

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

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 to guide the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funding. The major sections of this 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-Year Strategic Plan and a 1-Year Action Plan. The Strategic Plan is a comprehensive planning document that addresses specific needs for decent affordable housing, community development, economic opportunities, homelessness solutions and supportive services identified through data analysis, public meetings and consultation with public and private non-profit agencies. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan that addresses funding options for the next fiscal year.

Amendment #1 is being created to add \$8,307,285.48 to the 2020-2024 Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government Strategic Plan and the 2024 Annual Action Plan. The Louisiana Office of Community Development-Disaster Recovery Unit executed a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government to transfer program income generated by CDBG-DR grants in preparation for grant close-out. Upon transfer these funds will lose their disaster designation and become CDBG Entitlement funds, whereby all CDBG Entitlement regulations apply.

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

The Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government Department of Housing & Human Services' specific objectives and outcomes to address identified needs include:

To ensure sustainability of decent affordable housing for low-income homeowners;

To provide affordability and increase availability of decent rental housing;

To provide availability and increase accessibility to economic opportunities; and

To continue to collaborate with homeless providers to offer a seamless continuum of services.

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3. Evaluation of past performance

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's Department of Housing and Human Services has had a successful history of providing programs and services to address the needs of its low-income citizens for over thirty years. One of the most long running CDBG programs to address the condition of Terrebonne's housing stock is the owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program. This program provides housing repair activities for lower-income households, especially the elderly that independently cannot physically or financially preserve their homes. CDBG has also funded many sewer, water and infrastructure projects to improve the quality of life in low-income communities throughout the Parish. Terrebonne Parish has provided over five hundred first time homebuyers with down-payment and closing cost utilizing HOME Investment Partnerships Program funding. Unfortunately, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds have been reduced by more than 50% in the last 20 years. Because of these continual annual cuts in funding, many programs that include the First Time Homebuyer Program have been discontinued.

Details of past performance can be found in Terrebonne's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's Department of Housing and Human Services began the consolidated plan citizen participation process in August 2019 with the announcement of public meetings to be held on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. To reach a maximum number of citizens, seven public meetings were held Parishwide. Four of the meetings were held at outlying parish sites, one at the Houma-Terrebonne Civic Center, one near the public housing authority (Senator Circle location) and one at the Department of Housing and Human Services in the Town Hall Building. Notice of the public meetings was advertised in Terrebonne Parish's official journal, The Houma Courier. The public was given the opportunity to comment on funding for future community development programs and to express their needs and priorities for consideration.

As part of the required consolidated plan consultation process, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government consulted with public and private not for profit agencies that provide human services, housing and homeless supportive services. These agencies include Start Corporation, Options for Independence, Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority, Terrebonne Parish Section 8, Terrebonne Parish Head Start, the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition and the Terrebonne Parish Human Development Division.

5. Summary of public comments

Community surveys and comments expressed a need for housing repair, affordable rental housing and affordable homeowner housing.

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

No comments or views were rejected.

7. Summary

This plan was developed to address the needs of Terrebonne Parish's low-income community as a result of citizen's views and the experience of agencies that serve Terrebonne's low-income, elderly, homeless and disabled residents. The needs expressed during this process align with the results of the analytical parts of the document drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and CHAS data as provided by HUD.

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The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	HOUMA	
CDBG Administrator	HOUMA	Department of Housing and Human Services
HOME Administrator	HOUMA	Department of Housing and Human Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency in coordinating the consolidated planning process is the Terrebonne Parish Department of Housing and Human Services. This institutional structure provides a suitable model for coordination of this strategy, since all federal and state programs that benefit low-income residents must in some way coordinate with the Housing and Human Services Department.

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 and State entitlement programs.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

*Antoine Foret, Community Development Administrator
4800 Highway 311
Houma, LA 70360
aforet@tpcg.org
985-219-2900*

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

1. Introduction

The Terrebonne Department of Housing and Human Services Community Development Division collaborates with public and private community service agencies on a continual basis to identify and address housing, homeless and public service needs.

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

The Terrebonne Parish Department of Housing and Human Services coordinates all Section 8, Family Self-Sufficiency, Community Development Block Grant Entitlement, HOME Entitlement, Head Start, Community Services Block Grant, Low Income Home Energy Assistance and Louisiana Emergency Solutions Grant Program activity. Through a long lasting partnership with the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority and many other private non-profit housing agencies in Terrebonne Parish that serve low-income and homeless citizens, coordination of services and referrals are made regularly. A relationship is maintained with mental health and homeless providers through the local Continuum of the Care, the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition.

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

The Department's Community Development Division coordinates services with Start Corporation, the lead local Continuum of Care agency and other member service providers that assist the homeless and at-risk of homeless populations on a regular basis. Community Development Block Grant public service dollars are allocated on an annually to supplement Louisiana Emergency Solutions Grant Program funds for the operation of the Beautiful Beginnings Center; Terrebonne Parish’s homeless facility for families with children. In addition, HOME funds are used to support a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program that provides rental subsidies for up to 24 months to persons successfully exiting a homeless shelter and are working at least 30 hours per week. The Department was recently awarded Rapid Re-Housing funds from HUD through the Continuum of Care application process. The Rapid Re-Housing Program addresses the unmet need of permanent housing and supportive services for homeless individuals and families. The Program is projected to provide a rental housing subsidy for thirteen families for up to twelve months.

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

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government is a member agency of the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care and the local (Houma Region) Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition. TPCG's Community Development Division participates in the development of the Continuum of Care's allocation of funds, performance standards, outcomes and HMIS policy and procedures by attending regularly scheduled and grant planning meetings.

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government has a "good standing" member designation, which allows for participation in votes of the CoC full membership regarding funding, policies and procedures. It also allows for the submission of project applications to the collaborative applicant for inclusion under the CoC collaborative application and eligibility to apply for statewide Emergency Solutions Grant Program funds.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	OPTIONS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Special Needs Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director of Options for Affordable Housing completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division coordinates with this agency, which is a designated Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) on a continual basis to address affordable rental housing needs.

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2	Agency/Group/Organization	START CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Special Needs
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Start Corporation Operations Director and Youth Services Director completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division coordinates with this agency, which is a designated Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) on a continual basis to address affordable rental housing and homeless needs. The Department is member of the local homeless continuum of care known as the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition, in which Start is the lead agency. The Department also contracts with Start for the operation management of its homeless shelter, the Beautiful Beginnings Center on an annual basis.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Bunkhouse Inn
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Bunk House Inn Owner/Operator completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division coordinates with this agency, which is a co-member of the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition on a continual basis to address homeless needs.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Terrebonne Parish Head Start
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Terrebonne Parish Head Start Administrator completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This agency is a Department of Housing and Human Services Division and coordinates with the Community Development Division on a continual basis to address economic opportunities and anti-poverty strategies for the families the Division serves.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Terrebonne Parish Section 8 Program
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Terrebonne Parish Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrator completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This agency is a Department of Housing and Human Services Division and coordinates with the Community Development Division on a continual basis to address housing and non-housing special needs.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Terrebonne Parish Human Development Division
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Terrebonne Parish Human Development Administrator completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This agency is a Department of Housing and Human Services Division and coordinates with the Community Development Division on a continual basis to address housing and non-housing special needs.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	CATHOLIC CHARTIIES ARCHDIOCES OF NO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Religious Organization

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	An Associate Director of Individual and Family Assistance completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division coordinates with Catholic Charities on a continual basis by providing referrals for assistance to homeless families and non-homeless families in need of support services.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Houma Terrebonne Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Director of the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority (HTHA) completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division coordinates with the HTHA continually by providing referrals for assistance to homeless families and non-homeless families in need of support services.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Terrebonne Parish School District/Title IX-McKinney-Vento Program
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education Church

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What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Terrebonne Parish School District's Homeless Liaison completed a housing and non-housing needs assessment as it relates to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division coordinates with this agency, which is a co-member of the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition on a continual basis to address homeless needs.

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

No specific agency types were intentionally left out of the public participation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care (LA BOSCO)	The strategic plan provides for a set of goals for addressing homelessness that are in line with the goals set by the membership of the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government (TPCG) works closely with the Houma Terrebonne Housing Authority and other departments within the local government in the provision of programs to address local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan. The Community Development Division is part of the Housing and Human Services Department, which coordinates unduplicated services with the Section 8, Head Start and Human Development Divisions.

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TPCG also coordinates with the Louisiana Housing Corporation where possible to serve Terrebonne Parish residents. The Community Development Division is currently administering CDBG Disaster Recovery Programs with funding allocated by the Louisiana Housing Corporation.

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

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

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government began the citizen participation process in August 2019 with the announcement of public meetings to be held on the Consolidated Plan. To reach a maximum number of citizens, seven public meetings were held. Four of the meetings were held at outlying parish sites, one at the Houma-Terrebonne Civic Center, one near the Public Housing Authority (Senator Circle) and one at the Department of Housing and Human Services Town Hall Building. Notices of the public meetings were placed in the official journal of TPCG (The Houma Courier). The public was given the opportunity to complete a needs survey and comment on funding for future community development programs.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Approximately 600 persons attended the 7 public hearings held parish wide.	The comments received expressed a need for subsidized housing and homeowner repair assistance.	There were no comments that were not accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing regarding the draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan was held on February 9, 2019.	No comments were received.	N/A	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Newspaper Ad and Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community				

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

In accordance with the Terrebonne Parish Citizen Participation Plan, this amendment was made available to the public for comment for a period of 30 days.

A public notice was published in the Houma Courier announcing that the draft 2020-2024 Strategic Plan Amendment #1 was available for review and public comment for a thirty (30) day period. The review and comment period began on Wednesday, October 29, 2025, and concluded on Friday, November 28, 2025.

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Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Needs are assessed by analyzing community development, housing, homeless and non-homeless special needs data from the US Census and HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy tables. This data quantifies housing problems and measures the significance of special needs populations, including elderly, frail elderly and persons with HIV/AIDS. As shown in the following analysis, cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses) and extreme cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses) have a major impact on households in Terrebonne, particularly extremely low and low income households. This data indicates that there is a great need for affordable housing in Terrebonne. Measures of housing condition in Table 4 (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) doesn't provide a very reliable measure of condition, however Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government currently has over 500 low income applicants on the Housing Rehabilitation Program waiting list, which proves that there is a significant need for homeowner repair assistance.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Based on the following data, public meetings, consultations and demand; affordable housing and home repair/modification assistance are the greatest needs of low-income and special needs households in Terrebonne Parish. 60% of households in Terrebonne earning below 30% of area median income are cost burdened, paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses and 46% of that group are severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. Of the households earning between 50% and 80% of area median income, more than 30% are cost burdened. Although the impact affects all household types, it is most severely felt by households with children and elderly households with limited fixed incomes.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	111,482	111,691	0%
Households	38,351	40,177	5%
Median Income	\$48,437.00	\$47,650.00	-2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	4,919	4,785	6,235	4,220	19,900
Small Family Households	1,855	1,595	2,400	2,149	11,434
Large Family Households	430	363	489	403	1,854
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,018	1,176	1,538	819	3,547
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	423	1,070	1,027	410	893
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,387	730	1,023	967	2,816

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	49	60	15	124	15	45	35	20	115

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	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	20	0	25	15	60	0	45	24	35	104
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	190	54	95	120	459	105	105	64	65	339
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,110	493	125	0	1,728	968	530	194	25	1,717
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	150	595	895	210	1,850	440	570	645	442	2,097
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	280	0	0	0	280	369	0	0	0	369

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,450	1,425	1,040	270	4,185	1,645	1,215	1,110	520	4,490
Having none of four housing problems	265	445	685	1,095	2,490	835	1,795	3,450	1,995	8,075
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	260	0	0	0	260	350	0	0	0	350

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:

2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy

Data Source

Comments:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	745	495	575	1,815	454	529	355	1,338
Large Related	184	158	34	376	155	50	75	280
Elderly	143	223	150	516	605	359	338	1,302
Other	360	305	320	985	308	182	85	575
Total need by income	1,432	1,181	1,079	3,692	1,522	1,120	853	3,495

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

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4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	695	270	75	1,040	329	254	60	643
Large Related	174	79	4	257	25	30	45	100
Elderly	118	84	15	217	440	204	94	738
Other	270	115	45	430	193	42	10	245
Total need by income	1,257	548	139	1,944	987	530	209	1,726

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	149	50	110	120	429	10	85	49	80	224
Multiple, unrelated family households	60	4	10	15	89	95	65	19	20	199
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total need by income	209	54	120	135	518	105	150	88	100	443

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

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Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

Elderly and disabled single person households seem to have the greatest need for housing assistance. The majority of households on the Housing Rehabilitation Program waiting list are elderly and/or disabled. Start Corporation, a local non-profit organization in Terrebonne that provides housing and services to people with disabilities have approximately 125 occupied housing units and 150 applicants on their housing waiting list. The Houma Terrebonne's Housing Authority has a 300 unit facility with a waiting list of 15 applications. Both Bonne Terre Village and Shady Acres, which are subsidized elderly housing complexes, have extensive waiting lists.

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

Based on data provided by the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority and Start Corporation, there are over 600 disabled households in need of housing assistance. The Haven housed 125 families that were victims of domestic violence in 2018 and an additional 51 had to be turned away due to capacity.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems are affordability and the need for homeowner housing rehabilitation.

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

Small related and elderly households are more affected in the homeowner category, while small related households are also the most affected in the renter category.

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

Low-income individuals and families who are currently housed but are at risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered are living paycheck to paycheck, just making ends meet. They are often one paycheck away from being homeless in the event of a sudden loss of employment or medical emergency which redirects financial resources. These households span all types, including individuals living alone, small families, large families, and the elderly. Some households have relatives or friends with whom they can double-up, thus avoiding homelessness, at least in technical terms, but these accommodations are not

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

long-term solutions to their needs. These households, particularly extremely low-income households, need a wide variety of assistance to help them meet those emergency needs that occasionally come up in everyone's lives. This assistance could include job training to help them transition into better paying professions, mortgage/rental assistance, rent subsidies, and other services that help absorb the costs that might redirect funds dedicated to housing.

Formerly homeless families and individuals also need these services to reduce the prospect of returning to homelessness. Transitional housing units, permanent supportive housing, and rent subsidies help meet the housing expenses of households returning from homelessness, while job training programs help with job prospects.

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:

Member agencies of the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition plan for the needs of homeless individuals and families. The lead agency for the Houma Region, Start Corporation organizes an annual point-in-time count. The point-in-time count provides estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families. These include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Severe cost burden is linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household is paying too large a portion of their income on housing expenses, sudden and unexpected financial demands can tip the scales, forcing them from their homes. These demands can include but are not limited to illnesses requiring hospital stays or time away from their job, automotive problems requiring repairs or loss of work due to lack of transportation. Lower income households are particularly susceptible to these financial impacts because they are less likely to have savings that can cover these expenses and buffer the effects of monetary demands in covering unexpected events.

Discussion

Cost burden and extreme cost burden are the most common housing problems parish wide for both renters and owners. The lower the income of the household, the more extreme the cost burden and inability to make housing payments, repairs and required maintenance. The lack of decent low-cost rental housing remains a major factor in Terrebonne's housing affordability challenges. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, for every 100 very low-income renter households there are only 58 rental units affordable and available to them.

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

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

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

Introduction

The 2011-2015 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, shows housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30%, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0%-30% of the area median income, 30%-50% of the area median income, 50%-80% of the area median income, and 80%-100% of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for a particular racial or ethnic group.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,008	1,270	649
White	1,387	734	409
Black / African American	1,090	444	205
Asian	74	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	265	40	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	110	10	35

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

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(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,473	2,299	0
White	1,405	1,658	0
Black / African American	769	514	0
Asian	14	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	199	80	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	60	30	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,160	4,065	0
White	1,199	2,864	0
Black / African American	679	789	0
Asian	70	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	170	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	70	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	943	3,288	0
White	668	2,428	0
Black / African American	184	555	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	139	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	149	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The CHAS data shows that in the 0%-30% income category, there is no disproportionate need by race or ethnic group. The 30%-50% AMI income category shows a disproportionate need among Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic households. In the 50%-80% AMI income category, there is a disproportionate need among Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native households. In the 80%-100% AMI income category, there is a disproportionate need among Hispanic households.

Although the Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic households show significantly high percentages, these households have very small populations. It should be noted that in terms of population, African-American households report the highest disproportionately greater need in terms of population in the 50%-80% and 80%-100% AMI categories.

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

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

(b)(2)

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

Introduction

The 2011-2015 CHAS data constructed from statistics collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD shows housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30%, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0%-30% of the area median income, 30%-50% of the area median income, 50% -80% percent of the area median income, and 80%-100% of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionally greater need within each income group for a particular racial or ethnic group.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,413	1,860	649
White	1,072	1,049	409
Black / African American	895	629	205
Asian	59	8	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	215	90	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	95	25	35

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,312	3,475	0
White	759	2,308	0
Black / African American	379	904	0
Asian	10	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	104	175	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	55	34	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	618	5,615	0
White	379	3,689	0
Black / African American	144	1,329	0
Asian	10	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	240	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	110	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	295	3,928	0
White	155	2,933	0
Black / African American	65	668	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	139	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	164	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

In terms of percentages, the CHAS data reports that in the 0%-30% income category there is a disproportionately greater need among Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households. The 30%-50% income category shows a disproportionate need among Asian, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households. In the 50%-80% income category, there is a disproportionate need among Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native households. The only disproportionate need in the 80%-100% income category shown is Hispanic households.

Although the Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic households show significantly high percentages, these households have very small populations. It should be noted that in terms of population, there is no significant disparity in any category.

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

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

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

Introduction:

The 2011-2015 CHAS data was used to compare housing cost burden across racial/ethnic groups. Cost burden (30 to 50% of household income going to housing expenses), extreme cost burden (more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses) and no cost burden (less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses) were compared by racial/ethnic group to the Parish as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,725	4,924	3,718	674
White	23,650	3,008	1,872	409
Black / African American	4,145	1,447	1,190	230
Asian	214	72	69	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,180	215	319	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	34	0
Hispanic	1,039	125	200	35

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

The data above shows the greatest disproportionate need for affordable housing among Black/African American households. In terms of percentages, a disproportionate need exists among Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islanders. However, it is important to observe that there are 534 American Indian/Alaska Native, 325 Hispanic, 141 Asian and 34 Pacific Islander households in Terrebonne with a reported cost burden as compared to 2,637 Black/African American households with a reported cost burden.

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

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

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

The CHAS data presented in the previous sections identifies an unmet need for decent affordable housing among all minorities. However, in terms of population, there is a greater need among Black/African American households.

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

Housing problems among all racial and ethnic categories are similar in regard to housing affordability, repair and maintenance.

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

Although there are neighborhoods within the city of Houma with a high concentration of low income Black/African American households, the population as a whole is fairly distributed parish wide.

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Houma–Terrebonne Housing Authority owns and operates the two public housing facilities in Terrebonne. Senator Circle provides 217 units of housing for families and Bayou Towers is a 300 unit facility for the elderly and disabled. Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government manages the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) for the jurisdiction of Terrebonne Parish.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	439	402	0	400	0	0	2

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)
Source:

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	194	44	0	44	0		0

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	0	127	119	0	117	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	439	402	0	400	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	205	60	0	60	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	220	320	0	318	0	0	2
Asian	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	13	19	0	19	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	434	402	0	400	0	0	2
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

According to the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority, the local PHA, elderly tenants at the Bayou Towers facility are in need of attendants to assist with housekeeping issues in order to remain compliant with lease provisions; transportation in mobility impaired accessible vehicles to accomplish a variety of chores and tasks; and attendants to assist in navigating to various required appointments and live-in aides to help them remain in an independent living facility.

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

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority has 63 families on the Senator Circle waiting list and 15 elderly applicants on the Bayou Towers waiting list. The Section 8 Program currently has approximately 320 families remaining on their waiting list.

Needs reported by the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority include units with central air and heat, local law enforcement involvement, neighborhood watch and handicap accessibility. Needs reported by Section 8 Participants include security deposit assistance and utility assistance.

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

There are approximately 400 Section 8 participants, 217 families residing at Senator Circle and 300 elderly persons residing at Bayou Towers. When considering the 63 families waiting for a unit at Senator Circle, 15 at Bayou Towers and 319 on the Section 8 waiting list; along with the CHAS data discussed in the housing needs section of this document, there is a significant unmet demand for decent affordable housing

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

in Terrebonne Parish. The housing needs of the families on the public housing and Section 8 waiting lists reflect the needs of the rental population of the parish as a whole.

Discussion

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government collaborates with the Houma–Terrebonne Housing Authority 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 for families. USDA Commodities are distributed quarterly by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government at the Bayou Towers facility and at the Mechanicville Gym, which is within walking distance of Senator Circle. Through a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government donated a four bedroom single family home to the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority in an effort to assist the authority in replenishing units that were damaged as a result of Hurricane Rita in 2005. Information on all programs and services provided by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government is made available to public housing residents. The Housing and Human Services Department provides technical assistance to the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority for the completion of HUD Environmental Review requirements.

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The following tables provide an estimate of homeless individuals and families within several categories. These numbers are taken from the 2019 Point-in-Time count spearheaded by the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition lead agency, Start Corporation. The Point-in-Time count is parish wide. A separate count of homeless individuals or families within rural areas is not conducted.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	24	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	28	43	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	2	10	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	8	43	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	2	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Amendment #1

(amendments are located on pages 1 ,4, 14, 40, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 95 in blue font)

Indicate if the homeless population Has No Rural Homeless
is:

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

The Region III Continuum of Care, known as Louisiana Coastal 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 on January 21, 2019. Data on the homeless subpopulations was developed from consumer files entered in the HMIS as compared with the response to the point-in-time survey. START Corporation was the lead agency for this survey with many volunteers from different organizations participating. The results of the point-in-time survey and HMIS data documented ninety-five (95) homeless persons. Of these, twenty-four (24) were emergency sheltered persons in a household with children. Also included in this number were forty-three (43) emergency sheltered persons in households with no children. Twenty-eight (28) persons in households with no children were unsheltered. Ten (10) of the sheltered and two (2) of the unsheltered were chronically homeless individuals. Fifteen (15) of the respondents were domestic violence survivors, thirty-three (33) were seriously mentally ill, fifty-one (51) were Veterans, two (2) were persons with HIV/AIDS and ten (10) were substance abusers. The survey data reflects a 54% increase in homeless individuals from 2018 to 2019.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	22	17
Black or African American	43	7
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	4
Pacific Islander	1	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	1	1
Not Hispanic	66	27

Data Source

Comments:

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

The results of the 2019 Point-in-Time survey documented 24 households with at least one parent with children included in the count. The survey reported 43 sheltered veterans and 8 unsheltered veterans, however the survey did not specify whether the veterans were single or had children. Based on information from agencies that serve homeless veterans, the majority of applicants are single.

Considering that the majority of the Houma Region is comprised of small rural communities that do not have no/low barrier shelters and the count was conducted on one of the coldest nights of the year, the count did not reflect the overwhelming need for emergency and permanent housing solutions. Gulf Coast Social Services and the TPCG Human Services Division collectively provided 228 hotel vouchers to homeless households in 2018. There are only 2 shelters that accept families and 2 shelters that accept single persons in the entire region. The Beautiful Beginning Center can accommodate 8 families and The Haven (DV) can accommodate 10 to 12 families. These two family shelters are consistently full. Given that the temperature on the night of the count and that fact that people need to be seen to be counted, many unsheltered persons were not counted.

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

The 2019 Point-in-time survey reported 95 instances of homelessness categorized as 50 African American, 39 White, 5 American Indian/Alaskan Native and 1 Pacific Islander. Although there is no local data available to describe the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group, in the June 2018 report "Racial Disparities in Homelessness in the United States" written by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, African Americans make up more than 40% of the homeless population but represent 13%

of the general population. American Indians/Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders and those of more than one race each make up less than 5% of the general population. But each group's share of the homeless population is more than double their share of the general population. The proportion of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in the homeless population (1.3 %) is 6.5 times higher than their proportion in the general population (0.2%). Those identifying as Hispanic make up 18% of the general population but 21% of the homeless population. Both Whites and Asians are significantly underrepresented among the homeless population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the 2019 Point-in-time survey, 28 of 95 persons surveyed were unsheltered. The survey results reported that 67 respondents were in an emergency shelter. Of the 95 persons surveyed, only 2 were documented as chronically homeless and unsheltered.

Discussion:

Major factors that are currently contributing to homelessness in the Houma Region include the on-going oil and gas market downturn, low wage jobs and the severe shortage of affordable housing. On July 26, 2019, the Louisiana Workforce Commission reported that the Houma-Thibodaux metropolitan area lost 400 jobs in June 2019 and was down 2,700 jobs compared to June of 2018. Since the oil bust began in 2014, the area has lost roughly 16,000 jobs. The estimated poverty rate for families with children 5 to 17 years of age in Terrebonne is 21.3% and a colossal 42.4% for female head of households with children 5 to 17 years of age. On average, an extremely-low income family (30% of median income) in the Houma Region is paying 73% of gross household income towards housing cost. Very-low income families (50% of median) are paying 46% of gross household income.

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

Introduction:

The non-homeless special needs population includes the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical and developmental disabilities, substance abusers, persons with mental illness, and persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence, some rely heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. The elderly and persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and/or a caretaker.

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

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 that includes elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with alcohol or other substance abuse problems, the following services are most often requested and are provided by the various community organizations within Terrebonne:

- *Personal care assistance*
- *Housekeeping services*
- *Medication monitoring*
- *Home health care*
- *Transportation*
- *Housing*
- *Employment rehabilitation and training*
- *Counseling and support services; and*
- *Nutritious meals*

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

According to the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals December 31, 2018, HIV/AIDS Surveillance quarterly report there were 236 persons living with HIV infection in Terrebonne Parish. The 2019 homeless point-in-time survey reported 10 homeless persons living with HIV/AIDS, so the remaining 226 are presumed to be non-homeless. As of December 31, 2018, there were 925 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Region 3, which encompasses Terrebonne, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the

Baptist and St. Mary parishes. Of these, 32.6% were women and 66.4% were men. 60.6% were Black/African American, 33.8% White and 4.1% Hispanic. The majority of persons were adults 30 years of age and older. The largest group reporting 124 persons were 60 years of age and older.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

N/A

Discussion:

Non-homeless special needs populations encompass a wide variety of persons and households and cannot be easily categorized except in very general terms. Many are coping with the help of family, some have needs that can only be met with help from outside their family. Some are on the verge of homelessness and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help them on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations are themselves and depend on individual situations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

From a community development perspective, public facilities include a number of different types of facilities, including but not limited to neighborhood centers, recreational facilities, and fire station/equipment, as well as those dedicated to a specific clientele such as senior centers, homeless facilities, youth centers, and child care centers.

There is a critical need for emergency shelter/housing for single women without children and are not victims of domestic violence in Terrebonne Parish. The Beautiful Beginnings Center serves families with children, the Bunk House Inn serves single men and The Haven serves victims of domestic violence.

The Terrebonne Parish Head Start Program is in need of a Head Start Center in East Houma. The program is currently leasing a facility that lacks required maintenance and mechanical system upgrades. The lessor is a non-profit organization that can no longer afford to provide the on-going maintenance and improvements required by the Program. Hurricane Ida devastated Terrebonne Parish in August of 2021, and as a result, there are no facilities identified in the East Houma community that meet Department of Head Start, Louisiana Department of Health, Louisiana Day Care Licensing, and Louisiana Fire Marshal requirements. The construction of a new Head Start facility will provide a safe and secure environment for pre-school age children, ensuring they have a stable and nurturing space to learn and grow. It will also alleviate the need to pay rent and use the savings to provide meaningful educational enrichment and create economic opportunities for low-income families.

How were these needs determined?

The need for emergency shelter/housing for single women without children and not victims of domestic violence were determined through consultation with community partners and Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition members. Community needs surveys completed by both social service agencies and the public also reaffirmed the need.

The need for Head Start Centers was identified as a priority need in the original strategic plan. The immediate need is described under NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f) Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

From a community development perspective, public improvements include a variety of needs, including but not limited to streets and sidewalk improvements, water/sewer improvements, flood protection and drainage.

Although the current administration has made great strides regarding the construction of levees and drainage projects to provide flood protection, there remains a great need for additional funding in

Terrebonne Parish. Other needs include expanded community sewer service that would eliminate the need for alternate private sewer treatment systems in rural communities, construction of a new jail complex outside of a flood hazard area or the expansion of the current facility provided with enhanced flood protection and downtown revitalization.

How were these needs determined?

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's "Vision 2030/Building Sustainable Communities" master plan lists flood protection as Terrebonne's first capital project priority for sustainability and resiliency. Consultation with community partners and input from residents Parishwide echoed the critical need for flood protection and drainage improvements.

The master plan that provides a framework for the sustainable growth, development and protection of Terrebonne Parish and quality of life for its residents was adopted by the Houma-Terrebonne Regional Planning Commission and accepted by the Terrebonne Parish Council. The Terrebonne Parish Planning Department and master plan consultant team lead a major public participation campaign that provided many opportunities for public participation. The plan in its entirety can be viewed at <http://www.tpcg.org/index.php?f=vision2030&p=plan2030>

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services include any new or improved service, including but not limited to youth, senior, employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, fair housing counseling, and recreation. Based on consultations with local service providers and community meetings, the following were identified as public service needs:

- *Youth services including Head Start and after school programs*
- *Homeless supportive services focused on self-sufficiency*
- *Employment training*
- *Supportive services for persons with disabilities*
- *Housing counseling*

How were these needs determined?

Consultation with local service providers, parishwide community meetings and community needs surveys.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Terrebonne Parish is currently experiencing a period of very low vacancy rates especially in the area of affordable homeowner housing. These low vacancy rates have been caused primarily by the loss of existing housing and a decline in the construction of modest affordable housing. On the supply side, the loss of existing housing is largely a result of extensive flood damage to housing in the coastal areas of the parish and the subsequent demolition of damaged and abandoned homes. Many factors have led to the decline in new affordable housing construction, such as low-profit margins, stricter code compliance following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; and the uncertainty surrounding the Draft Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) which have been released to the public, but not yet adopted by the Parish. Additionally, foreclosure rates in Terrebonne Parish are significantly lower than those at the state and national levels, meaning more people are staying in their homes and less homes are going on to the market as a result of foreclosures.

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

Introduction

The majority of the housing stock in Terrebonne is single-family housing, with 68% of households residing in single-family detached structures. Approximately 72% of households are homeowners, with 80% of household owners living in housing units with three or more bedrooms. 31% of housing units are in multifamily development, with two to twenty or more units in the structure. With over 5,800 multifamily units serving over 11,000 renter households, the data suggest that approximately 5,200 renter households reside in single-family structures, either attached or detached. The use of single-family structures for rental housing does address some of the need for larger housing units for renter households, but the vast disparity of larger units between renter (42%) and owner (80%) households suggests the need for new housing development aimed specifically toward larger renter households requiring three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	29,964	68%
1-unit, attached structure	429	1%
2-4 units	2,553	6%
5-19 units	2,275	5%
20 or more units	1,359	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	7,785	18%
Total	44,365	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	169	1%	230	2%
1 bedroom	550	2%	1,878	17%
2 bedrooms	5,059	18%	4,520	40%
3 or more bedrooms	22,964	80%	4,720	42%
Total	28,742	101%	11,348	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority owns and operates 517 units (217 family units and 300 elderly units) of public housing targeting households with low incomes. Approximately 100 housing units owned and operated by Non-Profit and Community Housing Development Organizations also target low income and disabled renter households. The Terrebonne Parish Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Program administers 402 vouchers, all of which are tenant based. The Voucher Program targets households with very-low incomes.

Historic Restoration Inc. owns and operates Bonne Terre Village I and II, which has 115 affordable elderly rental units. Historic Restoration Inc. also owns and operates Barataria Station I and II, which has 100 mixed income family rental units. Terrebonne Council on Aging owns and operates Shady Lane Apartments with 49 rent subsidized elderly units. Volunteers of America Southeast/Renaissance Neighborhood Development Corporation owns and operates Bayou Cane Apartments, which has 82 mixed income family units that are all affordable to households earning 80% of median income. Volunteers of America Southeast/Renaissance Neighborhood Development Corporation also own and operates Academy Place Apartments. 40 of the 103 units of elderly housing are set aside for low income households and 6 are set aside for Permanent Supportive Housing Voucher holders. Bayou Bend Apartments have 52 and Cedar Grove Apartments have 48 federally assisted subsidized units. Start Corporation, a non-profit community housing development organization owns and operates Larke Village and Taddy Village, which provide 36 one-bedroom units for developmentally disabled persons.

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

No units of affordable housing are expected to be loss for any reason.

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

Currently 68% of all households in Terrebonne reside in single-family detached homes. While this is often considered ideal in terms of raising a family, the growing senior population requires a smaller low maintenance housing type. In the coming years, it is anticipated that the senior population may put more market pressure on smaller apartment units, particularly efficiencies and one bedroom units, as they attempt to downsize.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As stated above, it is anticipated that the senior population may put more market pressure on smaller apartment units, particularly efficiencies and one bedroom units, as they attempt to downsize from their larger homes and move from homeownership to being a renter. The units by tenure data above reports that 80% of owner households reside in homes with three or more bedrooms. By comparison, only 42% of

renter households reside in units with three or more bedrooms. While many renter households contain single or couple households with no children, a number of larger renter households are overcrowded in smaller rental units, less than three bedrooms. With rents continuing to rise in Terrebonne, low to moderate renters are seeking affordable homeownership opportunities. Unfortunately, the high cost of new construction or the rehabilitation of older properties places homeownership particularly in the form of the traditional single-family home out of reach for many families, even with significant subsidies. For this income group, the rental market still provides the only practical option for quality affordable housing in the near term. Considering all these factors, there is a need for apartment developments with 1 bedroom units for seniors, rental housing with at least 3 bedrooms for families and affordable housing for homeownership.

Discussion

The majority of housing units in Terrebonne are single-family owner occupied structures with at least 3 bedrooms. Of renter households, the majority lives in units with two or fewer bedrooms. As the demographics of the parish and state start reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to providing new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize from their family home to smaller units, some of which might be in senior communities where residents can participate in a variety of community activities, including meal service, exercise, shopping, and entertainment. The housing stock also needs additional supplies of larger rental and homeowner units, some of which may come from the baby boomers moving to smaller units.

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

Introduction

Housing related costs are a major portion of any household's monthly budget. In 2000, the median home value in Terrebonne Parish was \$72,200. By 2009, the median value had increased by over 90% to over \$137,700. The most recent median home value reported in the 2017 American Community Survey is \$151,000, which reflects only a 10% increase in eight years, but has had an astounding 82% increase in the last 14 years. In the last eight years the median contract rent has significantly increased by 86% from \$441.00 in 2009 to \$821 in 2017. In Terrebonne, according to the American Community Survey, 55% percent of renter households pay between \$500 and \$999 per month in rent. The survey reports that only 9% of the rental housing stock is affordable to households earning 30% of the area median income (very low income) and only 24% is affordable to households earning 50% of the area median income (low income). No homes are priced in a range that would be affordable for a household earning 30% of the area median income and only 14% are affordable for a household earning 50% of the area median income.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	137,700	150,800	10%
Median Contract Rent	441	620	41%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,523	31.1%
\$500-999	6,175	54.4%
\$1,000-1,499	1,272	11.2%
\$1,500-1,999	240	2.1%
\$2,000 or more	115	1.0%
Total	11,325	99.8%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	755	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,975	3,172
80% HAMFI	5,588	8,103
100% HAMFI	No Data	10,913

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
Total	8,318	22,188

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	646	650	824	1,156	1,406
High HOME Rent	646	650	824	1,062	1,165
Low HOME Rent	540	578	693	801	893

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a severe shortage of sufficient housing for very low and low income households in Terrebonne Parish. Very low income households have the least housing stock from which to choose, clearly not enough to meet the needs of the community. With no homes priced at a level affordable to those earning 30% of area median income, rental properties are their only option. With this limited housing stock, many households are forced to spend more of their income on housing expenses, which creates a cost burden for those households. In many cases, it creates an extreme cost burden, requiring more than 50% of their income for housing expenses. Some households are forced to double-up with other families, sharing housing units that were designed for only one household.

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

If current trends continue, affordability will continue to be an issue in Terrebonne. Home prices and rents need to not only stabilize but actually go down in order to reduce the number of cost burdened households. While increasing home values can provide greater economic stability for current homeowners, it restricts the availability of affordable owner and rental housing for low and very-low income households, which includes minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week.

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

HOME and Fair Market Rents compare favorably to the area median rent. The median rent covers all unit sizes while HOME and Fair Market Rents are shown by unit size indicated by the number of bedrooms. In almost all cases, the HOME and Fair Market Rents are comparable to median rent, with the exception of

efficiency and 1 bedroom units. Fair Market Rents for 3 and 4 bedroom units are sufficiently high enough to encourage the development and availability of larger units for Section 8 Participants searching for rental properties.

Discussion

The low vacancy rate of affordable units and a stable population indicate a clear need for new housing options in Terrebonne Parish. While there is a strong preference for homeownership in Terrebonne Parish, it may be impractical as a policy to promote homeownership for households earning below 75% of area median income. The market for affordable homeownership under expected market conditions in the near future is strongest in the 80-120% area median income range. Rental programs such as the Section 8 Voucher Program, the USDA Subsidized Rental Program and the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program will typically be better options for households with incomes below 75% of area median income. Homeownership, at these income levels, requires very high subsidies and these households are more likely to face serious financial challenges if major home repairs are required.

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

Introduction

The condition of housing units is highly correlated to the income of the household residing within those housing units. In Terrebonne, 82% of owner-occupied housing units and 60% of renter occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 17% of owner households and 37% of renter households have at least one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or more than one person per room, with the later more likely for renter housing than for owner housing.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Substandard condition is defined as a combination of incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, missing windows or exterior doors, severely compromised foundations, outdated electrical infrastructure, holes in floors or walls, and holes in roof or severely compromised roofing materials preventing closure from weather penetration. Many units with a combination that include all these conditions may be unfit for human habitation. Some may be candidates for rehabilitation, while others may not be. Substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation would be units where the cost of the needed repairs is less than 75% of the replacement value and/or does not exceed the estimated after-rehabilitation value of the house.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,009	17%	4,169	37%
With two selected Conditions	165	1%	408	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	23,560	82%	6,760	60%
Total	28,734	100%	11,337	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5,625	20%	2,997	26%
1980-1999	8,385	29%	2,470	22%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	12,174	42%	4,739	42%
Before 1950	2,533	9%	1,093	10%
Total	28,717	100%	11,299	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	14,707	51%	5,832	52%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,518	16%	3,019	27%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

An estimated 51% of the owner-occupied housing stock and 52% of the renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, placing the age of that housing at least 40 years old, much of it many years older. As the housing stock ages, water infiltration and many other factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, particularly where the residents do not or cannot provide needed maintenance. As housing units and neighborhoods age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest residential units and neighborhoods are where the poorest residents are found. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most residential units built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low- or moderate-income families. There are currently approximately 500 low income applicants on the Terrebonne Housing Rehabilitation Program for owner-occupants. At each of the 7 public hearings held parish wide regarding this strategic plan, the majority of participants expressed a need for home repairs. There is little to no demand for rental rehabilitation in Terrebonne with a rental vacancy rate of approximately 8%.

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

Only 16% of owner housing units and 27% of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are reported to be occupied by families. According to the latest report from the Louisiana Department of Health, of the children 6 years of age and younger screened for lead in Terrebonne Parish, less than 2% had elevated lead levels.

Discussion

There is an extensive need for owner occupied housing rehabilitation in Terrebonne Parish. The Housing Rehabilitation Program funded by the Parish's Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Program, provides a deferred loan/grant to owner occupants to rehabilitate substandard single family dwellings to meet housing codes and environmental requirements; alleviate unsafe, hazardous and unsanitary conditions; and make emergency repairs that threaten human health and safety.

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

Introduction

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority owns and operates 517 units of public housing targeting households with very low to low incomes. Approximately 100 housing units owned and operated by Non-Profit and Community Housing Development Organizations also target very low and low income renter households. The Terrebonne Parish Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Program currently administers 396 vouchers, all of which are tenant based. The Voucher Program targets households with very-low incomes.

Historic Restoration Inc. owns and operates Bonne Terre Village I and II, which has 115 affordable elderly rental units. Terrebonne Council on Aging owns and operates 49 subsidized elderly rental units. Historic Restoration Inc. also owns and operates Barataria Station I and II, which has 100 mixed income family rental units. Bayou Bend Apartments have 52 and Cedar Grove Apartments have 48 federally assisted subsidized units. Start Corporation, a non-profit community housing development organization owns and operates Larke Village and Taddy Village, which provide 36 one-bedroom units for developmentally disabled persons.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			517	522			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Houma–Terrebonne Housing Authority owns and operates the two public housing facilities in Terrebonne with 517 units in good physical condition. Senator Circle provides 217 units of housing for families and Bayou Towers is a 300 unit facility for the elderly and disabled. The agency's last REAC inspection score was 88, which designated it as a standard performer.

Hurricane Ida substantially damaged both public housing facilities in 2021. Since that time, the facilities have remained unfit for human habitation. The Houma–Terrebonne Housing Authority spent many months in litigation with their insurance company before a settlement was agreed upon. Currently the Authority is working with FEMA to address their unmet financial needs to reconstruct their facilities.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority	87

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Senator Circle family site has water and sewer lines that have deteriorated and frequent repairs are required. Street and drainage improvements are also needed at this location, which is prone to street flooding during medium but constant rainfall.

The Bayou Towers facility for elderly and disabled persons is a 300 unit, 11-story hi-rise that requires infrastructure, sewer line and water line improvements. In addition, the chill-water heating and cooling system needs revitalization or replacement.

Both the Senator Circle and Bayou Towers locations were built in the late 60's and occupied in the early 70's.

Both facilities are substantially damaged as a result of Hurricane Ida and require demolition and reconstruction.

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

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority's strategy conforms to its mission statement. The strategy includes engaging as many stakeholders as possible with the intent to provide decent, safe, sanitary, affordable housing in good repair to low and very low-income families. This strategy also includes providing resources that assist families in attaining self-sufficiency and economic independence.

Discussion:

Overall, the housing units at both the Senator Circle and Bayou Towers locations are in good physical condition; however, there is a great need for infrastructure and drainage improvements.

As stated above, both public housing facilities located in Terrebonne Parish were substantially damaged by Hurricane Ida over three years ago and have not yet been replaced. The devastation of subsidized housing has left a significant gap in available affordable housing for very-low income renter households.

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

Introduction

The following data is the most current count of homeless facilities available in Terrebonne. Start Corporation's, "The Network" project provides vouchers to place homeless persons in beds located at the Bunkhouse Inn. With this in mind, voucher beds are included in the Year Round Beds category in the following table. There are no specific number of beds assigned for strictly chronically homeless households.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	53	0	19	170	0
Households with Only Adults	12	0	47	101	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	4	0	12	16	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Member agencies of the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition Continuum of Care provide a wide range of housing and supportive services to the homeless in Terrebonne Parish that include, but are not limited to outreach, shelter, permanent housing, counseling, substance abuse treatment, case management, job training, food, legal aid and transportation.

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

Coordinated Entry- *Start Corporation is the point of contact for the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care (LA BOSCO) Houma Region. The LA BOSCO has established a system to coordinate intake, assessment, and referral to resources for all people experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness.*

Disabled Homeless Persons- *Options for Independence provides permanent housing vouchers through its Vision 1 Program to single persons 18-30 that have a documented disability. Start Corporation provides vouchers through several permanent housing programs to both single women and single men.*

Emergency Shelter- *The Bunk House Inn owned and operated by a local non-profit agency provides homeless shelter for single men, as well as a Single Room Occupancy voucher program for men. Beautiful Beginnings Center owned by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government provides shelter and supportive services through an operational contract with Start Corporation. Both Chez Hope and The Haven provide shelter to women that are victims of domestic violence. Salvation Army, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government and Start Corporation provide vouchers for short term hotel stay on a limited basis.*

HIV/AIDS- *Exchange House provides a transitional residential facility for HIV/AIDS clients. Start Corporation has recently begun a program through its Federal Qualified Health Clinic to provide HIV screening, referral and outreach.*

Substance Abuse Services- *The Louisiana Department of Health/Behavioral Health office provides behavioral healthcare, social supports, and prevention services that promote recovery and resilience to help persons recover from mental illness and addictive disorders. Assisi Bridge House provides transitional housing for recovering men and Claire House provides long term residential substance abuse services to recovering women and children.*

Supportive Services- *Typically, case managers for state and parish social services offices, non-profits and emergency shelters provide this type of assistance. Without the assistance of a case manager, most homeless persons would not be able to negotiate the system of services.*

Health Care- Health care is provided through parish health departments and non-profit medical clinics. Start Community Health Center is a primary care and dental clinic in the City of Houma. Teche Action Clinic is a community based health care provider with services also provided to residents within the city. Teche Action Clinic also serves the outlying areas of the Parish 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.

Food- The Terrebonne Churches United Good Samaritan Food Bank prepares emergency food packages for homeless persons in need of food.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons with substance abuse problems. Considering the non-homeless special needs population, many in these populations are currently having their housing and service needs met without any or very limited public assistance. Terrebonne Parish will continue coordinate services for persons with special needs by networking with other public and private agencies that have been at the forefront in identifying needs and have assumed the lead in providing services.

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

The supportive housing needs of special needs populations in Terrebonne vary according to the population. In coming years, the needs of the elderly and frail elderly will increase as the over 65 year old population grows. These needs may include nursing care facilities targeted to lower income households who cannot afford private nursing home care. Permanent supportive housing options for persons with mental, physical and developmental disabilities may also become a pressing issue as persons with disabilities who were previously taken care of by parents lose those caregivers to death or incapacity. Supportive housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, and public housing residents include, but are not limited to personal care assistance, housekeeping services, medication monitoring, home health care, transportation and vocational rehabilitation services. Vocational rehabilitation services include counseling, medical treatment to correct or modify a physical or mental impairment, life skills training, educational instruction and on-the-job training.

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

The Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition participates in the statewide homeless prevention discharge plan. This results in an initiative-taking coordinated system detailing protocols with local releasing institutions that have put them in place. The discharge plan addresses post discharge needs including housing, case management, employment, health care, identification documents, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services.

The Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) relative to “Addictive Disorders” along with Region III’s Office for Addictive Disorders will not discharge people into homelessness and has developed a continuum of care to allow individuals to go into housing. The discharge plan begins upon entry into the program. Supportive services are provided once temporary or permanent housing is located.

The Louisiana Office of Mental Health (OMH) along with Region III’s Office of Mental Health has directed publicly funded mental health institutions to avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable. Furthermore, upon an individual being diagnosed with a mental illness, an individualized discharge plan is created.

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

The Terrebonne Parish Department of Housing & Human Services plans to continue undertaking the following activities as long as funding is available.

Community Development Block Grant

Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction

The Housing Rehabilitation/Replacement Program provided financial assistance to eligible low-income families who own and occupy their residence. Housing units are rehabilitated to meet Terrebonne Parish housing code requirements and provides for emergency repairs to eliminate health or safety hazards. Preference is given to the elderly and disabled.

Housing Choice Voucher

Terrebonne Parish Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program

Rental assistance payments on the behalf of eligible participants were made directly to a participating landlord.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

This program provides eligible Section 8 families with an opportunity to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency by combining housing assistance with other public and private resources.

Federal Emergency Management Agency/Community Services Block Grant

Crisis -Intervention Rent, Hotel, and Mortgage Assistance Program

This program provides financial assistance to eligible low income families with a current housing crisis to enable them to either maintain a current residence, to pay the first month's rent at another location or to secure temporary shelter.

Weatherization Assistance Program

This program provides for the installation of energy saving measures in the homes of low-income people designed to prevent heat from escaping in the winter and cool air from escaping in the summer. These energy saving measures can include caulking, weather-stripping, window and door replacement, attic insulation, skirting, and incidental repairs.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides payments directly to utility vendors on behalf of low-income households to reduce the burden of high-energy cost.

Emergency Intervention Program

The Emergency Intervention Program provides assistance to eligible low-income families to replace certain items that may have been destroyed as a result of a fire or flood. This program is designed to provide immediate support when no other resources are available.

Second Harvest Food Bank

Needy Family Food Assistance Program

The Needy Family Food Assistance Program (Commodities) provides staples to eligible households on a quarterly basis. The staples are distributed at several locations throughout the Parish. Applications are taken on an on-going basis prior to each distribution.

Additional information regarding the programs and services listed above can be found at http://www.tpcq.org/index.php?f=housing_and_human_services&p=index

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

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government will continue to network with the following service providers as a referral agency to help navigate non-homeless persons with special needs to the appropriate services.

Assisi Bridge House and Claire House- Provides transitional housing for persons recovering from addictive disorders.

house <https://clairehouseforwomenandchildren.vpweb.com/>

<https://htdiocese.org/assisi-bridge->

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

Louisiana Office of Behavioral Health-Manages and delivers the services and supports necessary to improve the quality of life for citizens with mental illness and addictive disorders. <http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/95>

Terrebonne Churches United/Good Samaritan Food Bank-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. <https://tcufoodbank.org/>

Gulf Coast Social 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 the elderly, disabled persons, families, youth and veterans. <https://www.gcssla.org/>

Options for Independence- Provides behavioral and mental health services, a residential care facility for females 10 to 18 years of age and affordable rental housing for low income families. <https://optionsforindependence.com/>

Start Corporation-Start Corporation offers numerous programs to provide supportive housing, case management, social skills training, residential services, a clubhouse, and a Peer to Peer program for persons with low incomes and/or behavioral, physical, or developmental challenges and disabilities. <http://staff.startcorp.org/>

Louisiana Department of Health/Behavioral Health-This State office provides behavioral healthcare, social supports, and prevention services that promote recovery and resilience to help persons recover from mental illness and addictive disorders. <http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/94>

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

No public policies have been identified that have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment.

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

Introduction

The Economic Development Market Analysis below provides the number of jobs and workers by sector in Terrebonne Parish. It also provides data on our labor force, occupations, travel time to work and educational attainment. There is a close correlation among education, employability and income. Employability includes job readiness and possessing the necessary skills to meet job requirements.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	3,620	6,476	9	14	5
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,596	5,268	12	11	-1
Construction	2,540	3,265	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	5,790	6,648	15	14	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,302	2,825	6	6	0
Information	303	261	1	1	0
Manufacturing	4,899	6,556	13	14	1
Other Services	1,153	1,433	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,591	3,179	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,645	6,850	15	14	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	3,208	3,429	8	7	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,753	1,654	5	3	-2
Total	38,400	47,844	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	51,246
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	48,460
Unemployment Rate	5.54
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	14.65
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.11

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,493
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,886
Service	5,415
Sales and office	12,274
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	7,472
Production, transportation and material moving	3,540

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	33,859	73%
30-59 Minutes	9,391	20%
60 or More Minutes	3,270	7%
Total	46,520	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2023 American Fact Finder

Data Source Comments:

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	5,950	462	5,845
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15,770	668	7,309
Some college or Associate's degree	10,693	485	3,595
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,870	200	1,178

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	354	928	694	3,153	2,592
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,310	2,491	1,554	3,480	1,799
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,680	5,718	5,400	12,614	5,326
Some college, no degree	2,878	3,364	2,890	5,288	1,953
Associate's degree	200	1,171	774	1,279	310
Bachelor's degree	470	2,094	1,839	2,182	1,033
Graduate or professional degree	20	388	526	1,272	642

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	26,740
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,931
Some college or Associate's degree	35,663
Bachelor's degree	50,499
Graduate or professional degree	56,143

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:

2023 American Fact Finder

Data Source Comments:

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

The major employment sectors in Terrebonne Parish, in terms of the number of workers in the various industries, are Retail Trade; Manufacturing; Education and Health Care Services; Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations; and Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The 2016-2021 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy prepared by South Central Planning and Development Commission identified the following weaknesses and threats; cultural attitudes toward the value of education is affecting middle-skill jobs where there is often a mismatch between the applicant's credentials and the skills an employer expects; infrastructure including transportation, public utilities and broadband has not kept up with the pace of regional economic growth. As a result, longer commutes and limited rural public transportation options constrain employment and educational options for residents; regional competition is a challenge; and the improvement of the region's water quality and the protection and preservation of its coastline and wetlands is paramount to economic resiliency of the region.

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

Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Port Fourchon is continuing to expand its footprint, completing its Slip C expansion and dredging Slip D to build up leasable land. By 2019, the Port is aiming to start working to gain approvals to dredge as deep as 50 feet to facilitate the support, service and offloading of larger, deeper-draft vessels as well as the \$888 million Energy World LNG export facility project that will open up quite a bit of opportunity.

Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium (LUMCON) is embarking on construction of a new campus in east Houma, including a \$12 million Marine Operations Center, to generate \$220 million in spending over the next 20 years, generating more than \$125 million in earnings and \$470 million in total economic output over that time. LUMCON will also be adding a new 200-foot research vessel (to be built at Gulf Island Fabricators) to its fleet, taking a crew of 29 to sea for 21 days.

The Houma-Terrebonne Airport is working to develop a Center of Excellence for an unmanned aviation system program which can provide value to the oil-and-gas industry, coastal restoration and protection, security and military sectors. The first phase of the \$2.3 million project includes the construction of a new 40,000-square-foot hangar, access road and taxiway. The project is expected to create and retain 200 jobs and generate \$50 million in private investment. It will include development of an aircraft and maintenance curriculum at Fletcher Technical Community College, as well as a pilot program in concert with Louisiana Tech University.

In regard to infrastructure, state road projects for 2020-2021 total \$116.3 million in the Terrebonne Parish area. Projects include replacing Company Canal Bridge, and improving sections of La. 1 and U.S. 190.

Private-sector investments include Shell's opening of its new \$20 million Gulf of Mexico Distribution Center in Houma, that will house its oilfield equipment and supplies in a 92,000-square-foot facility on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; Rouse's Markets' moving its corporate headquarters to Schriever, bringing 150 jobs and adding another 200-300 jobs by creating a distribution center; and Cardiovascular Institute of the South's \$18.5 million Ambulatory Surgery Center in Gray, creating 49 new healthcare positions with an annual payroll of an estimated \$1 million.

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

Generally, there is a wide range of jobs in Terrebonne Parish with a variety of education and skill requirements. The industry with the most workers (14%) in Terrebonne is the Retail Trade sector, which typically calls for a less educated, less skilled workforce. The industries trailing closely behind are Manufacturing (13%), which typically has a higher degree of education/skill requirements and Education and Health Care Services (13%), which have the most stringent education/skill requirements for the most visible portion of the workforce; the educators, doctors, and nurses. This sector also has a large support staff with lower education and skill requirements, including maintenance workers, drivers, and many other job

classifications. The educational attainment of the labor force seems to correspond to the current employment opportunities with 17% having a Bachelor's degree or higher, 25% having some college or an Associate's degree and 41% having graduated high school. Although there are many business sector jobs that do not require higher education, there is a great need for more worker certification and training programs to match the current job market.

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

Fletcher Technical Community College (FTCC) partners with local industry leaders to develop programs to prepare potential workers and to build a sustainable workforce. The Louisiana Workforce Commission provides training and support services that include on-line job listings, educational and skills assessment, job counseling, placement, employer based training and youth employment programs. Louisiana Rehabilitative Services assists people with disabilities to obtain and maintain employment.

These efforts support the Consolidated Plan by providing the skills training and support services needed to help Terrebonne Parish residents improve their economic condition while helping to meet the ever growing workforce needs of our area.

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

Yes

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

Vision 2030, Terrebonne's Comprehensive Plan Update, was developed to set the stage for the creation of a more desirable future for the citizens of the parish. Through an extensive public participation and outreach effort, citizens played an important role in shaping the parish wide vision statement that will ultimately guide the plan, its goals, objectives and actions. The Vision Statement, "By 2030, Terrebonne Parish will be a safe, secure and resilient coastal community that is well-protected by a completed hurricane protection network; a community that provides expanded and diverse job opportunities in technologically-oriented industries supported by adequate infrastructure and an effective transportation system; a community that embraces and promotes its unique culture through efficient use of its land resources; a community that protects and sustains its physical environment through the effective enforcement of sensible regulations; and a community filled with opportunity such that its youth will

choose to remain in the parish to continue to build and enjoy the ‘Good Earth,’ preserving it for future generations.” coincides with needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Discussion

Terrebonne is preparing for a dynamic future by making itself an attractive location for corporate investments, relocation and expansion. The Vision 2030 Comprehensive Master Plan Update and 2017 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy plots a course toward modernization of the city's infrastructure, improvements in housing stock, transportation, and environmental sustainability. These efforts are supported by Terrebonne Parish Government, South Central Planning and Development Commission, local private businesses and public agencies that provide assistance with business development and workforce training.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The Block Groups that are identified on the maps below have at least 30% of households with housing problems and include some of the oldest residential areas and neighborhoods in Terrebonne. Many of the housing units in these areas are in poor condition and are in need of extensive rehabilitation or removal. These areas are typically where the lowest income households in the Parish are located. In most cases, the housing units in these areas are offered at lower rents or sales prices. Despite the lower costs, many low income households pay a large portion of their income on housing expenses. For this purpose, concentration is defined as a Block Group where at least 30% of households are experiencing housing problems.

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

2018 Census Data reports that African-Americans comprise of 19.2% of the population in Terrebonne Parish. The African-American population is spread widely across the Parish; however, there is some concentration in Block Groups within the City of Houma and Gray. Some of these areas also show high rates of poverty, with poverty rates as high as 50% of the population. Maps displaying Poverty Rate and concentrations of African-Americans by Block Group is included below.

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

These areas/neighborhoods, as mentioned above, contain much of the poorest housing stock in the Parish. As a result, the housing market contains much of the lowest cost housing as well.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas do have community assets including schools, community centers, senior centers, parks, and other public facilities. Two public housing facilities, one for families (Senator Circle) and the other for the elderly and disabled (Bayou Towers) that are operated by the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority (HTHA) are located within these neighborhoods. In 2017, a historic school building was renovated to provide 47 studio apartments. The project included the new construction of 56 additional units on the same site. This senior housing facility located in downtown Houma, known as Academy Place Apartments, offers 103 units of affordable housing for persons 62 years of age and older.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In some areas where homes have been removed through the Nuisance Abatement and the Disaster Buyout and Demolition Programs, there are opportunities for in-fill housing.

Parkwood Place is a new affordable housing subdivision that has recently been developed in East Houma with strategic financing terms for the developer along with loans and subsidies available to first-time homebuyers from local lenders, USDA and Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government. At least 51% of the homes constructed are mandated to be sold or leased to households at or below 80% of median income. This project that will provide for 144 new homes is funded with HUD dollars that were allocated to Terrebonne Parish by the Louisiana Office of Community Development as a result of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

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

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

The term broadband commonly refers to high-speed internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. Broadband service providers can be telephone or cable companies, a wireless network provider (cell phone companies) or satellite service. According to the FCC 2018 Broadband Deployment Report, 99.60% of Terrebonne Parish residents have access to both fixed and mobile highspeed internet service. The table below lists the broadband providers and the technology provided by each as of June 2019.

<i>Comcast Corporation</i>	<i>Cable</i>
<i>AT&T Inc</i>	<i>ADSL/Fiber</i>
<i>ViaSat, Inc</i>	<i>Satellite</i>
<i>Hughes Network Systems, LLC</i>	<i>Satellite</i>
<i>Computer Sales and Service, Inc</i>	<i>Fixed Wireless</i>

VSAT Systems, LLC	Satellite
Uniti Group, Inc	Other

<https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/>

Although, higher speed plans are more expensive and may not be affordable to low income households in Terrebonne Parish, there are adequate plans available that range from \$10.00 to \$18.00 a month. These plans that offer services to households that meet certain low-income criteria provide speeds anywhere from 10 to 30 Mbps. Lifeline, a government assistance program created by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for low-income customers, offers a benefit that reduces plan fees by \$9.25 a month. To be eligible, a household income must be at or below 135% of poverty or must participate in federal programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Medicaid.

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

The competition between the providers listed above offers most Terrebonne Parish residents various rates and services to choose from; and at least three major providers offer affordable rates to low-income households.

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

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

The climate crisis is already an everyday reality in Terrebonne Parish, especially when it comes to hurricanes, flooding, and sea-level rise. An article by the Climate Reality Project states that, in a high-emissions scenario, Louisiana could see average temperatures rise more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100. That is a dramatic change, but it does not take 10 degrees before temperature changes significantly impact our lives. Even just a few degrees can take a toll on humans and the systems we depend on. According to data by www.climatecentral.org, by 2050, the Bayou State "is projected to average nearly 115 danger days a year." This is one of the largest projected increases in the nation.

Between 2005 and 2019, Louisiana was hit by at least nine hurricanes (and many more tropical storms), including 2017's Hurricane Harvey. While none have been as devastating as Katrina, these storms significantly impacted the lives and livelihoods of Louisianans, especially low-income communities.

Louisiana is the most flood-prone state in the union. As our climate changes, floods in the state are expected to become more frequent and intense. It is already a full eight feet below sea level and higher temperatures are related to more frequent flooding, more intense flooding, and sea level rise.

The Louisiana's Strategic Adaptations for Future Environment (LA SAFE) report states, "with climate change, sea levels are expected to rise in the Gulf of Mexico and waterways in coastal Louisiana. Recently, storms that have affected the region have also increased in frequency and intensity. Relative sea level rise, which is rising waters combined with subsidence, poses a double threat to coastal Louisiana. Increasing water levels bring higher high tides, and subsidence results in sinking land. This accelerated risk means that flooding will reach higher levels of elevation at a faster rate."

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

Over the last decade, many Terrebonne Parish residents that previously lived in low-lying, disaster-prone areas that had the financial means to do so, have moved to higher ground. As a result, these vulnerable communities, which already tend to be poorer than others, see an increase in

poverty rates. Low-income and minority households are more susceptible to the risks of natural disasters and they also struggle most to recover. They typically live in neighborhoods or buildings more prone to storm impacts and are less insulated against the economic shocks that often accompany the physical ones.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

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 suitable living environments and to expand economic opportunities for very low, low and moderate income individuals.

The Terrebonne Parish Strategic Plan is a comprehensive planning document that identifies parish needs for decent affordable housing; homeless housing and supportive services; community development and economic opportunities.

*During the five year period of the 2020 - 2024 Strategic Plan, it is estimated that Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government will receive approximately \$6,000,000.00 in entitlement funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development through the **Community Development Block Grant** and **HOME Investment Partnerships Program**. In addition, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government and member organizations of the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition anticipate receiving federal Continuum of Care (CoC) funds to continue providing housing and supportive services to the homeless and special needs populations over the next five years.*

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

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 and programs that directly benefit the intended groups.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	<i>Head Start/Child Care Centers</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Families with Children, Non-housing Community Development</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>CDBG Planning and Administration Head Start Operations</i>
	Description	<i>Head Start promotes the school readiness of young children from low-income families through agencies in their local community. Head Start programs support the mental, social, and emotional development of pre-school children. In addition to education services, programs provide children and their families with health, nutrition, social, and other services. Head Start services are responsive to each child and family's ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Survey results and citizen demand.</i>
2	Priority Need Name	<i>Employment Training</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, , Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Public Housing Residents, Individuals, Families with Children, Veterans, Victims of Domestic Violence</i>

	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Other Special Needs</i>
	Description	<i>Job specific training for the unemployed and underemployed.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Survey results and citizen demand.</i>
3	Priority Need Name	<i>Housing Counseling</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Public Housing Residents</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Other Special Needs Assistance to First Time Homebuyers</i>
	Description	<i>Housing counseling and education for homeowners and potential first-time homebuyers.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>There is a high need for affordable owner housing in Terrebonne. The process of homeownership is a complicated one. Searching for a home, choosing a home, deciding to buy it, and maintaining it can be very difficult for low income households. Many studies have demonstrated that housing counseling and education programs for low income homeowners and potential home buyers are essential to obtaining and maintaining homeownership.</i>
4	Priority Need Name	<i>Emergency Shelter</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>

	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Families with Children, Rural, Individuals, Families with Children veterans</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>CDBG Planning and Administration Homeless Shelter Operations</i>
	Description	<i>Emergency Shelter facilities for families, single women, single men and veterans.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Survey results and demand for services.</i>
5	Priority Need Name	<i>Homeless Supportive Services</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Families with Children, Rural, Individuals, Families with Children, Veterans, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Victims of Domestic Violence, Unaccompanied Youth</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>CDBG Planning and Administration</i>
	Description	<i>Supportive services that include, but are not limited to case management, employment search, job training. health care, child care, housing search/placement and individual development accounts.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Survey results and demand for services.</i>

6	Priority Need Name	<i>Affordable Rental Housing</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Community Development Housing Organizations HOME Administration Tenant Based Rental Assistance</i>
	Description	<i>New construction, rental payment subsidies and preservation of existing rental housing stock.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Survey results and community demand.</i>
7	Priority Need Name	<i>Affordable Owner Housing</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>CDBG Planning and Administration Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Other Special Needs</i>
	Description	<i>Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, replacement, emergency repair and modifications for persons with disabilities.</i>

	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Survey results and community demand.</i>
8	Priority Need Name	<i>FTHB Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Public Housing Residents</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Other Special Needs Assistance to First Time Homebuyers</i>
	Description	<i>Down payment and closing cost assistance for qualified first-time homebuyers.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Agency survey results and citizen demand.</i>
9	Priority Need Name	<i>Community Sewer Expansion</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Public Facilities and Improvements</i>

	Description	<i>Installation of sewer lines to connect to an existing community sewer system or construction of a package plant that includes installation of sewer lines to provide access to a community sewer system.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>There is a pressing need for community sewers in areas of Terrebonne where they do not exist. This facility improvement will ensure public health and environmental protection by preventing the spread of disease and pollution from untreated wastewater. In addition, this improvement will create resiliency to natural disasters and other disruptions.</i>
10	Priority Need Name	<i>Clearance and Demolition</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Other</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Elimination of Slum and Blight</i>
	Description	<i>Demolition and clearance of blighted commercial and residential properties that are vacant and/or abandoned.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Hurricane Ida ravaged Terrebonne Parish in 2021. Since that time, a large quantity of vacant structures remains in an unsafe dilapidated condition. The demolition of these structures will assist in the elimination of a significant public health hazard, safety hazard, crime and community blight.</i>
11	Priority Need Name	<i>Rehabilitation of Public Parks</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>

	Associated Goals	<i>Public Facilities and Improvements</i>
	Description	<i>Rehabilitation of public parks in low income communities</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>Hurricane Ida ravaged Terrebonne Parish in 2021. Since that time, several public parks in low income communities remain in an unsafe dilapidated condition. The rehabilitation of these parks is vital for improving community safety, community well-being and enhancing environmental sustainability.</i>
12	Priority Need Name	<i>After School Tutoring Programs</i>
	Priority Level	<i>High</i>
	Population	<i>Extremely Low, Low, Families with Children</i>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<i>Parishwide</i>
	Associated Goals	<i>Other Special Needs</i>
	Description	<i>The provision of academic support for low income students that offer one-on-one or small group instruction to help them improve understanding and skills in specific subjects.</i>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<i>With the recent closure of several schools in Terrebonne Parish and educational disruptions caused by the pandemic, the need for after school program in low income communities has been identified as a priority need.</i>

Narrative (Optional)

The priority needs listed above are a result of citizen demand and public participation along with the outcomes of an agency survey. The needs align with the results of the analytical parts of this document drawn from the American Community Survey and CHAS data as provided by HUD. The use of Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds will be limited to those activities deemed to have "High" priorities that do not duplicate another available program or service and can benefit the most citizens parish wide over the next five

years. The continual cuts in federal funding have resulted in the reduction or discontinuation of many public service, public improvement and housing programs that have been funded in the past. These cuts along with other diminishing state and local funding are making it increasingly difficult to meet all of the high priority needs of the Parish.

The priority needs added under Amendment #1, with the exception of the After School Tutoring Programs, are a result of the impacts of Hurricane Ida that devastated Terrebonne Parish in 2021. Due to a lack of local resources and limited funding these needs have not been addressed. The funding being made available under this amendment will allow Terrebonne Parish Government to eliminate blight, environmental hazards, and crime. It will also enhance community well-being, establish public services for low income households and spur economic development. The After School Tutoring Program addresses the challenges being faced by low income students, including limited access to resources, disruptions caused by the pandemic; and the recent closure of several schools in Terrebonne Parish that required students to transfer to existing schools. After school programs was also identified as a priority need in the original strategic plan.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<i>There is a severe shortage of affordable housing in Terrebonne Parish. Eligible applicants for TBRA, Rapid Re-Housing and Section 8 alike find it difficult to locate units not only to meet HUD's Fair Market Rent allowances but also meet required Housing Quality Standards. The use of tenant-based rental assistance is also dependent on a landlord's willingness to rent units to TBRA clients in the current thriving market.</i>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<i>In addition to the characteristics above, non-homeless persons with special needs may find it difficult to locate housing that meets their accessibility needs. Most rental complexes meet minimum Section 504 requirements; however, they do not meet specialized needs. While landlords are obligated to make reasonable accommodations, special needs persons typically need accommodations above what a landlord would consider reasonable.</i>
New Unit Production	<i>The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, cost of construction and the astronomical cost of property and flood insurance in Terrebonne Parish. However, with interest rates at an all-time low, new construction has remained steady. While low rates are beneficial to most homebuyers, without the availability of affordable new construction, down-payment and closing cost assistance or payment subsidies; homeownership is out of reach for most low-income families in Terrebonne.</i>
Rehabilitation	<i>Rehabilitation activities are influenced by the cost of materials, labor and insurance. Because this type of work is not the most desirable, it can be difficult to secure quality contractors that can meet Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's insurance requirements and provide reasonable rates. Because of these factors, Terrebonne's Community Development Division has been utilizing employee crews for more than 20 years. Although, this has not significantly decreased costs, it has greatly improved quality, production, work flow; customer relations and satisfaction. Special trades such as electrical and plumbing are required to be bid out to sub-contractors, which in many instances can slow production.</i>
Acquisition, including preservation	<i>Acquisition including preservation is influenced by the same market conditions as new unit production and rehabilitation. Attempting to develop or rent newly rehabilitated units that are affordable to lower income families is nearly impossible without creative financing or grant assistance.</i>

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

*Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government receives federal entitlement funding from two programs, the **Community Development Block Grant Program** and the **HOME Investment Partnerships Program**. It is anticipated that in Year 1 these two grant programs combined will bring \$1,278,000.00 into the Parish to support affordable housing, homeless, and community development programs and projects. An anticipated additional \$15,000.00 in program income from **Community Development Block Grant Program** and **HOME Investment Partnerships Program** projects and \$300,000.00 from prior year resources bring the total new resources for the first year of the Consolidated Plan to \$1,593,000.00.*

Amendment #1 adds \$8,307,285.48 to the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government 2024 Annual Action Plan. The Louisiana Office of Community Development-Disaster Recovery Unit executed a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government to transfer program income generated by CDBG-DR grants in preparation for grant close-out.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	989,688	0	250,000	1,239,688	12,116,037	The expected amount for the remainder of the Con Plan is Year 1 times 4. It also includes the amount of this amendment, which is 8,307,285.48
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	318,252	15,000	50,000	383,252	1,333,008	The expected amount for the remainder of the Con Plan is Year 1 times 4.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

CDBG funds will leverage Head Start dollars by funding the cost of two classrooms and supplementing program delivery. These funds will also leverage State Emergency Solutions Grant dollars that fund the operation of Terrebonne's homeless facility for families with children.

HOME match requirements will be satisfied with local general fund dollars.

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

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government will continue to donate adjudicated property to non-profit developers for the development of affordable housing.

Discussion

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government has allocated over 1.5 million in CDBG and HOME funds for the FY 2020 program year. These funds will be used to provide housing and public service programs as described in the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Houma Terrebonne Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
OPTIONS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING	CHDO	Rental	Jurisdiction
START CORPORATION	CHDO	Rental	Jurisdiction

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional 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, Head Start, Community Services Block Grant, Disaster Housing and competitive ESG funds. The Housing and Human Services Department has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan.

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government is a member agency of and coordinates services with the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition, the homeless Continuum of Care agency for Region III and Louisiana Balance of the State Continuum of Care. The Department also coordinates with the Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority, the local Public Housing Agency, to provide Head Start classrooms within the Senator Circle facility and for the completion of environmental determinations as required by HUD.

A major gap in the strategy delivery system is a lack of adequate funding. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds have been reduced by more than 50% in the last 20 years. Because of these continual cuts in funding, many public service, public improvement and housing programs have been drastically reduced or discontinued. These cuts along with

other diminishing federal, state and local funding are making it increasingly difficult to meet the priority needs of the Parish.

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

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

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless persons in Terrebonne are made available through the coordination of non-profit service providers that constitute the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition. These organizations partner with mainstream service providers and the Department of Housing and Human Services to provide

a wide ranging response to the needs of homeless persons, which include chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

The member agencies of the Louisiana Balance of State Continuum of Care/Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition and other public and private non-profit mainstream service providers have a strong referral network in place. Agencies work together in an effort to provide a seamless continuum of services for homeless and non-homeless persons with special needs. Again, the main reason for any gap in service delivery is the lack of adequate funding to address local needs.

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

The coordination between agencies to leverage funds and to provide a strong referral network and unduplicated services is the strategy that is being used to address priority needs in Terrebonne. No gaps in institutional structure have been identified.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Head Start Operations	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Parishwide	Head Start/Child Care Centers	CDBG: \$55,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted
2	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Public Housing	Parishwide	Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$100,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted
3	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Parishwide	Affordable Owner Housing	CDBG: \$4,041,037 HOME: \$1,093,445	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 170 Household Housing Unit
4	Homeless Shelter Operations	2020	2024	Homeless	Parishwide	Emergency Shelter	CDBG: \$600,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 350 Persons Assisted
5	Community Development Housing Organizations	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Parishwide	Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$363,690	Rental units constructed: 3 Household Housing Unit
6	CDBG Planning and Administration	2020	2024	Planning and Administration	Parishwide	Affordable Owner Housing Emergency Shelter Head Start/Child Care Centers Homeless Supportive Services	CDBG: \$1,459,688	Other: 1 Other
7	HOME Administration	2020	2024	Administration	Parishwide	Affordable Rental Housing	HOME: \$159,125	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Other Special Needs	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Parishwide	Affordable Owner Housing Employment Training FTHB Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Housing Counseling After School Tutoring Programs	CDBG: \$200,000 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted
9	Public Facilities and Improvements	2025	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Parishwide	Community Sewer Expansion Rehabilitation of Public Parks	CDBG: \$4,200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
10	Elimination of Slum and Blight	2025	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Parishwide	Clearance and Demolition	CDBG: \$2,300,000	Buildings Demolished: 100 Buildings

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Head Start Operations
	Goal Description	Childcare development activities are an important component in securing self-sufficiency for low-income families. CDBG funds will supplement the cost of service delivery and afford the lease of two classrooms.
2	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provision of rental subsidies to families successfully exiting temporary shelter for up to twenty-four months to ease the burden of rent while attempting to become self-sufficient.

3	Goal Name	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Housing rehabilitation, emergency repair, modifications for disabled homeowners, and sewer connections to improve sustainability and affordability of owner occupied housing.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Shelter Operations
	Goal Description	Provision of temporary housing and supportive services that promote self-sufficiency for families with children. CDBG will provide matching funds to leverage competitive Emergency Solutions Grant funding for the operation of the Beautiful Beginnings Center.
5	Goal Name	Community Development Housing Organizations
	Goal Description	Allocation of at least 15% of annual Home Investment Partnerships Program funds to certified Community Development Housing Organizations as required by HUD for the provision of affordable housing.
6	Goal Name	CDBG Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	General management, oversight and coordination, public information, fair housing activities, studies, planning and technical assistance.
7	Goal Name	HOME Administration
	Goal Description	General management, oversight and coordination.
8	Goal Name	Other Special Needs
	Goal Description	After school programs, employment training, housing counseling and assisted living for the frail elderly
9	Goal Name	Assistance to First Time Homebuyers
	Goal Description	Down payment and closing cost assistance including pre-purchase housing counseling

10	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	<i>Construction of facilities that will provide safe community centers that are resilient to natural disasters and other disruptions; and installation of community improvements that will ensure public health and environmental protection.</i>
11	Goal Name	Elimination of Slum and Blight
	Goal Description	<i>The clearance and demolition of vacant/abandoned structures that pose a significant public health hazard, safety hazard, crime and community blight.</i>

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

It is anticipated that 30 extremely low, 50 very-low and 150 low-income families will be provided with affordable housing.

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

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

The Houma-Terrebonne Housing Authority is in compliance with the number of required units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Bayou Towers residents have numerous opportunities to involve themselves in activities. There is a duly elected Resident Organization that is very active in establishing various partnerships in and outside the Terrebonne Parish Community. There are monthly birthday celebrations, weekly bingo games, home health and wellness presentations.

The Senator Circle location offers self-sufficiency training, job readiness and leadership programs.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

No public policies have been identified that have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

N/A

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

A network of service providers and governmental agencies have been identified by the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition for outreach. Persons experiencing homelessness will be directed to the LA BOSCO coordinated entry staff for the Houma Region managed by Start Corporation and located at 157 New Orleans Boulevard, Houma, LA. Assessment staff will follow the LA BOSCO Coordinated Entry Policy and Procedures. A standardized assessment process (VI-SPDAT) will be used to gather information on needs, preferences and the barriers to regaining housing. HMIS documentation will also be collected and recorded. Once the assessment has been completed, coordinated entry staff will follow established policies and procedures to prioritize households for referral to appropriate and available housing and supportive services resources.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government and member agencies of the Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition intend to continue to provide the following facilities and services.

Beautiful Beginnings Center

This emergency shelter for families with children is owned and operated by Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's Housing and Human Services Department. Residents are required to work to remain sheltered. Supportive services and assistance in transitioning into permanent housing for each family are provided. The Department also offers a match savings program to families residing at the Beautiful Beginnings Center. Resident savings are matched up to \$500.00 for payment directly to vendors for permanent housing costs upon exit.

Bunk House Shelter

This private non-profit agency provides emergency shelter to homeless men. Residents must be working or willing to work to remain sheltered. The Terrebonne Parish Section 8 Program administers a Single Room Occupancy Program (SRO) for single-men transitioning from emergency shelter.

The Haven

This private non-profit provides housing assistance to victims of domestic violence and operates Margaret's Home, an emergency shelter for up to 14 women and children. It also provides support services to victims suffering from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government's Housing and Human Services Department administers a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program, which provides housing subsidies for up to 24 months to homeless families successfully transitioning from emergency shelter. This program is funded with Home Investment Partnerships Program funding.

Transitional Living Center

An 8 bed transitional residential facility for persons with mental disabilities owned and operated by Start Corporation.

Visions 1

A permanent supportive housing program offered by Options for Indolence for persons 18 to 30 years old that are homeless and mentally disabled.

Visions 2

A permanent supportive housing program offered by Start Corporation for persons with intellectual disabilities ages 18 and older. Preference is provided to veterans.

Supportive Services for Veteran Families

Skilled supportive services offered by Start Corporation to help veterans and their families obtain and maintain safe and affordable permanent housing.

New Start for Veterans

Owned and operated by Start Corporation, this 12 unit transitional housing apartment complex offers housing and supportive services to veterans with disabilities.

Rapid Re-Housing Program

This program provides permanent housing and supportive services to homeless individuals and families. A combination of medium term tenant based rental assistance and case management services will be provided following the Housing First approach, which offers housing as quickly as possible for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Rapid Re-Housing is a no-barrier intervention with no preconditions to enrollment.

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

Many homeless individuals and families have complex barriers that must be addressed before they are able to maintain themselves in permanent housing. Social Workers and/or Case Managers will 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 will be provided through linkages made to governmental programs and non-profit service providers by case managers.

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

The Louisiana Coastal Homeless Coalition provides homeless prevention through a network of member agencies to help prevent at-risk individuals and families from becoming homeless. These agencies provide crisis intervention that includes, but is not limited to case management, counseling, rental assistance, mortgage assistance, utility assistance, food, clothing, medicine, emergency home repair and job training. The coalition also participates in the statewide homeless prevention discharge plan. This results in an initiative-taking coordinated system detailing protocols with local releasing institutions that have put them in place. The discharge plan addresses post discharge needs including housing, case management, employment, health care, identification documents, mental health, substance abuse, and other supportive services.

The Department of Social Services (DSS), as the public child welfare agency in Louisiana along with Region III's Office of Community Services has implemented policies and procedures designed to avoid discharging foster care youth into homelessness to the maximum extent practicable.

The Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) relative to "Addictive Disorders" along with Region III's Office for Addictive Disorders will not discharge people into homelessness and has developed a continuum of care to allow individuals to go into housing. The discharge plan begins upon entry into the program. Supportive services are provided once temporary or permanent housing is located.

The Louisiana Office of Mental Health (OMH) along with Region III's Office of Mental Health has directed publicly funded mental health institutions to avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable. Furthermore, upon an individual being diagnosed with a mental illness, an individualized discharge plan is created.

The Louisiana Department of Corrections (DOC) along with Region III's Department of Corrections has directed publicly funded correctional institutions to avoid discharging persons into homelessness, to the maximum extent practicable.. 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. An online training was developed by the Department of Discharge Planning called, "Preventing Homelessness – Discharge Planning from Correctional Facilities." The state-wide training focuses on the housing needs of released prisoners.

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

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

The Section 8 and Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs require that housing units meet HUD Housing Quality Standard regulations that include standards for peeling and/or chipping paint.

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

According to the latest Louisiana Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System Report, of the 57 children 6 years of age and younger screened for lead, 21 had levels of lead 5-9.9 micrograms/deciliters, 6 had levels 10-14.9, 0 had levels 15-19.9 micrograms/deciliters and 3 had >20 micrograms/deciliters. The report reveals that of the 657 children evaluated only 9 or 1.4% of the children evaluated in Terrebonne Parish had elevated lead levels greater than 10 micrograms/deciliters.

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

Section 8 and TBRA landlords will be given the opportunity to bring housing units into compliance with lead-based paint requirements. Failure to do so will result in the housing unit being disqualified.

Because Terrebonne has such a low rate of lead poisoning (less than 2%) and the cost of abatement greatly increases the cost of housing rehabilitation, homeowners that have applied for the Housing Rehabilitation Program with homes that have been found to have lead-based paint above what is considered de minimis will be considered ineligible for assistance. Above de minimis is equivalent to total of 20 square feet on all exterior surfaces, 2 square feet on any interior surface in a single room or interior space or 10 percent of individual smaller components (window sills or troughs, stair treads, any door or window trim, door, thresholds, etc.).

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

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

It is anticipated that the following Terrebonne Parish programs will reduce or assist in reducing the number of households living in poverty.

Section 8 Housing Assistance Program (985) 873-6799- *When including the value of housing subsidy payments, many families on this program are able to avoid falling below the poverty line.*

Family Self Sufficiency (985) 873-6799- *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 (985) 873-6817- *Assist low-income families, particularly the elderly and handicapped, to make their homes more energy efficient, thus lowering utility costs.*

CSBG Grants (985) 873-6817- *The U.S. Department of Labor through its CSBG grant funds 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, crisis intervention strategies, short term mortgages/rent, first month's rent and utilities.*

LIHEAP (985) 873-6817- *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.*

FEMA (985) 873-6817- *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.*

Commodities (985) 873-6817- *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. Monies typically used to purchase food can be expended on other family necessities.*

Head Start (985) 580-7273- Daycare services are provided for 200 children yearly, allowing parents to become employed or to participate in educational programs thus fostering economic opportunities.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (985) 873-6547- Very-low and low-income homeless families children with exiting shelter or transitional housing can apply for 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.

Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction (985) 873-6798- Of the households to benefit from this program, 80% 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.

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

All of the federally and state funded programs listed above are operated within the Terrebonne Parish Department of Housing and Human Services, which provides for a one-stop-shop model. The Department also networks with other local public and private non-profit service agencies.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

All federally funded programs are monitored on a continual basis by the staff of the Housing and Human Services Department and the Parish Accounting Department by comparing HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System reports to expenses keyed into the Parish's AS/400 financial application system and excel financial reports developed by both Departments. All CDBG and HOME funded programs are included in the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government annual audit conducted by a licensed certified public accountant.

Written policies, procedures and checklists have been developed for each program to ensure consistency and compliance when conducting activities.

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 taken 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 Plans.