

Consolidated Plan 2020-2024 Puerto Rico

APPENDIX

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

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

The strategic approach and actions to be undertaken by the responsible Commonwealth Agencies can be summarized into three main areas and related activities following the basic goals of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974:

Provide Decent Housing

- Provide street outreach, supportive services and emergency shelter
- Provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing assistance
- Provide housing assistance and supportive services to HIV population
- Support homeownership by providing down payment and closing cost assistance
- Address the need of substandard housing by supporting rehabilitation of rental housing
- Increase the supply or preserve affordable rental housing by supporting rehabilitation and production of housing, prioritizing special needs projects
- Increase the supply of affordable housing by supporting the participation of CHDOs
- Promote the development of special needs projects, which are those that provide supportive service.
- Address the need of substandard housing by supporting construction of rental housing

Create a Suitable Living Environment

- Improve the quality of special needs populations, in particular the elderly, by supporting homecare services.
- Provide support services for youth, victims of domestic violence, and employment counseling.
- Improve safety and livability of neighborhoods by investing in public facilities, infrastructure and urban renewal.
- Set-aside funds for emergency relief.

Expand Economic Opportunity

- Promote the development of microenterprises.
- Invest in public facilities that support business development.
- Create and retain jobs to low and moderate income persons.

The specific goals and other summary information is presented in the following table.

The goal of the Housing Trust Fund is to provide decent affordable housing to low-income and very low-income households and individuals.

The specific goals and other summary information is presented in the following table.

Goal	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	
Provide Decent Housing	Homeless	Statewide	Chronic Homeless	ESG :	\$13,303,870
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description: Street outreach, supportive services and emergency shelter.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	12,500	Persons Assisted		
Provide Decent Housing (B)	Homeless	Statewide	Homelessness Prevention	ESG :	\$3,433,590
				HOME :	\$5,002,750
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description: ESG program: Provide homeless prevention and rapid rehousing assistance. 8000 total				
	HOME program: Provide tenant-based rental/rapid rehousing. 640 total.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		

	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	8,640	Households Assisted		
Provide Decent Housing (C)	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Housing	HOPWA :	\$9,939,980
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description:				
	Provides housing assistance and supportive services to HIV population.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	2,000	Household Housing Unit		
	Other	2,100	Other		
Create Suitable Living Enviroments	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Non-housing Community Development- Public improvem Non-housing Community Development- Public Services	CDBG :	\$13,370,530
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Create suitable living environments	
	Description:				
	Social needs (public service).				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		

	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	2,750	Persons Assisted		
Create Suitable Living Environments (B)	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Non-housing Community Development- Public Faciliti	CDBG :	\$89,313,930
			Non-housing Community Development- Public improvem		
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective:	Create suitable living environments
	Description:				
	Community Development (Infrastructure and public facilities)				
	Infrastructure for disaster recovery.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Other	975,000	Other		
Provide Decent Housing (D)	Affordable Housing	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Housing	CDBG :	\$10,936,550
		Statewide		HOME :	\$10,000,000
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Affordability	Objective:	Provide decent affordable housing
	Description:				
	Rehabilitation of units.				

	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	60	Household Housing Unit		
	Homeowner Housing Added	100	Household Housing Unit		
Expand Economic Opportunity	Other	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Non-housing Community Development-Economic Dev	CDBG :	\$646,295
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Create economic opportunities	
	Description: Economic Development.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Jobs created/retained	30	Jobs		
	Businesses assisted	15	Businesses Assisted		
Emergency Relief	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities		CDBG :	\$1,500,000
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Create suitable living environments	
	Description: Emergency Relief.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Other	1,500	Other		
	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing	HOME :	\$20,000,000

Provide Decent Housing (E)	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Affordability	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description:				
	Down payment and closing costs assistance, direct assistance.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Homeowner Housing Added	440	Household Housing Unit		
Provide Decent Housing (F)	Affordable Housing		Housing	HOME :	\$25,000,000
				HTF :	\$6,812,570
	Start Year: 2020	End Year: 2024	Outcome: Affordability	Objective: Provide decent affordable housing	
	Description:				
	Rehabilitation and production of rental housing.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM		
	Rental units constructed	165	Household Housing Unit		
	Rental units rehabilitated	45	Household Housing Unit		

Goals

The rationale of the Goals, and activities of the plan was based on the results of the needs assessment, which in general, found the following:

1. The economy of Puerto Rico grew 1.5% in Fiscal Year 2019. This is the first time the local economy reported growth since 2012, when the Island benefited from a close to \$7.0 billion allocation from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), a post U.S. 2009 Financial Crisis economic stabilization program. Nevertheless, COVID-19 is expected to dampen growth in Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021. Unemployment claims

reached 164,049 by the week of August 8th. Although the Government of Puerto Rico does not have official economic projections that account for the impact of the pandemic, there is a consensus among local economist that the economy will show a considerable decline during the third and fourth quarters of Fiscal Year 2020 and the first semester of Fiscal Year 2021. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 117,000 salary jobs were lost by the end of March 2020 (year to year). With the opening of the economy, private employment improved in May and June of 2020, but by the end of the month 76,000 had not been recovered, which amounts to a 11% reduction in contrast to June 2019.

2. The economy has undergone structural challenges that will continue to limit long term growth prospects. Covid-19 is adding to this challenge, even considering the more than \$5.0 billion that have been allocated to the Government of Puerto Rico from the CARES Act.
3. It is reasonable to assume that COVID-19 will have a disproportionate impact on low and moderate income households, as the industries that are directly impacted by the pandemic are the hospitality, entertainment and retail industries, which have a disproportionate amount of workers earning low wages.
4. Moreover, a wave of inward migration for Puerto Ricans that have lost their jobs in the U.S. is occurring, as alerted the moving industry. This trend will have social consequences and will increase the demand for the safety net. The need for affordable housing, transitional and permanent housing for homeless persons or in risk of, supporting services, job creation and retention initiatives and economic development programs.
5. Mortgage delinquency rates and foreclosures continue to be high in Puerto Rico, which reflects the weak financial situation of consumers and of the effect of the economic situation on the risk of homelessness.
6. The greatest need is among low- and moderate-income households that live in households with one or more severe housing problems: lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden, which accounted for 44% of households. More than 56,855 households with incomes up to 100% AMI reported living in a substandard housing, of which 86% (49,080) were low- and moderate-income households.
7. Puerto Rico has experienced a demographic transformation. The elderly population, those 65+, has experience a consistent increase, while persons with ages below 54 years old are declining. The number of children is declining at the fastest rate.

8. Elderly households living alone are those who are more vulnerable given that more than 175,000 have an independent living difficulty, of which 33%, or approximately 58,000, are estimated to be low- and moderate-income households.
9. During the most recent Point in Time Survey conducted in the Island (2019), a total of 2,535 homeless persons were identified, experiencing homelessness on a given night. Persons identified in the count sum a total of 2,321 households, out of which 7.1% were households with at least one adult and one child. In those households without children most persons are over 24 years old (98%), while in the case of households with at least one child, the majority of the household members are under age 18 (56.7%). The 27% are chronically homeless, while 49.5% suffer from chronic substance abuse. Of persons counted, 38.8% were severely mentally ill, 5.2% have been victims of domestic violence, and 6.8% are affected by HIV/AIDS. Data also shows how chronic unsheltered homeless, represent the most significant proportion of the homeless population.
10. In addition to the homeless population, other groups also require support services. These groups include: persons with HIV/AIDS, persons living in poverty, the elderly population, victims of domestic violence, and people with drug addiction problems.
11. Domestic violence constitutes one of the gravest and most complex problems affecting Puerto Rican society. As the Prologue to Law 54 for the Prevention and Intervention with Domestic Violence of August 15, 1989 indicates, domestic violence threatens the integrity of the family and its members and constitutes a serious threat to the stability and preservation of civilized coexistence in our society. Puerto Rico police statistics show that the problem of domestic violence has become increasingly complex. The most recent data (2019) shows a total of 6,725 cases of domestic violence.
12. As of July 31, 2020, a total of 50,223 HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the Island. Out of these cases, 29,811 persons died, representing a fatality rate of 59% Individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families present a series of needs related to housing and complimentary services.
13. Other needs of special populations include: Shelter and outreach services for homeless population, Chronic homelessness, Substance abuse, Mentally ill, and Victims Domestic Violence, Woman with Children; and prevention and rapid rehousing for persons at risk of becoming homeless.
14. Puerto Rico's socioeconomic condition, particularly its demographic, labor and poverty indicators provides a baseline for determining the needs for public services. Traditionally under the CDBG program local communities can select from the whole array of eligible activities described in CDBG regulations and guidelines. Such

services usually target low income population with special needs, such as the elderly in rural communities and disadvantaged youth.

15. Non-entitlement municipalities have many infrastructure needs. Traditionally, most CDBG allocations have addressed infrastructure needs of low income communities.

3. Evaluation of past performance

This Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER), provides an overview of the progress made during PY 2018-2019, the fourth year of the Puerto Rico State 2015-2019 Housing and Community Consolidated Plan. The Plan set the goals and strategies to address community and economic development needs as well as affordable housing needs over the five-year planning period. During Program Year 2018, the state undertook activities consistent with the approved strategic and annual action Plan, for the following programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Housing Trust Fund (HTF), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

Each of these programs of the Consolidated Plan invested available resources in eligible activities to address the needs of the low- and moderate-income persons with the final goals of:

- increasing the availability, accessibility, and affordability of decent housing,
- create suitable living environments, and
- provide economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals.

Even with the challenges faced by Puerto Rico in the social and economic context, the State has made progress in meeting its 2018 goals and objectives and is moving forward the 5 year goals. The following is a summary of each program performance during program year 2018:

HOPWA Program

As per the service activities undertaken in PY 2018, the HOPWA Program sub-recipients provided short-term rent, mortgage and/or utility assistance payments, supportive services, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, and other eligible activities to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. The sub-recipients spent \$1,512,242 that represent the seventy-five percentage (75%) of the allocated funds to undertake the contracted activities. HOPWA funds were used to support the following eligible activities:

- **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program:** The TBRA program provides tenant-based rental assistance to eligible individuals until they are able to secure other affordable and stable housing. This activity was undertaken by ten (10) Municipalities. A total of \$709,905.00 was allocated to TBRA, from this total, \$27,149.00 were allocated to activities delivery costs and the provision of housing assistance to eligible participants.

- **Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utilities (STRMU) Assistance Program:** The STRMU program provides short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to eligible individuals for a maximum of 21 weeks of assistance in a 52-week period. During the reported program year these services were spread through 3 geographical regions within the Puerto Rico jurisdiction. The amount allocated to this activity was \$162,500.00 and the total amount draw was \$114,365.74.
- **Supportive Services Program:** Under this program supportive services and housing are offered by nonprofit organizations via contracts with the MSJ. Supportive services including health care, mental health assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, personal assistance, nutritional services, intensive care when required, and assistance in gaining access to local, state, and federal government benefits and services, were also provided to HOPWA recipients. Most services are provided in a residential setting. The total amount allocated for Supportive Services was \$637,204.50. A total of \$464,594.96 were disbursed for this activity.
- **Transitional Housing:** This category includes temporary housing, hospice care, detox services, permanent housing for chronically ill mental patients, and other types of housing with supportive services to maintain clients' quality of life. A total amount of \$512,950.50 was allocated to provide services within this activity and the total amount draw was \$327,486.89.

ESG Program

During Program year 2018, ESG funds were used to conduct street outreach, provide emergency shelter and rapid rehousing opportunities for homeless persons and homeless prevention activities. The largest proportion of funds were focused on providing outreach services and shelter to persons literally homeless. This is due to the characteristics observed in homelessness in the 2017, which reflected that out of the 3,501 persons identified the day of the count, 72.8% were unsheltered. In terms of the number of persons projected to be served in the Action Plan, the Program estimated 7,139. According to HMIS Data by the closing of the Program Year, subrecipients served 5,160 persons. This represents 72% of its goal, when combining all activity components.

HOME Program

The HOME program allocated the funds according to the priorities identified in the Strategic Plan to address the housing needs of low- and moderate-income persons. The program addresses both homeownership and rental needs through homebuyer assistance programs, subsidies to developers of multifamily rental projects, rental assistance programs and homeownership rehabilitation for substandard housing. These approaches address housing affordability issues in Puerto Rico, where the median cost of safe and decent housing is considerably higher than the median income of residents and

where a substantial amount of substandard housing is present and located in areas affected by environmental risks.

Housing Trust Fund (HTF)

The Housing Trust Fund (HTF) down payment assistance to homebuyers promote the acquisition of existing affordable housing for homeownership tenure to very and extremely low-income families is encountering challenges. HTF funds are used to subsidized part of the down payment and closing costs to prospective homebuyers in order to reduce the monthly mortgage payments. However, prospected beneficiaries, which are extremely low-income families, are no qualifying for private mortgage loans. The goal was to impact 3 families. Additional efforts are being undertaken to identify families that may qualify for a mortgage loan.

CDBG

Non-entitlement municipalities requested 2018 funds following the priorities identified in the Plan. The government's fiscal situation, the lack of access to capital, and constrained municipal finances, have all contributed to placing most CDBG efforts in housing, public service and infrastructure projects. CDBG activities have almost been exclusively destined to low and moderate-income population. The following is a summary of the CDBG activities performance (IDIS PR23) during program year 2018:

Activity Group	Activity Category	Open Count	Open Activities Disbursed	Completed Count	Completed Activities Disbursed	Program Year Count	Total Activities Disbursed
Economic Development	CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation (17C)	1	\$1,046.44	0	\$0.00	1	\$1,046.44
	Micro-Enterprise Assistance (18C)	2	\$3,333.33	1	\$5,000.00	3	\$8,333.33
	Total Economic Development	3	\$4,379.77	1	\$5,000.00	4	\$9,379.77
Housing	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential (14A)	23	\$373,981.23	21	\$101,499.92	44	\$475,481.15
	Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential (14B)	0	\$0.00	1	\$729.89	1	\$729.89
	Total Housing	23	\$373,981.23	22	\$102,229.81	45	\$476,211.04
Public Facilities and Improvements	Parks, Recreational Facilities (03F)	13	\$169,158.30	9	\$379,517.32	22	\$548,675.62
	Parking Facilities (03G)	1	\$129,679.50	3	\$16,553.08	4	\$146,232.58
	Flood Drainage Improvements (03I)	1	\$54,956.50	0	\$0.00	1	\$54,956.50
	Water/Sewer Improvements (03J)	0	\$0.00	1	\$37,800.00	1	\$37,800.00
	Street Improvements (03K)	18	\$1,106,942.28	37	\$3,307,812.76	55	\$4,414,755.04
	Other Public Improvements Not Listed in 03A-03S (03Z)	8	\$730,005.54	2	\$299,730.17	10	\$1,029,735.71
	Total Public Facilities and Improvements	41	\$2,190,742.12	53	\$4,041,413.33	94	\$6,232,155.45
Public Services	Senior Services (05A)	37	\$406,154.93	32	\$365,549.06	69	\$771,703.99
	Services for Persons with Disabilities (05B)	1	\$37,640.24	0	\$0.00	1	\$37,640.24
	Youth Services (05D)	5	\$63,623.01	4	\$53,062.60	9	\$116,685.61
	Employment Training (05H)	1	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$0.00
	Crime Awareness (05I)	0	\$0.00	1	\$515.28	1	\$515.28
	Child Care Services (05L)	0	\$0.00	1	\$688.53	1	\$688.53
	Health Services (05M)	3	\$0.00	2	\$3,937.01	5	\$3,937.01
	Total Public Services	47	\$507,418.18	40	\$423,752.48	87	\$931,170.66
General Administration and Planning	General Program Administration (21A)	176	\$1,294,311.76	22	\$140,453.94	198	\$1,434,765.70
	State Administration (21J)	7	\$2,827.95	1	\$0.00	8	\$2,827.95

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	Total General Administration and Planning	183	\$1,297,139.71	23	\$140,453.94	206	\$1,437,593.65
Repayment of Section 108 Loans	Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal (19F)	0	\$0.00	4	\$1,008,827.71	4	\$1,008,827.71
	Total Repayment of Section 108 Loans	0	\$0.00	4	\$1,008,827.71	4	\$1,008,827.71
Grand Total		297	\$4,373,661.01	143	\$5,721,677.27	440	\$10,095,338.28

CDBG Sum of Actual Accomplishments by Activity Group and Accomplishment Type

Activity Group	Matrix Code	Accomplishment Type	Metrics	Open Count	Completed Count	Program Year Totals
Economic Development	CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation (17C)	Jobs		0	0	0
	Micro-Enterprise Assistance (18C)	Jobs		2	6	8
	Total Economic Development			2	6	8
Housing	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential (14A)	Households		95	0	95
		Housing Units		126	688	814
	Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential (14B)	Housing Units		0	19	19
	Total Housing			221	707	928
Public Facilities and Improvements	Neighborhood Facilities (03E)	Persons		0	201	201
	Parks, Recreational Facilities (03F)	Persons		70,715	128,113	198,828
	Parking Facilities (03G)	Persons		2,585	9,300	11,885
	Flood Drainage Improvements (03I)	Persons		4,741	0	4,741
	Water/Sewer Improvements (03J)	Persons		0	3,410	3,410
	Street Improvements (03K)	Persons		57,745	426,962	484,707

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	Other Public Improvements Not Listed in 03A-035 (03Z)	Persons	44,682	11,860	56,542
	Total Public Facilities and Improvements		180,468	579,846	760,314
Public Services	Senior Services (05A)	Persons	509	821	1,330
	Services for Persons with Disabilities (05B)	Persons	10	0	10
	Youth Services (05D)	Persons	110	358	468
	Employment Training (05H)	Persons	0	0	0
	Crime Awareness (05I)	Persons	0	28	28
	Child Care Services (05L)	Persons	0	360	360
	Health Services (05M)	Persons	50	8,842	8,892
	Total Public Services		679	10,409	11,088
Grand Total			181,370	590,968	772,338

The Process

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

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

General perceptions on homeless situation

The focus groups participants were asked about the current situation of homelessness in Puerto Rico in comparison with the last three years. To four out of ten participants of the groups the current situation of homelessness in Puerto Rico in terms of magnitude, when compared to three years ago, is worse. According to most of those participants, the hard-economic situation of the Island for the past years in addition to the natural disasters, including hurricanes and earthquakes, have worsen the homeless situation. For some participants, this situation is worse, especially in the case of chronic homelessness. Other factors for the worsened of homelessness in the Island mentioned by the participants where: the unemployment situation in many areas, and the loss of hope in people as part of their reaction to the natural disasters or barriers in the process of coping with their needs. However, for three out of ten participants, the situation has stayed the same in the past three years, and for other three out of ten situation have improved, even with the natural disasters and economic situation. Some of these participants mentions that the overall homeless situation can be better or the same, but not in the case of chronic homelessness, and the conditions for those people are worse.

Figure 5: Participant's perception on the homelessness situation in Puerto Rico in the past three years



Note: The base of these illustrations is the 49 persons that answered the polls.

Main barriers on homeless population identified by participants

The barriers identified to address the needs of homeless populations include aspects related to home inventories, regulation process, lack of adequacy of programs to accommodate this population with their particularities, including stigma, and lack of information for the clients. Some participants sustained the

have problems to identify home availability for permanent and rental housing. For population that require special characteristics in their homes, for example the geriatric population, persons with disabilities or families with pets, the house inventory is even more limited. As part of this barrier, other participants indicated that Section 8 and public housing have their own criteria and their lists are already filled out. As an example of regulation problems, some participants mention the credit barriers in banks for house loans. Others indicated that some housing projects have problems to deal with the existential situation that some participants have, for example emotional instability, mental health, drug issues or detox, and sexual orientation. Some of the participants indicated that the process is highly bureaucratic and the potential beneficiaries don't have enough information of the different steps they need to accomplish to fulfill their needs and resources available, discouraging them to end the process. As an action measure, some of the participants recommend that the Department of the Family can establish collaboration agreements with other agencies to facilitate the efforts that organizations make for their participants.

Distribution of ESG Funds

Entities were asked to express whether they agreed or not with the method for the distribution of funds. Regarding the distribution of funds by type of activity and geographical area, six out of ten participants (59%) consider it adequate, in general terms. For one quarter (24%) of the participants, the distribution is neither adequate nor inadequate, and 17% consider it inadequate or very inadequate.

Among the observations or recommendations, they mentioned the following:

- Increase the allocation in rapid rehousing to address the lack of permanent housing and fulfill the need identified in outreach.
- Include allocation for the administration of organizations to address cash flow problems for emergency services.

As for the specific criteria for the granting of funds, the participants provided some recommendations related to the performance evaluation of programs and activities. The recommendations were:

- Unify HUD criteria with CoC criteria.
- Create minimum performance standards that include the number of staff per participant to meet the objectives.

HMIS

The focus groups' participants also commented on the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to collect information. Regarding the system, some participants commented on the data entry in a particular time frame while they take steps to meet the needs of their service users. In this area different recommendations were proposed. The recommendations made were:

- Expand the time frame to enter the information.
- Eliminate the figure of data entry, and that the outreach managers, social workers or case managers can enter the data by themselves in real time.

Regarding the first point, some comments were made about information compliance and quality of the information provided. To deal with both comments, the Family Department recommended that the Directors of the organizations should be required in HMIS general meetings to supervise the information gathering process. Other participants suggested that this requirement will entail a very load calendar to the Directors, it will present conflicts with their functions and will impose a layer of additional costs to the organizations. These participants propose that this requirement should be imposed only to those organizations that are presenting problems in these areas. On the second comment regarding the data entry figure, some participants mentioned that this will secure a more accurate information, but the variables for outreach activities should be revised.

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**

Table: Summary of Citizen participation Public Hearing

Person or entity who provided the comments	Program	Summary of comment	Response
Iris Carrasquillo Martinez, consultant	CDBG	<p>Ms. Carrasquillo highlighted the importance of CDBG funds for municipalities to carry out infrastructure works, promote economic development and provide services to the low- and moderate-income population. Ms. Carrasquillo noted that although the funds have been reduced, adversely affecting the municipalities, the greatest impact has been on the administration of the program. This is a product of the elimination of the Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs and the program's transfers to other agencies.</p> <p>Among the recommendations to correct the areas of weakness in the administration of the program, she mentioned: the recruitment of personnel, not using timeliness criteria to evaluate proposals, equitable distribution of recaptured funds, requesting FEMA maps when requesting project proposals.</p>	The PRDoH appreciates the comments provided, and would like to notify that is currently in the process of identifying additional staff to support the tasks related to the CDBG Program. Other actions recommended by Ms. Carrasquillo will be also taken into consideration in the development of the 2020 proposals.

Person or entity who provided the comments	Program	Summary of comment	Response
Johalys Rivera Rodríguez, Municipio de Corozal	CDBG	Ms. Rivera highlighted the situations the Program has faced in the past three years, with the transitions that have taken place. Among the difficulties she mentioned the late signing of contracts, the lack of personnel to attend to the administrative aspects of the Program and the collapse of the PROFE system.	The PRDoH appreciates the comments provided, and would like to notify that is currently in the process of identifying additional staff to support the tasks related to the CDBG Program. As well, the Department is piloting other alternatives of platforms to substitute PROFE.
Gil Mercado, Municipio de Naranjito	CDBG	He expressed his concern about administrative aspects that affect both, the execution of the municipality and the program's performance itself, including: the lack of personnel and the time it takes to release proposals, precisely because of this lack of personnel. To this end, he urged the state to recruit personnel to prevent projects in the municipalities from being affected.	The PRDoH appreciates the comments provided and would like to notify that is currently in the process of identifying additional staff to support the tasks related to the CDBG Program.
Glenda Serrano, Municipio de Florida	CDBG	She agreed with the comments of the other participants on the situation of lack of staff in the Program, and how this affects other critical functions for the projects' implementation.	The PRDoH appreciates the comments provided and would like to notify that is currently in the process of identifying additional staff to support the tasks related to the CDBG Program.

Person or entity who provided the comments	Program	Summary of comment	Response
Sr. Pedro Díaz, Camp Hope	Comentario general	Mr. Díaz presented the concept of a project to provide housing for older adults.	As part of the fund distribution processes, Mr. Díaz is encouraged to keep in touch - through press announcements and the websites of the agencies that make up the consolidated planning process - to learn about the proposal processes and its requirements.

Other opportunities for comments: A second hearing was conducted on May 21, 2020 in the context of the CDBG-CV CARES Act allocations¹, which provided another opportunity to receive comments on the needs and the impediments to fair housing choice. A total of 71 persons participated of this second hearing, representing nonprofit organizations, municipalities, and public agencies. In accordance with the flexibilities provided by the CARES Act, five additional days were provided for public comments. No additional comments regarding the needs or barriers were received.

Public Comment Period: The draft plan was made public on August 25, 2020, a public notice was posted on *El Vocero*. In accordance with the flexibilities provided by the CARES Act, adopted by the state in its Public Participation Plan, citizens and interested parties had 5 calendar days from the day of the publication to submit written comments via e-mail cdbg-municipal@vivienda.pr.gov. The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan draft and 2020 Annual Action Plan draft was made available at PRDOH web page for the review by the general population and all interested parties. In addition, persons with difficulties accessing the Internet could coordinate with the CDBG Program for a hard copy. This, because of the safety measures that have to be taken in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. No comments were received.

¹ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Public Law 116-136.

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Puerto Rico is a jurisdiction affected by relative high poverty rates relative to national standards. This is reflected in all social indicators, including income, unemployment, foreclosures, and housing needs. As a result of several factors, main barriers to economic development, and a long-lasting fiscal crisis, the local economy has lost during the past twelve years close to 20% of its output and jobs, and 15% of its population during the 2010-2019 period. The local economic system was unable to recover from the 2009 U.S. Financial Crisis and is now confronting the economic and fiscal challenges brought upon by COVID-19. The following issues are those considered the most pressing needs:

1. The elderly population is growing at a fast rate, while the overall population is declining. This trend will change the housing market dynamics and needs. Comprehensive social approaches will be required to address the increasing needs of these populations, emphasizing those with disabilities and lack of access to health and other basic needs.
2. Both Hurricane Maria and the 2020 earthquakes exposed the vulnerability of low-income households and communities. There are now many households with more than one infrastructure problem resulting from the above-mentioned natural events.
3. Elderly homeowners with incomes below 50% HAMFI are disproportionally exposed to average and severe cost burden issues. The CHAS identified close to 32,000 cost-burdened elderly households, of which 62% were severely burdened. Affordable rental options are needed to address the issue among these populations, as the prevalence rate among rental tenure is below average.
4. The greatest need is among low- and moderate-income households that live in households with one or more severe housing problems: lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden, which accounted for 44% of households. More than 56,855 households with incomes up to 100% AMI reported living in a substandard housing, of which 86% (49,080) were low- and moderate-income households.
5. Foreclosure rates in Puerto Rico are relatively high, as well as the repossessed housing inventory, which provides opportunities to promote housing rehabilitation programs for reposed properties un areas of economic opportunity. This is a market condition that will continue to be present during the next three to five years, given current delinquency rates and the expected rise in them because of COVID-19.
6. The vast majority of Puerto Rico's population is considered Hispanic. According to CHAS statistics, a total of 289 households had one or more housing problems, of which 36% of the households are Asian, and 64% are African American. Also, a total of 1,860 minority households group are classified as economically burdened, of which 41% of the

households are Asian, and 59% are African American. As mentioned above, most of the Puerto Rican population is considered Hispanic, although this is one of the minority categories, given the context of Puerto Rico, this is not relevant.

7. During the most recent Point in Time Survey conducted in the Island (2019), a total of 2,535 homeless persons were identified, experiencing homelessness on a given night. Persons identified in the count sum a total of 2,321 households, out of which 7.1% were households with at least one adult and one child. In those households without children most persons are over 24 years old (98%), while in the case of households with at least one child, the majority of the household members are under age 18 (56.7%). The 27% are chronically homeless, while 49.5% suffer from chronic substance abuse. Of persons counted, 38.8% were severely mentally ill, 5.2% have been victims of domestic violence, and 6.8% are affected by HIV/AIDS. Data also shows how chronic unsheltered homeless, represent the most significant proportion of the homeless population.
8. In addition to the homeless population, other groups also require support services. These groups include: persons with HIV/AIDS, persons living in poverty, the elderly population, victims of domestic violence, and people with drug addiction problems. Domestic violence constitutes one of the gravest and most complex problems affecting Puerto Rican society. As the Prologue to Law 54 for the Prevention and Intervention with Domestic Violence of August 15, 1989 indicates, domestic violence threatens the integrity of the family and its members and constitutes a serious threat to the stability and preservation of civilized coexistence in our society. Puerto Rico police statistics show that the problem of domestic violence has become increasingly complex. The most recent data (2019) shows a total of 6,725 cases of domestic violence.
9. As of July 31, 2020, a total of 50,223 HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the Island. Out of these cases, 29,811 persons died, representing a fatality rate of 59% Individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families present a series of needs related to housing and complimentary services.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

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

According to 2018, Puerto Rico Community Survey 672,799 persons have disabled status, which represents 24% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population. The elderly account for 26% of the disabled population. Over 175,000 have an independent living difficulty, which is equivalent 26% of the elderly civilian non-institutionalized population. The ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability among the elderly (50%). See Appendix for table "Adults 65+ with an Independent Living Difficulty".

In terms of victims of domestic violence, dating violence and sexual assault and stalking, recent data from the Police Department, points to a total of 3,560 incidents have been registered. It is expected that a substantial amount of these will require housing services. This situation, according to several of the stakeholders, has been accentuated in the context of COVID-19.

Adults 65+ with an Independent Living Difficulty

Label	Puerto Rico / Estimate
Total (1):	2,578,460
Male:	1,199,426
18 to 64 years:	914,342
65 years and over:	285,084
With an independent living difficulty	60,935
No independent living difficulty	224,149
Female:	1,379,034
18 to 64 years:	1,010,791
65 years and over:	368,243
With an independent living difficulty	114,294
No independent living difficulty	253,949
Subtotal (M+F, 65+) with Independent Living Difficulty	175,229

(1) Total Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and over

Source: American Community Survey 2018, five year set, Table C18107

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The following sections provide a summary of the characteristics of the identified special populations.

Elderly

The elderly population is growing at a fast rate, while the overall population is declining. This trend will change the housing market dynamics and needs. Comprehensive social approaches will be required to address the increasing needs of these populations, with emphasis on those with disabilities and lack of access to health and other basic needs. This was a segment of the population suffering disproportional effects from Hurricane María.

Over the past years, Puerto Rico has experienced a demographic transformation. The elderly population, those 65+, has experienced a consistent increase compared to other groups of the population. According to the 2010 Population Census, those over 65 years of age represent around 15% of the total population of Puerto Rico. An estimate for 2020 shows an even higher proportion of 17.6%. This trend will change the housing market dynamics and needs. Comprehensive social approaches will be required to address the increasing needs of these populations, emphasizing those with disabilities and lack of access to health and other basic needs. This was a segment of the population suffering disproportional effects from Hurricane María.

Elderly households living alone are those who are more vulnerable, given that more than 172,000 have independent living difficulties, of which 33%, or approximately 57,000, are estimated to be low- and moderate-income households.

Between 2014 to 2018, the proportion of persons 50 years and older increased 1.3 percentage points, from 33.3% in 2014 to 34.5% in 2018. Conversely, the 24 years or less age-cohort proportion dropped one percentage point, from 34.2% in 2014 to 33.2% in 2018. This is being mostly driven by the emigration of a proportionally high number of the younger population and a long-term decline in births.

Age Group	2014		2018	
	Non-entitlement municipalities	Puerto Rico	Non-entitlement municipalities	Puerto Rico
Total Population	1,326,850	3,638,965	1,251,732	3,386,941
Male Population	48.6%	47.9%	48.3%	47.6%
Female Population	51.4%	52.1%	51.7%	52.4%
Under 5 years	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.7%

5 to 14 years	13.6%	13%	12.2%	11.6%
15 to 24 years	14.7%	14.6%	13.9%	13.9%
25 to 34 years	12.9%	12.9%	12.5%	12.5%
35 to 49 years	19.6%	19.4%	19.3%	19%
50 to 59 years	12.6%	12.5%	13.2%	13.1%
60 to 64 years	6%	6%	6.5%	6.3%
65+	14.7%	16.0%	17.7%	18.9%

Table 3: Population by age group, 2014 vs 2018

Sources: American Community Survey 2014 & 2018 5-year estimates.

The population in Puerto Rico and non-entitlement municipalities is expected to continue declining at a somewhat slower rate as emigration trends are expected to wane. The population is expected to drop to 3,021,647 million in 2022 in Puerto Rico and to 1,137,993. Projections for 2022 indicate that the population of 65+ would reach a total of 623,653 individuals. Based on the projection, Puerto Rico's largest population group will be the aging population, revealing the aging trend on the island.

Age Group	Average Annual Growth (2014-2018)		Projected 2022	
	Non-entitlement municipalities	Puerto Rico	Non-entitlement municipalities	Puerto Rico
Total Population	-1.07%	-1.37%	1,137,993	3,021,647
Male Population	-1.15%	-1.45%	547,509	1,434,412
Female Population	-1.00%	-1.30%	590,484	1,587,235
Under 5 years	-3.59%	-3.96%	48,983	126,440
5 to 14 years	-2.45%	-2.92%	131,507	329,694
15 to 24 years	-1.92%	-2.09%	152,337	408,291
25 to 34 years	-1.60%	-1.90%	138,807	368,586
35 to 49 years	-1.35%	-1.79%	217,571	563,926
50 to 59 years	-0.60%	-0.83%	152,823	405,992

60 to 64 years	-0.21%	-0.80%	76,325	195,064
65+	1.08%	0.80%	219,641	623,653

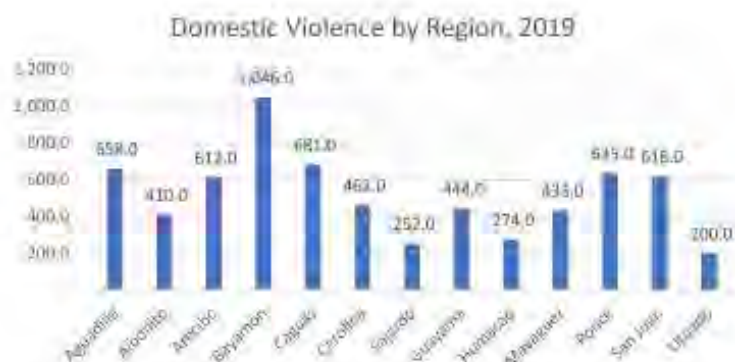
Table 4: Population Trends by Age Group 2014 and 2018, and Projections to 2022 for Non-entitlement municipalities and Puerto Rico

Sources: American Community Survey 2014 & 2018 5-year estimates.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence constitutes one of the gravest and most complex problems affecting Puerto Rican society. As the Prologue to Law 54 for the Prevention and Intervention with Domestic Violence of August 15, 1989, indicates, domestic violence threatens the integrity of the family and its members and constitutes a serious threat to the stability and preservation of civilized coexistence in our society.

Puerto Rico police statistics show that the problem of domestic violence has become increasingly complex. The most recent data (2019) shows a total of 6,725 cases of domestic violence. Of these cases, the most frequent type of assault is physical followed by psychological or emotional abuse. Victims of domestic violence are mostly women with children. Data from the CoCs PIT and HIC shows how victims of domestic violence are among the most significant subpopulations of homeless persons, particularly in the case of homeless families.



Source: Police Department of Puerto Rico, data from January to December 2019.

Persons with alcohol or other drug addiction problems

Most recent data published by the Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration ("Administración de Servicios de Salud Mental y contra la Adicción") in 2008, shows that 76.8% or 2.2 millions of persons in Puerto Rico, among the ages of 15 and 74 years of age have consumed alcohol at

least once in their lifetime. Almost half of this persons (48.8% or 1.4 millions), consumed alcohol during the 12 months prior to the survey.

On the other hand, 22.7%, or 658,000 persons in this age group, has used drugs at least once in their lifetime, including both prescription and illicit drugs. Meanwhile, 9.2% or 268,000 used drugs in the 12 months prior to the study.

On the other hand, the most recent data of the "Population served in the Alcoholism Unit" in the Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration ("Administración de Servicios de Salud Mental y contra la Adicción") for the Fiscal year of 2018-2019 received a total of 813 admissions for a total of 489 participants served, 86% being male.

The magnitude of this situation in Puerto Rico is alarming when we take into account the implications of an alcohol or drug abuse problem in the different dimensions of a human being. This can also be observed when we analyze the data from the 2019 PIT which points to substance abuse as the main cause of homelessness. Furthermore, almost half of homeless persons suffer from chronic substance abuse.

Discussion

Information available by municipality, for 2020, shows how the municipality of San Juan reflects the highest proportion of persons affected by HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS accumulated cases as of July 30, 2020		
Municipality	Number of cases diagnosed	Percentage of cases diagnosed
Adjuntas	92	0.20%
Aguada	182	0.39%
Aguadilla	732	1.56%
Aguas Buenas	200	0.43%
Aibonito	192	0.41%
Añasco	238	0.51%
Arecibo	972	2.07%
Arroyo	152	0.32%
Barceloneta	201	0.43%
Barranquitas	203	0.43%
Bayamón	3925	8.37%
Cabo Rojo	272	0.58%
Caguas	1947	4.15%
Camuy	129	0.27%
Canóvanas	604	1.29%
Carolina	2599	5.54%

Cataño	766	1.63%
Cayey	590	1.26%
Ceiba	143	0.30%
Ciales	156	0.33%
Cidra	238	0.51%
Coamo	288	0.61%
Comerio	125	0.27%
Corozal	284	0.61%
Culebra	17	0.04%
Dorado	339	0.72%
Fajardo	549	1.17%
Florida	80	0.17%
Guánica	203	0.43%
Guayama	602	1.28%
Guayanilla	133	0.28%
Guaynabo	1188	2.53%
Gurabo	345	0.74%
Hatillo	219	0.47%
Hormigueros	70	0.15%
Humacao	636	1.36%
Isabela	218	0.46%
Jayuya	81	0.17%
Juana Díaz	578	1.23%
Juncos	418	0.89%
Lajas	111	0.24%
Lares	113	0.24%
Las Marías	29	0.06%
Las Piedras	210	0.45%
Loíza	409	0.87%
Luquillo	263	0.56%
Manatí	466	0.99%
Maricao	18	0.04%
Maunabo	121	0.26%
Mayagüez	1200	2.56%
Moca	144	0.31%
Morovis	185	0.39%

Naguabo	269	0.57%
Naranjito	229	0.49%
Orocovis	105	0.22%
Patillas	87	0.19%
Peñuelas	131	0.28%
Ponce	3513	7.49%
Quebradillas	124	0.26%
Rincón	85	0.18%
Río Grande	489	1.04%
Sabana Grande	127	0.27%
Salinas	314	0.67%
San Germán	200	0.43%
San Juan	11643	24.82%
San Lorenzo	278	0.59%
San Sebastián	221	0.47%
Santa Isabel	318	0.68%
Toa Alta	456	0.97%
Toa Baja	1119	2.39%
Trujillo Alto	831	1.77%
Utua	104	0.22%
Vega Alta	537	1.14%
Vega Baja	787	1.68%
Vieques	128	0.27%
Villalba	117	0.25%
Yabucoa	234	0.50%
Yauco	290	0.62%
Total	46,911	

The PR-EMSA is composed of 37 municipalities. As shown in the map, this region accounts for 26% of HIV/AIDS cases.

in the Island.

PR-EMSA



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

Municipio	Number of cases	Deaths	%	Gender	Median Age	Modes of transmission		
						1	2	3
Adjuntas	97	55	57%	Male	25 a 34	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Aguada	185	108	58%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Aguadilla	746	420	56%	Male	25 a 34	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Añasco	234	130	56%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Arroyo	161	88	55%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Cabo Rojo	284	154	54%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	injection drug use (IDU)	male-to-male sexual contact
Ceiba	156	81	52%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Coamo	307	197	64%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Fajardo	542	306	56%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Guánica	214	128	60%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Guayama	564	306	54%	Male	25 a 34	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Guayanilla	135	67	50%	Male	25 a 34	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact	injection drug use (IDU)
Hormigueros	74	33	45%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact	injection drug use (IDU)
Isabela	213	114	54%	Male	35 a 44	injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact

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Municipio	Number of cases	Deaths	%	Gender	Median Age	Modes of transmission		
						1	2	3
Jayuya	77	39	51%	Male	25 a 34	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Juana Díaz	608	333	55%	Male	25 a 34	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Lajas	112	51	46%	Male	35 a 44	male-to-male sexual contact	Heterosexual sex contact	Injection drug use (IDU)
Lares	105	61	58%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	Injection drug use (IDU)	male-to-male sexual contact
Las Marías	34	14	41%	Male	25 a 34	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Luquillo	266	134	50%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Maricao	19	9	47%	Male	25 a 34	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact	Injection drug use (IDU)
Mayagüez	1198	690	58%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Moca	147	79	54%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Patillas	97	48	49%	Male	25 a 34	Heterosexual sex contact	Injection drug use (IDU)	male-to-male sexual contact
Ponce	3480	2165	62%	Male	25 a 34	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Rincón	94	51	54%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact	Injection drug use (IDU)
Sabana Grande	137	82	60%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact	Injection drug use (IDU)
Salinas	343	212	62%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
San Germán	219	117	53%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact

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Municipio	Number of cases	Deaths	%	Gender	Median Age	Modes of transmission		
						1	2	3
San Sebastián	238	129	54%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Santa Isabel	339	205	60%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Utua	94	48	51%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	Injection drug use (IDU)	male-to-male sexual contact
Vieques	129	72	56%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Villalba	123	58	47%	Male	35 a 44	Heterosexual sex contact	Injection drug use (IDU)	male-to-male sexual contact
Yauco	304	147	48%	Male	35 a 44	Injection drug use (IDU)	Heterosexual sex contact	male-to-male sexual contact
Total	12,075	6,931						

Individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families present a series of needs related to housing and complimentary services. These needs were evidence by recent needs assessments conducted as part of integrated planning processes required by the CDC and HRSA. ON the other hand, according to data from the PIT, one out of every homeless persons is affected by the condition. This situation is more complicated taking into account that injection drug use (IDU) has been the predominant mode of exposure. Furthermore, current social and economic context requires an environment of stable housing for families who are experiencing an economic crisis as a result of complications and situations that arise in people with HIV / AIDS.

The needs of persons with HIV and their families are also present in other groups with special needs such as the ones previously discussed. All of these groups need of supportive services, as well as services that would give them access to other social services. These include for example, transportation services to access health services or education services.

CDBG-DR Needs Assessment

Housing Unmet need

Denial rates for FEMA Housing Assistance (81%) and percent of those applying for but not receiving SBA (61%) have been uniquely high for Puerto Rico. The remaining homeowners who have been unable to secure this or other assistance funding have been left with an overwhelming unmet recovery need. Utilizing best available data, the current unmet need for housing in Puerto Rico has been calculated by a methodology accounting for the gap between FEMA Verified Loss (FVL) and SBA award. FEMA's Individuals and Households Program assist with repairs and replacements that will make a home "habitable," whereas SBA awards loan funding for the full cost to restore a home.

HUD calculates "unmet housing needs" as the number of housing units with unmet needs times the estimated cost to repair those units minus repair funds already provided. However, because complete data sources are often difficult to obtain after a major disaster event, HUD has stated that empirically justified calculations may be used to determine the average cost to repair a home fully. Generally, this is accomplished by "using the average real property damage repair costs determined by the Small Business Administration for its disaster loan program for the subset of homes inspected by SBA and FEMA.

Specifically, for Puerto Rico, FEMA loss estimates are lower than SBA estimates for real property and personal property. The average FEMA real property loss for Irma and María was \$4,506, based on 297,161 applicants with FEMA verified losses. SBA average verified losses per household were valued at \$31,341 based on 67,171 applicants representing 6.96 times higher verified loss amount than FEMA. SBA median loss value of \$25,118 is 31.9 times higher than FEMA's value of \$785 for the same group of applicants. SBA's average verified personal property losses at a value of \$8,989 per household are 5.39 times higher than FEMA's \$1,667 per household.

Furthermore, matching FEMA's applicant data with SBA's loan data on FEMA registrant number for more than 122,000 applicants highlighted two other important facts utilized in identifying unmet housing needs. First, FEMA underestimates the number (count) of housing units with real property losses. Specifically, 25.41% of matching records (disaster victims) had \$0 FEMA real property losses, but greater than \$0 SBA verified property losses. Second, FEMA underestimates the number (count) of housing units with personal property losses. Specifically, 24.99% of matching records had \$0 FEMA personal property loss but greater than \$0 SBA verified contents losses.

For Irma and María, when applying the average verified loss amount (\$31,341) of all SBA applicants with real property losses (67,171) to those who were disqualified or turned down for SBA loan assistance and those for whom a FEMA loss was established pushes the full extent of housing impact caused by Hurricane María to more than \$33.9 billion (before accounting for an increase in rebuilding for resilience or deductions for funds already provided). A few additional considerations are factored in to arrive at a more comprehensive picture of this estimated unmet need. Utilizing the median SBA real property damage amount of \$25,118 accounts for outliers in the SBA data (a few very high and very low damage amounts), driving the average SBA loss up. Applying the median SBA property loss amount of \$25,118 to the total number of SBA applicants who were not approved, in conjunction with HUD estimates of unmet housing needs for those without a determined real property loss, provides a more conservative and realistic view

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of losses to residential property across the Island. Utilizing the unmet needs values from HUD and FEMA data about the number of applicants (more than 1.13 million) results in an unadjusted housing impact of \$34.1 billion.

For details on damages and losses go to: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>

Homelessness

Puerto Rico faces the potential for increased homelessness as homeowners face mortgage foreclosures, affordable housing continues to be in short supply, and the economy remains in the initial phases of recovery. Puerto Rico is eligible for annual formula-based grant funding from HUD for Continuum of Care (CoC) Services to end homelessness and provide critically needed support to local programs that serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Funding for these programs has gradually increased over the years.

In 2017, a sample study completed by the Department of the Family recorded 3,501 Puerto Ricans as homeless, with 31% being chronically homeless. Being homeless brings forth more complexity in recovery due to social problems such as substance abuse, mental health disorders, and poor health conditions. An estimated 37% of homeless persons are battling some form of substance addiction to either illicit drugs or alcohol, and 23% cannot return home due to familial problems. An estimated 15% are homeless due to financial reasons only.

The HUD Housing Damage Assessment and Recovery Strategies Report states that citing a 2013 study, "Of the total homeless population – 80% are men, 16% are children, 51.6% are chronically disabled, 45.3% suffer from substance abuse, 18.5% are severely mentally ill, 7.9% are victims of domestic violence, 7.4% suffer from HIV/AIDS, and 2.0% served in armed forces. Continuum of Care Providers (CoCs) has expressed a need for increased transitional and permanent housing for women and children and emergency shelters for domestic violence victims."

For details go to: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>

Infrastructure unmet need

Catastrophic Impact to Power Grid

Puerto Rico's electrical grid was already in a state of deterioration when the hurricanes hit. Irma first caused a power outage for nearly 50% of the Island, then María caused a complete loss of power in all 78 municipalities. By 2 a.m. on September 20, 2017, Puerto Rico reached a total blackout. Due to a damaged outage management system, Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) was initially unable to read meters to determine an accurate count of residents left without service. Nearly three months later, fiber optic cables were repaired, allowing the system to read meters and begin the targeted road to recovery.

Under these conditions, the impact has been staggering. Power restoration has been hampered due to the sheer scale and complexity of the damage. Much of the Island's 2,400 miles of transmission lines, 30,000 miles of distribution lines, and 342 substations were severely damaged in the hurricane.

Before the hurricanes, PREPA was already an underfunded public utility in need of an estimated \$4 billion to overhaul its outdated power plants and reduce its reliance on imported oil. In July 2017, PREPA filed for bankruptcy with \$9 billion in debt, according to the Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory

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Authority. As of May 2018, the Government of Puerto Rico is in the process of privatizing PREPA to incentivize innovation, boost efficiency, and improve services for the people.

Power restoration is a combined effort from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA, PREPA, and the utility industry which, as of March 21, 2018, have all come together to restore 93.4% of PREPA customers, translating to service for more than 1,368,864 residents.⁸³ The agency estimated full recovery by May 2018. However, there have been setbacks along the way. On April 12, 870,000 customers lost power when a tree fell on a major power line near the town of Cayey while workers were clearing vegetation. A week later, on April 18, power was lost to all of Puerto Rico when an excavator repairing 2017 damage from Hurricane María hit a line connecting two major power plants.

Impact on Critical Infrastructure

Other infrastructures damaged by the Hurricanes are:

1. **Health Care Services:** The widespread failure of Puerto Rico's power grid had a crippling effect on the Island's 69 hospitals. Weeks after María made an impact, only a handful of hospitals were up and operating on generators, with operations threatened daily due to the shortage of diesel fuel and disruption in fuel distribution due to damaged roads. More details: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>
2. **Dam Failure:** One of the Island's largest dams, the Guajataca Dam located in Puerto Rico's northwest corner, sustained such damage from Hurricane María from extreme winds and 15 inches of flooding rains that it failed 19 days after impact. Guajataca is a hydroelectric dam, 120 feet high, holding water from the Guajataca River in Terranova's neighborhood. The dam's reservoir lay between the municipalities of Quebradillas, Isabela, and San Sebastián and was built to hold back 55.3 million cubic yards of water. Weakened by the hurricane, the dam's emergency spillway eventually collapsed, flooding communities and contaminating the water supply for over 350,000 Puerto Ricans. The government ordered the evacuation of 70,000 residents in and surrounding the towns of Isabela and Quebradillas. More details: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>
3. **Disrupted communication:** Communications disruptions across the islands complicated response efforts for months. Days after the hurricane, on September 27, 2017, the Federal Communications Commission issued a status report that both 911 centers on the Island were operational, but overall, 91.1% of the Island's cell sites were out of service. Every municipality reported that 75% or more of their cell sites were out of service. More details: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>

For details, go to: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>.

Economic Unmet Need

Economic impact caused by a major disaster event resulted in immediate loss of services and lowered, if not halted, business output for companies located in and around the impact zone. The real impact can be

far-reaching and continue in short and long-term waves as the local tax base recovers, making it difficult to pinpoint a total dollar amount for impact and recovery need.

The assessment focuses on identifying those immediate impacts on businesses (buildings and content) resulting from Irma and Maria. The Small Business Administration (SBA) makes low-cost disaster loans available to qualified businesses, and their services are an essential business impact indicator. Utilizing SBA business data in conjunction with HUD methods laid out in the Federal Register informs the approach to identify property and content impacts to businesses across Puerto Rico. According to SBA business loan information, there were 88,988 applications issued across the Island. Of these, 4,010 applicants had a verified property loss of \$312,990,105, and another 16,840 applicants are either "in-process," have withdrawn, or were declined for a loan from the program. An additional 68,773 applications were issued but not returned to the SBA. Note the high percentage of applications that were issued but not returned. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many Puerto Rican small business owners walked away from the SBA process because they feared they could not repay a business loan. Other applicants, particularly those who were declined, have seen an increase in advocacy from Congress members who hope to see higher rates of SBA approvals moving forward. The average verified loss for all applicants with SBA verified losses was \$78,052, and the median loss was \$34,109. First, known losses for those who applied for SBA loans and were visited by SBA inspection teams reveal a total loss (property and contents) of \$474.2 million for roughly 4,010 businesses.

These losses were combined with known losses from SBA business data to estimate a total initial economic impact to business real property and contents of over \$4.7 billion. Accounting for 38% in additional resilience costs on rebuilding damaged structures such as more stringent building codes, cost of compliance measures, elevations, or freeboard requirements increases the total cost of repairs to \$5.8 billion. SBA payouts to businesses totaled \$99.9 million for these lines of loss, leaving a potential unmet need of \$4.6 billion or \$5.7 billion when accounting for resilience costs.

For details go to: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>

Housing Market Analysis

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

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

As of 2019, Puerto Rico had a total of 73,431 units Island wide supported by HUD programs. From this total, 73% of the units were public housing, while 25% were Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher Program. Most of the units supported by these programs are located in important population centers of the Island, considering the services and amenities accessible to the population in such locations.

	202 (Elderly)	811 (Disable)	Project Based Section 8	Public Housing	Total
Total Units	989	149	18,713	53,580	73,431
Percent Occupied	95%	57%	92%	93%	92%
Total People	988	121	38,376	111,167	150,652
Rent per Month	\$ 129	\$ 68	\$ 125	\$ 88	\$ 102
Household Income	\$ 6,354	\$ 3,333	\$ 5,956	\$ 4,061	\$ 4,806

Figure 1A profile of HUD Subsidized Housing in Puerto Rico

Source: HUD, A Picture of Subsidized Households, 2019
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assthsq.html>
 This summary does not include other subsidy programs such as HOME, LITCH or CDBG

The State administers public housing in Puerto Rico. Currently, there are more than 53,000 units in operation. Vacancies typically occur due to remodeling works, demolition, or disposition of some of the facilities, among other reasons not associated with demand.

There is a total of 18,173 units under the project-based and Tenant-Based Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. This program is administered by various agencies, including municipalities, the Puerto Rico Department of Housing, and the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority.

Regarding the HOME Program (State and PJs), this program committed \$60.1 million for a total of 670 units during the period from July 2015 to June 2020. Of this total close to \$40 billion were granted to projects producing 251 affordable units. Close to \$11 million were granted to assist homebuyers with the acquisition of 302 units. See the table below for further details. Moreover, a total of \$145 million in Low-Income-Tax Credits were also committed to projects receiving HOME funds from the State Program.

HOME FUNDS COMMITTED AND TAX CREDITS ALLOCATED TO HOME PROJECTS

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Summary

Total committed from 7/2015 to 6/2020	\$60,135,572.45	
Total units from 7/2015 to 6/2020	670	
Total Tax Credits to our HOME Projects	\$145,095,315.00	
	Commitment Detail	Units Detail
Homebuyer Assistance	\$ 10,972,871.92	302
Homeowner (Including Municipalities)	\$ 4,695,739.40	65
Projects	\$ 39,978,625.93	251
TBRA	\$ 1,000,000.00	52
Administration	\$ 3,488,335.20	

Source: Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (2020).

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

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

The table below provides a list of services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, organized by the type of subpopulations served, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. This is based in data obtained from the Continuums of Care and the Housing Inventory Count. Table MA-35 summarizes the services that are offered by these entities. Services are related to some of the most urgent needs of the homeless population, which were also the cause for becoming homeless. These include services such as Alcohol & Drug Abuse rehabilitation, employment services and mental health counseling. Other services provided, which complement these mainstream services, include childcare, transportation and life skills. It is also worth mentioning that a high proportion of the organizations identified, offer case management services, along with services of referral to government and to other entities.

ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS INCLUDED ON THE 2015 HIC

Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Target Pop. A	Target Pop. B
PSH	Albergue El Paraíso, Corp.	Gente Buena	HC	NA
PSH	Albergue El Paraíso, Corp.	Proyecto El Eden	SM	NA
PSH	Albergue El Paraíso, Corp.	Proyecto El Eden	SM	NA
TH	Casa de Restauración y	Casa de Amor y Esperanza	SM	NA
TH	Casa de Restauración y	Casa de Amor y Esperanza	SM	NA
TH	Casa Ismael, Inc.	Albergue Casa Ismael, Inc.	SM	HIV
TH	Casa Joven del Caribe, Inc.	Casa Grande	SM	HIV
TH	Casa la Providencia, Inc.	Casa la Providencia, Inc.	SF	NA
ES	Casa la Providencia, Inc.	Casa Providencia Albergue de Emergencia	SF	NA
ES	Casa Protegida Julia de	Albergue de la Casa	SFHC	DV
TH	Casa Protegida Julia de	Albergue Transitoria de Casa Protegida Julia de	SFHC	DV
PSH	Casa Protegida Julia de	Programa de Voucher Casa Protegida Julia de	HC	DV
OPH	Casa Rosa, Inc	Casa Rosa I Housing	SM	NA
OPH	Casa Rosa, Inc	Casa Rosa II- San Augustin Housing Associated SRO	SME	NA

OPH	Casa Rosa, Inc	Casa Rosa II- San Augustin Housing Associated SRO	SMF	NA
ES	Centro de Servicios a la Juventud, Inc.	Centro de Servicios a la Juventud	HC	NA
ES	Centro Transformacion Familiales, Inc.	CTSC Hogar Eliezer	SM	NA
TH	Coalicion de Apoyo Continuo para Personas	Hogar Amparo	SM	NA
PSH	Corporación La Fondita de Jesus	El Pueblito de Jesus (PH)	SMF+HC	NA

TH	Corporación La Fondita de Jesús	La Puerta de Jesús	SMF	NA
PSH	Corporación La Fondita de Jesús	Mi Hogar II	SMF+HC	NA
OPH	Doctor's Medical Center, Inc.	Hogar Amparo, SRO	SMF	NA
RRH	Forjando un Nuevo Corazón, Inc.	Forjadores	HC	NA
TH	Guara Bi, Inc.	Programa Guarabi, Inc.	SM	NA
ES	Hogar Crea, Inc.	Programa de Emergencia para Deambulantes	SF	NA
TH	Hogar Crea, Inc.	Proyecto Deambulante VIH/Sida para Varones	SM	HIV
TH	Hogar Crea, Inc.	Proyecto Vivienda Transitoria con Servicios de Apoyo Deambulantes	SMF	HIV
TH	Hogar Crea, Inc.	Proyecto Vivienda Transitoria con Servicios de Apoyo Deambulantes	SMF	HIV
TH	Hogar de Ayuda El Refugio, Inc.	Madres con Niños	HC	NA
TH	Hogar de Ayuda El Refugio, Inc.	Vivienda Transitoria	SF	HIV
TH	Hogar del Buen Pastor, Inc.	Hogar del Buen Pastor	SMF	NA
PSH	Hogar del Buen Pastor, Inc.	Hogar del Buen Pastor - Vouchers	SMF	NA
TH	Hogar del Buen Pastor, Inc.	Hogar del Buen Pastor II	SM	NA
TH	Hogar Dios es Nuestro Refugio, Inc.	Hogar Dios es Nuestro Refugio	SM	NA
TH	Hogar Divino Niño Jesús, Inc.	Hogar Divino Niño Jesús, Inc.	SM	NA
TH	Hogar el Camino a la Salvación, Inc.	El Camino a la Salvación II, Inc.	SM	NA
TH	Hogar Padre Venard, Inc.	Hogar Padre Venard, Inc.	SMF	NA
TH	Hogar Posada la Victoria, Inc.	Programa de Rehabilitación para Damas con Problemas de	SF	NA
ES	Hogar Ruth para Mujeres Maltratadas, Inc.	Albergue de Emergencia	HC	DV
TH	Hogar Ruth para Mujeres Maltratadas, Inc.	Guayacan Housing Development	HC	DV

ES	Hogar Santisima Trinidad, Inc.	Hogar Santisima Trinidad, Inc.	SM	NA
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TH	Iniciativa Comunitaria de	Compromiso de Vida I	SF	NA
ES	Instituto Pre-Vocacional e Industrial de Puerto Rico	Casa Protegida Mujeres y Niños	SFHC	DV
ES	Instituto Pre-Vocacional e Industrial de Puerto Rico	Casa Protegida Mujeres y Niños	SFHC	DV
ES	La Perla de Gran Precio	Albergue para Mujeres	SF	NA
PSH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Compartir Comunitario	SMF	HIV
TH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Hogar Intermedio Nancy	SF	HIV
TH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Hogar Intermedio Nancy	SF	HIV
TH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Hogar Seguro-Programa de Deambulantes de la	SF	NA
SH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Hogar Sin Barreras Safe	SF	NA
PSH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Proyecto Integracion	SMF+HC	HIV
PSH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Tu Casa Vale	SMF+HC	HIV
PSH	La Perla de Gran Precio	Tu Casa Vale	SMF+HC	HIV
PSH	Lucha Contra el SIDA Inc.	LCS Apartment Leasing	SMF+HC	NA
TH	Lucha Contra el SIDA Inc.	Programa Nuevo	SF	NA
TH	Lucha Contra el SIDA Inc.	Re- Encontrando el	SM	NA
TH	Lucha Contra el SIDA Inc.	Re- Encontrando el	SM	NA
PSH	Lucha Contra el SIDA Inc.	Sabana Village	SMF	HIV
TH	Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services	De vuelta a la Vida,	SM	NA
PSH	Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services	De Vuelta a la Vida,	SMF	NA
ES	Ministerio CODESH en	Programa Centro de	SM	NA
PSH	Municipality of Aibonito	Housing Voucher for the Needed	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Municipality of Bayamon	Servicios Comunes	HC	NA
RRH	Municipality of Carolina	Emergency Solutions	SMF	NA
ES	Municipality of Carolina	Hogar Toque del Maestro	SM	NA

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ES	Municipality of Carolina	Hogar Toque del Maestro	SM	NA
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TH	Municipality of Carolina	Mi Techo Seguro	SM	NA
TH	Municipality of Naranjito	Municipal Program for Housing and Supportive	HC	NA
TH	Municipality of Naranjito	Municipio de Naranjito	HC	NA
ES	Municipality of San Juan	Casa Nuestra Gente- Albergue de Emergencia	SM	NA
TH	Municipality of San Juan	Centro de Acogida- TH	SMF	NA
TH	Municipality of San Juan	Centro de Acogida- TH	SMF	NA
TH	Municipality of San Juan	Hogar Nuevos Horizontes	SFHC	DV
RRH	Municipality of San Juan	Rapid Rehousing	SMF+HC	NA
SH	Municipality of San Juan	San Juan Safe Haven	SM	NA
PSH	Municipality of San Juan	Shelter + Care Renovation	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipality of San Juan	Shelter Plus Care III	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipality of San Juan	Shelter Plus Care New	SMF+HC	NA
TH	Municipality of San Juan	Transitional Housing for	HC	NA
TH	Municipality of Toa Baja	Toa Baja Transitional	HC	NA
PSH	Municipality of Vega Alta	Continuum of Care CoC	SMF+HC	NA
TH	Municipality of Vega Alta	Homeless Assistance	SMF	NA
PSH	Municipality of Vega Baja	Continuum of Care	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipality of Vega Baja	Supportive Housing	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipality of Vega Baja	VB SHP New Hope	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipality of Vega Baja	Vega Baja SHP New Hope	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	PR Department of Housing	Rental Assistance Program	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	PR Department of Housing	CoC PR-502	SMF+HC	NA
TH	PR Department of Housing	VA - VASH PR Department	SMF+HC	NA
TH	Proyecto Oasis de Amor Inc.	Vivienda Transitoria para	SF	NA
TH	Proyecto Oasis de Amor Inc.	Vivienda Transitoria para	SM	NA
ES	Salvation Army	Albergue Esperanza	SM	NA
RRH	Salvation Army	Proyecto Esperanza-	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Salvation Army	Proyecto Esperanza- San	SMF	NA
TH	SILO Mision Cristiana Inc.	Casa Silo	SM	NA
TH	Solo por Hoy, Inc.	Hogar Solo por Hoy	SF	NA

TH	Teen Challenge Inc.	Teen Challenge Arecibo	SM	NA
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TH	Teen Challenge Inc.	Teen Challenge Bayamón I	SM	NA
TH	Teen Challenge Inc.	Teen Challenge Buena Vista	SM	NA
ES	Casa de la Bondad, Inc.	Battered Woman Shelter	SFHC	DV
TH	Casa de la Bondad, Inc.	SHP-TH	SFHC	DV
RRH	Casa del Peregrino	SSVF	SMF+HC	
ES	Casa del Peregrino	Albergue-HOPWA	SMF	HIV
ES	Casa del Peregrino	Casa Del Peregrino	SMF	NA
TH	Casa del Peregrino	GPD-Proyecto David	SMF+HC	
ES	Casa del Peregrino	Proyecto San José	SMF	NA
TH	Casa Renuevo de Amor	Casa Renuevo de Amor	SF	NA
TH	Centro de Ayuda al	CAM Transitional Housing	SM	NA
TH	Centro Para Deambulantes Cristó	Cristo Pobre	SM	NA
PSH	Centro Para Deambulantes Cristó	La Caridad de Cristo	SM	NA
ES	Clara Lair	Hogar Clara Lair	SFHC	DV
ES	Coalition Pro-Homeless of the Eastern Area	Albergue la Alianza	SM	NA
ES	Coalition Pro-Homeless of the Eastern Area	Senderos de Esperanza	SMF	NA
ES	CORDA de PR	CORDA de PR	SM	NA
PSH	Corporación Milagros del Amor, Inc.	Por Mi Hogar	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Corporación Milagros del Amor, Inc.	Programa de	SMF+HC	
SH	Corporación Milagros del Amor, Inc.	Vereda del Río	SMF	NA
TH	COSSMA	Esperanza Village	SM	NA
TH	COSSMA	Rayo de Esperanza	SM	NA
ES	Cristo Mi Fortaleza	Cristo Mi Fortaleza	SM	NA
PSH	Departamento de la	HUD VASH	SMF+HC	
PSH	Estancia Corazon Inc.	Comunidad Belén	SMF	NA
ES	Estancia Corazon, Inc.	Hogar de Adulto Albergue de Emergencia	SM	NA
TH	Estancia Corazon, Inc.	Hogar de Adultos	SMF	NA
ES	Fortaleza del Caído	Albergue Fortaleza del Caído	SMF	HIV

ES	Fortaleza del Caído	Albergue Fortaleza del Caído	SF	HIV
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SH	FUNDESCO	El Camino	SMF	NA
RRH	FUNDESCO	Hogar Dulce Hogar	SMF+HC	
TH	FUNDESCO	La Piedad	SFHC	DV
ES	FUNDESCO	Los Peregrinos	SMF	NA
PSH	FUNDESCO	Posada de Jesus	SM	NA
ES	Hogar Crea, Inc.	Damas Trujillo Alto	SFHC	NA
TH	Hogar Luz de Vida Inc.	Hogar Luz de Vida	SM	NA
TH	Hogar Luz de Vida Inc.	Hogar Luz de Vida II	SM	NA
ES	Hogar Maria Del Carmen	Hogar Maria Del Carmen	SMF	NA
ES	Hogar Nueva Mujer Santa Maria de la Merced, Inc.	Hogar Nueva Mujer	SFHC	DV
TH	Hogar Nueva Mujer Santa Maria de la Merced, Inc.	Vivienda Transitoria	SFHC	DV
ES	Hogar Nuevo Pacto	Hogar Nuevo Pacto	SM	NA
ES	Hogar Resurrección, Inc.	Hogar Resurreccion	SM	NA
TH	Instituto Pre Vocacional e Industrial de PR, Inc.	Hostal Getsemani	SM	NA
TH	Lucha Contra El SIDA	Lucero del Alba	SM	NA
PSH	Lucha Contra El SIDA	Remanso de Paz	SMF	NA
ES	Mision Alpha y Omega	Mision Alfa y Omega	SM	NA
TH	Municipio de Aguas Buenas	Leasing TH	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Municipio de Añasco	Programa de Rentas	SMF+HC	
PSH	Municipio de Cayey	Shelter Plus Care Program	SMF+HC	NA
TH	Municipio de Cidra	Leasing TH	SMF+HC	NA
TH	Municipio de Cidra	Programa Renace	SFHC	NA
PSH	Municipio de Coamo	Coamo Shelter plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipio de Guayama	Shelter Plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
OPH	Municipio de Hormigueros	HOPWA	SMF+HC	HPV
PSH	Municipio de Hormigueros	Shelter Plus Care Program	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Municipio de Humacao	Programa de Rentas	SMF+HC	
PSH	Municipio de Humacao	Shelter Plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipio de Isabela	Isabela Shelter plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Municipio de Jayuya	Jayuya - RRH	SMF+HC	
PSH	Municipio de Jayuya	Jayuya Rental Assistance	SMF+HC	NA
ES	Municipio de Mayaguez	Albergue San Gabriel	SM	NA
RRH	Municipio de Mayaguez	ESG RRH	SMF+HC	
RRH	Municipio de Mayaguez	Mayaguez ESG-RRH	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipio de Mayaguez	Shelter Plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
RRH	Municipio de Naguabo	Programa de Rentas	SMF+HC	

PSH	Municipio de Naguabo	Shelter Plus Care Program	SME	NA
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RRH	Municipio de Ponce	ESG RRH	SMF+HC	
ES	Municipio de Ponce	Hogar Ernestina Rodríguez	SMF	NA
PSH	Municipio de Ponce	Shelter Plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipio de San Germán	Shelter Plus Care Program	SMF+HC	NA
ES	Municipio de Yauco	Albergue Renace	SM	NA
PSH	Municipio de Yauco	Permanent Housing	SMF+HC	NA
PSH	Municipio de Yauco	Shelter Plus Care	SMF+HC	NA
ES	O.B.R.A.S. Inc.	Hogar RUT	SF	NA
ES	Oficina ProAyuda Personas con	Hogar Casa Dorada	SMF	NA
TH	Proyecto Amor Que Sana, Inc.	Casa Ana Medina	SF	NA
SH	Proyecto Amor Que Sana, Inc.	Safe Haven	SMF	NA
ES	Proyecto Guara-Bi, Inc.	Albergue Guara Bi	SM	NA
PSH	Proyecto Guara-Bi, Inc.	Guara Bi Permanent Housing	SM	NA
TH	Proyecto Guara-Bi, Inc.	TH Proyecto Guara-bi	SM	NA
PSH	Proyecto MATRIA, Inc.	Gaia - Permanent Housing	SFHC	DV
TH	Proyecto MATRIA, Inc.	Gaia Transitional Housing	SFHC	DV
ES	Teen Challenge	Teen Challenge TH	SF	NA
TH	Veteran Homestead, Inc.	GPD-Hacienda El veterano	SM	NA

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY ORGANIZATIONS THAT SERVE THE HOMELESS POPULATION

Organization Name	Project Name	Description
Albergue El Paraíso, Corp.	El Edén (Home)	Shelter, food, shower, clothing, and shoes. Supportive services
	Proyecto El Edén	Shelter, food, shower, clothing, and shoes. Supportive services
CAPHAE, INC.	Proyecto Senderos de	Medical services for patients with HIV/AIDS in
CAPHAE, Inc.	Albergue de Emergencia La Alianza	Emergency shelter, food, shower, and case referral. Supportive services
Casa de Restauración y		Shelter, food, rehabilitation services for men addicted to drugs and alcohol, social work, and service for
	Casa de Amor y Esperanza	homeless with HIV/AIDS. Supportive services
Casa Ismael, Inc.	Albergue Casa Ismael, Inc.	Shelter to homeless and assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS. Supportive services

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Casa Joven del Caribe, Inc.	Casa Grande	Food, shower, assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS, social work, mental health, and medical services.
Casa la Bondad, Inc.	Shelter	Shelter to women victims of abuse and their children, shower, food, assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS, mental health, social work, medical and nursing.
Casa la Providencia, Inc.	Casa la Providencia, Inc.	Shelter and rehabilitation services for women addicted to drugs and alcohol, food, shower, social
Casa del Peregrino	Emergency shelter, David Project.	Shelter, food, shower, assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS, mental health, treatment to homeless persons with addiction to drugs and alcohol, social work, medical and nursing services, prevention, and orientation.
	San José Shelter	Emergency shelter and transitional housing.
Casa Misericordia, Inc.	Casa Misericordia, Inc.	Food, shower, and medical services.
Casa Protegida Julia de Burgos, Inc.	Albergue de la Casa	Temporary shelter, food, shower, social work, support services, prevention, counseling and crisis
	Albergue Transitoria de Casa Protegida Julia de	Temporary shelter, food, shower, social work, support services, prevention, counseling and crisis
	Programa de Voucher Casa Protegida Julia de Burgos	Temporary shelter, food, shower, social work, support services, prevention, counseling and crisis
Casa Rosa, Inc.	Casa Rosa I Housing	Permanent Supportive Services
Casa Rosa, Inc.	Casa Rosa II- San Augustin Housing Associated SRO	Permanent Supportive Services
Centro de Deambulantes Cristo Pobre, Inc.	Programa de Servicios	Food, shower, assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS, assistance obtaining permanent housing, social work, medical care, and job placement.
	Transitional Housing	Transitional housing, food, and other services for
	Ryan White Part A Program	Food, shower, assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS, assistance obtaining permanent housing, social work, medical care, and job placement.
Centro Transformación Social/Edison, Inc.	CTSC Hogar Eliezer	Shelter and rehabilitation services for men addicted to drugs and alcohol, food, shower, social work, and mental health.

Corporación La Fondita de Jesús	El Pueblito de Jesús (PH)	Food, shower, laundry, public assistance, primary health, social work, referral to government agencies, and personal hygiene. Also provides permanent transitional housing, psicho-social services, and microenterprise opportunities, among other services.
	La Puerta de Jesús	Food, shower, laundry, public assistance, primary health, social work, referral to government agencies, and personal hygiene. Also provides permanent transitional housing, psicho-social services, and microenterprise opportunities, among other services.
	Mi Hogar	Food, shower, laundry, public assistance, primary health, social work, referral to government agencies, and personal hygiene. Also provides permanent transitional housing, psicho-social services, and microenterprise opportunities, among other services.
Mi Hogar II		Food, shower, laundry, public assistance, primary health, social work, referral to government agencies, and personal hygiene. Also provides permanent transitional housing, psicho-social services, and microenterprise opportunities, among other services.
CORDA		Shelter for the homeless, persons with addiction to drugs and alcohol, prevention, food, shower, assistance obtaining permanent housing, and social work.
Corporación Salud Asegurada por Nuestra Organización (SANOS)	SSI/PRE	Evaluation and coordination of drug addiction cases for rehabilitation, case referral, mental health services, case management, clinical services for patients with HIV/AIDS, and other services.
COSSMA	Hogar Rayos de Esperanza	Transitional housing.
Doctor's Medical Center, Inc.	Hogar Amparo, SRO	
Estancia Corazón	Comunidad Belén Hogar de adulto Fondita Corazón	Shelter, food, shower, assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS, and social work.
Fortaleza del Caído Safe Haven		Shelter, 24/7 services, and day care.
	Albergue Los Peregrinos	Services for homeless individuals, emergency and transitional
FUNDESCO	El Camino Safe Haven Hogar La Piedad	