services varies by provider, but the composite mix spans the full Continuum with the most significant gaps in specialized residential treatment program. These services include detoxification intake and assessment, outpatient therapy, and primary and halfway house-based, residential care, including treatment for those dually diagnosed.

3. Entitlement Programs:

Entitlement programs including, but are not limited to: TANF, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security Retirement, Food Stamps and Veteran's Benefits are available to persons who are homeless. However without the assistance of a Case Manager, most homeless persons would not be able to negotiate the system of services. Typically, Case Managers for state and parish Social Services Offices, non-profit organizations such as Gulf Coast Teaching and Family Services, Options for Independence, Start Corporation, and emergency shelters provide this type of assistance.

4. Health Care:

Health Care is provided through parish health departments and non-profit medical clinics, funded through Federal Community Health Center dollars. Although many medical clinics and health departments have established small home health program components within their larger operations most patients seeking health care must go to the provider to receive health care. There is no McKinney Act or other funds providing specialized health care services designated for the homeless. Teche Action Clinic is a rural health care provider with services provided to outlying areas where no public transportation is available and there is a very large population of low and very-low income residents. By-Net is a rural health network providing free pharmaceuticals to needy people in outlying areas.

5. Educational Assistance:

Remedial and GED instructions are provided through Adult Basic Education programs which operate through local school systems or through community-based organizations funded by the United Way for Southeast Louisiana. The Workforce Investment Board also provides education assistance as part of a broader vocational development program. The community colleges and vocational technical schools are the providers of postsecondary education for up to 2 years. There is no adult education program designated for the homeless in the region.

6. Services to Children:

Private for-profit and community-based non-profit organizations dominate the childcare domain. Head Start programs operate in the region, usually under the administrative umbrella of Community Action Agencies. Resources for children who are victims of abuse, developmentally delayed, or who have other special needs are available. The new McKinney funded position for school age children enhanced these services.

7. Legal Services:

Legal assistance is available through Acadian Legal Service Corporation and Capital Area Legal Services. These agencies provide free legal services for civil matters for low-income individuals. Civil cases include family issues, employment, welfare and small claims.

8. Transportation:

In Assumption Parish there is a free transportation system that operates via a network of vans. Bus vouchers for the Terrebonne Parish Good Earth Transit System are distributed by case managers to consumers in Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes.

9. Supportive Services

Service Providers for the Region III area are: Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services, Inc., Options for Independence, Beautiful Beginnings, The Haven, Chez Hope, Bunk House, Salvation Army, Catholic Social Services, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, N'R Peace, Exchange House, Office of Mental Health, Assisi Bridge House, START Corporation, Social Security Office, Job Readiness, Lafourche Community Action, Office of Family Support (Food Stamps and Child Care), Food Bank, 7th Day Adventists, Early Childhood Social Services, Cross Roads, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center, and the Terrebonne Council on Aging.

3. Chronic Homelessness

Chronic Homelessness Strategy: After extensive technical assistance on and study of the National Alliance to End Homelessness, a four-point program for ending all homelessness in ten years was formulated. The Region III Homeless coalition adopted the objections as formulated, but focused them specifically as they applied to the still ambitious but more realistic goal set by HUD for the chronic homeless segment of the population.

To End Chronic Homelessness and Move Families and Individuals to Permanent Housing the Continuum of Care proposes the following objectives and action steps were presented by the Steering Committee and adopted by the Homeless Coalition.

- 1. Create new permanent housing for chronically homeless through construction of new apartment units using the following actions:*
 - a. Facilitate meeting between providers and parish leaders to facilitate development of permanent housing units in parish.*
 - b. Apply for capital, operating and supportive service dollars, such as HUD 811, RHED, HOPWA, VA Grant & Per Diem, CDBG, HOME and FHLB.*

- c. Conduct training on basic housing development for homeless providers.
 - d. Hold a facilitated training for affordable housing experts and homeless providers to bridge gaps in understanding between the two groups and forge a comprehensive strategy.
 - e. Apply for Supportive Housing Program (SHP) Samaritan Bonus dollars in the next C of C competitions to create five new permanent housing units per year.
2. Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in Permanent Housing (PH) over 6 months to 71%.
 - a. Provide intensive case management.
 - b. Assist potentially eligible clients to apply for SSI .
 - c. Provide job training and education.
 - d. Assist persons to access all mainstream resources.
3. Increase percentage of homeless persons moving from Transitional (TH) to PH to 61
 - a. Provide intensive case management
 - b. Provide life skills training so that persons can maintain PH when they move.
 - c. Provide job training and education to help persons gain employment.
 - d. Assist persons to access all mainstream resources.
4. Increase percentage of homeless persons employed at exit to at least 18%
 - a. Provide intensive case management.
 - b. Assist potentially eligible clients to apply for SSI.
 - c. Provide job training and education.
 - d. Assist persons to access all mainstream resources.
5. Ensure that the Region III Homeless Coalition has a functional HMIS system.
 - a. Achieve 75 % agency participation rate by Coalition member agencies (not beds) which provide housing and services through the following actions:
 - i. Identify barriers to HMIS use.
 - ii. Identify appropriate technical assistance formats addressing barriers.
 - iii. Provide technical assistance.

4. Barriers

In the short term, the deficits between the inventory of beds and demand for them is so large that it will take more than a year to meet the objectives of increasing the number of persons moving to permanent housing. Currently, many agencies and organizations that work with the homeless, do not work with the Region III Coalition. We must work to increase membership and encourage greater participation from local churches, and religious institutions, hospitals and local governmental agencies.

5. Homeless Prevention

Presently the Region III Homeless Coalition coordinates homeless activities through a network of case managers and service providers for its member jurisdictions. Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government works closely with service providers to help prevent at-risk individuals and families from becoming homeless. Services and agencies are as follows:

Start Corporation: A private, non-profit organization that provides and manages several residential facilities for mentally ill adults and that also provides a network of services for the severely disabled persons. Job training and placement is one of these services. In order to qualify for the residential facility, qualified persons must be homeless or near homelessness. START also helps to prevent homelessness by providing temporary assistance to the mentally ill for items such as utility payments, rent, and deposits. START has been qualified as a CHDO.

St. Vincent De Paul: This private, non-profit organization provides assistance to the homeless and near homeless by providing funds for emergency shelter (motels), food, clothing, utilities, medicine, and transportation. It receives no federal, state, or local governmental funding.

Options for Independence: This private, non-profit organization provides homeless outreach and case management for persons with developmental disabilities and mental illnesses. Most of their clients have been or are threatened with displacement and need assistance in finding shelter. Homelessness is a common need among the mentally ill and more supportive and emergency housing arrangements are needed in Terrebonne Parish, according to this group.

Red Cross of Terrebonne Parish: The local chapter of the American Red Cross assists persons or families who have suffered from natural disaster. They may provide temporary lodging for those who have been displaced because of fire, hurricane, flooding, and sometimes through evictions.

Salvation Army: Though this non-profit organization often provides clothes, food and general assistance to the homeless, they have no local shelter to place the homeless. Often homeless persons are referred to the Salvation Army's New Orleans' shelter.

Catholic Social Services and Housing Services: Catholic Social Services in Houma can assist the homeless and temporarily displaced with food, funds for medical care and job training, and may provide temporary emergency shelter services. This group is also involved with homeownership training and new affordable housing construction. Catholic Housing Services is a recognized CHDO and also operates the Assisi Bridge House for recovering substance abusers.

Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services: This non-profit organization has organized a program called Moving Upward, which provides outreach, assessment, and case management services to the homeless. The program was funded in part by a HUD Continuum of Care grant.

The Haven, Inc: Provides support services to victims suffering from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. Can also provide housing assistance to homeless women and operates Margaret's Home, an emergency shelter for up to 14 women and children.

Beautiful Beginnings Center: This emergency shelter will provide housing to a maximum of nine single mothers with children. Supportive services and assistance in locating permanent housing for each family is also provided.

Bunk House Shelter: As an emergency shelter, housing is available for individuals and families with children.

Weatherization: Monies are received from the U.S. Department of Energy through the Louisiana State Department of Social Services to assist low-income families, particularly the elderly and handicapped, to make their homes more energy efficient.

Exchange House: A transitional residential facility for HIV/AIDS clients.

N'R Peace: A non-profit that provides education on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The agency also helps individuals who have been tested positive for HIV/AIDS obtain care.

CSBG Grants: The U.S. Department of Labor through its CSBG grants will fund a variety of human and economic development services and activities for low-income families and individuals. These activities will be used to assist low-income people to become financially stabilized through budget management planning, job skills training, employment assistance and crisis intervention strategies, short term mortgages/rent, first month's rent, and utilities. These services are provided to low-income families as a homeless prevention measure.

LIHEAP: The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides emergency assistance for energy bills for low-income families. Funds are received from the U.S. Department of Energy through the Louisiana State Department of Social Services. This program serves as homeless prevention and affordable housing measures.

Section 8 Housing Choice: This program provides safe, decent, and sanitary housing for low-income families throughout the parish while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level. In FY 2008, it is anticipated that approximately 568 very and extremely low-income families will benefit from the program. By providing this funding source affordable housing may be obtained and in some cases homelessness may be prevented.

FEMA: These funds are received from the U.S. Department of Federal Emergency Management Agency through the Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program. Emergency rent assistance or mortgage payments will be provided for needy low-income families.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy

The Louisiana Region III Homeless Coalition participates in the statewide discharge planning. This results in a proactive coordinated system detailing protocols with local releasing institutions that have put them in place. As a result, ten persons who were at high risk of recurring chronic homelessness were placed directly into appropriate housing from the releasing facility. Recommendations have been made to the Louisiana Department of Corrections regarding a discharge plan for homeless persons leaving state prisons. The discharge plan includes post discharge needs including housing, post discharge case management, employment, entitlements, health care, identification documents, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services.

Foster Care:

The Department of Social Services (DSS), Office of Community Services, as the public child welfare agency in Louisiana along with Region III's Office of Community Services, signed a letter in May of 2005 certifying that it has implemented policies

and procedures designed to avoid discharging foster care youth into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate. Expansion of these approved policies and procedures throughout the State's Region HUD Continuums of Care is part of our Discharge Planning Process. On May 25, 2007 the Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the Homeless, and the Louisiana Policy Council on Chronic Homelessness wrote to Mrs. Gibson to confirm the policy's implementation.

Health Care:

The Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) relative to "Addictive Disorders" along with Region III's Office for Addictive Disorders signed a letter in May 2005 stating that they will not discharge people into homelessness and will develop a continuum of care to allow individuals to go into housing. The discharge plan begins upon entry into the program with the individual being a part of the process. Supportive services are provided once temporary or permanent housing is located. As in the discharge plan, the individual is part of the process of determining where the individual will live. On May 25, 2007 the Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the Homeless, and the Louisiana Policy Council on Chronic Homelessness wrote to Mr. Cerise to confirm the policy's implementation.

Mental Health:

The Louisiana Office of Mental Health (OMH) along with Region III's Office of Mental Health signed a letter on May 25, 2005 certifying that OMH is directing publicly funded mental health institutions to avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate. Furthermore, upon an individual being diagnosed with a mental illness, an individualized discharge plan is created. The plan not only includes areas such as housing, education, risk assessment, but also includes their treatment plan.

Resources are continually being identified to connect the individual with needed services. The Office of Mental Health continues their efforts to improve upon their discharge plan in order to provide the consumers they serve with the resources they need to be self-sufficient. Additionally, one of Region III's Homeless Coalition Steering Committee members sits on the Region III OMH Discharge Planning Committee. On May 25, 2007 the Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the Homeless, and the Louisiana Policy Council on Chronic Homelessness wrote to Mr. William E. Payne, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Office of Mental Health to confirm the policy's implementation.

Corrections:

The Louisiana Department of Corrections (DOC) along with Region III's Department of Corrections signed a letter in May of 2005 certifying that DOC is directing publicly funded correctional institutions to avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate. Furthermore, each inmate has an individualized re-entry plan that begins upon arrival into the correctional facility. The plan covers areas including housing, education, risk assessment, substance abuse, health and mental health.

Resource fairs are held for inmates just prior to release to allow them to connect with agencies providing the services they will need upon release. Housing has been identified by the Corrections Department as a key component in the discharge plan followed by employment. On May 25, 2007 the Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the

Homeless, and the Louisiana Policy Council on Chronic Homelessness wrote to Mr. Antoine, Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Office of Mental Health to confirm the policy's implementation. An online training was conducted by the department of discharge planning called, "Preventing Homelessness – Discharge Planning from Correctional Facilities". The state-wide training focused on the housing needs of released prisoners.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

N/A

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.
2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

1. Priority Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Public Facilities

and Improvements -

*Community Sewers, Drainage
Improvements and Youth Centers*

Public Services - Transportation, Mental Health Services, Health Services, Child Care Services, Homeless Shelter, Homeownership Assistance and Senior Services.

Economic Development - Job Development/Creation and Small Business Development

2. Basis For Assigning Priorities

The needs listed above were assigned priority based on the results of a Communitywide Survey, a Social Service Agency Survey, Public Forums held Parishwide and the documented need for such services.

3. Obstacles To Meeting Underserved Needs

The high cost associated with providing both community sewers and drainage improvements coupled with the lack of adequate funding remains an obstacle to meeting the need for public water and sewer improvement projects.

4. Five-Year Community Development Objectives

Objective #1

05L Child Care Services

The Head Start Program provides childcare development activities (youth services) to 200 economically disadvantaged children throughout the community. In Program Years 2010, 2111, 2012, 2113 and 2014, CDBG funds will be used to lease two classrooms and subsidize program operating costs.

Outcome/Objective: Availability/Accessibility to Economic Opportunity

Funding Source: CDBG \$250,000.00 (\$50,000.00 per year)

Proposed Accomplishment: 1000 persons served (200 persons per year)

Objective #2

05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct)

Through a partnership with Catholic Social Services, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government will provide funding to provide a credit counseling and homeownership certification training to potential first time homebuyers. This training is a pre-requisite to applying for First Time Homebuyer Program that provides down-payment and closing cost assistance. It is anticipated that \$15,000.00 in CDBG funds will be allocated each year for Program Years 2010-2014.

Outcome/Objective: Availability/Accessibility to Economic Opportunity

Funding Source: CDBG \$75,000.00 (\$15,000.00 per year)

Proposed Accomplishment: 600 persons served (120 persons per year)

Objective #3

05E Transportation Services

Expanded transit services was identified as a high priority need and a high priority strategy to overcome poverty. TPCG provides bus passes to local agencies that serve low-income persons. The passes allow for job search, travel to work, school, medical appointments, and various other destinations. . It is anticipated that \$20,000.00 in CDBG funds will be allocated each year for Program Years 2010-2014.



Outcome/Objective: Availability/Accessibility to Economic Opportunity

Funding Source: CDBG \$100,000.00 (\$20,000.00 per year)

Proposed Accomplishment: 2500 persons served (500 persons per year)

Objective #4

03T Operating Costs of Homelessness

For each year of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, CDBG funds will be utilized to subsidize the operating costs of the Beautiful Beginnings Center, an emergency homeless shelter, which provides emergency housing to working families with children. Case management services that promote self-sufficiency are also provided. Families that have a positive stay and are working toward self-sufficiency will be referred to the Terrebonne Parish Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program funded by the Home Investments Partnership Program.

Outcome/Objective: Availability/Accessibility to Decent Housing and Economic Opportunity

Funding Source: CDBG \$490,000.00 (\$98,000.00 per year)

Proposed Accomplishment: 350 persons served (70 persons per year)

Objective #5

18A ED Financial Assistance for Profits

For each year of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, CDBG funds, including program income derived from loan repayments will be used to provide gap financing to new and expanding businesses. These businesses will be required to provide jobs to low/moderate income individuals. Participants must agree to create or retain at least 1 new job per \$35,000.00 borrowed and at least 60% of new or retained jobs created shall be made available to low to moderate-income persons.

Outcome/Objective: Availability/Accessibility to Economic Opportunity (jobs)

Funding Source: CDBG Program Income and Carryover \$ 273,000.00 (2009)

CDBG funding allocations for program years 2011-2014 will be based on proposed HUD allocations and prior year program income collected. It is anticipated that at least \$200,00.00 will be made available per year.

Proposed Accomplishment: 40 jobs

(8 jobs per year)

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

It is anticipated that the following programs and projects offered to the public will reduce or assist in reducing the number of households living in poverty as follows:

Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction: Of the households to benefit from this program, 80 percent are expected to be below poverty. The housing program will not raise families out of poverty, but will allow these families to make better use of their limited incomes.

First-Time Homebuyers: The households benefiting from this program are not expected to be poverty level households although several may be. This program affords another mechanism to foster affordable decent housing within Terrebonne Parish while acting as an antipoverty strategy.

Section 8 Housing Assistance Program: This program provides housing rental assistance payments to approximately 568 very low-income families yearly throughout the Parish. It allows families to pay no more than 30% of their household income to basic housing costs. When including the value of housing subsidy payments made by the Parish for rental assistance, many families on this program are able to avoid falling below the poverty line. Because of the housing quality standards set forth by HUD, this program fosters affordable decent housing for those families receiving assistance.

Family Self Sufficiency: The Section 8 Program provides all participants the opportunity to take part in the Family Self Sufficiency Program. This program encourages families to enter into a five year contract that sets specific goals to be obtained. As income increases during the contract period rental payments that are reduced to the landlord are deposited into an escrow account. Once the self sufficiency goals have been obtained and/or the participant no longer requires housing assistance payments, they are allowed to withdraw the funds that were deposited into their account.

Weatherization: Monies are received from the U.S. Department of Energy through the Louisiana State Department of Social Services to assist low-income families, particularly the elderly and handicapped, to make their homes more energy efficient. This activity fosters decent affordable housing and acts as an anti-poverty strategy.

CSBG Grants: The U.S. Department of Labor through its CSBG grants will fund a variety of human and economic development services and activities for low-income families and individuals. These activities will be used to assist low income people to become financially stabilized through budget management planning, job skills training, employment assistance and crisis intervention strategies, short term mortgages/rent, first month's rent and utilities. These services are provided to low-income families as an anti-poverty and a homeless prevention measure.

LIHEAP: The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides emergency assistance for energy bills for low-income families. Funds are received from the U.S. Department of Energy through the Louisiana State Department of Social Services. This serves an anti-poverty strategy.

FEMA: These funds are received from the U.S. Department of Federal Emergency Management Agency through the Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program. Emergency rent assistance or mortgage payments will be provided for needy low-income families. It is projected that approximately, on a yearly basis, 45 families will be aided thus helping to foster affordable housing and provides relief from the impact of poverty.

Commodities: The U.S. Department of Agriculture Surplus Commodities Program provides food for low-income families on a quarterly basis. Approximately 1200 families utilize this program throughout the year. The dollar value of food provided to these families is estimated to be \$200,000 per year and is an anti-poverty strategy. Monies typically used on food can be expended on other family necessities.

Head Start: Daycare services are provided for 200 children yearly, allowing parents to become employed or to participate in educational programs thus fostering economical opportunities as an anti-poverty measure.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance: Very-low and low-income homeless families with children will be provided with direct rental subsidies for twelve months. When including the value of housing subsidy payments made by the Parish for rental assistance, many families on this program are able to avoid falling below the poverty line.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

N/A

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

Specific Needs of the non-homeless special needs population are varied depending upon the mobility and cognitive skills of the individual. Through interviews with the agencies serving the special needs population, the following are often requested services that are provided by the various community organizations:

1. *Personal care assistance*
2. *Housekeeping services*
3. *Medication monitoring*
4. *Home health care*
5. *Transportation*

Public and private non-profit agencies have been at the forefront in identifying and assuming the lead in providing housing and specific service needs for that part of the population with special needs.

Agencies providing services necessary to meet these needs are:

Alcohol Drug Abuse Council: This agency provides information, education, counseling and referrals for persons with alcohol and drug problems.

Assertive Community Treatment Program: A mental health program that provides a comprehensive array of mental health services, including psychiatric medication administration and monitoring, counseling, and case management. These services are delivered in the client's natural environment rather than the client having to go to a clinic to secure services.

Assisi Bridge House: This is a fourteen bed halfway house for recovering substance abusers.

Bayouland Families Helping Families: This non-profit is a resource and information center for families of children with disabilities that is family directed.

Catholic Social Services: This faith-based organization provides a discount pharmacy, food bank, emergency and disaster assistance housing services and a child development center.

Children's Special Health Services: As a provider of health care services to children with special health care needs, it serves to assure children with special needs have access to quality health care.

Dulac Community Center: Located in rural Terrebonne, Dulac Community Center serves the needs of the community residents. Programs include housing, produce distribution, food banks, drug prevention, health care, and other needed social services.

Exchange House: This is a five (5) bed transitional facility for HIV/AIDS patients. Case Management services are also provided. Exchange House is operated by the No AIDS Task Force.

Free to Dream: This non-profit agency provides therapeutic riding services to mentally, physically, and emotionally disabled individuals.

Good Samaritan Food Banks: Three Ecumenical (interchurch) food banks, operated by Catholic Social Services in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, provide food and household items to families in crisis – mainly while waiting to receive food stamps. Budget counseling is also offered to its clients.

Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services: This non-profit agency is a provider of case management respite care, counseling, personal care attendants, camp services, independent living, and life skills training for disabled person and veterans.

The Haven: This is a local non-profit agency providing support services to victims suffering from emotional, physical and sexual abuse.

Louisiana Rehabilitation Services: The regional office for this state agency is located in Terrebonne Parish. It is a one-stop center with programs that offer individuals with disabilities a wide range of services. Programs and services include blind-visually impaired assistance, deaf-hard of hearing assistance, independent living, traumatic head and spinal cord injury trust fund, vocational rehabilitation, supported employment, transition services, restoration (physical and mental) medical and health services transportation, personal care attendants, and any other services deemed necessary to enhance the quality of life for these individuals and their families.

Options for Independence: This agency provides employment programs, mental health rehabilitation and housing for children and adults.

Start Corporation: Offers individuals with mental, physical, and emotional challenges an opportunity for independence and self-reliance through services that could include comprehensive social skills training for people with chronic mental illnesses, socialization skills and opportunities for people with mental illnesses, transitional housing for males with mental illnesses, permanent housing support for people who are homeless and have mental or physical disabilities, advocacy for people who have a mental illness or physical disabilities, and the development of programs and services that enhance the communities in which we live as a whole.

Terrebonne Alliance for the Mentally Ill (TAMI): Provides resource materials and referral information to families with mentally ill members; advocates for family members by lobbying for legislation to assist the mentally ill and sponsors a HUD 811 project.

The Teche Action Clinic: This is a much needed health clinic located in Terrebonne Parish. It enables the area's poor and uninsured to access an array of low cost

health care services. A variety of funding sources, including Ryan White funds, are being used for this project.

Terrebonne Alcohol and Drug Abuse Clinic: This is a public agency providing detoxification intake and assessment and outpatient therapy.

Terrebonne Association for Retarded Citizens: A non-profit agency providing vocational services, in home services, housing, daycare, summer camp, and respite services to citizens with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Terrebonne Council on Aging: The Terrebonne Council on Aging operates three Senior Citizen Centers throughout the parish. It also provides services at three centers located in the rural areas of the parish. Services include recreation, arts and crafts, congregate and home delivered meals, homemaker assistance, information and assistance, nutrition education, outreach personal care, crime prevention services, medical alert, wellness, placement services, ombudsmen, and transportation (a fleet of 39 cargo vans are used to access services).

Transient Workers Alliance: Catholic Social Services serves as the clearinghouse for this program. It is a collaborative effort of churches and non-profit agencies to provide a variety of services to transient workers.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.
*Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.
2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.
3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

Although there are extensive services provided by a wide variety of public, private, and non-profit agencies, these groups track services provided but do not track calls for services that have not been provided or available. Therefore, it is not possible to provide the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.
2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).
4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.
5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide

strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.

6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government does not receive HOPWA funds. Exchange House, a five (5) bed transitional facility is operated by No AIDS Task Force of New Orleans.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

N/A