

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

STATE CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

2021 ACTION PLAN

FINAL

May 11, 2021



PLAN CONSOLIDADO



DE VIVIENDA Y DESARROLLO COMUNAL DEL
ESTADO Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN ANUAL



Annual Action Plan
2021

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is the five-year housing and community development plan required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to guide the distribution of its Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula grant funds. In 2020, the Government of Puerto Rico submitted the plan for the period of 2020-2024. This Annual Action Plan is the official application for the PY 2021 state grants, for the following programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
- Housing Trust Fund (HTF)

The activities to be undertaken as part of the Action Plan and the Five-Year Consolidated Plan are focused on achieving the following objectives:

- to increase the availability, accessibility, and affordability of decent housing,
- the creation of suitable living environments, and
- the promotion of economic opportunity for low- and moderate-income individuals.

The lead agency of the PY 2021 Annual Action Plan is the Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH). This agency coordinates all efforts toward the development of the housing and community development strategies that the PR-State government included on its five-year Consolidated Plan and executes annually as established in its action plan. In addition, the PRDOH is responsible for the administration of the PR-State CDBG Program allocation. In this effort, the Department of Housing works in conjunction with three (3) State agencies, that are responsible to act as HUD grantees and administrators for the other Community Planning and Development Programs (ESG, HOME, HOPWA and HTF). These agencies are the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA) for the HOME and HTF Programs, the Department of Family for the ESG Program and the Department of Health for the HOPWA Program. In the case of the HOPWA Program, although the PR Health Department is the grantee, the Municipality of San Juan acts as the program administrator in accordance to a collaborative agreement signed between the parties back in year 2010.

The plan includes a series of guiding principles that will lead the vision of the State public policy and that are based in the needs identified as part of the consolidated planning processes and the Government of Puerto Rico public policies on housing and community development.

2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

This could be a restatement of items or a table listed elsewhere in the plan or a reference to another location. It may also contain any essential items from the housing and homeless needs assessment, the housing market analysis or the strategic plan.

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 persons living with HIV.
- 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
- 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 Appendix.

3. Evaluation of past performance

This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.

This Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER), provides an overview of the progress made during PY 2019, the fifth and last year of the Puerto Rico State 2015-2019 Housing and Community Consolidated Plan. During Program Year 2019, 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 2019 goals and objectives and is moving forward the 5-year goals.

The summary of each program performance during program year 2019 is included as an Appendix.

4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process

Summary from citizen participation section of plan.

The State Citizen Participation Plan provides a framework and process by which the PR-State consolidated planning efforts comply with the citizen participation requirements in the regulations. It is the policy of the PRDOH to effectively incorporate meaningful citizen participation and consultation processes into the Consolidated Plan analysis and strategic decision-making processes. This action ensures adequate citizen involvement in the planning, implementation and evaluation of its housing and community development programs with a special emphasis on the participation of low- and moderate-income persons, Local and State government agencies and community organizations. As a result of this policy towards encouraging and facilitating a wide-range participation of residents and stakeholders in the development of all HUD required consolidated planning documents, the PRDOH develops the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, Substantial Amendments, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The primary purpose of the participation processes is the

identification of needs, allocation of funding, and program recommendations related to the consolidated planning process.

Citizen Participation Actions

The following citizen participation actions were taken as part of the 2021 Annual Action planning process:

Telematic Public Hearing Notice: As required by the regulations the State held a public hearing as part of the Citizen Participation process of the PY 2021 Annual Action Plan. The public hearing notification was published in *El Vocero* newspaper on the edition of Wednesday February 17, 2021. It invited the general population to participate of the Public Hearing for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and HTF Programs PY 2021 Annual Action Plan. In compliance with the Consolidated Plan regulations, the hearing was held at least two (2) weeks after the notice was published.

Also, the public notice was posted in the Official PRDOH's Web Page and was disseminated through email blasts to the subrecipients and other interest parties. This expanded the outreach efforts with the objective of increasing the citizen feedback, buy-in and support of the Consolidated Plan activities.

The meeting was held on Friday, March 5, 2021, 9:00 a.m. through the Microsoft Teams platform.

State Agencies officials (CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, HTF) made a presentation of the Planning process and each program. The presentation included a description of: objectives; content of the Plan, the consolidated planning process; identification of needs; proposed strategies and method of distribution and the opportunities for citizens and other stakeholders to comment. Attendees could present proposals and comments about the needs of their communities and how can they be addressed in the plan, as well as recommendations on the strategies and methods of distribution of funds that were presented. Information gathered at the public hearing, was analyzed and a summary of the comments and the state's response is included as an appendix.

Copies of all the public notices, the webpage notice and attendance sheet are included in the Appendix Section.

Public Comment Period: The draft plan was made public on April 9th, 2021. Citizens and interested parties had 30 calendar days from the day of the publication to submit written comments. The draft plan was made available at PRDOH web page for the review. Due to the emergency and the security measures that must be taken in the context of COVID-19, persons having difficulty accessing the Plan through the Internet should had a telephone number available to coordinate an alternative method.

5. Summary of public comments

This could be a brief narrative summary or reference an attached document from the Citizen Participation section of the Con Plan.

A total of two comments were received during the public hearings A table of the summary of public comments received during the public hearing is available in section PR-15. No comments were received after the publication of the draft.

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

No comments from the public hearing were rejected.

7. Summary

The PY 2021 Annual Action Plan is the Puerto Rico State Government comprehensive housing affordability strategy and community development plan and an application for funding under the HUD's Community Planning and Development formula grant programs. The Plan includes strategic activities to address the State housing, economic and community development needs for the aforementioned period. The State is an Entitlement Community for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG Program), for the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG Program), for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program (HOPWA Program) and a participating jurisdiction for the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME Program) and the Housing Trust Fund Program (HTF Program).

The plan is prepared in accordance with the 24 CFR Part 91, Consolidated Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs. The Annual action plan includes strategies to be undertaken under the previously mentioned formula grant programs.

The Plan has three (3) statutory objectives established by HUD to address the needs of the low to moderate income individuals. The specific statutory objectives are:

- Providing Decent and Affordable Housing;
- Creating a Suitable Living Environment; and
- Expanding Economic Opportunities

The overall goal of the State plan is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons. The primary means towards this end is to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations, in the production and operation of affordable housing.

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.300(b)

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

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

Agency Role		Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	PUERTO RICO	Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH)	
HOPWA Administrator	PUERTO RICO	Municipality of San Juan & Department of Health	
HOME Administrator	PUERTO RICO	Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA)	
ESG Administrator	PUERTO RICO	Puerto Rico Department of Family (PRDF)	
	PUERTO RICO	Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA)	

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency of the 2021 Annual Action Plan is the Puerto Rico Department of Housing. This agency coordinates all efforts towards the development of the housing and community development strategies that the PR-State government included on its five-year Consolidated Plan and executes annually as established in its Action Plan. In addition, PRDOH is responsible for the administration of the PR-State CDBG Program.

In this effort, the PRDOH works in conjunction with three (3) State agencies, responsible of acting as HUD grantees and administrators for the Community Planning and Development Programs. These agencies are the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA) for the HOME and HTF Programs, the Department of Family for the ESG Program and the Department of Health for the HOPWA Program. In the case of the HOPWA Program, although the Health Department is the State HOPWA grantee, the Municipality of San Juan acts as the program administrator in accordance to a collaborative agreement originally signed between the parties back in year 2010.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

In compliance with the provisions of Section 91.115 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part I of the Law of Housing and Community Development of 1974, as amended, the PRDoH announced the availability of the plan in a general circulation newspaper (see appendix for the announcement). Copies of the Annual Action Plan 2021 were available from the date of its publication on April 9, 2021, for review and submitting comments in the Internet at <https://www.vivienda.pr.gov/cdbg-estado>. Due to the safety measures required in the context of COVID-19, a telephone number was provided to persons with difficulties to access Internet, to make the arrangements for a physical copy (787- 274-2527 extensions 5109 & 5110).

Comments to the plan should be addressed to:

Name: Ms. Aida Gracia

Position: Special Aide to the Secretary, PRDOH

cdbg-municipal@vivienda.pr.gov

Questions regarding consolidated planning may be addressed to:

Ms. Aida Gracia

Special Aide to the Secretary

cdbg-municipal@vivienda.pr.gov

AP-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

The Puerto Rico Annual Action Plan 2021 integrate the allocation of a variety of Federal funds for projects and activities benefitting low- and moderate-income persons. Applicable funds include those of the State Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), Housing Trust Fund (HTF), Housing Opportunities of Persons with Aids (HOPWA) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

The Annual Action Plan represents a collective effort from the State to obtain the views of the Municipalities, Private, nonprofit, and public organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders. To obtain their views the state contacted and integrated them through meetings, email communications, and formal letters sent to stakeholders. Discussions included housing and community development needs, and recommendations on the method of distribution.

The establishment of effective partnerships among the consolidated plan stakeholders and interested parties, offers a wide range of benefits to the plan institutional structure. All consolidated plan stakeholders have key data, financing, and other resources with which, the lead agency can align the goals and programs. In addition, the State can leverage other public and private resources such economic development, transportation, and public health funding. Further, establishing strong relationships provides greater opportunity across all parties, including the low- and moderate-income population groups and the communities.

The following sections provide a summary of the state's activities to enhance coordination with these stakeholders, as well as mandatory requirements regarding ESG and CoCs in the jurisdiction.

Provide a concise summary of the state's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies

Besides complying with the citizen participation and consultation minimum requirements, the PRDoH promotes and undertakes ongoing consultation, collaboration and interaction efforts throughout the program year. The objective behind these efforts is to develop strategic and accountable partnerships among the stakeholders that will lead to achieve greater results. Continued communication among the parties will allow to assess effectiveness of programs throughout the year, and what may be improved in future planning cycles. Based on this communication and feedback, the PRDOH may prioritize further consultation based on partnerships that will help to implement specific projects and activities. Building partnerships with stakeholders around shared priorities provides a strong foundation that supports continued collaboration.

As well, the administrators of other Programs such as HOPWA's director and the ESG Director participate in different multisectoral committees and groups (ex. CoCs, HIV and STDs Public Policy Multisectorial Committee, HIV Integrated Planning Housing Committee), which provide for the coordination with of stakeholders.

This document represents a collective effort from a comprehensive array of State and private organizations. Coordination with all stakeholders was achieved during the two public hearings conducted, consultations and the establishment of an interagency committee that met on a regular basis as part of the planning process.

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 of the Family actively participates in the CoCs and is the Collaborative Agency of the CoC 502. Currently, the Director of ESG Program is represented in both CoCs and is part of the Board of Directors, which facilitates the integration of ESG into the CoC planning processes. Meetings with both CoCs are held regularly. They continue collaborating to maintain veterans functional at zero to prevent and eradicate the situation of veterans, youth and chronic homeless. Similarly, the Department is actively participating of the coordinated entry system committee where different strategies are developed to prevent and eradicate the situation of homeless youth and families with children, as well as families and youth at risk of homelessness. To assure integration and participation of ESG's subrecipients, organizations and municipalities will continue requiring participating in CoC's subcommittees of their area and participating of the coordinated entry system.

As part of the consolidated planning process strategies are defined with the objective of addressing the main and core housing and supportive service needs of homeless individuals and families. In addressing the needs of the homeless population, the above-described parties collaborate and interact through a multi-layered service model that involves the non-profit organizations, faith-based initiatives, and other available statewide services entities. The homeless strategy encourages active participation of community-wide agencies and providers to meet the full spectrum of needs of the homeless as well as to identify gaps and priorities in the provision of services to homeless persons. The critical components of the Continuum of Care Strategy include:

Outreach, intake and assessment

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Supportive Services
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Permanent Housing

- Homeless Prevention

As part of the FY 2020 competition, Puerto Rico received a total of \$20,751,657 in Continuum of Care allocated funds for both CoCs. With this funding the homeless strategy will be able to promote community wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly re-house homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. As well, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the funding that will be available through ESG, the PRDF sustained meetings with the Directors of both CoCs in order to identify needs and develop the CARES Act amendments.

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

2. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and consultations

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	PR Department of Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Other government - State Other government - Local Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Lead-based Paint Strategy

	<p>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>The agency is part of the inter-agency committee in charge of developing the plan and provided input during the meetings conducted by such committee.</p>
2	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>PR Department of the Family</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Child Welfare Agency Other government - State Other government - Local Business and Civic Leaders</p>

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Agency was part of the inter-agency committee in charge of developing the plan and provided input during the meetings conducted by such committee.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	PR Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Other government - State Other government - Local Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Agency was part of the inter-agency committee in charge of developing the plan and provided input during the meetings conducted by such committee.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Other government - State Other government - Local Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Municipality of San Juan was part of the inter-agency committee in charge of developing the plan and provided input during the meetings conducted by such committee.

5	Agency/Group/Organization	Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Other government - State Other government - Local Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Agency was part of the inter-agency committee in charge of developing the plan and provided input during the meetings conducted by such committee.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	FEMA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Emergency management
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Environmental Protection Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Environmental protection

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	US Fish & wildlife Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Ecological services
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	US Army Corps of Engineers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Infrastructure
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Junta de Calidad Ambiental
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Oficina de Gerencia de Permisos
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	NEGOCIADO DE MANEJO DE EMERGENCIAS Y ADMINISTRACION DE DESASTRES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Junta de Planificaci3n
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Asociaci3n de Constructores de PR
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.

16	Agency/Group/Organization	Internet Society of Puerto Rico
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	CLARO DE PUERTO RICO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Economic Development Infrastructure
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	LIBERTY PUERTO RICO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Infrastructure

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Optico fiber by Critical Hub Networks
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Economic Development Infrastructure
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Administracion de Vivienda Publica
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was made via written communication. The interagency consolidated planning committee expects to continue to strengthen collaboration with this agency to enhance the use of housing and community development funds.

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

The Interagency Committee consulted with a wide array of stakeholders, as required by the regulation.

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	CoC 502, Balance of State	The goals of the CoC 502 Strategic Plan are focused on addressing homelessness, especially the need of placing in permanent housing unsheltered chronic homeless persons. The population of persons with a chronic homeless problem is one of the priorities for the effects of ESG.
Puerto Rico State Housing Plan	PR Department of Housing	The Consolidated Plan was prepared and developed in accordance with the principles included in the Puerto Rico State Public Policy established by the Office of the Governor.
Puerto Rico Disaster Recovery Action Plan 2017	PR Department of Housing	This Plan was designed for the use of CDBG-DR funds in response to 2017 hurricanes Irma & Maria, (July 29, 2018), as amended. CPD Programs Action Plans include disaster policies and procedures, as well as actions to complement recovery efforts.
Puerto Rico CARES Act Strategic Plan	PR Department of the Treasury	CPD Programs and the flexibilities for their implementation incorporated in the framework of the CARES Act, provide a complementary source of funding to help address the needs and impacts of COVID-19.

Table 3 - Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Narrative

The 24 CFR Part 91.110 provides the framework for the State to undertake a wide consultation process as an integral part of the statewide planning and preparation phases of the Annual Action Plan. Through the consultation process, the PRDOH was able to obtain key programmatic and service data from agencies and service providers (public and private) who provide assisted housing, health services, social and fair housing, and those that serve the chronically homeless and address lead-based paint hazards. Also, consultation with local governments in non-entitlement areas of the state is required.

The consultation strategy of the State, provided data in the following planning elements:

- Incorporate local data into planning process and validate the accuracy of this data;
- Gather input on priority needs and target areas;
- Increase coordination among consultation partners;
- Leverage Consolidated Plan activities with other public and private funding sources and Programs;
- Expand upon the outreach efforts of existing planning processes; and
- Increase citizen feedback, buy-in, and support of Consolidated Plan activities.

AP-12 Participation - 91.115, 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

The Annual Action Plan is a process that promotes the collaboration of state, municipalities and other key stakeholders associated with housing and community development in Puerto Rico to establish a unified vision for community development activities. This strategic planning process allows citizens to participate in the development of a plan for housing and community development programs. The state's implementation of the plan, as well as the plan itself, will be evaluated based on three objectives: (1) To provide decent housing; (2) provide a suitable living environment; and (3) to expand economic opportunities.

For the preparation of the PY 2021 Annual Action Plan the PRDOH followed its citizen participation plan.. The planning process efforts were guided by transparency and promoted freedom of access to the contents of the draft plan. All municipal governments and community planning and development agencies and organizations were invited to participate at the public hearings conducted and to provide comments on the proposed actions. Information was posted in the PRDOH web page and the consolidated planning agencies.

The following actions were taken as part of the Citizen Participation process:

Mailing database: a stakeholder database containing all contact information of nonprofit organizations, municipalities, and other interested parties and groups was used. This information was used to generate a direct invitation by email for the parties to actively participate in the public hearings and planning process, including agencies, units of local government and NPOs.

Telematic Public Hearing Notice: As required by the regulations the State held a public hearing during the Citizen Participation process of the PY 2021 Annual Action Plan. on the notification of the hearing was posted in *El Vocero* newspaper on the edition for Wednesday February 17, 2021. It invited the general population to participate of the Public Hearing for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and HTF Programs PY 2021 Annual Action Plan. In compliance with the Consolidated Plan regulations, the hearing was held at least two (2) weeks after the notice was published.

Also, the public notice was posted in the Official PRDOH's Web Page. This expanded the outreach efforts with the objective of increasing the citizen feedback, buy-in and support of the Consolidated Plan activities.

The meeting was held on Friday, March 5, 2021, 9:00 a.m. through the Microsoft Teams platform.

Copies of all the public notices, the webpage notice and attendance sheet are included in the Appendix Section.

A total of two comments were received during the 30-day comment period. A summary of the comments received are included in a summary table at the Appendix.

Public Comment Period: The draft plan was made public on April 9th, 2021. Citizens and interested parties had 30 calendar days from the day of the publication to submit written comments. The draft plan was made available at PRDOH web page for the review. Due to the emergency and the security measures that must be taken in the context of COVID-19, persons having difficulty accessing the Plan through the Internet should have had a telephone number available to coordinate an alternative method.

See Appendix for other opportunities for comments and public comment period.

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	Telematic Public Hearing	Units of local government, Public Agencies, NPOs, general population	99	1	N/A	www.vivienda.pr.gov
2	Internet Outreach	NPOs, Public Agencies, Municipalities, General Public	N/A	N/A	N/A	www.vivienda.pr.gov

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	Units of local government, Public Agencies, NPOs, general population	N/A	1	N/A	
4	E-mail blast	Units of local government and NPOs	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

For the PY 2021, HUD allocated to the PR-State a total of \$46,191,815 among all CPD Programs. Specifically, the allocation by programs is: \$23,780,802 for the CDBG Program activities; \$13,372,676 for the HOME Program activities, \$2,284,366 for the HOPWA Program activities, \$3,551,419 for the ESG Program activities and \$3,202,552 for the Housing Trust Fund activities.

All funds were allocated to address the affordable housing needs of the low- and moderate-income persons and special needs population, the public services need of the special needs population, the homeless housing and supportive service's needs, the non-housing community development needs, the prevention of homelessness actions of families and/or individuals, the low income economic development needs

among other eligible service activities within the Puerto Rico State jurisdiction.

In addition to the 2021 resources the State estimates that it will have available the following resources Based on IDIS PR01:

- CDBG Previous Year Resources (PR01, available to commit)- \$30,570,639.87
- HOME Previous Years EN and CR Resources (Available to commit)- \$34,601,177 (Net of 10% Adm.)
- HOPWA Previous Years – \$2,097,969
- ESG Previous years (Available to commit) - \$0.00
- HTF Previous Years- \$1,362,513 (Net of 10% Adm.)

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	23,780,802	475,000	30,570,640	54,826,442	70,306,614	Funding will be used for housing, community, and economic development activities, as well as assistance for special populations across the 51 non-entitlement municipalities of Puerto Rico.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	13,372,676	15,855	34,601,177	47,989,708	40,001,832	Funds will be allocated to provide incentives for meeting developing and supporting affordable rental and homeownership housing units. This will be achieved through new construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities for rent and sale projects (funding for sale projects will be for CHDO's - set aside only). Also, funds will be used for acquisition of housing by homebuyers. Program Income available \$15,855.20 received to date 5/31/2021.

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: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,284,366	0	2,097,969	4,382,335	6,853,098	Funds will be distributed among municipalities and nonprofit organizations for the provision of housing assistance and supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS.

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	3,551,419	0	0	3,551,419	10,654,257	Funds will be used primarily for, Outreach, Emergency, Shelter activities, and secondly to Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Re-housing.

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: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,202,552	0	1,362,513	4,565,065	9,607,656	The Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is a new affordable housing production program that will complement existing Federal, state and local efforts to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing for extremely low- and very low-income households, including homeless families.
Other	public - federal	Other	10,005,815,230	0	0	10,005,815,230	10,005,815,230	\$10,005,815,230 is the combined allocation, FOR UNMET NEEDS (PUB. L. 115-56 AND PUB. L. 115-123) expected to be available as part of the 4th amendment to the DR-2017 Action Plan.

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

matching requirements will be satisfied

CDBG:

Matching Requirements

Section 24 CFR 570.489 (a)(1) established the responsibility of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to pay with its own resources for all administrative costs incurred in administering the State CDBG Program. Regardless, the state may use CDBG funds to finance such costs in an amount not to exceed \$100,000, plus 50 percent of such costs in excess of \$100,000. The other 50% in excess of \$100,000 will be covered by PRDOH general budget.

Leverage of Federal Funds

The non-entitlement municipalities will provide leverage to their projects in the form of in-kind services and equity from municipal, state, and other federal funds.

ESG

Of the \$3,551,419 that will be received in ESG funds for the PY 2021, \$3,451,419 will be matched with cash and noncash contributions, in accordance to regulations in the 24 CFR 576.201. To meet this requirement, the Puerto Rico Department of Family requests subrecipients to include evidence of matching contributions as part of the application process. The subrecipients are required to match 100% of their ESG award.

However, in extreme cases, PRDF may also choose to exercise the right to use match forgivingness in the amount of only \$100,000 per grant year. This waiver may be provided to sub-recipients who have difficulty meeting their full match requirement only when providing disaster related services, shelter or housing. It will be at the discretion of PRDF to exercise this waiver and to identify the sub-recipients who may benefit from its execution.

For details of HOME, HTF and HOPWA programs got to Appendix.

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

The Puerto Rico Housing Finance owns multiple properties statewide. The abandoned properties are often perceived as a problem, but the State understands that they are an opportunity for redevelopment. The State will implement a strategy to restore the abandoned properties to productive use and to address the need of persons affected by Hurricane Maria. This will require a commitment from different governmental agencies its residents and its neighborhood organizations. The State is committed and will articulate a long-term vision for the community and lay out the strategies to achieve that vision.

Non-entitlement municipalities occasionally donate land or property in support of activities designed to address the needs identified in the plan as part of their contribution to locally administered programs.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Decent Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Housing Chronic Homeless Homelessness Prevention	ESG: \$2,716,835	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2560 Persons Assisted
2	Provide Decent Housing (B)	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Homelessness Prevention Create and preserve affordable rental housing	HOME: \$0 ESG: \$568,227	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2060 Households Assisted
3	Provide Decent Housing (C)	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Housing	HOPWA: \$2,284,366	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 400 Household Housing Unit Other: 420 Other
4	Create Suitable Living Enviroments	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Housing	CDBG: \$2,664,034	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 540 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Create Suitable Living Enviroments (B)	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Non-housing Community Development- Public Faciliti Non-housing Community Development- Public improvem Non-housing Community Development- Public Services	CDBG: \$17,795,501	Other: 191400 Other
6	Provide Decent Housing (D)	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities Statewide	Housing Create and preserve affordable rental housing	CDBG: \$2,179,071 HOME: \$9,035,408	Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
7	Expand Economic Opportunity	2020	2024	Economic Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Non-housing Community Development- Economic Dev	CDBG: \$128,772	Jobs created/retained: 6 Jobs Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Emergency Relief	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	Non-housing Community Development- Public Faciliti Non-housing Community Development- Public improvem Non-housing Community Development- Public Services	CDBG: \$300,000	Other: 300 Other
9	Provide Decent Housing (E)	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing	HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added: 120 Household Housing Unit
10	Provide Decent Housing (F)	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Create and preserve affordable rental housing	HOME: \$3,000,000 HTF: \$2,882,297	Other: 44 Other

Table 6 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Decent Housing
	Goal Description	

2	Goal Name	Provide Decent Housing (B)
	Goal Description	60 Household Assisted are with TBRA.
3	Goal Name	Provide Decent Housing (C)
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Create Suitable Living Enviroments
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Create Suitable Living Enviroments (B)
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Provide Decent Housing (D)
	Goal Description	15 Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated.
7	Goal Name	Expand Economic Opportunity
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Emergency Relief
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Provide Decent Housing (E)
	Goal Description	120 household Assisted with HOME Funds from previous years.

10	Goal Name	Provide Decent Housing (F)
	Goal Description	22 rental units constructed or rehabilitated with HOME Funds and 22 rental units constructed or rehabilitated with HTF Funds.

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

Funding allocation priorities are based on the needs and strategies of each program. The next section discusses the rationale for each of the consolidated plan programs.

The PY 2021 Annual Action Plan allocation priorities are driven by the information obtained during the Citizen Participation process and consultations. The combination of both processes provided the citizens, the communities, the agencies and interested parties with a meaningful opportunity to actively determine where the housing and community development resources were allocated.

To validate the information gathered from the citizen participation and consultation process, the PRDOH also took into consideration the results of the five-year Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment report, which provides a clear picture of the State needs related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. This evaluation process allows PRDOH and Consolidated State Agencies to identify the highest priorities among the identified housing and community development needs.

HUD regulations provide that 3% of the CDBG allocation plus \$100,000 can be used for administration and technical assistance for the State administered program. In 2021, this equates to \$703,066.29. For the ESG program the Department of the Family will allocate \$248,599 for state administrative purposes, \$17,757 for subgrantees administration, and \$88,785 for HMIS.

The following table includes a description of the funding allocation priorities resulted from the evaluation of the information gathered:

Funding Allocation Priorities

	Provide Decent Housing (%)	Provide Decent Housing (B) (%)	Provide Decent Housing (C) (%)	Create Suitable Living Enviroments (%)	Create Suitable Living Enviroments (B) (%)	Provide Decent Housing (D) (%)	Expand Economic Opportunity (%)	Emergency Relief (%)	Provide Decent Housing (E) (%)	Provide Decent Housing (F) (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	0	0	0	12	77	9	1	1	0	0	100
HOME	0	28	0	0	0	7	0	0	55	10	100

HOPWA	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
ESG	83	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
HTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Other CDBG- DR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

The proposed distribution of funds included in this Annual Action Plan is based on the information data regarding demographic characteristics, market conditions and geographic areas needs resulted from the combination of the citizen participation actions, the consultation process, and the Consolidated Plan Needs Analysis section.

The described processes provide opportunities to share data and expand available information useful to determine the housing and community development needs and priorities which are a key component of effective planning for HUD’s CPD low and moderate-income programs.

The evaluation and analysis of the information resulted from the aforementioned processes, provided the Consolidated State Agencies officials with the needed perspective to better understand the priority needs and allocate the available CPD resources to service activities directed to address the identified needs. Also, provided the officials with the information needed to align complementary resources streams and maximize the use of the available funds within the community to address the needs of the low-income persons and their communities.

How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

The proposed distribution of funds was prepared in accordance with the needs presented during the hearings and are consistent with the

Consolidated Plan.

HOME

The needs assessment identified a considerable need for housing rehabilitation, affordable housing for rent and homebuyer assistance programs. The assessment identified that the main needs are associated to substandard housing, cost burden, housing costs and lack of economic opportunities for persons with low educational attainment.

ESG

The distribution of funds will be based on the assessment of homelessness, conducted for the purpose of consolidated planning, and the results of the meetings held with CoCs and their organizations. The specific allocation of funds will prioritize the provision of services to address chronic homelessness and the needs identified in the homelessness assessment, particularly. Priority will be given to Emergency Shelters without restrictions and eligible to use their facilities as stabilization units (24 hour, 7 days a week entrance); Emergency Shelters without restrictions on population, age, and time; Emergency Shelter services; and the expansion of Street Outreach services. In the case of the Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing components, priority will be given to people with mental health conditions; projects addressing women's safety; and Shelter proposals that include the Rapid Re-Housing component. Other services that promote economic and personal self-sufficiency will also be prioritized based on the reasons for homelessness, and the current socioeconomic context.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Introduction:

The Consolidated Plan regulations, specifically in 24 CFR 91.320, establishes the dispositions regarding the content of an Annual Action Plan. Among the components of the Plan, the PR-State must provide a description of the method for distributing funds to local governments and nonprofit organizations to carry out activities, or the activities to be undertaken by the State, using the funds that are expected to be received under the formula allocations and other HUD assistance during the PY 2021.

At a minimum, the Methods of Distributions must include the reasons for the allocation priorities, how the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives included in the Consolidated Plan and must describes any obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

The full explanation of the Methods of Distribution to be used during this program year are included in the Appendix Section.

Distribution Methods

Table 8 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	CDBG
	Funding Sources:	CDBG

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The State CDBG allocation for PY 2021 amounts to \$23,780,802. This program provides funding for housing, community, and economic development, as well as assistance for special populations across the 51 non-entitlement municipalities of Puerto Rico.</p> <p>The allocation for non-entitlement municipalities will be equally distributed among the municipalities, except for the islands of Vieques and Culebra, which both will receive an additional 15% above the Equal Allocation Grant. This method follows the distribution established via the enactment of local Law 137-2014, as amended.</p> <p>The following is the proposed allocation:</p> <p>Allocation for 49 Municipalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration \$75,447.45 Public Service \$66,571.28 Other Eligible Project (Housing, Community Development, Economic Development, Etc.) \$301,789.81 TOTAL \$443,808.54 <p>Vieques and Culebra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration \$86,764.54 Public Service \$76,556.97 Other Eligible Project (Housing, Community Development, Economic Development, Etc.) \$347,058.28 TOTAL \$510,379.82 <p>PRDOH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and Administration \$713,423.90 <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>
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<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Under Act 137 of 2014 (as amended by Law 10, 2017 and the Municipal Code of 2020) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico established that all non-entitlement municipalities will receive the same amount of CDBG funds, with the exceptions of Vieques and Culebra, which will receive an additional 15%. Thus, under this method of distribution municipalities will receive the same share of CDBG funds with no need for a competitive round.</p> <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>
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<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Application Submission</p> <p>Application kits or Request for Proposals will be available 30 days from HUD’s approval of the Plan. The proposals and all its components and supporting documentation will be submitted physically on or before 45 days from the publication of the guidelines, no later than 4:30p.m. as registered by the system.</p> <p>Applications for the Emergency Fund may be submitted at any time during Program Year 2021 as long as they comply with the requirements presented on Circular Letter Num. 2013-09 of May 21, 2013, and any other requirement that applies.</p> <p>Municipalities could submit applications for Section 108 loan and must follow the <i>Procedimiento de Solicitud y Administración de Préstamos Garantizados Sección 108</i>.</p> <p><u>Proposal Requirements</u></p> <p>Submission of a budget breakdown is mandatory as part of the proposals.</p> <p>In determining an appropriate amount, the PRDOH reserves the right to adjust requested funds, based on review of compliance with the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance with the State CDBG requirements (Fair Housing and Citizen Participation). 2. Compliance with the College of Engineers and Land Surveyors of Puerto Rico Guidelines, including the project breakdown detailing: cost of material, labor, equipment, insurance, administrative overhead, and other costs related to the project in order to determine reasonable project cost. 3. Reasonability of the budget. 4. Inadequate or incomplete description of activities to be developed. 5. Past performance of the non-entitled municipality (open findings). 6. Timely expenditure of funds <p>All activities must be designed in compliance with the strategy developed by the municipality which should meet the needs of low and moderate-income individuals, addressing their special needs and ensuring maximum community development. The optional 15% Public Service Cap is based on the total CDBG State grant.</p>
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	<p>When preparing the proposal’s budget municipalities must comply with the PRDoH policies and procedures on reasonability of administrative costs published on December, 2020.</p> <p>The PRDoH will not approve an administrative budget in those instances where municipalities will be using the funds of their regular allocation for the repayment of a Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program loan only.</p> <p>In those cases where the only activity to be implemented by the municipality is a public service in conjunction with the repayment of a loan under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, The PRDoH will approve up to 25% of the administration maximum allocation allowed in the corresponding Action Plan.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable- Please refer to ESG program.</p>

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not Applicable- See HOPWA Section.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The State CDBG allocation for PY 2021 amounts to \$23,7805,802 will be distributed among eligible categories of the program.</p> <p>No more than 20% of the CDBG funds will be allocated for eligible Administrative and Planning Activities (3% by PRDOH and 17% by the Municipalities); up to 15% of the CBDG funds can be allocated for Public Service purposes and the remaining of the funds can be allocated for housing, community development and economic development related activities.</p> <p>Eligible activities under the State CDBG Program are listed on Section 105 (a) of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Each activity must meet one of the national objectives as to benefit low and moderate-income persons (24 CFR 570.483 (b)), pursue the elimination of slums and blighted areas (24 CFR 570.483 (c)), or activities designed to address a particular urgency that poses an imminent threat to the health and safety of the community (24 CFR 570.483 (d)). Each activity should correlate with a matrix code, national objective and CDBG citation.</p> <p>All applications for Program Year 2021 State CDBG funds must establish that no less than 70% of State CDBG funds will benefit LMI persons. Projects which do not meet eligibility requirements under Section 105(a) of Title I of the Housing Development Act of 1974, as amended, will not be considered.</p> <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Under Act 137 of 2014 (as amended) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico established that all non-entitlement municipalities will receive the same amount of CDBG funds, with the exceptions of Vieques and Culebra, which will receive an additional 15%. Thus, under this method of distribution municipalities will receive the same share of CDBG funds with no need for a competitive round.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	The expected outcomes measures are included on the appendix section.
2	State Program Name:	Emergency Solutions Grant Program
	Funding Sources:	ESG

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The Emergency Solutions Grant Program is administered by the Puerto Rico Department of the Family (PRDF). The PRDF uses a method of distribution of funds that consists of publishing a Request for Proposals the first year with a competitive evaluation for prospective subrecipients. For the second year, funds are distributed according to the level of performance of the subrecipients' projects and availability of HUD funds. On PY 2021, the PRDF will be receiving proposals from active, as well as new entities.</p> <p>If there are funds available during the Program Year as a result of the recapture process of surplus funds, they will be distributed according to the needs identified by the PRDF. The criteria for distribution will be notified by invitation.</p> <p>In case of a declared disaster, the PRDF reserves the right to implement the disaster recovery policy (see Appendix section).</p> <p>The ESG allocation for Program Year 2021 is \$ 3,551,419.00. Funding is intended to serve the seventy-eight (78) municipalities across the island within the 10 regions established by the PRDF. The regions established by the PRDF include Mayagüez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Bayamón, San Juan, Carolina, Caguas, Humacao, Guayama, and Ponce. Non-profit organizations and municipalities that comply with the requirements and evaluation criteria established on this plan will be eligible to receive funds for the categories below.</p> <p>The following is the ESG Program distribution by funding categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and Shelter \$ 2,130,851.40 (60.0%) • Prevention \$ 497,198.65 (14.00%) • Rapid Re-Housing \$ 568,227.04 (16.00%) • Data Collection (HMIS) \$ 88,785.48 (2.5%) • Administration \$ 266,356.43 (7.5%) • Total \$ 3,551,419.00 (100%) <p>The Department of the Family may allocate indirect costs to eligible activities.</p>
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		<p>As described in the following sections, proposals will be evaluated according to the following criteria: (1) entities' performance and expenditure rate in order for proposals to be considered; (2) competitive criteria; and (3) time offering services to the homeless population (applicable to new entities).</p> <p>Proposals will be received by email on or before May 31, 2021. Because of the pandemic, an extension was provided.</p>
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<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>An Evaluation Committee will be appointed with the purpose of carrying out the process of awarding contracts. The Committee will evaluate proposals based on two sets of criteria: (1) strict compliance in order for proposals to be considered; and (2) competitive criteria to determine the amount to be received by the applicants.</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the proposal in all its parts and submit the required documentation, as applicable. • Be a municipality or non-profit entity properly incorporated and in Good Standing, as applicable. • Have financial management systems that meet the minimum accounting standards. • Attend the virtual Proposal Application Orientation to be announced publicly during the first week of May 2021. • In the case of shelters, the municipal endorsement is required. • Have the Environmental Assessment, as applicable. • Availability of fund matching (dollar-for-dollar) and its sources. • Active participation in the CoC meetings for the respective geographic area. • Have no pending obligations of previous funding (evidence required). • No open findings of questioned costs, if applicable. • No open allocations of funds (original allocations) from Program Year 2016 or prior. <p>In the case of active subrecipients, the following criteria will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of emergency shelters, bed utilization rate of 70% or more • In the case of emergency shelters, the average length of stay in the Shelter is no more than ninety (90) days for the location of temporary or permanent housing. • Have spent at least 75% of the most recent allocation for the requested component.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous participation in the Coordinated Entry System (CES). • Compliance with the Data Entry in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). • Compliance with case closing in HMIS for previous allocations. • Competitive Criteria for the Final Granting of Funds: <p><u>Active Organizations:</u></p> <p><i>Need</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homeless persons identified in the geographic region of service <p><i>Experience and capacity of impact</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Execution Evaluation, by project type • Provide services in more than one component • Provide services to three (3) or more of the following priority populations • Chronic homeless • Domestic violence • Families with children • Youth • Veterans • Mental Health and Problem Substance Use • Older age • Women • Years providing services to homeless population • The entity has case managers and specialized personnel in every area (description of tasks to be carried out for the program)
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	<p><i>Management and Financial Capacity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No monitoring findings or if any, there is a corrective action plan • Experience managing federal funds • Availability of credit lines or financing mechanisms <p>Make refund requests as established in the contract</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the ESG Program- (see CDBG section)</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Since Program Year 2011, the PRDF uses a distribution method in which an award is granted for a two-year period, subject to an evaluation of the first year’s performance and spending rate for allocated funds, and the availability of funds. During PY 2021, eligible organizations and local governments will be initiating their second program year of the two-year cycle. Meanwhile, unused funds available during the Program Year will be distributed according to the needs identified by the PRDF, by invitation.</p>

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not Applicable- See HOPWA Section.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The following are the ESG Program distribution by funding categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and Shelter \$2,130,851.40 (60.0%) • Prevention \$ 497,198.65 (14.0%) • Rapid Re-Housing \$ 568,227.04 (16.0%) • Data Collection (HMIS) \$ 88,785.48 (2.5%) • Administration \$ 266,356.43 (7.5%) • Total \$3,551,419.00 <p>The Department of the Family may be allocating indirect costs to eligible activities.</p>

<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>The grant size limits established for the ESG Program funds distribution are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and Shelter No more than 60.0% • Prevention No limits • Rapid Re-Housing No limits • Data Collection (HMIS) Does not apply • Administration No more than 7.5%
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<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>Non-profit organizations and units of local government that are awarded ESG funds, are expected to comply with the following outcome measures, depending in the different types of projects:</p> <p>Outcome Measures</p> <p>OUTREACH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving services • Number of people who left the program • Percentage of people who committed (engaged) to receive services • Percentage of people who fulfilled their service plan • Percentage of people who increased their income from any source • Percentage of people located in emergency shelter • Percentage of people located in temporary shelter • Percentage of people placed in permanent housing <p>EMERGENCY SHELTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who entered emergency shelter • Number of people who left the program • Percentage of people who fulfilled their service plan • Percentage of people who increased their income from any source • Percentage of people who entered transitional housing • Percentage of people who stayed in the shelter for less than three months • Percentage of people who stayed in the shelter for more than three months • Percentage of people placed in permanent housing <p>PREVENTION</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving prevention services. • Number of people who left the program • Number of people receiving economic assistance • Percentage of people who received housing relocation services and stabilization services during the service period • Percentage of people who met their service plan • Percentage of people who increased their income from any source • Percentage of people placed in permanent housing <p>RAPID RE-HOUSING (RRH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving RRH services. • Number of people who left the program • Number of people receiving economic assistance • Percentage of people who received housing relocation services and stabilization services during the service period • Percentage of people who fulfilled their service plan • Percentage of people who increased their income • Percentage of people placed in permanent housing
3	State Program Name:	HOME Investment Partnership Program
	Funding Sources:	HOME

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The PRHFA will receive \$13,372,676 in HOME funds for PY 2021. All resources will be allocated to provide incentives for meeting the goal of developing and supporting 82 affordable rental and 135 homeownership housing units. This will be achieved through the Homebuyer Assistance, Rehab or New Construction by Owner (Techo Dorado), Rehabilitation or New Construction for Multifamily Rental Development and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). These eligible costs include site improvements, conversion, demolition, and other expenses such as financing costs and relocation expenses of displaced persons, families, businesses, or organizations. Funds will also be allocated to provide down payment assistance to homebuyers. Housing must be permanent or transitional and serve both low and very low-income families, according to the applicable qualifying standard associated to each activity. The distribution of HOME funds for PY 2021 is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration \$1,337,268 • Homebuyer Assistance \$0.00 • Rehab or New Construction by Owner (Techo Dorado) \$9,035,408 • Rehab or New Construction for Multifamily Rental Dev. \$3,000,000 • Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) \$0.00 <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>
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<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Following previous joint efforts and on-going initiatives, the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA) will make the activity of New Construction or Rehabilitation for Rental Housing Development under the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Action Plan (AP) a component of the forthcoming Notification of Funds Availability the Authority will issue. The NOFA intends to leverage funds from multiple sources under joint selection and underwriting criteria compatible with the AP and the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit's (LIHTC) Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) in order to maximize the use of public and private funds channeled to affordable rental projects meeting the housing needs and goals established in the State Housing Plan. Nonetheless, any representation and/or guideline contained in the NOFA will not be intended to, nor it statutorily could, modify or supersede the Authority's responsibility to comply with HOME requirements. Under the NOFA the HOME Program might implement a consolidated application for the HOME, LIHTC, which will combine the requirements of the programs to promote the development of multifamily rental projects.</p> <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p> <p>Other activities will be delivered by the PRHFA in accordance with the applicable regulations.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HOME Program- see CDBG section.</p>

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HOME Program- see ESG section.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HOME Program - See HOPWA Section.</p>

<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The information that follows presents a description of the HOME Program activities and the criteria used for the distribution of funds addressing the priority needs, specific objectives, and performance measurements mentioned above. The minimum investment required by HOME activity is \$1,000 per unit.</p> <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>No grants size limits will be applied to proposed housing development projects. For Homebuyer Financial Assistance activities, the cap are a minimum of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$45,000 will be available for eligible homebuyers. The Director of the Home Program will approve on case by case basis the amount of subsidy needed to acquire or maintain an affordable housing unit.</p>

	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The following are the HOME Program Outcome Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homebuyer \$0.00 – A total of 120 homebuyers (served with funds available from previous years) • Techo Dorado \$9,035,408 – A total of 15 housing units • Multifamily Rental Dev. \$3,000,000 – A total of 22 housing units. • Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) - \$0.00 – A total of 60 families (served with funds available from previous years).
4	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Housing Opportunities Persons With AIDS</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOPWA</p>

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program provides housing assistance and supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds are received by the Puerto Rico Department of Health to be distributed to Eligible Project Sponsors that include Municipal Governments and Non-Profit Organizations.</p> <p>Funds for PY 2021 will continue to be administered by the Municipality of San Juan. The Municipality will be responsible for its management, and distribution to sub recipients. Due to the law restrictions, administrative funds will not be distributed to sub recipients.</p> <p>HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of services such as housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. These included, but not limited to acquisition, rehabilitation or new construction of housing units; costs for facility operations; rental assistance; and short-term payments to prevent homelessness. HOPWA funds may be used for health care and mental health services, drug dependence treatment, nutritional services, case management, assistance with daily living, and other supportive services. If remainder funds are available after distribution, distribution of funds will not require a new competitive process but will be distributed among organizations and municipalities that previously submitted their proposals.</p> <p>For the purpose of this Plan the Puerto Rico EMSA will include the 78 municipalities for unobligated funds and the PR-EMSA Municipalities for the HOPWA grant.</p>
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<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The following evaluations factors will be used to evaluate the proposals presented by potential sub recipients. An evaluation committee selected by the Municipality of San Juan will evaluate the applications with a standard instrument that will take into consideration: HIV/AIDS population within the proposed service area, level of experience of the proponent party, use of funds history by the proponent party and performance history of the proponent party. All criteria have the same weight in the evaluation process. The maximum value for a proposal is one hundred (100) points. The following are the areas of evaluation and its relative weight:</p> <p>NON-Profit subrecipients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmittal Letter - 3 Points • Description organization- 8 Points • Financial and Programmatic Background -4 Points • Action Plan- 35 Points • Budget - 36 Points • Required Documents - 4 Points • Performance – 10 Points • Total 100 <p>Municipal subrecipients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmittal Letter - 2 Points • General Information Municipality -3 Points • Financial and Programmatic Background - 15 Points • Proposed Project Description - 25 Points • Budget -35 Points • Performance – 20 Points
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 100
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HOPWA Program- see CDBG section.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HOPWA Program- see ESG section.</p>

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>For PY 2021 the Municipality of San Juan will accept island-wide applications, including potential sub recipients from the San Juan Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (SJ-EMSA). Priority will be given to potential sub recipients that are not included in the SJ-EMSA. Applicants located in the San Juan EMSA that are currently receiving HOPWA funds from the Municipality of San Juan cannot receive State HOPWA funds for the same purpose and uses.</p> <p>All the applications will be evaluated by the same standards and criteria.</p> <p>Support services eligible costs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional Services • Day care • Case Management • Mental Health • Medical services • Permanent housing costs • Any supportive service combined with housing <p>All sub-recipients are required to register with Dun and Bradstreet to obtain a DUNS number, if they have not already done so. In addition, they need to be registered on the System for Award Management (SAM).</p>
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<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The HOPWA Program funds will be distributed in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Activities: 10% • TBRA Activities and related: 33% • Housing related Activities: 37% • Supportive Services Activities: 20% <p>The final distribution by individual activity is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration Salud \$68,530 • Administration San Juan \$155,108 • TBRA \$729,577 • Delivery Cost TBRA \$29,246 • Operation Costs Transitional Housing and STRMU \$846,238 • Supportive Services \$455,667
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>No grant size limits are established for the HOPWA Program funds distribution.</p>

	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The following are the HOPWA Program Outcome Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family - 70 Households • Tenant-based rental assistance - 120 Households • Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds - 80 housing units • Transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds – 130 Households • Supportive Services – 420 Households
5	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Housing Trust Fund</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HTF</p>

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The PRHFA will receive \$3,202,552 in HTF funds for PY 2021. The resources will be allocated for Multifamily Rental New Construction/Rehabilitation. The funds will be distributed as follow:</p> <p>GRANT FUNDS BY ACTIVITY ALLOCATION FOR PY 2021</p> <p>Assigned Budget: \$3,202,552</p> <p>Distribution by Category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Administration \$320,255 • Multifamily Rental New Construction/Rehabilitation \$2,882,296.80 <p>Description of the Method to Distribute HOME and HTF Funds for Construction and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing</p> <p>As part of the joint efforts and on-going initiatives that relate to the 2020-2024 Puerto Rico State Housing Plan, the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA) will make available the Housing Trust Fund Activities of Rental Housing along the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Action Plan (AP). Funds will be awarded to eligible applicants following a competitive process. The competitive process will follow the criteria established in the HTF Allocation Plan.</p> <p>The PRHFA will receive \$3,202,552 in HTF funds for PY 2021. Funds will be allocated to provide incentives for meeting developing and supporting affordable rental housing units. This will be achieved through new construction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities for rent.</p> <p>Eligible Applicants</p> <p>The PRHFA is not limiting the potential pool of applicants for the HTF program. Thus, PRHFA will allow developers, non-profits and other organizations to apply for HTF funds. However, applicants must be able to participate in PRHFA funding round (NOFA). Applicants must comply with the requirements established in 24 CFR 93.2. These requirements are integral to the basic threshold criteria described in the tables below. It is important to note that applications must demonstrate that participants understand the specific requirements of the HTF program and that even if HTF funds are combined in a project with multiple funding sources, HTF unit(s) must be assisted only via HTF eligible activities (24 CFR 93.200).</p>
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	<p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>
<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Applications requesting HOME and HTF funds will be evaluated based on joint rating factors, once applicants have satisfied the basic threshold requirements. Those factors include local considerations and State HOME and HTF Program’s criteria, such as: Project location; project characteristics; project owner/developer characteristics; financing characteristics; special needs projects; Housing needs and additional criteria for rental housing projects.</p> <p>See the appendix for a description of the scoring method and selection criteria that was specifically developed for the HTF Program. The criteria is presented below to facilitate the description of the priority funding factors. The QAP and PRHFA NOFA will be used to determine the final scores and funding recommendations.</p> <p>The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HTF Program- see CDBG section.</p>

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HTF Program- see ESG section.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HTF Program- see HOPWA section.</p>

<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The HTF Program funds will be distributed in the following categories: Distribution of HTF Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multifamily Rental New Construction or Rehabilitation \$ 2,882,297 - 90% • Administration \$320,255 - 10% • Total \$3,202,552 -100% <p>The HTF resources will be allocated for particular projects that serve HTF tenant population; these could include special needs population.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>PRHFA will use the maximum per unit subsidy standards adopted by the State HOME Program. This will allow income eligible families to meet the eligibility requirements pursuant to 24 CFR 92.203. For rental projects, the proposal should allow renters to be eligible, through compliance of 24 CFR 92.216. For the PY 2021 an application or proposal will include the Basic Threshold Requirements and the additional requirements as outlined originally in the previous JANOFAs efforts.</p> <p>The initial basic qualifications will be evaluated by the State HOME program personnel. If the project does not meet requirements for completeness, the applications will not be received. If received, only those applications that meet the joint basic threshold requirements and qualifications would be further considered for evaluation under joint the Point Ranking System.</p> <p>The project location and the targeted population will be key factors in determining the grant size limit.</p>

<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The following are the HTF Program Outcome Measures:</p> <p>Multifamily Rental Dev. \$ 2,882,297– A total of 22 housing units (including funds from previous years)</p>
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Discussion:

The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section.

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

Project-level detail will be included once subrecipients develop their activities.

For details on CDBG-DR goals: <https://cdbg-dr.pr.gov/en/action-plan/>

#	Project Name

Table 9 – Project Information

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

As previously described, the reasons for allocation priorities during the PY 2021 Annual Action Plan are based on the information obtained through citizen participation and consultation process and the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment analysis. The assessment resulted in the need of affordable housing activities to address the needs of the low- and moderate-income persons and in the investment of available funding in activities toward the needs of non-housing community improvement projects.

Also, homeless housing and supportive services actions and public service activities to address the needs of the special needs population groups were among the community priority needs resulted from the evaluation and analysis process undertaken.

In terms of any obstacles to addressing the needs of the underserved population still the lack of sufficient available resources to address the needs of the described population continues to be the main obstacle that the State and local government units faces in a daily basis.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?

Yes

Available Grant Amounts

Loan Guarantees (LGA) under Section 108 of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, is not subject to the method of distribution of funds as set forth for the CDBG program. Section 910, of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1991 (NAHA), as amended, extended the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program to non-entitlement communities nationwide. As required in Section 104(a) of the Act, we are including the guidelines, regarding the determination to assist non-entitlement municipalities, in applying for guaranteed loan fund under 24CFR Subpart M. Non-entitled municipalities will be eligible to apply for Section 108 Loans as long as they comply with all regulatory requirements and PRDOH program guidelines.

Estimated Availability of Funds for PY 2021- \$117,177,690

Section 108 provides the State CDBG Program with an additional source of financing, to meet housing and community development needs for the non-entitlement municipalities. The Act allows HUD to issue government bonds that would guarantee up to five times the current CDBG allocation to PRDOH. To secure the loans issued, PRDOH must ensure that any State CDBG funds that are pledged for a particular non-entitlement municipality does not affect prospective CDBG allocations for the remaining non-entitlement municipalities. To avoid payment default, PRDOH requires the municipal administration to present other collaterals, besides the required by HUD, in order to secure the re-payment of the loan. If PRDOH deems necessary a Memorandum of Collaboration could be executed with any governmental financing agencies, such as the Governmental Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB) and EDBPR. Further consultation could be made with the Tourism Company, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration and any other agency that could review the applications to determine risks factors. Specific requirements of feasibility, business plan and other supporting documents are required to make the financial assessment of the project in order to assure PRDOH the feasibility of the project.

Section 108 funds should be requested for economic development activities, or activities in support of

economic development (24 CFR 570.703), including:

- Property acquisition
- Rehabilitation of publicly owned properties
- Housing rehabilitation eligible under the CDBG program
- Special economic development activities under the CDBG program,
- Payment of issuance costs associated financing loans 108
- Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or installation of public facilities
- Reserves to pay debt service on the Section 108 loan
- Other related activities, including demolition and removal, relocation, interest payments, and insurance costs.

For the purposes of determining eligibility, the State CDBG rules and requirements should be observed in full compliance. PRDOH will evaluate the proposed activities on a case by case basis. The agency will also consider if the proposed project could generate income or has any other sources to assure debt repayment. Such measures will guarantee the long-term sustainability of the project.

Acceptance process of applications

Application Requirements

- The first requirement prior to the submission of a LGA application is the transmittal of a letter of intention to submit a 108 LGA Application to PRDOH. The Federal Programs Division at PRDOH will receive the letter of intent and commence the administrative requirement review first. Once the administrative review is completed, the non-entitlement municipality will be authorized to submit an application for Section 108 Loan Guarantee. Applications for the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program may be submitted throughout PY 2021.
- The non-entitlement municipalities should comply with several administrative requirements, in order to receive the authorization to submit an application for participation in the LGA program.
- Requirements include: Status of monitoring reports, up to date Single Audit Reports, closing of previous program years (only last 5 PY can be open), no open findings, timeliness, among others.
- Municipalities can request up to a maximum of 5 times their CDBG allocation with a ceiling of \$2,000,000 per municipality.

For a more specific set of requirements and a detailed description of eligible activities, please see PRDOH Process Guideline for Section 108 Program.

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

No

State’s Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

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

As the PR-State Consolidated Plan leading agency, the PRDOH is responsible to address the non-housing community development needs of the Non-Entitlement municipalities within the State jurisdiction. Thus, PRDOH is responsible to oversee that all CDBG program investment related to non-housing community development are made in eligible economically low-income geographic areas.

By eligible low-income geographic areas, PRDOH defines those geographic areas where, at least fifty-one percent of the population (in accordance with HUD CPD's Updated LMISD or low-income surveys), are members of families whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families. Exception could be made by HUD to establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.

As per the concentration of minorities within the State geographic areas, the 5-Yr. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates (2015-2019) shows that 98.7% of the statewide population are from hispanic or latino origins and that from this percentage, 95.7% percentage are from Puerto Rican origins.

DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED

The Consolidated Plan identified that Low- and moderate-income Blacks and Asians have disproportionate greater needs. The percentage of Asians that have one or more of four housing problems is 68% among 0-30% AMI, 100% among 30%-50% AMI and 97% among 50%-80% AMI. In the jurisdiction as a whole households the percentages of those having one or more of four housing problems are much less (60% among 0-30% AMI, 53% among 30%-50% AMI and 47% among 50%-80% AMI). Among Blacks, 68% of those in the 0-30% AMI bracket has one or more of four housing problems, 81% among 30%-50% AMI and 58% among 50%-80% AMI. However, as previously stated the sizes of the Black and Asians populations with problems is very small (or in the hundreds). See (Discussion section below) for areas where assistance shall be directed.

Compliance with 70% Requirement

The regulations require the State to use no less than 70 percent of the CDBG funds received during a period specified by the state, not to exceed three years, will be used for activities that benefit persons of low- and moderate-income persons. The PRDOH will require to all Non-Entitlement municipalities that receive CDBG funds allocation during the PY 2021 to invest the non-housing community development funds in economically eligible low-income areas. Also, the PRDOH will require the municipalities to certify that not less than seventy percent of the individuals benefited with CDBG funded activities

complies with the low-income eligibility.

CDBG

In 2014 the Government of Puerto Rico enacted Law 137-2014. Under this act the central government determined the allocation for non-entitlement municipalities under the State CDBG Program. With this legislation all non-entitlement municipalities will receive the same share of CDBG funds, except for Vieques and Culebra, which will receive an additional 15%. The municipalities will continue to define the specific allocation of such funds. The ultimate geographic distribution of the CDBG funds is made by the non-entitlement municipalities once they complete their own citizen and consultation process.

ESG, HOME, HOPWA and HTF

The ESG, HOME, HOPWA and HTF programs accept proposal and provide funding for projects Island-wide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CDBG- Non-entitlement communities	51
Statewide	49

Table 10 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

As previously presented in the Annual Action Plan, the projects included for the PY 2021 are created to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the 5-Yr. Consolidated Plan. In addition, all projects are associated with one or more priority needs and one or more goals. Therefore, the priorities for the investment related with targeted geographic areas are related with non-housing community development activities that address the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. The Non-Entitlement municipalities proposing this type of projects must invest the CDBG monies in eligible low-income areas, as defined by HUD.

Discussion

The overarching goal of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs covered by the Consolidated Plan is "to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities," principally for low- and moderate-income persons. In order to achieve the provision of suitable living environments within the low- and moderate-income communities, the PRDOH encourages non-entitlement municipalities to undertake non-housing community development activities.

These activities are designed to create, expand and/or improve the physical conditions of community's

public facilities located within the benefited low- and moderate-income communities. As previously stated, an eligible low-income community is a geographic area where, at least fifty-one percent of the population, are members of families whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

The following Communities Municipalities has been identified by the states as priority areas with disproportionately greater need and minority concentration are included in the appendix.

Municipalities and subgrantees shall provide priority to the above areas when undertaking the eligible activities.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

Introduction:

The 2020-2024 5-Yr. Consolidated Plan of the PR-State includes the provision of decent housing as one of the main objectives to be achieved through the activities included in the referred plan. This particular objective includes a series of goals that at large includes the following:

- Housing activities directed to address the needs of the homeless persons.
- Housing activities directed to address the needs of the special needs populations.
- Promote activities directed to preserve and increase the stock of affordable housing units.
- Promote activities toward the ownership of low-income persons of their housing units

To achieve these goals, the PR-State government propose a series of housing activities directed to address the housing and supportive services needs of the low-income population, which will comply with the PR-State responsibility of providing safe, decent and sanitary housing units that enable this population group to live with dignity and independence.

The following table includes a description of the number of households that will be benefited from the housing assistance activities proposed in this PY 2021 Annual Action Plan:

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	2,560
Non-Homeless	2,000
Special-Needs	400
Total	4,960

Table 11 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	60
The Production of New Units	42
Rehab of Existing Units	15
Acquisition of Existing Units	120
Total	237

Table 12 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

ESG will allocate funds for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing activities. NPOs and municipalities

may use ESG funds to provide housing relocation and stabilization services, and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place allowed by federal regulations. ESG funds may also be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services, and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance, as necessary, to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Meanwhile, HOPWA will provide tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), transitional housing and short-term rent mortgage utility assistance (STRMU) for persons with special needs.

The HOME and CDBG Program provides the highest share of housing assistance, hence will provide the biggest outcomes for supported households during the year. Yet, the CDBG program can provide funding for infrastructure in support of housing, and public facilities. Such actions must be prioritized first in the local government. The ESG and HOPWA programs provides the largest assistance to the homeless and special needs population.

During the preparation of the 5-Yr. Consolidated Plan, the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis outline levels of relative need in the area of affordable housing for the low-income population in Puerto Rico. This level of need drive the State strategy created to address the immediate housing needs of the economically disadvantage persons in the Island. The main objective of this strategy is investing available resources in service activities that enhance access to affordable housing to the program's eligible low-income population groups. Via these efforts, low-income persons have the opportunities to stabilize their housing conditions and reduce the risk of homelessness.

To accomplish these objectives the PR-State Consolidated agencies determine to promote affordable housing service activities in the following way:

- CDBG funding will be invested in the creation of housing rehabilitation opportunities for owner occupied units or units to be occupied by low income persons;
- ESG funding will be invested in the creation of housing opportunities and supportive services for homeless population and individuals at risk of homelessness;
- HOME funding will be invested in the creation of homeownership opportunities as well as tenant based rental assistance opportunities for low-income persons;
- HOPWA funding will continue to be invested in the creation of rental assistance opportunities for HIV/AIDS individuals and their immediate families, as well as transitional housing and supportive services for low-income individuals with HIV/AIDS.
- HTF funding will be invested on Multifamily Rental New Construction/Rehabilitation.

These consolidated housing activities fully engage and leverage additional mainstream housing assistance available within the PR-State public service structure. The State Housing Choice Voucher Program, commonly known as Section 8 Program, allow very low-income families to choose and lease or purchase safe, decent, and affordable privately-owned rental housing. The State Public Housing Program

provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

As part of the State Government public policy and governmental vision, stable housing is an important tool in helping households achieve other life outcomes, and the PR-State Consolidated Plan Agencies are committed to work toward providing low-income families access to these opportunities.

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction:

The public housing activities within the PR-State jurisdiction are funded through two (2) main funding streams of HUD Office of Public and Indian Housing. These funding streams are the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) and the Public Housing Program.

The HCVP, also known as Section 8 Program, allows very low-income families to choose and lease or purchase safe, decent, and affordable privately-owned rental housing. In the other hand, the Public Housing Program provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Within the PR-State Government, both programs are administered and managed by the PR Public Housing Administration (PR-PHA), a subsidiary agency of the State Department of Housing. For the public housing complexes, the PR-PHA has management agreements with Private Sector Administrators Firm that are responsible of the daily operation of the projects.

Under the State Government current public policy, the funds allocated to the PR-State public housing initiatives becomes a high priority among the consolidated plan housing and community development strategy. Puerto Rico is facing the most critical economic recession in modern history that has resulted in structural problems, economic shocks, most recently the COVID-19 pandemic, and weak public finances. This scenario has yielded a decade of stagnation, outmigration and debt, which improved after Hurricane María with billions of both private and public reconstruction funds that circulated in the economy. COVID-19 represents another socioeconomic setback. Under these circumstances, the public policy seeks to promote initiatives toward aligning available resources into unified and targeted impact strategies. As part of the development of the institutional structure of the Consolidated Plan strategy, the Puerto Rico Department of Housing fully engage and leverage these mainstream housing assistance programs to the Consolidated Plan housing initiatives. This management vision allows the Department to align the available resources to a unified and targeted housing strategy that results in maximize the impact of the public funds invested in housing initiatives.

This section describes the actions that the PR-State will take to address the needs of the public housing population groups during the planned PY 2021.

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

No CPD funded activity will exclusively serve any of the Public Housing projects located within the Municipality boundaries. Nevertheless, the local public policy service strategy includes the public housing population among the service delivery groups that benefits of the Municipality's public services and community development activities. Various activities included in the 2021 action plan benefit the

public housing residents, among them:

CDBG

Public Services activities

- Security
- Health
- Prevention
- Education
- Energy conservation
- Services to homeless
- Services to veterans

Public Facilities

- Park and recreational facilities
- Parking lots
- Community centers and/or technological
- Facilities for special populations (elderly, people with disabilities, Youth, childcare, homeless,

people with HIV / AIDS, battered people)

- Health facilities
- Any other facility eligible according to HUD regulations (see 24 CFR 570.201-570.202).

Infrastructure

- Re-pavement of Municipal roads
- Streets, sidewalks, curbs, walls of containment or gabions
- Water projects (rain systems, sewer or system sanitary and other activities related)
- Efficiency energetic projects or renewable energy
- Water collection systems
- Mitigation projects

Economic development activities

- Assistance to micro-enterprises

HOME

- Residents are offered the opportunities to acquire affordable housing units

HOPWA

- Supportive services are provided to PH residents with HIV/AIDS

Other Services

In addition, Municipal governments provide services to the Public Housing Residents. Among the

services are:

- Educational services at the Head Start Centers
- Sport Clinics
- Summer Camps
- Cultural Activities
- Fines Arts workshops
- College Board workshops
- Adult Education
- Educational grants to high school students
- School supplies

For more information go to appendix.

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

The State public housing strategy includes policies to promote social and economic self-sufficiency among the housing complexes residents. A key element within this strategy is achieve resident engagement and community leadership within the housing projects. Through the engagement of the residents, the PR-PHA and the Private Administrators Firm will be able to understand the residents views of their community, particularly the community needs and assets and how the residents view that socio-economic improvements can be achieved.

As previously stated, during the course of the PY 2021, the PR-PHA will undertake the *Tenant Participation Fund Program and the Servi Movil* initiative as part of the commitment that the State Government has with the public housing communities to improve their living conditions and engage them in the development of the management activities of their complexes and communities.

As per the participation of homeownership actions, the PR-PHA will promote *Casa Mía*, a concept that promotes homeownership within the low and moderate families in Puerto Rico. This housing initiative will engage the participation of the non-profit sector the mortgage business sector, among other components, to assure the acquisition and occupation of housing units by low-income persons and/or families.

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

As of June 30, 2016, the PR-PHA performance was standard under the HUD-Public Housing standards. Although no problems are in sight that can cause a decrease in the level of performance of the Agency, if needed the State Government Consolidated Plan Agencies will be available to provide technical

assistance, management and financial consultant activities, programmatic and operational advice and capacity building actions, toward the Agency managerial and performance improvement.

Discussion:

The State Public Housing strategy is a key element among the PR State Government housing and community development policy. The main responsibility of the public housing initiative falls under the PR-PHA, a subsidiary agency of the State Housing Department, one of the main components of the PR-State Consolidated Plan Institutional Structure.

Under the new State Government vision and the economic hardship and constraints affecting the overall economic system, the alignment and maximization in the use of available resources for common and unified strategies plays an important role in the Housing and Consolidated Plan Strategies and Initiatives.

As a special need population group, the State Government through the PR Department of Housing will be responsible to develop strategic actions to address a number of interrelated community challenges in the areas of education, health, human services, affordable housing job training and creation and other public service offerings. Only with the commitment of promoting the alignment of resources and the maximization of its use, the strategy could achieve positive changes among the public housing communities and improve the living conditions of their residents.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Introduction

The PR-State strategy behind the homeless initiative consists of a network perspective in which collaboration, integration and partnerships will continue to be fostered to implement activities to prevent, reduce, and end homelessness. This collaborative effort will also have the intention of streamlining the funding sources within the partnered organizations in order to promote a more effective utilization of the community wide available resources to address the needs of the individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

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

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

According to the last Point in Time Census (PIT) 2019 there are 2,535 homeless persons in Puerto Rico; seventy-five percent (75%) are unsheltered, and twenty seven percent (27%) are considered chronic homeless. Seventy nine percent (79%) of the homeless population are men, while twenty one percent (21%) are women. Homeless individuals are mainly located within the municipalities of San Juan, Ponce, Arecibo, Caguas, Mayagüez, Guayama, Bayamón, Vega Baja, Guaynabo, Humacao, and Aguadilla. Based on the data from the Puerto Rico Department of the Family, PR Government ESG Grantee will continue supporting the outreach, engagement, intake and initial assessment services to unsheltered persons activities that local governments and nonprofit organizations undertake during the PY 2021. The financial support of these organizations will be provided through the allocation of the ESG Program funding.

Through this component, the Department will support the provision of essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless individuals; connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility.

Among the eligible activities that the Department will support are the following activities: engagement; case management; emergency and mental services; transportation services; housing search and placement, housing stability and case management; and services for special needs populations. To enforce within our subrecipients the need to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families, the ESG program established a standard stipulating that street outreach activities must include the case management component to assure that services are focused not only on satisfying the basic needs, but also on stabilizing the physical and emotional state of individuals and placing them in some type of housing modality. Also, Street Outreach Projects must provide outreach services at least three times a week and services will be provided based on the client's needs. The PRDF is very committed on

increasing the number of individuals served under this category and reducing the time that homeless individuals are on the streets.

The ESG program will continue supporting innovative special projects targeted to provide outreach services for chronic homeless and emergency shelters in municipalities with high demand for these services.

Finally, the PRDF will continue supporting low-barriers emergency shelters, particularly only projects with 65% or more of bed utilization rate, will be considered to receive funds. It is expected that subrecipients works towards to removing administrative, institutional and programmatic barriers that limit access to emergency shelters. As well, the Department continues encouraging its sub-recipients, the inclusion of permanent housing as a goal in the services plans since the first day a homeless person enters a shelter.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Local public policies on homeless, (Law Number 130) recognizes the need to foster, plan, and carry out services and facilities to attend the needs of homeless individuals, to enable their participation in the Puerto Rican community and allow them to lead a productive and social life. Services must be offered in an integrated manner, promoting the vision of a continuum of care system that guarantees the uninterrupted offering of services and housing, sharing responsibilities for such an important matter among the various sectors”.

As part of the responsibilities of the Department of the Family, the Agency supports the operation of Emergency Shelter facilities throughout the Island. These types of facilities provide a safe and decent alternative to the streets for a determined period of time for a family or individual who is homeless, in addition to providing access to case management, health care assessment and referral services. This emergency placement includes meals, sleeping arrangements, and access to phone and mail services. Before the conclusion of the period of time limitation, each family or individual will have completed an assessment to determine self-sufficiency goals and housing needs. A family can then be referred to transitional housing, move to permanent supportive housing, or move into other low-income housing. Each client agrees to the conditions of stay within the facility and agrees to work on a case plan designed to make self-sufficiency possible.

According to the last PIT 2019 only twenty-five (25%) of the homeless are sheltered. To increase the number of persons who are placed in emergency shelters, this PY2021 the Department of the Family will continue to support low barriers emergency shelters. It has been established in the ESG standards that emergency shelters admission’s procedures have to reflect a housing first approach. Also, the DF will support emergency shelters with sixty-five (65%) average rate utilization bed occupancy. ESG’s subrecipients will continue to be provided with plenty technical assistance to reduce the time of individuals in emergency shelters. Individual planning services are also set as requirements in the ESG

standards and should focus placing individuals on some type of housing before ninety (90) days.

Funding for emergency shelters comes mainly from the State's ESG program. These funds also are made available through the RFP process previously described. Funds may be used for renovation of emergency shelter facilities and the operation of those facilities, as well as supportive services for the residents, which could include Case Management, Child Care, Education, Employment Assistance and Job Training Activities, Legal, Mental Health, Substance Abuse Treatment, Transportation, and Services for Special Populations.

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

The Current Homelessness Strategy to end chronic homelessness in Puerto Rico includes the following strategies:

- Continued expansion of stakeholders involved in collaborative planning and service development within targeted areas with high prevalence of chronic homeless persons.
- Continued efforts to implement existing, and obtain new, commitments from Mayors to participate in planning processes to end chronic homelessness.
- Development and implementation of specific action steps with state and municipal governments that have established the elimination of chronic homelessness as a priority, outreach, such as supportive housing development, providing homeless family's public housing in municipalities that administer their own public housing projects, providing vouchers for permanent housing in those municipalities that administer voucher programs, coordinating supportive services to promote retention in permanent and supportive housing, including the development of mini-enterprises for homeless self-employment, etc.
- Implementation of specific action steps to improve access to services, reduce stigma and the criminalization of homelessness.
- Continued education and advocacy to increase the number of public and private funding sources for housing and supportive services for chronic homeless, emphasizing those with SA/MH conditions.
- Increased capacity building of municipal government representatives to partner with community-based organizations in the development, financing and delivery of services to chronic homeless.
- Continue with the implementation of the dedicated HMIS - currently under San Juan's Coalition and the Coalition of Coalitions - for uniform data collection to track populations served through the various systems to permit continuous monitoring of the number and quality of services

provided, and outcomes in the homeless served.

- Collaborate with the San Juan's Coalition, the Coalition of Coalitions, and the entities that comprise the CoCs in order to strengthen homelessness data gathering processes, and the consistency of information provided by organizations.
- Continued identification and work with public and private housing developers to target homeless in the development of permanent supportive housing. The current strategies include primarily work with state and non-profit sectors so that more efforts will be directed to local governments and the for-profit stakeholders to improve housing accessibility and service infrastructures for the chronic homeless.
- Monitoring of the development of formal protocols and the implementation of discharge policies from all child welfare, correctional, health and SA/MH agencies and institutions, as a means of preventing chronic homelessness.
- Promote the expansion of the amount of permanent housing units for homeless persons.

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

The State is committed to provide the necessary assistance to quickly locate homeless individuals and families in permanent housing; and prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless. Based on that goal, funds will be allocated for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing activities. NPOs and municipalities may use ESG funds to provide housing relocation and stabilization services, and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place allowed per federal regulation. ESG funds may also be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services, and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance, as necessary, to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

Discussion

The provision of housing and supportive services to the homeless population is one of the main goals among the housing and community development strategies of the PR-State Government during this consolidated period. In leading this effort, the PR Department of Family administers the ESG Program allocation, which is used to make grants to Municipalities and Nonprofit Organizations for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance. Through this initiative, the Department leads the role toward the goal of ending

homelessness in the State jurisdiction.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	70
Tenant-based rental assistance	120
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	80
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	420
Total	690

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Introduction:

The enactment of public statutes, ordinances, regulations, administrative procedures and/or processes could have a negative effect in the cost to produce and/or maintain an affordable housing stock in the local market. In its continuously public responsibility, the State must deal with taking actions to ameliorate the effects that existing policies could have in promoting affordable housing initiatives.

Among the common policies that have an effect as a barrier to affordable housing in the local housing market, we can describe land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. Under the current Government structure, some of these policies are enacted at the local government level. Therefore, the State Government must deal with some jurisdictional level establishment in order to take care of the possible limitations that such policies represent to the affordable housing markets.

As previously stated in this plan, the State Government is currently putting in place a new public policy vision with the objective of promoting the sustainable development of Puerto Rico and addressing the deep economic and financial recession that had stall the Island economic development for the last decade. The *Plan para Puerto Rico* includes a series of strategies and initiative that promotes a change of vision in the form of managing the public sector and in the way the State Government conducts its public business.

Through the described plan, the State Government proposes to take actions that leads to the economic development of the Island in all business sectors including the housing markets. In this section, the PRDOH will present which of the proposed public policies address the needs of ameliorating the effect that enacted public policies have in the affordable housing market in Puerto Rico.

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

Many of the common policies that have a direct effect in the production and development of affordable housing units are related with permits process and land use planning process. To address most of the practices that are considered barriers for the production and development of affordable housing units, the Government vision must be from a planning and land use management context.

It is well known that, in Puerto Rico, the permits process is one of the multiple reasons for the economic stagnation experienced by the Island. To address the policies that are considered barriers for affordable housing actions, PR State Government established the Single Business Portal that streamlined the permits process and create a friendly and effective mechanism that assist in improving the business

environment in the Island.

Another factor that the State Government is addressing through the new government vision is the land use policies. Through the creation and implementation of a Strategic Planning Program, the State Government is creating medium and long period plans relating to the land space ordainment within the Island. The State Land Use Plan is under its final revision to align it to the Municipalities Local Land Use and Ordainment Plans. This initiative will have the effect of eliminating existing confronting policies for land use and will promote flexibility in the establishment of polices concerning the use of the land and the promotion of project development throughout the Island, including housing related activities.

In addition, the State Government policy has established affordable housing policies to benefit low income and special needs population groups. Among the proposed policies is the *Casa Mía* initiative that promote the establishment of an incentive program to facilitate the acquisition of an existing housing unit to low income worker's families, the *Nuevo Comienzo* initiative that proposed the provision of rent subsidies to women who are victims of domestic and gender violence actions and the *Egida del Siglo 21* initiative, an activity proposing the rehabilitation and modernization of elders housing projects.

The first two (2) of the described affordable housing initiative are promoting the acquisition and occupation of existing housing units that currently are vacant and available within the housing market in Puerto Rico. The vacancy of housing units has been arising in the last years due to the significantly migration wave that the Island has been experiencing. With initiative like the described, the State Government purpose of stabilizing communities that have suffered from significantly vacancy in their housing units and will limit the probability of abandonment of the communities housing stock.

Discussion:

To tackle and ameliorate the effect of the actions that commonly are considered barriers for the development and establishment of affordable housing actions, the PR State Government is proposing pro-active initiatives that will foster activities to provide housing units to low income and special needs population groups. These actions consider planning and permits policies that will facilitate the undertaking of activities directed to address the housing needs of the economically disadvantaged individuals, as well as the creation of new initiatives toward the provision of incentives for acquisition, lease and/or rehabilitation purposes by low-income worker families and/or special needs population groups.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

In this Section of the Annual Action Plan for PY 2021, the PRDOH will include a description of the actions that the PR-State government it will undertake to foster and maintain a stable affordable housing stock; to reduce the risk of exposure to lead based paint hazards; to reduce the number of poverty-level families; to develop the institutional structure and to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As part of the State Government vision, the Action Plan Agencies will be providing economic assistance and incentives to address the housing and socioeconomic needs of the underserved population groups. Under Puerto Rico current economic scenario, the lack of resources among the low income and underserved population is the main reason to obstacle the socioeconomic stability of these groups within the general society.

The particular actions that will be taken by the Agencies are:

- The State Department of Housing will be responsible to provide rent financial assistance to eligible low-income families and/or individuals and rent assistance and the creation of economic development actions within the public housing projects to improve the economic and living conditions of this segment;
- The PRDOH will provide homeownership assistance to low-income persons interested to acquire an affordable housing units;
- Also the PRDOH will make available CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation actions of low income owner occupied units within the Non-Entitlement municipalities of the Island. This action will promote improve the physical conditions of the low-income housing stock in the Municipalities;
- The State Department of Health, through the Municipality of San Juan Housing and Community Development Department, will promote tenant based rental assistance activities for HIV/AIDS individuals and their families. In addition, transitional housing and supportive services will be made available for HIV/AIDS homeless individuals reach out by Nonprofit Organizations providing housing and supportive services to this population.
- The State Department of Family will make available ESG funds for the provision of housing activities services for homeless individuals and/or at-risk homelessness individuals. These assistances will be provided through Nonprofit Organizations and municipalities around the Island. In addition, the Department will strongly support the efforts of the Homeless Continuum of Care Coalitions operating within the Island jurisdiction and that are responsible to request and distribute Continuum of Care funding to address the basic and immediate needs of the

homeless population in Puerto Rico.

Additional efforts, from administrative and planning management actions, will be taken in order to improve the permits process and land use policies that will allow the promotion of actions to facilitate affordable housing initiative around the Island.

Regarding CDBG, some of the most urgent needs of non-entitlement communities are infrastructure, housing rehabilitation and economic development. To expedite funding allocation and expenditure, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico assigned by Law an equal amount of CDBG funds to non-entitlement municipalities, except for Vieques and Culebra that are granted 15% in additional funding. Based on their local knowledge, these units of local government decide the activities they want to support.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

As previously stated the provision of economic assistance to rehabilitate, acquisition and rent affordable housing units is the main action that the PR State Consolidated Plan Agencies will be undertaken to foster and maintain a healthy and stable affordable housing stock within the local housing market.

In addition, pro-active actions leading to promote the re-use and re-occupation of existing vacant housing units within the low-income communities of Puerto Rico, will promote the expansion of the low-income housing stock, will promote re-population actions in communities that has suffered of a high level of migration and will avoid the deterioration and abandonment of communities creating a public safety and health problems within the Municipalities.

The State Government is also proposing actions toward supporting the creation of housing activities under a cooperative business model. As part of the support that the new public policy will provide to the Puerto Rico Cooperative Movement, housing projects will be supported as part of this government economic development vision.

The main action of the Commonwealth is the use of a mechanism of a Unified NOFA. This strategy seeks leveraging expertise with funds and resources available for housing and community development from different programs to support the policies of the State Housing Plan.

The state will use HOME and HTF funds particularly through homebuyer assistance programs and single-family rehab to foster and maintain affordable housing. Moreover, the state plans to use HOME funds to leverage other state projects which will increase the affordable housing inventory. The use of HOME resale and recapture provisions will support the affordability of such projects in the long run.

Additionally, CDGB housing activities (Rehab, CDBG-DR Affordable rental housing, NSP) will serve to

maintain the affordable housing stock in Puerto Rico.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The PRDOH have a pro-active approach to reduce lead-based- paint hazards in residential projects across the Island, such as:

- Professional assessment for deteriorated paint in units built before 1978
- Initial and annual HQS inspections
- Disclose information among residents of lead-based paint hazards
- Stabilization, removal and disposal of dangerous material. The State HOME Program has contracted companies to provide technical assistance for the evaluations, visual assessment, HQS inspections and paint testing (when necessary) for the housing units that will be rehabilitated with HOME funds in order to comply with lead-based paint requirements and other applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.

Housing providers funded through HUD provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing to their residents. Part of this responsibility is to protect these residents, particularly children under age six, from the health risks of lead-based paint. Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and landlords protect these families by complying with HUD's lead-based paint regulations.

With respect to the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR) applies only to units constructed prior to 1978 occupied (or intended to be occupied) by a child under age six, the common areas servicing those units and exterior painted surfaces associated with those units and common areas. The Lead Disclosure Rule (LDR) applies to disclosure of lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in most housing constructed prior to 1978 ("target housing") at sale or lease, whether or not they are or will be occupied by a child, and whether it is federally assisted or not.

Target Housing is generally, housing constructed before 1978. Housing for the elderly, and housing for persons with disabilities, are not target housing, unless a child under 6 years old resides or is expected to reside in that housing, in which case, the housing is target housing. All zero-bedroom dwellings are not target housing. In jurisdictions which banned the sale or use of lead-based paint before 1978, HUD may use an earlier date for determining target housing. Refer to Lead Compliance Toolkit, Housing Choice Voucher Program, HUD's Lead-Based Paint Regulations (24 CFR Part 35).

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

In order to reduce the number of poverty-level families the PR-State Government will coordinate the following effort:

- Continue to create training and workforce development opportunities through the investment of funds of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) Program. These funds are

committed to assist low-income individuals in acquiring the technical knowledge and developing the work skills needed to effectively be transitioning to the job market;

- Continue to support the Universities and Technical College community in providing educational opportunities to low- and moderate-income students with the objective of improving their academic skills and achieved to be hire in the local and/or regional job market;
- Provide financial housing subsidies to low- and moderate-income households in order to alleviate the cost burden effect that housing has in the economic status of the families;
- Continue to support private investment in the development of affordable housing projects;
- Continue to provide Tenant Based Rent Assistance to HIV/AIDS individuals and family members;
- Continue to invest Section 8 funds in assisting eligible households in their rental needs;
- Promote the creation of Public-Private Alliances, as a business model to promote economic development activities, to create and maintain jobs opportunities and expand the business activities base around the Island;

Support the active participation of the Cooperatives Sector within strategic regional projects as a tool to create job opportunities, promote local investment and promote an increase in the regional business activities throughout the Island.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

During the preparation of the Consolidated Plan the PRDOH, as Lead Agency, envisioned to carry out the designed housing, community, economic development, homeless and special population strategy from an inclusive and collaborative point of view through the Consolidated Stakeholders network. Using the leading role of the PRDOH, the PR State Government will continue to encourage the active participation of these entities in order to meet the needs of the very low to moderate income persons and their communities.

Strategic meetings, working meetings, oversight activities, among other follow-up activities, will be undertaken in order to continue strengthen and developing strategic and accountable partnerships among the Institutional Structure of the housing and community development activities within the State Government structure.

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

During the preparation of the Consolidated Plan the PRDOH, as Lead Agency, envisioned to carry out the designed housing, community, economic development, homeless and special population strategy from an inclusive and collaborative point of view through the Consolidated Stakeholders network. Using the leading role of the PRDOH, the PR State Government will continue to encourage the active participation of these entities in order to meet the needs of the very low to moderate income persons and their

communities.

Strategic meetings, working meetings, oversight activities, among other follow-up activities, will be undertaken in order to continue strengthen and developing strategic and accountable partnerships among the Institutional Structure of the housing and community development activities within the State Government structure.

Discussion:

The PR-State Government will continue to use CPD funds to achieve the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. In achieving these goals and objectives, the State will integrate to the CPD allocated funds, additional public funding streams and will leverage communitywide available funding to maximize the resources toward the provision of services to the most in need population groups.

The maximization in the use of available funding within the community, will require the development of strategic and accountable partnerships with all Consolidated Plan Community Stakeholders as part of the institutional structure created toward delivering the basic and essential public services to address the needs of the low-income population segments.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

Introduction:

Section 104(j) of the Act and Federal Register Vol. 77 No. 78, April 23rd, 2012 (Final rule) excludes from the definition of Program Income an amount of \$35,000 per year or less. Therefore, in compliance with federal laws and regulations, PRDOH does not require non-entitlement municipalities to return income up to \$35,000 provided that such revenue is counted as miscellaneous revenue. Nonetheless, PRDOH must be informed through quarterly financial reports issued to the agency of the nature and disposition of all revenues collected by the municipality, in order to determine compliance with the Program Income Rule.

Instructions regarding the reporting and expenditure of program income are available at PRDOH. The municipalities are required to send their program income estimates and reports through e-mail or fax.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	475,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	475,000

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	300,000
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2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. 70.00%

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)**

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

N/A. The HOME program will use HUD-acceptable forms of investment described in 24 CFR Section 92.205(b)(1) for grants and loans. No alternative forms of investment will be used.

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

Resale and Recapture Provisions

The **HOME** Program will ensure that **HOME** rules regarding affordability will be observed, as stipulated at 24 CFR 92.254 for Homeownership. The assisted properties will meet affordable housing requirements. Thus, properties will provide modest housing, be acquired by a low-income family as its principal residence and meet affordability requirements for a specific period of time. Affordability restrictions for both Resale and Recapture provisions, as discussed below, will be included in the written agreements executed by the homebuyer and the **PRHFA** and will be enforced via deed restrictions separately recorded, and a soft second mortgage over the property.

The **PRHFA** will use both Resale and Recapture provisions. Resale provisions will only be used in cases in which HOME assistance has been awarded as development subsidy and will not be used to reduce the purchase price of the unit and in cases in which the permanent and primary financing for the acquisition would be affected due to the lender's policies regarding the treatment of the Recapture provisions. It has been the **PRHFA** experience that certain institutions equate subsidies awarded in lieu of Recapture provisions as payable loans and therefore must be considered when calculating the property's Loans to Value Ratio. Under these circumstances and when the Loans to Value Ratio exceeds the ratio authorized under the primary lender's policies, the developer or CHDO may request the sale of the HOME assisted unit under the Resale provisions. In any such case the developer or CHDO must seek the **PRHFA** prior written approval before selling the unit using Resale

provisions.

Recapture provisions will not be used when a project receives only a development subsidy and is sold at fair market value, instead, resale provisions will be used.

Adequate controls are in place, particularly as revised deed restrictions and periodic inspections, to enforce **HOME** resale or recapture provisions. The abovementioned provisions and restrictions will also apply to CHDO's in the same manner. The **PRFHA** will determine which type of provision to use with CHDO's. Such determination will be included in the written agreement with the CHDO's.

For more information go to Appendix.

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

The Resale or Recapture Guidelines that assures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds are included below.

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

HOME Program funds will not be used to refinance existing debts.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.320(k)(3)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The ESG standards are included on the Appendix Section of this plan. The PRDF is in the process of revising its Written Standards.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Both PRCoC-502 and PRCoC-503 have established a Coordinated Entry System.

The PRCoC-502 Coordinated Entry System named "Derecho a Techo" is fully implemented in its geographic region. The PRCoC-502 uses a comprehensive coordination of the services available throughout the CoCPR502 community and other leaders within the geographic area, including 24 Municipalities. Through their outreach program they identify the most vulnerable homeless

individuals and offer services conducive to obtaining housing. The CE is a hybrid since it has an easy-access office with the following hours of operation: Monday through Friday from 8:00AM to 8:00PM, a toll-free number, a mobile case management office, and three access point partners. Participants' needs are prioritized considering crisis situations and conditions such as chronic homelessness, domestic violence, mental illness and substance abuse, resulting in a better match of services. Individuals are evaluated with a standardized intake assessment form in order to ensure equal access and confirm the immediate needs of the individual.

The PRCoC-503 Coordinated Entry System (CES) named "Sistema Coordinado de Entrada" is also implemented. The CES uses a comprehensive coordination of the services available throughout the CoCPR-503 community, network of homeless and mainstream housing and supportive service providers and other leaders within the geographic area, including of 54 municipalities. By implementing a comprehensive "Housing First-Assertive Community Treatment Intervention", which includes outreach workers, community advocates, housing navigators, a community "Alternative Integrated Clinic" with primary, behavioral and substance abuse services, and case management. The CES identify the most vulnerable homeless individuals and offers services conducive to obtaining housing. The CES operates an emergency hotline available 24 hours a day 7 days a week, case management office and two access points located in Caguas and Ponce. Participants' needs are prioritized considering their level of prioritization based on chronicity and urgency, crisis situations and conditions such as chronic homelessness, domestic violence, mental illness and substance abuse, resulting in a better match of services and housing options. Individuals are evaluated with a standardized intake assessment form in order to ensure equal access and confirm the immediate needs of the individual.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Please refer to Section AP-30, Method of Distribution, of this Plan for a complete description of how ESG Program funds are distributed among eligible Entities.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The State Department of Family complies with 24 CFR Section 576.405 requirements. The required homeless representation is met through the following actions:

As required by federal regulations, the PR-502 CoC has one chair on its board reserved for representatives of the homeless population, or individuals who have experienced homelessness. In addition, the CoC has a separate committee formed by formerly homeless individuals.

The PR-503 CoC has two chairs for at least two (2) representatives of the homeless population, who are or have experienced homelessness.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

See Appendix for written standards.

Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(5)

1. How will the grantee distribute its HTF funds? Select all that apply:

Applications submitted by eligible recipients

2. If distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees, describe the method for distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees and how those funds will be made available to state agencies and/or units of general local government. If not distributing funds through grants to subgrantees, enter "N/A".

N/A

3. If distributing HTF funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients,

a. Describe the eligibility requirements for recipients of HTF funds (as defined in 24 CFR § 93.2). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (Authority) will make available the Housing Trust Fund Activities of Rental Housing along the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Action Plan (AP). Funds will be awarded to eligible applicants following a competitive process. The competitive process will follow the criteria established in the HTF Allocation Plan. Funds will be allocated to provide incentives for meeting developing and supporting affordable rental housing units. This will be achieved through new construction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities for rent.

Eligible Applicants: The PRHFA is not limiting the potential pool of applicants for the HTF program. Thus, PRHFA will allow developers, non-profits and other organizations to apply for HTF funds. However, applicants must be able to participate in PRHFA funding round (NOFA). Applicants must comply with the

requirements established in 24 CFR 93.2. These requirements are integral to the basic threshold criteria described in the tables below. It is important to note that applications must demonstrate that participants understand the specific requirements of the HTF program and that even if HTF funds are combined in a project with multiple funding sources, HTF unit(s) must be assisted only via HTF eligible activities (24 CFR 93.200).

Please note that it should be at PRHFA's sole discretion to award HTF funds to any Participant (which has requested or not HTF funds), based on the merits of the project, available funds, specific needs of the cycle, economic conditions, in order to promote the new construction/rehabilitation of low-income housing projects.

b. Describe the grantee's application requirements for eligible recipients to apply for HTF funds. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Applications requesting HOME and HTF funds will be evaluated based on joint rating factors, once applicants have satisfied the basic threshold requirements. Those factors include local considerations and State HOME and HTF Program's criteria, such as: Project location; project characteristics; project owner/developer characteristics; financing characteristics; special needs projects; Housing needs and additional criteria for rental housing projects. See the appendix for a description of the scoring method and selection criteria that was specifically developed for the HTF Program. The criteria is presented below to facilitate the description of the priority funding factors. The QAP and PRHFA NOFA will be used to determine the final scores and funding recommendations. The full explanation of the Method of Distribution of funds to be used during this program year is included in the Appendix Section (HTF Selection Criteria). Also, Section (e) below provides additional requirements for eligible recipients.

c. Describe the selection criteria that the grantee will use to select applications submitted by eligible recipients. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution, HTF Selection Criteria.

d. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on geographic diversity (as defined by the grantee in the consolidated plan). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The PRHFA will distribute funds through a competitive process and cannot predict the ultimate

geographic distribution of the HTF funds. The method of distribution does not include an allocation of resources based on geographic areas, so target areas are not earmarked. Yet, the HTF Program will consider the housing needs for eligible income families in non-metropolitan areas, by taking into account the upcoming new census figures by Municipalities. The merits of the proposal will be evaluated taking into consideration the needs in any particular location. The PRHFA will comply with regulations (24 CFR 92.201 (b)(1)) requiring that resources be allocated in non-metropolitan areas. The final distribution will be based on the criteria established in the method of distribution.

The HTF allocation for PY 2021 will be distributed to benefit very low and extremely low-income families (see HTF Funding Priorities 91.320(k)(5)(i) for the definition).

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution HTF Selection Criteria and AP-50 Geographic Distribution, for additional geographic considerations in the scoring system.

e. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The PRHFA will consider applications from potential recipients that "have demonstrated experience and capacity to conduct other Tax Credit/HOME projects as evidenced by its ability to: (i) Own, construct, or rehabilitate, and manage and operate an affordable multifamily rental housing development" (24 CFR 93.2 – Definition). The term "full compliance and successful record" provides sufficient basis to determine the applicants capacity to obligate HTF funds and undertake activities in a timely matter.

Due to the limited amount of HTF funds, is not viable for the HTF allocation to be distributed via a stand-alone funding round. Thus, the State will distribute HTF funds via its regular funding round, which includes other federal funding sources such as HOME, LIHCT, among others. Under the abovementioned funding round, applicants will have to demonstrate with evidence that they have fulfilled the initial basic requirements established in the "Basic Threshold". The PRHFA has created an specific set of requirements that HTF potential applicants must satisfy. Not complying with such requirements causes applicants to be disqualified. If applicants demonstrate fulfillment of basic threshold requirements, then the specific point ranking evaluation criteria will be applied to the proposed projects.

The basic threshold for the HTF establishes that applicant must demonstrate experience. "If proposing to use o of HOME or NHTF Developer, General Partner or Managing Partner must demonstrate successful record and full compliance participating in same capacity in the development of HOME /NHTF projects in Puerto Rico." To validate such assertion the applicant must submit "Relevant project documentation to support experience in particular project." And "Certification issued by the Authority's Audit and Compliance Office, or the Department's Housing Subsidies and Community Development

Division, as applicable.”

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution [HTF Selection Criteria] for the specifics of the scoring system. (Section IV of the NOFA Ranking Self-Evaluation).

f. Describe the grantee’s required priority for funding based on the extent to which the rental project has Federal, State, or local project-based rental assistance so that rents are affordable to extremely low-income families. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter “N/A”.

Section IV of the scoring method provides additional points for applicants that combine LIHTC or HOME projects that are specifically destined for long-term rental assistance. “If proposing to use only LIHTC or HOME, project demonstrating utilization of the respective LIHTC or HOME program, or in combination with other programs; if proposing to use LIHTC and HOME combined, or in combination with any other federal or state program, project utilization of similar program mix subsidizing development costs, long-term operations or providing long-term rental assistance.” (See above, Section IV Scoring Method)

It is important to note that HTF units will include the 30 year restrictive covenants. These combined multifamily projects will provide for the preservation of affordable rental housing, particularly for extremely low families since HTF units will be required to comply with such income levels. Thus, projects which seek to increase the affordable rental housing stock will be scored favorably. Due to the limited amount of funds under HTF, leveraged funds will be the biggest portion of funds under these multifamily projects.

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution, HTF Selection Criteria.

g. Describe the grantee’s required priority for funding based on the financial feasibility of the project beyond the required 30-year period. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter “N/A”.

All projects funded with HTF will be required to comply with a minimum of 30 years affordability restrictions. Additional points are given to projects which provide an affordability period beyond the 30 years. Proponents will be required to sign a Land Use Restrictive Covenant Agreement. (See Section III.4 of the Scoring method)

“If requesting NHTF, a project might earn up to 3 points for extending the term of affordability beyond the extended use period of thirty years” (Section III.4 of the Scoring method)

The specific priority funding factors established for the HTF program are described in Section IV of the NOFA Ranking Self-Evaluation. This section establishes a specific priority funding factor for developers or

the applicant's capacity to undertake tax credit/HOME projects.

The following documents will be required to demonstrate the applicant's capacity to undertake an HTF project:

- Copy of HAP, IRS form 8609 for each project, as applicable.
- Relevant project documentation to support experience in particular project.
- Certification issued by the Authority's Audit and Compliance Office, or the Department's Housing Subsidies and Community Development Division, as applicable. Moreover the NOFA Ranking Self-evaluation scoring system provides additional points for applicants who have financial capacity to undertake projects. Point ranking system requires a certain amount of liquid assets.

The required documents include:

- Compiled or revised financial statements certified by a licensed accountant.
- Sources and Uses

Also, recipients must comply with PRHFA selection requirements as established in the HOME program/LIHTC QAP. Again, it is important to emphasize that entities must demonstrate organizational ability, financial capacity and knowledge of Federal, State and local housing program requirements. Recipient must demonstrate capacity to manage and operate an affordable rental housing program.

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution.

h. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the grantee (such as housing that is accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green building and sustainable development features, or housing that serves special needs populations). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution.

i. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the application makes use of non-federal funding sources. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

See Appendix AP-30 Methods of Distribution, HTF Selection Criteria.

4. Does the grantee's application require the applicant to include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

N/A

5. Does the grantee's application require that each eligible recipient certify that housing units assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

6. Performance Goals and Benchmarks. The grantee has met the requirement to provide for performance goals and benchmarks against which the grantee will measure its progress, consistent with the grantee's goals established under 24 CFR 91.315(b)(2), by including HTF in its housing goals in the housing table on the SP-45 Goals and AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives screens.

Yes

7. Maximum Per-unit Development Subsidy Amount for Housing Assisted with HTF Funds. Enter or attach the grantee's maximum per-unit development subsidy limits for housing assisted with HTF funds.

The limits must be adjusted for the number of bedrooms and the geographic location of the project. The limits must also be reasonable and based on actual costs of developing non-luxury housing in the area.

If the grantee will use existing limits developed for other federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) per unit cost limits, HOME's maximum per-unit subsidy amounts, and/or Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs), it must include a description of how the HTF maximum per-unit development subsidy limits were established or a description of how existing limits developed for another program and being adopted for HTF meet the HTF requirements specified above.

The limits must be adjusted for the number of bedrooms and the geographic location of the project. The limits must also be reasonable and based on actual costs of developing non-luxury housing in the area.

If the grantee will use existing limits developed for other federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) per unit cost limits, HOME's maximum per-unit subsidy amounts, and/or Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs), it must include a description of how the HTF maximum per-unit development subsidy limits were established or a description of how existing limits developed for another program and being adopted for HTF meet the HTF requirements specified above.

PRHFA will use the maximum per unit subsidy standards adopted by the State HOME Program. This will allow income eligible families to meet the eligibility requirements pursuant to 24 CFR 92.203. For rental projects, the proposal should allow renters to be eligible, through compliance of 24 CFR 92.216. For the PY 2021 an application or proposal will include the Basic Threshold Requirements and the additional requirements as outlined originally in the previous JANOFAs efforts.

The initial basic qualifications will be evaluated by the State HOME program personnel. If the project does not meet requirements for completeness, the applications will not be received. If received, only those applications that meet the joint basic threshold requirements and qualifications would be further considered for evaluation under joint the Point Ranking System. The project location and the targeted population will be key factors in determining the grant size limit.

The Government of Puerto Rico is adopting the maximum HOME/HTF subsidy limits established in CPD Notice 15-03 for the HTF Program. These limits were adopted from Section 234 of Condominium Housing basic mortgage limits. As shown in the following table, limits vary by the number of bedrooms in the unit, and type of structure. The most recent Federal Register on Section 234-Housing Condominium (FR 72107) establishes the following limits:

Bedrooms Non-Elevator Elevator HCP Maximum Per Unit Subsidy (see appendix for table in part AP 90 Program Specific Requirements).

It is important to note that San Juan is listed in the High Cost Percentage Exception List with 270%, however it is capped at 240%. The last column is the resulting maximum per unit subsidy. The PRHFA will apply these limits statewide since construction costs do not vary significantly between different geographical areas of the Island. Based on PRHFA these subsidy limits are reasonable taking into account the current construction costs and the experience of the agency with previous projects. Puerto Rico has several well-connected distribution centers which provide a constant pool of construction and building materials throughout the Island. Transportation infrastructure, along with port facilities in the north and south of the Island facilitate this process. Moreover, human resources costs are fairly similar between regions, particularly in construction related activities.

The abovementioned analysis recognizes that there exists fundamental differences between individual projects costs, but variations between municipalities or regions are not significant enough to grant a variation by region in the subsidy limits. The PRHFA understand that HOME limits are appropriate as the initial cap for the amount of HTF funds that will be potentially allocated to units.

See Appendix AP 30 Methods of Distribution for additional details. HTF Selection Criteria.

8. Rehabilitation Standards. The grantee must establish rehabilitation standards for all HTF-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion. The grantee's description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The grantee must attach its rehabilitation standards below.

In addition, the rehabilitation standards must address each of the following: health and safety; major systems; lead-based paint; accessibility; disaster mitigation (where relevant); state and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements; Uniform Physical Condition Standards; and Capital Needs Assessments (if applicable).

See Appendix.

9. Resale or Recapture Guidelines. Below, the grantee must enter (or attach) a description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HTF funds when used to assist first-time homebuyers. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

See Appendix.

10. HTF Affordable Homeownership Limits. If the grantee intends to use HTF funds for homebuyer assistance and does not use the HTF affordable homeownership limits for the area provided by HUD, it must determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price and set forth the information in accordance with §93.305. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

The Housing Trust Fund (HTF) statute, section 1338(c)(7)(B)(ii), requires housing for homeownership to have an initial purchase price that meets the requirements of section 215(b)(1) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (HOME statute). The HTF

Interim Rule at 24 CFR § 93.305(a), requires that the initial purchase price or after-rehabilitation value of homeownership units assisted with HTF funds meet the definition of modest housing and that the purchase price of HTF assisted single family housing cannot exceed 95 percent of median purchase price for the area for newly constructed or standard housing.

Newly Constructed Housing: The HTF homeownership value limits for newly constructed HTF units is 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area based on Federal Housing Administration (FHA) single family mortgage program data for newly constructed housing. Nationwide, HUD has established a minimum limit, or floor, based on 95 percent of the U.S. median purchase price for new construction for nonmetropolitan areas. This figure is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. HUD has used the greater of these two figures as their HTF homeownership value limit for newly constructed housing in each area.

Existing Housing: The HTF homeownership value limit for existing HTF units is 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area based on Federal FHA single family mortgage program data for existing housing and other appropriate data that are available nation-wide for sale of existing housing in standard condition. Nationwide, HUD has established a minimum limit, or floor, based on 95 percent of the state-wide nonmetropolitan area median purchase price using this data. HUD has used the greater of these two figures as their HTF homeownership value limits for existing housing in each area.

The PRHFA will use the limits published by HUD that can be found at:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4982/housing-trust-fund-homeownership-value-limits/>

The recapture provisions are included as attachment appendix of this Plan.

See Appendix.

11. Grantee Limited Beneficiaries or Preferences. Describe how the grantee will limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population to serve unmet needs identified in its consolidated plan or annual action plan. If the grantee will not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population, enter "N/A."

Any limitation or preference must not violate nondiscrimination requirements in § 93.350, and the grantee must not limit or give preferences to students. The grantee may permit rental

housing owners to limit tenants or give a preference in accordance with § 93.303(d)(3) only if such limitation or preference is described in the action plan.

The State will not limit beneficiaries and/or give preferences to any segments of the extremely low-income population.

12. Refinancing of Existing Debt. Enter or attach the grantee’s refinancing guidelines below. The guidelines describe the conditions under which the grantee will refinance existing debt. The grantee’s refinancing guidelines must, at minimum, demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing. If the grantee will not refinance existing debt, enter “N/A.”

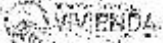
The PRHFA will not refinance existing debt with the HTF funds.

Discussion:

The performance standards of the program, will evolve over the next few years as the ESG Rule is fully implemented and as ESG sub-grantees improve their program outcomes through the evaluation of HMIS data and through integration of ESG services into their local Continuum of Care.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments



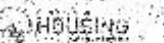
AVISO PÚBLICO PARA VISTA PÚBLICA PLAN DE ACCIÓN ANUAL 2021

El Comptroller de la Ciudad de Nueva York, en cumplimiento de la Ley de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública (LTAIP), invita a la ciudadanía a participar en el proceso de desarrollo del Plan de Acción Anual 2021. Este plan detallará las prioridades y los proyectos que se llevarán a cabo durante el año 2021, con el objetivo de mejorar los servicios públicos y promover la transparencia en el gobierno municipal.

El proceso de participación pública se llevará a cabo a través de una serie de reuniones públicas y consultas en línea. Se invita a todos los ciudadanos interesados a asistir a estas reuniones y a expresar sus opiniones y sugerencias. El proceso de participación pública se cerrará el día 15 de octubre de 2020.

Para más información, visite el sitio web: www.ocny.org

Comptroller of the City of New York
Office of the Comptroller of the City of New York
100 Nassau Street, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10038
Tel: (212) 312-2000



PUBLIC NOTICE FOR PUBLIC HEARING 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The Comptroller of the City of New York, in compliance with the Freedom of Access to Information Act (FOIA), invites the public to participate in the development of the 2021 Annual Action Plan. This plan will detail the priorities and projects to be implemented throughout 2021, with the goal of improving public services and promoting transparency in municipal government.

The public participation process will be conducted through a series of public meetings and online consultations. All interested citizens are invited to attend these meetings and express their views and suggestions. The public participation process will close on October 15, 2020.

For more information, visit the website: www.ocny.org

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GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO
DEPARTAMENTO DE LA VIVIENDA

AVISO PÚBLICO DE DISPONIBILIDAD DEL BORRADOR DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN CONSOLIDADO DE VIVIENDA Y DESARROLLO COMUNAL DEL ESTADO 2021

El Departamento de la Vivienda de Puerto Rico (DVPRI), siguiendo las disposiciones de la Ley Federal del Departamento de la Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos de América (HUD, por sus siglas en inglés) y la reglamentación aplicable, desea notificar a los alcaldes de los 78 municipios; organizaciones sin fines de lucro; organizaciones de base de fe; organizaciones culturales; ambientales y arqueológicas; agencias gubernamentales; empresas privadas; y al público en general, que el Gobierno de Puerto Rico estará radicando ante la Oficina de San Juan de HUD el Plan de Acción Consolidado de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunal del Estado correspondiente al Año Programa 2021.

De acuerdo con la notificación emitida por el Gobierno federal, el Gobierno de Puerto Rico recibirá la cantidad de \$45,846,551.00 para efectos de los siguientes programas:

Programa	Agencia	Asignación de Fondos para el Año Programa 2021
Community Development Block Grant, (CDBG)	Departamento de la Vivienda	\$23,435,538.00
Emergency Solutions Grant, (ESG)	Departamento de la Familia	\$3,551,419.00
Housing Trust Fund (HTF)	Autoridad para el Financiamiento de la Vivienda	\$3,202,552.00
Home Investment Partnership Program, (HOME)	Autoridad para el Financiamiento de la Vivienda	\$13,372,676.00
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS, (HOPWA)	Departamento de Salud y el Municipio de San Juan	\$3,284,366.00
Total		\$45,846,551.00

Como parte del proceso de análisis, consulta y participación ciudadana de los procesos de planificación consolidada, fueron identificadas las siguientes necesidades y prioridades que serán atendidas con los fondos asignados:

- Mejoras a la infraestructura y facilidades públicas que permita mejorar las condiciones de vida de las comunidades más necesitadas, incluyendo la accesibilidad a las mismas.
- Actividades que promuevan el desarrollo económico y oportunidades de empleo a personas de ingresos bajos y moderados.
- Revitalización de áreas comunitarias en deterioro y las que presenten urgencias inmediatas.
- Prestación de servicios públicos, esenciales y de apoyo para el beneficio de las personas de ingresos bajos y moderados en aquellos sectores de la población con necesidades especiales, incluyendo las personas sin hogar, personas en edad avanzada y personas afectadas por el VIH.
- Actividades para el desarrollo de vivienda asequible para la venta o arrendamiento, ya sea de nueva construcción o rehabilitación de unidades existentes, con prioridad en renta y rehabilitación de vivienda.
- Rehabilitación o conversión de facilidades para el albergue de personas sin hogar y personas afectadas por el VIH.
- Servicios de vivienda para personas sin hogar y en riesgo de perder su hogar.
- Servicios de vivienda transitoria y permanente para personas sin hogar y personas afectadas por el VIH.

Los fondos asignados al Gobierno de Puerto Rico se distribuirán en las categorías que se describen a continuación:

I. Asignación en Bloque al Estado para el Desarrollo Comunal (CDBG)

Agencia administradora: Departamento de la Vivienda

Presupuesto asignado del Año Programa 2021:
\$23,435,538.00

Distribución por categorías:

Asignación a Municipios	\$22,432,471.71
Administración del Estado	\$ 703,066.29
Fondo de Emergencia	\$ 300,000.00

Ciudadela a servir: los 51 municipios "non-entitlement" (Adjuntas, Aguada, Aguas Buenas, Albornito, Añasco, Arroyo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Camuy, Cataño, Ceiba, Ciales, Coamo, Comerio, Corozal, Culebra, Dorado, Florida, Guánica, Guayanilla, Gurabo, Hatillo, Hormigueros, Jayuya, Juncos, Lajas, Lares, Las Marías, Las Piedras, Loíza, Luquillo, Maricao, Manabo, Moca, Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Orocovis, Patillas, Peñuelas, Quebradillas, Rincón, Sabana Grande, Salinas, San Lorenzo, Santa Isabel, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vieques, Villaalba y Yabucoa).

En conformidad con los objetivos nacionales del Programa los fondos se utilizarán para llevar a cabo actividades y atender las necesidades de vivienda, desarrollo económico, desarrollo comunal y servicio público que beneficien principalmente a las personas de ingresos bajos y moderados. Entre los objetivos específicos se encuentra, asistir a las unidades de gobierno local en el desarrollo e implantación de estrategias para atender las necesidades antes mencionadas. De igual forma, promover la participación de los diferentes sectores de la comunidad para resolver las necesidades identificadas.

La distribución de los fondos se realizará conforme a la Ley Núm. 137-2014, según enmendada, la cual establece que los mismos serán distribuidos en partes iguales entre todos los municipios catalogados como "non-entitlements", exceptuando los municipios de Vieques y Culebra, a los que se les adjudicará un quince por ciento (15%) adicional al otorgado a los demás municipios.

Desglose para 49 municipios	
Administración (17%)	\$74,337.63
Servicio Público (hasta 15%)	\$65,592.02
Proyecto de Libre Criterio (Vivienda, Desarrollo Comunal o Desarrollo Económico para el apoyo a microempresas) (68%)	\$297,350.50
TOTAL	\$437,280.15
Desglose para Vieques y Culebra	
Administración (17%)	\$83,488.27
Servicio Público (hasta 15%)	\$75,430.83
Proyecto de Libre Criterio (Vivienda, Desarrollo Comunal o Desarrollo Económico para el apoyo a microempresas) (68%)	\$341,953.08
TOTAL	\$500,872.18

Nota: El municipio podrá presentar un solo proyecto por la cantidad de \$362,942.52, (49 municipios), o \$417,383.91 (Vieques y Culebra), eliminando así la categoría de Servicio Público; o asignar una cantidad menor en la categoría de Servicio Público, aumentando la asignación para el Proyecto de Libre Criterio.

Actividades elegibles para la Asignación Equitativa:

Los municipios podrán someter propuestas para desarrollar las actividades que se describen a continuación:

Desarrollo de Comunal – Bajo esta actividad los fondos se utilizarán para subvencionar proyectos de desarrollo de infraestructura e instalaciones públicas. Esto incluye la construcción de instalaciones de agua, electricidad, teléfono, alcantarillados sanitarios y pluviales, y la construcción y mejoras a instalaciones públicas tales como: proyectos recreativos, deportivos, culturales y educativas, entre otras. También incluye proyectos de construcción y reconstrucción de caminos, carreteras, cunetes, repavimentaciones y puentes, entre otros.

Rehabilitación de Vivienda – Permite eliminar condiciones específicas que representen riesgos a la salud y la seguridad del beneficiario. Provee costos de materiales (55%) y mano de obra (45%).

Servicio Público – Esta categoría ha sido establecida para subvencionar proyectos tales como: seguridad pública en las comunidades de alta incidencia criminal, ayudar a prevenir el crimen; atender las necesidades de las personas sin hogar y de la población con necesidades especiales, incluyendo cuidado de la salud, y ofrecer consejería, actividades que promuevan la Ley de Vivienda Justa y la prevención del uso problemático de drogas, actividades relacionadas con la educación y el adiestramiento, así como también otras actividades que se encuentran descritas en la Sección 105 (a) del título 1 de la Ley de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de 1974, según enmendada. Todas las actividades estarán dirigidas a grupos especiales, de manera que se asegure el desarrollo máximo de las comunidades. Para cada proyecto en esta categoría deberá someterse la guía operacional de la actividad.

Actividades de desarrollo económico – Incluye la asistencia a microempresas, dirigida a incentivar empresas existentes o nuevas, cuyos dueños son personas de ingresos bajos o moderados.

Fondos para Administración – Los municipios podrán solicitar hasta un máximo de 17% de su asignación para gastos administrativos, según permitido por la reglamentación federal.

Fondo de Emergencia – Los municipios podrán solicitar fondos bajo esta categoría, según disponibles. El límite de fondos a solicitar en esta categoría es \$100,000.00. Las actividades bajo esta categoría serán desarrolladas en un periodo máximo de seis (6) meses, conforme a la vigencia del contrato. Considerando que estos fondos son para atender necesidades de urgencia, no se concederán extensiones de tiempo. Por tanto, fondos no gastados y requisados en dicho periodo serán recobrados.

Programa de Garantía de Préstamos Sección 108

Cantidad Disponible para Garantía: \$117,177,690.00

El Programa de Garantía de Préstamos, es un recurso para financiar proyectos de impacto, que a su vez promuevan el desarrollo económico de los municipios elegibles. La disponibilidad de fondos varía por municipio y estará sujeta al proceso de evaluación y aprobación de HUD. El Departamento de la Vivienda, se asegurará que ninguna asignación

nación de fondos CDBG que sea comprometida, como garantía de préstamos para determinado municipio, pueda afectar las asignaciones futuras para las restantes unidades de gobierno local. A tales efectos, se requerirá que los municipios pongan a disposición del Departamento de la Vivienda, los libros y otros documentos fiscales para inspección y evaluación.

Agencia administradora: Autoridad para el Financiamiento de la Vivienda (AFV)

Presupuesto asignado al programa HOME: \$13,372,676.00

Cientela a servir: residentes de ingresos bajos y muy bajos de los 78 municipios de Puerto Rico.

Distribución por Categoría:

Administración del Estado	\$1,337,268.00
Rehabilitación o nueva construcción por dueño	\$9,035,408.00
Rehabilitación o nueva construcción para alquiler multifamiliar	\$3,000,000.00
Total	\$13,372,676.00

El Programa HOME contribuye a expandir la oferta de vivienda de interés social para familias de ingresos bajos y muy bajos, mediante la provisión de subsidios a gobiernos locales, organizaciones sin fines de lucro, desarrolladores, y otras entidades elegibles, según descritas a continuación. Los fondos pueden ser solicitados, mediante propuestas por municipios; desarrolladores privados; organizaciones de base comunitaria para el desarrollo de viviendas "Community Housing Development Organizations - CHDO"; individuos que solicitan asistencia directa para la compra; y otras organizaciones sin fines de lucro.

Las actividades mencionadas anteriormente, están descritas en el Plan, así como también el método de distribución a seguir. Bajo las actividades elegibles del programa HOME, se atenderán las necesidades de vivienda de los ciudadanos de todo Puerto Rico. Los municipios, organizaciones y desarrolladores interesados en solicitar fondos tendrán oportunidad de someter propuesta. La invitación para la solicitud de fondos será publicada en un periódico de circulación general. Las propuestas se evaluarán conforme a los criterios y requisitos del programa

Total	\$3,551,419.00	100%
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El Programa de Soluciones de Emergencia (ESG, por sus siglas en inglés), tiene como objetivos:

- Alcanzar a los individuos y familias sin hogar que viven en la calle.
- Ubicar rápidamente en alguna modalidad de vivienda a los individuos y familias sin hogar.
- Ayudar a operar y proveer servicios esenciales en los albergues de emergencia para individuos y familias sin hogar.
- Prevenir que individuos y familias lleguen a ser personas sin hogar.

Las actividades elegibles para el año 2021 incluyen, según detallado en la tabla anterior: Alcance en la Calle; Albergue de Emergencia; Prevención; Realojamiento Rápido; Data Collection HMIS; y Gastos Administrativos a Entidades (municipios y organizaciones de base de fe y sin fines de lucro).

Las prioridades para el año programa incluyen:

- Proyectos de servicios de alcance y de realojamiento rápido
- Albergue de Emergencia sin Barreras (población, edad, horario)
- Alcanzar a los individuos y familias sin hogar que viven en la calle
- Ubicar rápidamente en alguna modalidad de vivienda a los individuos y familias sin hogar
- Ayudar a operar y proveer servicios esenciales en los albergues de emergencia para individuos y familias sin hogar
- Prevenir que individuos y familias lleguen a ser personas sin hogar

El Departamento de la Familia (DF) utiliza un método de distribución de fondos que incluye, presentar una solicitud de propuesta competitiva el primer año, y el segundo año se distribuyen los fondos conforme al nivel de desempeño de los proyectos y disponibilidad de los fondos por parte de HUD.

La disponibilidad de fondos se informa, anualmente, a través de un anuncio público en un periódico de circulación general. También, se informa a los sistemas de cuidado continuo CDC-502 y CDC-503 para que notifiquen a las entidades que ofrecen servicios a las personas sin hogar o en riesgo de estar sin hogar y en las páginas oficiales del Departamento de la Familia.

III. Programa de Oportunidades de Vivienda "Housing Trust Fund"

Agencia administradora: Autoridad para el Financiamiento de la Vivienda

Presupuesto asignado al programa HTF: \$3,202,552.00

Cientela a servir: 100% de los fondos beneficiarán a personas de extremadamente bajos e ingresos bien bajos.

En cumplimiento con la Sección 1131 del Housing and Economic Recovery Act - 2008 se hace disponible el Housing Trust Fund Plan para el año programa 2021. Este programa tiene como objetivo aumentar y preservar las viviendas asequibles, seguras, higiénicas; para familias con ingresos extremadamente bajos (31%-50% de la mediana) y con ingresos bien bajos (31%-50% de la mediana).

La AFV espera distribuir los fondos de la siguiente manera:

Administración y planificación=	\$320,255.00 (10%)
Viviendas Multifamiliares de Alquiler (nueva construcción/rehabilitación)=	\$2,882,297.00 (90%)
Total=	\$3,202,552.00

IV. Programa de Soluciones de Emergencia (antes Programa de Albergues Emergencia) ESG

Agencia administradora: Departamento de la Familia

Presupuesto para ESG: \$3,551,419.00

Cientela a servir: Personas sin hogar o en riesgo de estar sin hogar de los 78 municipios de Puerto Rico.

Distribución por categoría:

Componentes	Total	Por ciento	Límites Reglamentarios
Alcanzar en la Calle	\$2,130,851.40	60.00%	40.00%
Albergue de Emergencia	\$487,198.65	14.00%	
Realojamiento Rápido	\$568,227.04	16.00%	
Data Collection (HMIS)	\$88,785.48	2.50%	NA
Gastos Administrativos Entidades	\$266,356.43	0.50%	7.50%
Gastos Administrativos DF		7.00%	

V. Oportunidades de Vivienda para Personas con VIH/SIDA (HOPWA)

Agencia administradora: Departamento de Salud, en conjunto con el Municipio de San Juan, Oficina Central de Asuntos del Sida y Enfermedades Transmisibles (OCASET).

Presupuesto para programa HOPWA: \$2,284,366.00

Cientela a servir:

Personas afectadas por el VIH o SIDA y sus familiares, que prueben que su ingreso o el de su familia no excede la categoría de ingresos bajos, según establecida por el Departamento de la Vivienda Federal (HUD), por sus siglas en inglés.

Categorías de servicio:

Fondos administrativos:
Departamento de Salud \$68,530.00 (3% de \$2,284,366.00)
Fondos Municipio de San Juan: 2,215,836.00
Fondos administrativos Municipio de San Juan: \$155,108.00
(7% de \$2,284,366.00)
Fondos a ser delegados: \$2,060,728.00
(\$2,284,366.00-\$223,638.00)

Gran Total:
\$2,284,366.00

El Programa está dirigido a desarrollar estrategias que permitan satisfacer las necesidades de vivienda complementado con servicios de apoyo a personas de bajos ingresos económicos afectadas por el VIH o SIDA y sus familiares. Su meta es proveer un ambiente de vivienda estable para familias que están experimentando una crisis económica como resultado de complicaciones y situaciones que se presentan en las personas afectadas por el VIH o SIDA. A través del modelo de Cuidado Continuo ("Continuum of Care") se ofrecen servicios preventivos o paliativos que promuevan la calidad de vida.

HOPWA está adscrito al Departamento de Salud de Puerto Rico, bajo la colaboración directa de la Oficina Central para Asuntos del SIDA y Enfermedades Transmisibles (OCASET), pero su administración está delegada al Municipio de San Juan.

Los fondos a ser delegados, podrán ser solicitados por municipios y organizaciones sin fines de lucro, para las actividades siguientes:

Servicios de Vivienda:
Vivienda (pago directo, hipoteca y viviendas a corto plazo (SRM))
Vivienda transitoria (con servicios de apoyo) (vivienda hasta 24 meses y servicios de apoyo)
Vivienda permanente (Asistencia en el Pago de Renta Tenant -Based Rental Assistance, TRM y viviendas por más de 24 meses con servicios de apoyo)
Vivienda temporal (Hoteles)
Servicios de Apoyo:
Servicios nacionales (documentación)
Exención fiscal/rental*
Cuidado diario
Manejo de casos
Servicios de salud mental*
Servicios médicos*
Todas las servicios de apoyo en función de mantener una vivienda.

Nota: Los servicios de apoyo, excepto servicios matriciales, están adscritos a servicios de vivienda transitoria o permanente. Como pagador de último recurso, solamente se cubrirán servicios que no sean cubiertos por seguros médicos privados o públicos.

La distribución de fondos se hará conforme a lo descrito en el Plan de Acción desarrollado para el Año Programa 2021. El aviso de solicitud de propuestas para la distribución de los fondos, se informó en la Vista Pública realizada el día 5 de marzo de 2021. Las organizaciones privadas sin fines de lucro y los municipios que no estén incluidos en Área Estadística Metropolitana de Caguas, Guaynabo y San Juan (EMSA, por sus siglas en Inglés) serán elegibles para someter propuesta. Los fondos serán distribuidos a base de las propuestas sometidas. Se podrán asignar fondos a organizaciones del EMSA San Juan-Bayamón si quedan remanente de fondos sin adjudicar a las organizaciones del EMSA de Puerto Rico.

Cómo emitir comentarios

En cumplimiento con las disposiciones de la Sección 91.115 del Título 24 del Código de Regulación Federal y conforme al Título 1 de la Ley de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunal del 1974, según enmendada, el Plan de Acción estará disponible a partir de la fecha de publicación de este aviso en:

- Departamento de la Vivienda, Programa CDBG: Sitio de la página Web <https://www.vivienda.pr.gov/cdbg-estad/>
- Departamento de la Familia (Secretaría Auxiliar de Planificación e Informática), Programa ES: Sitio de la página Web www.familia.pr.gov
- Departamento de Salud, Programa HOPWA: Sitio de la página Web www.salud.pr.gov
- Autoridad para el Financiamiento de la Vivienda, Programas HOME y HTF: Sitio de la página Web www.afv.pr.gov

Debido a la emergencia y las medidas de seguridad que deben tomarse por el COVID-19, las personas que tengan dificultad para acceder al Plan a través de Internet, deberán comunicarse al 787-274-2527, ext. 5112 para coordinar un método alternativo de acceso.

Se aceptarán comentarios por escrito durante los próximos treinta (30) días, a partir de la fecha de esta publicación. No serán considerados aquellos comentarios recibidos después del 16 de mayo de 2021. Dicho comentario debe estar en español.

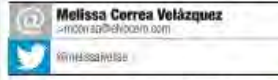
cdbg-municipalvivienda.pr.gov


Leda Willem O. Rodríguez Rodríguez
Secretario
Departamento de la Vivienda
Gobierno de Puerto Rico

Publicado hoy viernes, 9 de abril de 2021.

Causa para arresto contra Torres López

➤ Jefa del NET habría recaudado dinero ilícitamente para la campaña de Ricardo Rosselló



La jueza Lilliana Blanco, del Tribunal de San Juan, encontró causa para arresto contra la presidenta del Negociado de Telecomunicaciones (NET), Sandra Torres López, por presuntamente recaudar dinero de manera ilegal para la campaña del hoy gobernador Ricardo Rosselló.

Específicamente, Torres López le habría exigido a un exayudante de la agencia vender boletos de \$1,500 para una actividad de recaudación de fondos.

Los fiscales especiales independientes (FEI) Leticia Pabón, Ramón Mendoza y Juan Catalá Suárez llegaron a un acuerdo de cooperación con la exrecaudadora de la campaña de Rosselló, Kathy Erazo.

Los fiscales especiales cuentan con un total de 18 testigos de cargo en este caso.

EL VOCERO supo que entre los testigos figurarían la esenadora Zoé Laboy; el representante Ángel Cintrón; la expresidenta de la Comisión de Servicio Público, Teresa Fullana; el agente del PPEL Faustino Meléndez y los abogados de la Oficina de Ética Gubernamental (OEG) Nydia Salavarría y Carlos Capó.

La acusada dijo que no emitiría declaraciones, pero finalmente declaró que es inocente.



A Torres López se le imputa una fianza de \$45,000. > JORJAN E. ERAZO GÓMEZ / EL VOCERO

que eran reguladas por el NET.

Contandente prueba

La presidenta del PPEL Nydia Cotto Vives, dijo a preguntas de **EL VOCERO** que la prueba en este caso "es sólida".

"La señora Erazo hizo un ofrecimiento de prueba a los fiscales sobre unos aspectos fundamentales para fortalecer el caso y la declaración jurada que presenté mediante acuerdo de colaboración ocasionó que se incluyera una denuncia adicional. Hasta ese entonces los fiscales tenían dos denuncias y con esa colaboración para una tercera denuncia", afirmó Cotto Vives.

Agregó que "la señora Erazo estaba siendo investigada por la información que ofreció Estel López y cuando ella ofrece esta prueba llega a un acuerdo de colaboración y se convierte en testigo de caso".

Comentó que el testimonio de López Vélez fue corroborado con otros testigos.

Por su parte, el director ejecutivo de la Oficina de Ética Gubernamental (OEG), Luis Pérez Vargas, rechazó que su agencia archivara el caso ayer. Mencionó, además, que la OEG refirió el caso a Justicia, agencia que a su vez lo refirió al PPEL.

"El testigo (López Vélez) presentó una declaración jurada y cuando los abogados de la oficina fueron sobre ella, se contradecía a lo que él mencionaba y ante esto la OEG archiva el caso. No es un cierre que hubo hoy (ayer), fue un asunto coordinado y hablado con las demás agencias fiscalizadoras y ese es el refileado habitual de los trabajos... Que lo quitan sacar como una noticia de hoy (ayer), pues posiblemente es para desviar la atención de la acusación", dijo el funcionario.

Las denuncias que enfrenta

Torres López enfrenta tres denuncias, dos de ellas por violaciones a los artículos 4.2 (b) y (m) de la Ley de Ética Gubernamental y la otra por infracción al artículo 252 del Código Penal. Estos artículos disponen que un servidor público no puede utilizar los deberes y las facultades de su cargo ni la propiedad o los fondos públicos para obtener directa o indirectamente para él o para una persona privada o negocio, cualquier beneficio que no esté permitido por ley.

Asimismo, establecen que un servidor público no puede, mientras se encuentre en funciones de su trabajo, exigir o solicitar a los demás servidores públicos que hagan contribuciones económicas o que empleen de su tiempo para realizar o participar en una actividad política.

Torres López, a quien se le imputa una fianza de \$45,000, es representada por la abogada Carmen Quiñones.

La imputada será fichada hoy a las 2:00 p.m. en las oficinas del Panel sobre el Fiscal Especial Independiente (PPEI).

El 23 de julio de 2020, el Departamento de Justicia refirió al PPEI a la funcionaria y a Erazo. El exayudante de Torres López, Exel López Vélez, alegó en el programa televisivo *Isy* y sus *Rayos X* que su exjefa amenazó con sacarlo de su puesto si no vendía los boletos para la campaña de Rosselló en compañías

Dato relevante

La imputada será fichada hoy a las 2:00 p.m. en las oficinas del PPEI.

PLAN DE ACCIÓN 2021

VISTA PÚBLICA TELEMÁTICA - 5 DE MARZO DE 2021

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
1	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 12:51	Hola Aqui estoy
2	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:10	hola
3	Attendee	Question	Vilmary Cardenas-Municipio de Carolina (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:22	Buenos dias
4	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:23	Saludos Angel Marrero municipio de Barranquitas. amarrero@barranquitas.pr.gov
5	Attendee	Question	Carmen E Hernandez - Lucha (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:31	Buenos días. No se escucha nada de la vista y tampoco se puede escribir en el chat.
6	Moderator	Announcement	Lymari De Jesus Fuentes (Ldejesus@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 13:35	Buenos días:
7	Attendee	Question	Lisaniz Figueroa Oyola (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:36	Municipio de Toa Alta

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
8	Moderator	Announcement	Lymari De Jesus Fuentes (Ldejesus@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 13:36	Estamos confrontando una situación técnica en breves minutos comenzamos. Disculpen los inconvenientes.
9	Attendee	Question	Miriann Matos-Municipio de Hormigueros (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:36	Presente para la Vista Pública 2021
10	Attendee	Question	Lilian Meléndez - Orocovis (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:36	Todavía no comienza?
11	Attendee	Question	Brenda Rodríguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:37	Buenos días desde Programa Hogar Seguro I de IPVI de PR Arecibo
12	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:38	Buenos días Municipio Las Piedras! no logramos escuchar, en efecto estan conectados?
13	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Rincón (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:45	Para record de asistencia, Kayshla Orsini del Municipio de Rincón.
14	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:46	Buenos días
15	Attendee	Question	Vilmary Cardenas-Municipio de Carolina (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:48	Si
16	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:51	Raymond F. Waters, Director de Programas Federales/ Municipio de Añasco

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
17	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:57	Buenos días
18	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 13:58	Municipio de Barranquitas, Norma G Vázquez
19	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:00	Saludos, Angel Marrero municipio de Barranquitas, amarrero@barranquitas.pr.gov
20	Attendee	Question	Belinda Hill (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:06	Se va dar la vista publica o la cancelaron para otra fecha?
21	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 14:56	Buen día. Nuestras disculpas po el retraso, la misma se esta presentando segun anunciada. (Belinda Hill (Unverified) asked "Se va dar la vista publica o la cancelaron para otra fecha?")
22	Attendee	Question	YARITZA MUNICIPIO DE GURABO (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:18	SE ESCUCHA MAL
23	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:20	Jayuya presente
24	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:21	Representacion de Jayuya
25	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 14:27	buen dia, DAMOS POR LEIDO EL AVISO PUBLICADO. GRACIAS(Representacion de Jayuya)

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
26	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:27	Donde estan los interpretes?
27	Attendee	Question	William Serrano - Municipio de Ceiba (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:28	Buen dia
28	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Rincón (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:29	Secundada
29	Attendee	Question	Lilian Meléndez - Orocovis (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:29	La secundo
30	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:29	secundo la mocion
31	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Rincón (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:29	Se de por leído
32	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:29	Secundo moción para que se de por leído
33	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:30	Secundo
34	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:31	Saludos, que el anuncio sede por leído

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content
35	Attendee	Municipio de Barranquitas (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:34	Creemos que el anfitrión tiene nuestro panel bloqueado ya que no tenemos opción de levantar la mano, ni cámara, ni micrófono. Podrán verificar su panel...
36	Attendee	Sandra Cruz (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:38	Secundado
37	Attendee	Sandra Cruz (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:38	Secundado
38	Attendee	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:40	Buenos días . Veo que han habido problemas técnicos . Pregunto, se va a posponer o vislumbran seguir con las vistas ? Agradeceré nos indiquen . Saludos
39	Moderator	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:11	Saludos, lamentamos el retraso . La Vista se esta llevando a cabo segun notificado.(Buenos días . Veo que han habido problemas técnicos . Pregunto, se va a posponer o vislumbran seguir con las vistas ? Agradeceré nos indiquen . Saludos)
40	Attendee	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:41	Iris M. Carrasquillo, asesora municipios. Culebra, Corozal, Yabucoa. Saludos
41	Attendee	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:43	se qued'o sin sonido
42	Attendee	Brenda Rodríguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 14:59	En IPVI de Arecibo lamentablemente no hemos logrado ver ni escuchar las vistas. La pantalla no muestra como comenzadas las mismas.
43	Attendee	Jannela Plana García, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:02	Necesito la Presentación desde el inicio, pues me encontraba en otra reunión y me integré hace unos minutos con ustedes. Gracias.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content
44	Moderator	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:10	Buen día. La misma va a ser publicada en las Agencias que componen el Plan .(Jannela Plana García, CorMA (Unverified) asked "Necesito la Presentación desde el inicio, pues me encontraba en otra reunión y me integré hace unos minutos con ustedes. Gracias.")
45	Attendee	Jannela Plana García, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:02	Soy de Corporación Milagros del Amor
46	Attendee	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:05	Con respecto al Programa CDBG, ¿Cómo puede una organización sin fines de lucro solicitar fondos de Facilidades Públicas para un proyecto de vivienda y servicios especializados para personas sin hogar con impedimentos localizado en alguno de los municipios incluidos en el Plan del Estado? Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Presidente Ejecutivo Coalición de Coaliciones Pro Personas sin Hogar de PR, Inc. coaliciondecoaliciones@gmail.com.
47	Attendee	MIRIANN MATOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:05	Se dejó de ver la presentación de ESG.
48	Attendee	Crísto Pobre (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:05	No se ve la presentación
49	Attendee	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:06	No se vé!!!
50	Attendee	MIRIANN MATOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:07	Se fué el sonido.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
51	Attendee	Question	Carmen Gabino (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:07	No se vé
52	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:07	Por qué no la escucho?
53	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:08	No hay audio!!!
54	Attendee	Question	Carmen Gabino (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:08	Ahora no se oye
55	Attendee	Question	Cristo Pobre (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:08	Se ve la presentacion, pero no se oye!
56	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:08	No escucho.
57	Attendee	Question	MIRIANN MATOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:09	No se escucha nada..
58	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:09	Sigo sin escuchar o ella no se oye..
59	Attendee	Question	Cristo Pobre (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:09	ahora sí

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
60	Attendee	Question	Vilmarie Rodriguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:11	No se escucha
61	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Hola Aqui estoy
62	Attendee	Question	Vilmary Cardenas-Municipio de Carolina (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Buenos dias
63	Attendee	Question	Carmen E Hernandez - Lucha (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Buenos días. No se escucha nada de la vista y tampoco se puede escribir en el chat.
64	Attendee	Question	Lisaniz Figueroa Oyola (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Municipio de Toa Alta
65	Attendee	Question	Lilian Meléndez - Orocovis (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Todavía no comienza?
66	Attendee	Question	Miriann Matos-Municipio de Hormigueros (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Presente para la Vista Pública 2021
67	Attendee	Question	Brenda Rodríguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Buenos días desde Programa Hogar Seguro I de IPVI de PR Arecibo
68	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Rincón (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Para record de asistencia, Kayshla Orsini del Municipio de Rincón.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
69	Attendee	Question	Vilmary Cardenas-Municipio de Carolina (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Si
70	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Buenos dias
71	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Raymond F. Waters, Director de Programas Federales/ Municipio de Añasco
72	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Buenos dias Municipio Las Piedras! no logramos escuchar, en efecto estan conectados?
73	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:14	Saludos Angel Marrero municipio de Barranquitas, amarrero@baranquitas.pr.gov
74	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Municipio de Barranquitas, Norma G Vázquez
75	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Saludos, Angel Marrero municipio de Barranquitas, amarrero@baranquitas.pr.gov
76	Attendee	Question	Belinda Hill (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Se va dar la vista publica o la cancelaron para otra fecha?
77	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Jayuya presente

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
78	Attendee	Question	YARITZA MUNICIPIO DE GURABO (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	SE ESCUCHA MAL
79	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Representacion de Jayuya
80	Attendee	Question	William Serrano - Municipio de Ceiba (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Buen dia
81	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Rincón (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Secundada
82	Attendee	Question	Lilian Meléndez - Orocovis (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	La secundo
83	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	secundo la mocion
84	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Rincón (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Se de por leido
85	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Secundo moción para que se de por leido
86	Attendee	Question	MIRIANN MATOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Se dejó de ver la presentación de ESG.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
87	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Secundo
88	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Saludos, que el anuncio sede por leído
89	Attendee	Question	Cristo Pobre (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No se ve la presentacion
90	Attendee	Question	Municipio de Baranquitas (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Creemos que el anfitrión tiene nuestro panel bloqueado ya que no tenemos opción de levantar la mano, ni cámara, ni micrófono. Podrán verificar su panel...
91	Attendee	Question	Sandra Cruz (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Secundado
92	Attendee	Question	Sandra Cruz (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Secundado
93	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Buenos días . Veo que han habido problemas técnicos . Pregunto, se va a posponer o vislumbran seguir con las vistas ? Agradeceré nos indiquen . Saludos
94	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Iris M. Carrasquillo, asesora municipios. Culebra, Corozal, Yabucoa. Saludos
95	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	se qued'o sin sonido

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
96	Attendee	Question	Brenda Rodríguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	En IPVI de Arecibo lamentablemente no hemos logrado ver ni escuchar las vistas. La pantalla no muestra como comenzadas las mismas.
97	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Necesito la Presentación desde el inicio, pues me encontraba en otra reunión y me integré hace unos minutos con ustedes. Gracias.
98	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Soy de Corporación Milagros del Amor
99	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Con respecto al Programa CDBG, ¿Cómo puede una organización sin fines de lucro solicitar fondos de Facilidades Públicas para un proyecto de vivienda y servicios especializados para personas sin hogar con impedimentos localizado en alguno de los municipios incluidos en el Plan del Estado? Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Presidente Ejecutivo Coalición de Coaliciones Pro Personas sin Hogar de PR, Inc. coaliciondecoaliciones@gmail.com.
100	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No se vé!!!
101	Attendee	Question	MIRIANN MATOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Se fué el sonido.
102	Attendee	Question	Vilmarie Rodriguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Municipio de San Juan Presente

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
103	Attendee	Question	Carmen Gabino (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No se vé
104	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Por qué no la escucho?
105	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No hay audio!!!
106	Attendee	Question	Carmen Gabino (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Ahora no se oye
107	Attendee	Question	Cristo Pobre (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Se ve la presentacion, pero no se oye!
108	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No escucho.
109	Attendee	Question	MIRIANN MATOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No se escucha nada..
110	Attendee	Question	Jannela Plana Garcia, CorMA (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Sigo sin escuchar o ella no se oye.
111	Attendee	Question	Cristo Pobre (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	ahora sí

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
112	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Donde estan los interpretes?
113	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	Buenos días
114	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	hola
115	Attendee	Question	Vilmarie Rodriguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:15	No se escucha
116	Attendee	Question	Vilmarie Rodriguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:16	Municipio de San Juan Presente
117	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:16	Saludos, gracias por atender esta Vista. (Vilmarie Rodriguez (Unverified) asked "Municipio de San Juan Presente")
118	Attendee	Question	Prog. Dame Tu Mano (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:16	Buen dia
119	Attendee	Question	Prog. Dame Tu Mano (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:16	Buen dia
120	Attendee	Question	ARGIE DIAZ (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:17	Debo mencionar que le vamos a estar asignando fondos administrativos para las entidades (municipios y sin fines de lucro).

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
121	Attendee	Question	ARGIE DIAZ (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:17	Debo mencionar que le vamos a estar asignando fondos administrativos para las entidades (municipios y sin fines de lucro).
122	Attendee	Question	Prog. Dame Tu Mano (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:17	IPVI PR Programa Dame Tu Mano Crystal Liz
123	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:17	Marisel Canales. Municipio de Toa Baja- mcanales@toabaja.com-presente
124	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:18	Buenos dias, Municipio de Yabucoa. Programas Federales
125	Attendee	Question	M (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	No se escucha
126	Attendee	Question	Dolores Fernandez, Municipio Culebra (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	No se escucha
127	Attendee	Question	Prog. Dame Tu Mano (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	IPVI PR Programa Dame Tu Mano Crystal Liz
128	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	Marisel Canales. Municipio de Toa Baja- mcanales@toabaja.com-presente
129	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	Buenos dias, Municipio de Yabucoa. Programas Federales

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
130	Attendee	Question	M (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	No se escucha
131	Attendee	Question	Dolores Fernandez, Municipio Culebra (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:19	No se escucha
132	Attendee	Question	Programas Federales San Lorenzo (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:20	Favor enviar las presentaciones, ya que en momentos se pierde la comunicaci3n y visuales. Gracias
133	Attendee	Question	Programas Federales San Lorenzo (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:20	Favor enviar las presentaciones, ya que en momentos se pierde la comunicaci3n y visuales. Gracias
134	Attendee	Question	Ivonne Vega Ramos - Corporaci3n SANOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:20	Para fines de asistencia Ivonne Vega - SANOS
135	Attendee	Question	Ivonne Vega Ramos - Corporaci3n SANOS (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:20	Para fines de asistencia Ivonne Vega - SANOS
136	Attendee	Question	Pedro Santiago Rodr3guez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:21	Saludos! Pedro Santiago Rodr3guez, Director Recursos Externos Municipio de Naranjito

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
137	Attendee	Question	Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Coalición de Coaliciones (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:21	Hemos experimentado la negativa de municipios para la ubicación de albergues basado en discrimen a la población sin hogar, la solicitud del endoso municipal del Programa ESG debe ser revisado y eliminado para evitar la posibilidad de discrimen a leyes de vivienda justa. La determinación de ubicar un albergue en un municipio específico responde a un análisis de datos del HMIS, Censo de Personas sin Hogar, y el Análisis de Brechas que realizan ambos CoCs por regulación de HUD, en los cuales participan, o deben y pueden participar, todos los municipios de PR y el Departamento de la Vivienda y Departamento de la Familia, entre otras agencias con programas relevantes a las necesidades de las personas sin hogar, de acuerdo a la política pública del gobierno federal.
138	Attendee	Question	Pedro Santiago Rodríguez (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:21	Saludos! Pedro Santiago Rodríguez, Director Recursos Externos Municipio de Naranjito
139	Attendee	Question	Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Coalición de Coaliciones (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:22	Hemos experimentado la negativa de municipios para la ubicación de albergues basado en discrimen a la población sin hogar, la solicitud del endoso municipal del Programa ESG debe ser revisado y eliminado para evitar la posibilidad de discrimen a leyes de vivienda justa. La determinación de ubicar un albergue en un municipio específico responde a un análisis de datos del HMIS, Censo de Personas sin Hogar, y el Análisis de Brechas que realizan ambos CoCs por regulación de HUD, en los cuales participan, o deben y pueden participar, todos los municipios de PR y el Departamento de la Vivienda y Departamento de la Familia, entre otras agencias con programas relevantes a las necesidades de las personas sin hogar, de acuerdo a la política pública del gobierno federal.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
140	Attendee	Question	Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:23	Debido a problemas técnicos recomiendo enviar presentaciones a los Municipios
141	Moderator	Response	Lymari De Jesus Fuentes (Ldejesus@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:27	Estaremos haciendo las gestiones para las presentaciones. Y beneficio de todos se publicaran en la pagina web de la agencia para que la puedan acceder. (Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified) asked "Debido a problemas técnicos recomiendo enviar presentaciones a los Municipios")
142	Attendee	Response	Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:36	Gracias (Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified) asked "Debido a problemas técnicos recomiendo enviar presentaciones a los Municipios")
143	Attendee	Question	Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:24	Para fines de asistencia María M. Ortiz de Jesús - Directora Programas Federales del Municipio de Jayuya y Lisette M. de Hoyos Gómez Contable Programa CDBG del Municipio de Jayuya
144	Attendee	Question	Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Coalición de Coaliciones (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:25	Considerar la otorgación de adelantos de fondos en el Programa ESG a las propuestas aprobadas, de manera que las organizaciones y municipios puedan comenzar los gastos de fondos sin dificultades financieras para cumplir con el desempeño y metas del programa. Las organizaciones sin fines de lucro enfrentan grandes dificultades para contar con fondos o líneas de crédito para realizar los gastos de los fondos, mientras se facturan y se emiten los reembolsos de fondos gastados.
145	Attendee	Question	Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:25	Para fines de asistencia María M. Ortiz de Jesús - Directora Programas Federales del Municipio de Jayuya y Lisette M. de Hoyos Gómez Contable Programa CDBG del Municipio de Jayuya

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
146	Attendee	Question	Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Coalición de Coaliciones (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:25	Considerar la otorgación de adelantos de fondos en el Programa ESG a las propuestas aprobadas, de manera que las organizaciones y municipios puedan comenzar los gastos de fondos sin dificultades financieras para cumplir con el desempeño y metas del programa. Las organizaciones sin fines de lucro enfrentan grandes dificultades para contar con fondos o líneas de crédito para realizar los gastos de los fondos, mientras se facturan y se emiten los reembolsos de fondos gastados.
147	Attendee	Question	Lisette M. de Hoyos del Municipio de Jayuya (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:27	Debido a problemas técnicos recomiendo enviar presentaciones a los Municipios.
148	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:33	Hector Quiñones Municipio de Barceloneta
149	Attendee	Question	Tainachí Fernández Roque, Municipio de Naguabo (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:36	Para efectos de asistencia, Tainachí Fernández Roque, Directora de la Oficina de Progmas Federales Naguabo
150	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:36	Hector Quiñones Municipio de Barceloneta
151	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:54	Saludos. Gracias por atender esta Vista Pública 2021.(Hector Quiñones Municipio de Barceloneta)
152	Attendee	Question	Tainachí Fernández Roque, Municipio de Naguabo (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:36	Para efectos de asistencia, Tainachí Fernández Roque, Directora de la Oficina de Progmas Federales Naguabo

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
153	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:53	Saludos. Gracias ppor atender esta Vista Pública 2021.(Tainachí Fernández Roque, Municipio de Naguabo (Unverified) asked "Para efectos de asistencia, Tainachí Fernández Roque, Directora de la Oficina de Progmas Federales Naguabo")
154	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:41	Carmen Alicia Rosario, Casa del Peregrino Aguadilla. Presente desde las 9:00 aunque comenzó 10:15 . Gracias por el trabajo que están realizando.
155	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:43	Carmen Alicia Rosario, Casa del Peregrino Aguadilla. Presente desde las 9:00 aunque comenzó 10:15 . Gracias por el trabajo que están realizando.
156	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:53	Saludos. Gracias por atender esta Vista Pública 2021. (Carmen Alicia Rosario, Casa del Peregrino Aguadilla. Presente desde las 9:00 aunque comenzó 10:15 . Gracias por el trabajo que están realizando.)
157	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:43	Para asistencia Gelsa Rosario
158	Attendee	Question	RamFis J. Perez., D.E.- Lucha Contra el Sida, Inc. -isn (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:45	Presente
159	Attendee	Question	Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Coalición de Coaliciones (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:47	Se solicita considerar la participación de organizaciones sin fines de lucro en la categoría de TBRA, en especial organizaciones con experiencia en la administración de programas de subsidio de renta a personas sin hogar en los programas de CoC y ESG. Esta consideración está especialmente dirigida a aumentar la protección de la confidencialidad a las personas que viven con vih y personas sin hogar.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
160	Attendee	Question	Plan. Angélica M. Camacho - Aibonito (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:48	Para efectos de asistencia: Plan. Angélica Camacho de asistencia , Directora de Federales y Planificación – Municipio de Aibonito
161	Attendee	Question	joan Fourquet (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:49	No se escucha
162	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:51	Para asistencia Geisa Rosario
163	Attendee	Question	Ramfis J. Perez., D.E.- Lucha Contra el Sida, Inc. -isn (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:51	Presente
164	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:52	Saludos. Gracias po su asistencia.(Ramfis J. Perez., D.E.- Lucha Contra el Sida, Inc. -isn (Unverified) asked "Presente")
165	Attendee	Question	Francisco J. Rodríguez Fraticelli, Coalición de Coaliciones (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:51	Se solicita considerar la participación de organizaciones sin fines de lucro en la categoría de TBRA, en especial organizaciones con experiencia en la administración de programas de subsidio de renta a personas sin hogar en los programas de CoC y ESG. Esta consideración está especialmente dirigida a aumentar la protección de la confidencialidad a las personas que viven con vih y personas sin hogar.
166	Attendee	Question	Plan. Angélica M. Camacho - Aibonito (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:51	Para efectos de asistencia: Plan. Angélica Camacho de asistencia , Directora de Federales y Planificación – Municipio de Aibonito

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
167	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:52	Saludos. Gracias por atender esta Vista Pública 2021.(Plan. Angélica M. Camacho - Aibonito (Unverified) asked "Para efectos de asistencia: Plan. Angélica Camacho de asistencia , Directora de Federales y Planificación – Municipio de Aibonito")
168	Attendee	Question	joan Fourquet (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:51	No se escucha
169	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:52	Wanda Ortiz, Municipio de Corozal (Programas Federales)
170	Attendee	Question	Brenda Figueroa (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:55	Brenda Figueroa, Sub-Directora de Programas Federales del Municipio de Patillas para record. b.figueroapatillas@yahoo.com
171	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:57	Wanda Ortiz, Municipio de Corozal (Programas Federales)
172	Attendee	Question	Brenda Figueroa (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:57	Brenda Figueroa, Sub-Directora de Programas Federales del Municipio de Patillas para record. b.figueroapatillas@yahoo.com
173	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:57	Elsa Puchols Municipio de Toa Baja Presente
174	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:57	Elsa Puchols Municipio de Toa Baja Presente
175	Attendee	Question	Juan Correa Burgos -CAPHAE (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:58	Favor de enviar las presentaciones

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
176	Moderator	Response	Lymari De Jesus Fuentes (Ldejesus@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 15:59	Las presentaciones se van a publicar en la pagina WEB para beneficio de todos los participantes y publico en general.(Juan Correa Burgos -CAPHAE (Unverified) asked "Favor de enviar las presentaciones")
177	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:59	Saludos, Hector Pagan de La Perla de Gran Precio
178	Attendee	Question	Juan Correa Burgos -CAPHAE (Unverified)	3/5/21 15:59	Favor de enviar las presentaciones
179	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:00	Saludos, Hector Pagan de La Perla de Gran Precio
180	Attendee	Question	Iris Carrasquillo- (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:00	HOPWA-La fechas limites son Las mismas para los fondos que distribuye San Juan y los del balance para el Depto. de Salud?
181	Attendee	Question	Iris Carrasquillo- (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:00	HOPWA-La fechas limites son Las mismas para los fondos que distribuye San Juan y los del balance para el Depto. de Salud?
182	Attendee	Question	Para registro de Asistencia Municipio de Florida, Glenda Serrano Negron y Marisa Liz Maisonet Velez (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:00	Estamos presentes desde las 850am Municipio de Florida, Glenda Serrano y Marisa Liz Maisonet, tuvimos muchos problemas con la conexión y nos perdimos parte de la presentación. Entiendo que nos haran llegar la misma por correo electronico a: pfgmf@yahoo.com GRACIAS
183	Attendee	Question	Saludos... Frank Ferrer - Teen Challenge de PR- fferrer@teenchallengepr.org (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:01	Van a enviar las presentaciones?

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
184	Attendee	Question	Para registro de Asistencia Municipio de Florida, Glenda Serrano Negron y Marisa Liz Maisonet Velez (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:01	Estamos presentes desde las 850am Municipio de Florida, Glenda Serrano y Marisa Liz Maisonet, tuvimos muchos problemas con la conexión y nos perdimos parte de la presentación. Entiendo que nos haran llegar la misma por correo electronico a: pfgmf@yahoo.com GRACIAS
185	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 16:09	La Presentación estará publicada en el portal del Departamento de la Vivienda. (Para registro de Asistencia Municipio de Florida, Glenda Serrano Negron y Marisa Liz Maisonet Velez (Unverified) asked "Estamos presentes desde las 850am Municipio de Florida, Glenda Serrano y Marisa Liz Maisonet, tuvimos muchos problemas con la conexión y nos perdimos parte de la presentación. Entiendo que nos haran llegar la misma por correo electronico a: pfgmf@yahoo.com GRACIAS")
186	Attendee	Question	Iris Carrasquillo- (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:01	No me contestaron la pregunta y cerraron la vista publica.!!!!!!
187	Moderator	Response	Lymari De Jesus Fuentes (Ldejesus@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 16:03	se contestara via correo electronico(Iris Carrasquillo- (Unverified) asked "No me contestaron la pregunta y cerraron la vista publica.!!!!!!")
188	Attendee	Question	Saludos... Frank Ferrer - Teen Challenge de PR- fferrer@teenchallengepr.org (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:02	Van a enviar las presentaciones?
189	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:03	Oficina de Programas Federales de Corozal presente en toda la vista publica, excelente toda la informacion.

Source	Type	Identify	Timestamp	Content	
190	Attendee	Question	Anonymous (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:03	Oficina de Programas Federales de Corozal presente en toda la vista publica, excelente toda la informacion.
191	Attendee	Question	MIRIANN MATOS-Municipio de Hormigueros (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:04	Para fines de asistencia Miriann Matos Municipio de Hormigueros
192	Attendee	Question	Tainachí Fernández Roque, Municipio de Naguabo (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:04	En el caso de los fondos sobrantes para ESG de años anteriores como van a manejar esta situacion con los municipio.
193	Attendee	Question	Iris Carrasquillo- (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:04	No me contestaron la pregunta y cerraron la vista publica.!!!!!!
194	Moderator	Response	Aida Gracia Rivera (Agracia@vivienda.pr.gov)	3/5/21 16:08	Recibimos el comentario, será atendido en el Plan de Acción.(Iris Carrasquillo- (Unverified) asked "No me contestaron la pregunta y cerraron la vista publica.!!!!!!")
195	Attendee	Question	MIRIANN MATOS-Municipio de Hormigueros (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:04	Para fines de asistencia Miriann Matos Municipio de Hormigueros
196	Attendee	Question	Tainachí Fernández Roque, Municipio de Naguabo (Unverified)	3/5/21 16:05	En el caso de los fondos sobrantes para ESG de años anteriores como van a manejar esta situacion con los municipio.

From: Victoria Black <victoriaofthepeople@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 5, 2021 9:25 AM
To: cdbg municipal <cdbg-municipal@vivienda.pr.gov>
Subject: 2021 Action Plan - Qualifying projects question

Hello,

I am currently in the process of moving to Puerto Rico from Indiana. I fell in love with the country after visiting Fajardo, Luquillo, Santurce, and Old San Juan for two weeks. It wasn't enough time!

I have questions about the action plan, I hope you can help.

My plan is to establish a Yoga focused tourism (Wellness Tourism) business in PR. I have already taken steps with the National Parks Service to get my permit and begin teaching in May in Old San Juan. I'm interested in other locations as well, but I'm not sure where to find the 51 non-entitlement municipalities. Can you point me to that list?

The other project that I would love to try to link up with a qualified contractor to talk about is an outdoor gym like Tulum's Jungle Gym or Miami Beach's Muscle Beach. As someone who is dedicated to fitness, attractions like these are driving factors when booking trips. The viral nature gym patrons posting online is free advertising and great for tourism.

Are either of these projects that would qualify for public works or facilities, community development and/or economic development? I'm attaching some data to share the value of wellness tourism.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Nicki

dba soon as Victoria Black Yoga
sunriseyogapr.com
sunriseyogapuertorico.com
sunriseyogasanjuan.com

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Global Wellness Tourism Economy

NOVEMBER 2018



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Global Wellness Tourism Economy

NOVEMBER 2018



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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

ABOUT THE GLOBAL WELLNESS INSTITUTE

The Global Wellness Institute (GWI), a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, is considered the leading global research and educational resource for the global wellness industry and is known for introducing major industry initiatives and regional events that bring together leaders and visionaries to chart the future. GWI positively impacts global health and wellness by advocating for both public institutions and businesses that are working to help prevent disease, reduce stress, and enhance overall quality of life. Its mission is to empower wellness worldwide.

www.globalwellnessinstitute.org

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

The *Global Wellness Tourism Economy* report was prepared by Ophelia Yeung and Katherine Johnston, Senior Research Fellows at the Global Wellness Institute. Together, they have four decades of experience leading research and strategy development for businesses, universities, research institutions, and multilateral and government organizations under the auspices of SRI International, a Silicon Valley-based technology and innovation company. Since 2008, Ms. Yeung and Ms. Johnston have worked with the team at what has become the Global Wellness Institute to pioneer groundbreaking research on the global wellness economy and its subsectors. They were assisted in this research by Tonia Callender, GWI Research Fellow.

Global Wellness
Tourism Economy

Executive Summary

NOVEMBER 2018



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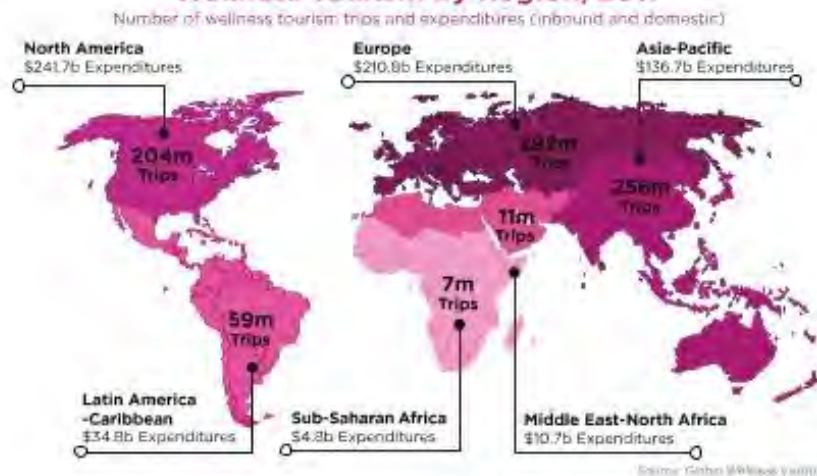
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wellness tourism is travel associated with the pursuit of maintaining or enhancing one's personal wellbeing. GWI estimates wellness tourism is a \$639 billion global market in 2017, growing more than twice as fast as general tourism.

In 2013, the Global Wellness Institute (GWI) unveiled the inaugural edition of the Global Wellness Tourism Economy report — a landmark study that defined the parameters and characteristics of the emerging wellness tourism sector, estimated its global size, and highlighted its far reaching economic impacts. Since then, this tourism segment has accelerated around the world. This updated Global Wellness Tourism Economy report revisits the framework and definition presented in the inaugural report and provides new data and insights on global, regional, and country-level developments.

Estimated at \$639.4 billion in 2017, wellness tourism is a fast-growing tourism segment that has been growing by 6.5% annually from 2015-2017 (more than twice the growth rate for general tourism). Travelers made 830 million wellness trips in 2017, which is 139 million more than in 2015. Growth has been driven by an expanding global middle class, growing consumer desire to adopt a wellness lifestyle, rising interest in experiential travel, and increasing affordability of flights and travel options. Across regions, Europe remains the destination for the largest number of wellness trips, while North America leads in wellness tourism expenditures. Asia has made the most gains in the number of wellness trips and wellness tourism expenditures, with demand stimulated by strong economies and an expanding middle class.

Wellness Tourism by Region, 2017



Global Wellness Tourism Economy - November 2018 | iii

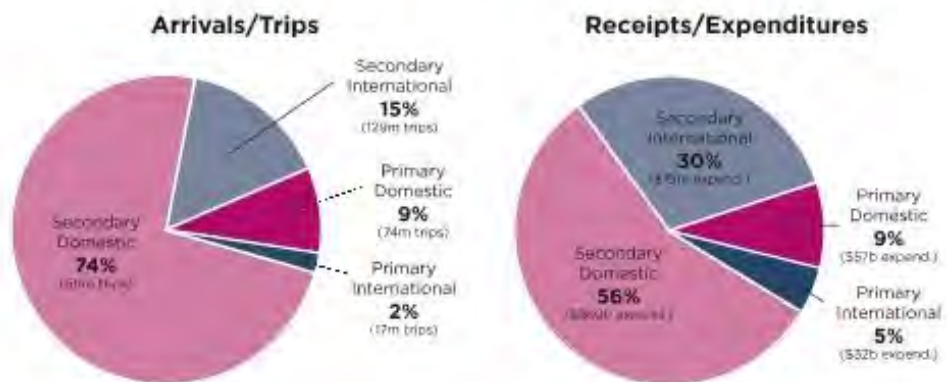
Secondary wellness travelers account for the bulk of wellness tourism trips and growth: 89% of trips and 86% of expenditures.

The wellness tourism market includes two types of travelers: **primary wellness travelers**, who are motivated by wellness to take a trip or choose their destination based on its wellness offerings (e.g., someone visiting a wellness resort or participating in a yoga retreat); and **secondary wellness travelers**, who seek to maintain wellness or engage in wellness activities during any kind of travel (e.g., someone who visits a gym, gets a massage, or prioritizes healthy food when they take a trip). The bulk of wellness tourism is done by secondary wellness travelers, who account for 89% of wellness tourism trips and 86% of expenditures in 2017. Secondary wellness tourism also continues to grow at a faster rate than primary wellness tourism, at 10% compared to 8% annually, from 2015-2017.

Domestic wellness travel dwarfs international wellness travel, but international wellness trips have been growing faster.

Globally, domestic travel accounts for 82% of total wellness tourism trips and 65% of expenditures. International wellness trips represent a proportionally larger share of expenditures because the average level of spending for an international trip is much higher. International wellness tourism trips have also been growing at a faster pace (12% annually) than domestic wellness tourism trips (9% annually) from 2015-2017.

Secondary and Domestic Wellness Travel Lead In Trips and Expenditures

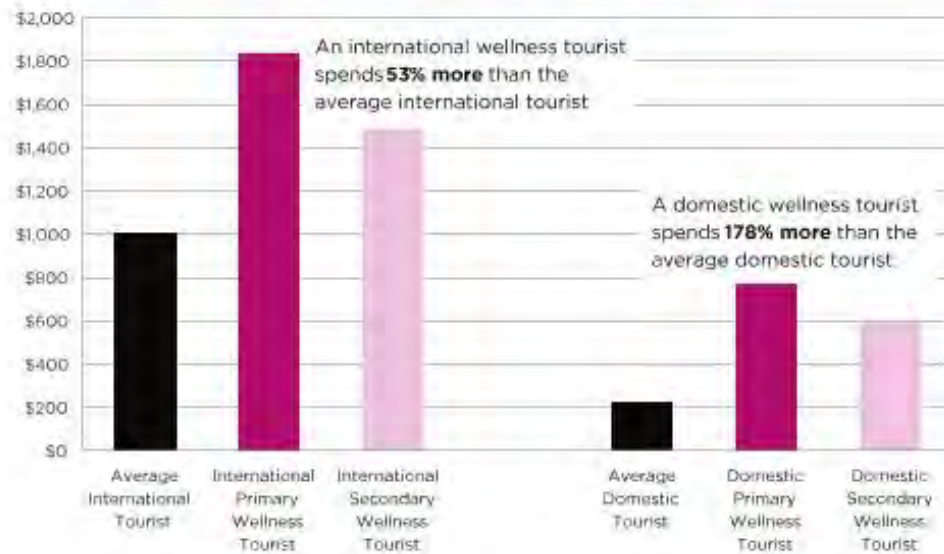


Note: Figures may not sum to total due to rounding. Source: Global Wellness Institute

Wellness tourism is high-yield tourism.

Wellness travelers spend more per trip than the average tourist, and this holds true for both domestic and international travelers. In 2017, international wellness tourists on average spent \$1,528 per trip, 53% more than the typical international tourist. The premium for domestic wellness tourists is even higher. At \$609 per trip, they spend 178% more than the typical domestic tourist.

Wellness Tourism Spending Premiums, 2017



*Source: Expenditures by the Global Wellness Institute, based upon tourism industry data from Eurostat and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Wellness tourism creates opportunities for wellness and all tourism and hospitality-related businesses.

The \$639.4 billion spent globally by wellness travelers is distributed among many segments of the tourism industry, from food and lodging, to activities, excursions, shopping, and other services. Within each segment, some expenditures may include wellness-focused activities (such as visiting a hot spring, getting a massage, or taking a meditation or fitness class), while other expenditures may be "generic" (such as transportation, general food and lodging, or buying souvenirs). As more consumers incorporate wellness into their lifestyles, there are many opportunities for all businesses to infuse wellness into their offerings and capture spending by wellness travelers.

Wellness Tourism Industry in 2017



Data combine both inbound/international and domestic wellness tourism spending, and also include both primary and secondary wellness trips.

Source: Estimates by the Global Wellness Institute, based on tourism industry data from Eurostat and International

Wellness tourism will continue its growth momentum as more consumers adopt wellness as a key decision driver.

GWl projects that wellness tourism will grow at an average annual rate of 7.5% through 2022, considerably faster than the 6.4% annual growth forecasted for overall global tourism. We expect that global wellness tourism expenditures will reach over \$919 billion in 2022, representing 18% of the global tourism market. Correspondingly, we project wellness tourism trips to grow by 8.7% annually to 1.2 billion trips in 2022. This growth forecast is well-aligned with the expected growth across many sectors that focus on wellness and holistic health (e.g., fitness/mind-body, healthy eating, organic food, etc.), as more consumers adopt wellness as a dominant lifestyle value and decision driver.

Over half of the projected growth in wellness tourism expenditures (and three-quarters of the growth in wellness trips) through 2022 will take place in Asia-Pacific, Latin America-Caribbean, Middle East-North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa, driven by a dramatic increase in both domestic tourism and intra-regional wellness tourism in these markets.

Wellness Tourism Growth Projections, 2017-2022

	Projected Expenditures (US\$ billions)		Projected Average Annual Growth Rate
	2017	2022	2017-2022
North America	\$241.7	\$311.3	5.2%
Europe	\$210.8	\$275.0	5.5%
Asia-Pacific	\$136.7	\$251.6	13.0%
Latin America-Caribbean	\$34.8	\$54.7	9.5%
Middle East-North Africa	\$10.7	\$18.7	11.8%
Africa	\$4.8	\$8.1	11.1%
Total Wellness Tourism Industry	\$639.4	\$919.4	7.5%

Source: Global Wellness Institute estimates, based upon tourism industry data from UNWTO, WTTC, and other sources; data from GWI's data and analysis report.

Wellness, hospitality, and travel businesses are converging.

Since wellness tourism burst into mainstream consumer consciousness a few years ago, the industry has evolved rapidly. Businesses and governments are investing in developing new strategies, products, experiences, and destinations. Wellness, hospitality, and travel are converging in diverse and unprecedented ways, as businesses experiment with new partnerships and business models to help travelers incorporate wellness into every aspect of their trips.

Fly healthy and fly well. Recognizing that air travel can be unhealthy and stressful, airports and airlines are promoting health and wellness programs for their customers. Collaborations among airports, airlines, and wellness businesses are taking many forms: high-end spas, fitness centers, and wellness classes in terminals and airline lounges; in-flight meditation, wellness programming, and sleep aides; healthier food options; and even healthier/biophilic airport design.

Healthy hotels go mainstream. As wellness travel becomes more mainstream, many hotels are incorporating wellness into their design, amenities, services, and programming. Wellness features may include bedding and lighting that promote better sleep, windows and shades that block out light and noise, in-room fitness equipment and videos, healthy snacks and menus at restaurants, or on-site spas and gyms. Acquisitions, partnerships, and collaborations between hospitality companies and fitness, spa, and other wellness brands are increasingly common. An emerging trend is the adoption of wellness architecture, biophilic design, and sustainability elements into the entire design of the property.

Engineering wellness travel experiences. Consumers increasingly view vacations as an opportunity to experience wellness in new ways, and businesses from cruise lines to tour operators and event organizers are engineering diverse new wellness travel experiences. A number of cruise lines are partnering with wellness industry experts and service providers to raise the quality and sophistication of their wellness offerings or to create wellness-themed voyages.

Wellness products and brands travel with their customers. As wellness routines become a daily lifestyle for many consumers, products and brands are following their customers on their travels to help them continue these routines wherever they go (e.g., Westin partnering with Peloton). Some retail and product companies like Lululemon and Free People are extending their wellness-minded brands into experiences, such as offering wellness retreats for their customers.

A new nexus of travel, work, and wellness. For those who want to experience a country for a longer duration than the standard vacation, companies such as Roam, Outside, The Remote Experience, and others are offering a combination of coworking, coliving, and travel, enabling people to experience other countries and cultures while working and living with like-minded individuals for a week, a month, or longer. Many provide on-site wellness/fitness amenities, yoga classes, meditation, and other community events.

Clearly, the rise of wellness tourism is enticing new entrants into the market, as well as new forms of competition and partnerships. The integration of business areas along a continuum from hospitality to wellness and healthy lifestyles will continue to gather momentum. We expect more experimentation in different types of integration within this continuum in the future, as different players in the travel, hospitality, spa, fitness, and retail worlds identify what drives their core customers and seek out new ways to distinguish themselves from competitors in this evolving landscape.

Destination marketing becomes more authentic and place-based.

Since GWI began studying wellness tourism, the number of countries that actively market some form of wellness tourism at the national level has grown from 65 in 2013 to more than 100 in 2018. Importantly, the nature and focus of wellness tourism marketing and development has become more targeted and authentic. Thermal/mineral springs have seen the biggest growth in marketing and development focus, both in countries with longstanding hot spring bathing traditions (across Europe, Latin America, and Asia), as well as in countries with undeveloped geothermal assets (e.g., Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Cambodia, India).

A small but growing number of destinations are developing a truly authentic and place-based wellness tourism product and brand — from the state of Kerala, India, which branded itself as the “Land of Ayurveda” over two decades ago, to neighboring countries such as Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan, each promoting wellness tourism experiences that link wellness with yoga, Ayurveda, meditation, spirituality, pilgrimage, indigenous medicine, faith healing, and happiness. Other examples include Costa Rica’s new “Wellness Pura Vida” tourism campaign, and Beverly Hills’ (U.S.) “City of Wealth” tourism campaign to redefine luxury as less about materialism and more about health, purpose, and happiness.

Wellness tourism brings wide-ranging impacts to destinations and their people.

As wellness tourism evolves, it is becoming recognized as an opportunity to bring wide-ranging benefits to local economies and populations. As such, wellness tourism development is increasingly integrated with regional economic planning and community development. Austria’s Tirol region has leveraged wellness tourism to develop a broader “Cluster Wellness Tirol” network, which now includes more than 100 businesses in telemedicine, food, nutrition, spa equipment and technology, workplace wellness, and other wellness-related fields. Costa Rica’s “Wellness Pura Vida” strategy (currently under development) aims to engage local communities in the planning process and to use wellness tourism development as a catalyst for social and economic growth in seven regions across the country. Rochester, Minnesota’s 20-year, \$5.6 billion Destination Medical Center initiative builds on the world-class reputation of the Mayo Clinic and its massive medical tourism industry (3 million+ visitors per year). Plans include a “heart of the city” urban district where hospitality intersects with healthcare, with healthy design and extensive wellness lifestyle and leisure amenities that will benefit thousands of Mayo Clinic employees/residents alongside the visitors to the clinic and their families.

In the future, the wellness of travel will increasingly link to the wellness of the place and how we contribute to it.

As more consumers adopt wellness as part of their value system, they will increasingly filter their travel experiences through a holistic wellness lens, and they will increasingly become interested in the wellbeing of the people in the places that they visit. That is one reason why a high-end resort hotel such as The Breakers Palm Beach (U.S.) puts their employee wellness at the center of their brand and their guest experience, or why Westin Hotels & Resorts is expanding its wellness offerings to organize activities that allow guests to give back to the places they are visiting. Recognizing that the wellness of a place is the DNA of its authentic wellness offering, more destinations, regions (such as Wellness Valley in Romagna, Italy and the state of Colorado in the United States), and countries (such as Costa Rica and Bhutan) are prioritizing the wellbeing of their residents and their environment to create their own unique wellness value proposition and brand.

In a holistic wellness framework, being well and doing good are closely connected; we cannot be truly well if our communities and the environment around us are not well. Research from the rapidly expanding fields of happiness, compassion, and altruism suggests that we are more likely to attain a deeper and lasting sense of peace and wellbeing by focusing on others, through helping, giving, and forming deeper connections. In recent years, wellness travel has also been evolving from a focus on being experiential to being transformative. We predict that future wellness travelers will increasingly link personal transformation with the connections they make during travel and their impacts on the people and the places that they touch. Wellness travel will become a more meaningful two-way exchange between the travelers and the destination, instead of a one-sided consumptive and commercial transaction. This consumer evolution, along with the development of wellness tourism, can play an important role in mitigating the negative impacts of over-tourism in some popular destinations and regions.

Global Wellness
Tourism Economy
Full Report

NOVEMBER 2018



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PREFACE

In 2013, the Global Wellness Institute (GWI) unveiled the inaugural edition of the *Global Wellness Tourism Economy* report — a landmark study that defined the parameters and characteristics of the emerging wellness tourism sector, estimated its global size, and highlighted its far-reaching economic impacts. In the subsequent five years, GWI's definition and market data for wellness tourism have been widely adopted, cited, and used by the global tourism community, tourism promotion organizations, businesses, and governments.

More importantly, the awareness of and demand for wellness tourism have risen dramatically around the world. Hardly mentioned as a tourism category just five years ago, wellness tourism is now recognized as one of the fastest growing tourism niches, with promises to expand the overall tourism "pie" while mitigating some of the challenges facing many destinations with respect to mass tourism and seasonal fluctuations.

This updated *Global Wellness Tourism Economy* report revisits the framework and definition presented in the inaugural report and provides new data and insights on global, regional, and country-level developments. We highlight the key points that you should know about wellness tourism, whether you are currently working in the field or a newcomer to this space. As tourism evolves continuously to keep pace with global consumer demand for all things experiential and wellness-related, we also share our thinking on the forces that will shape the massive and fast-moving wellness tourism sector in the coming years.

Research Scope and Methodology

The definitions, conceptual framework, and estimation models for the global wellness tourism economy are developed by the authors under the auspices of the Global Wellness Institute (GWI), consistent with the data and methodologies used in GWI's prior studies. The data presented in this report are for the year 2017. The analysis is based on extensive primary and secondary research conducted from January to September 2018, including literature reviews, data research, and expert interviews.

Country-level wellness tourism data are developed by the authors using our proprietary databases and economic models for wellness tourism, cross-referenced with in-house data and research on the global spa, thermal/mineral springs, workplace wellness, and wellness lifestyle real estate industries. To arrive at our estimates, we also draw from the general international and domestic travel and tourism industry data published by Euromonitor International, and we consult numerous public and private data sources including: World Travel & Tourism Council, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, International Labour Organization; global travel promotion and booking websites; and numerous country-specific and industry-specific organizations, databases, publications, websites, and media sources.

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I. THE RISE OF WELLNESS TOURISM

Infusing wellness into travel is an imperative.

Travel can be bad for our physical and mental health. Crowds, delays, airport security checks, luggage, and many other travel hassles can cause tremendous stress, especially when coupled with jet lag, poor sleep, missed exercise routines, unhealthy food, alcohol, and sun exposure. All too often we return from a trip feeling like we need another vacation in order to recover. A recent Columbia University study of business travelers found that frequent and extensive travel is associated with many physical and behavioral health risk factors, including obesity, high blood pressure, lack of physical activity, smoking, alcohol dependence, trouble sleeping, anxiety, and depression.¹

In spite of the modern rigors of travel, the act of travel itself has long been considered a wellness-enhancing activity. Since ancient times, people have used travel as a means for rejuvenation and healing. Romans traveled to baths, hot springs, and seaside resorts for treatments, healthier climates, purification, and spiritual rituals. For centuries, pilgrims from around the world have visited the Dead Sea for its therapeutic properties, while Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans have traveled to hot springs for relaxation and community. Russia's first resort spa was constructed in Karelia nearly 300 years ago, in the era of Peter the Great.

Today, many of us look forward to travel as an adventure and as an opportunity to rejuvenate and de-stress. Several years ago, when we conducted a survey that asked consumers what they do to maintain/enhance their personal wellness, respondents selected "take a vacation" as one of their top five activities.² In a recent survey of Millennials sponsored by Expedia, four in ten respondents said that their main motivation for their most recent holiday was to reduce stress.³ As more and more people pay attention to their health, they increasingly want to keep up with their healthy habits when they travel. And a growing segment of travelers are taking trips specifically focused on maintaining and improving their personal health and wellbeing. This shift is driving the growth of wellness tourism.

¹ Rundle, A.G., Revenson, T.A., and Friedman, M. (2018). Business Travel and Behavioral and Mental Health. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine*, 60(7), 612-616. See also: Rundle, A. (2018). Just How Bad Is Business Travel for Your Health? Here's the Data. *Harvard Business Review*. <https://hbr.org/2018/03/just-how-bad-is-business-travel-for-your-health-heres-the-data#article-top>.

² This survey was conducted by the authors as part of an SRI International/Global Spa Summit study of 1,077 consumers worldwide in 2010. See: SRI International/Global Spa Summit (2010). *Spas and the Global Wellness Market: Synergies and Opportunities*.

³ 42% of younger Millennials and 56% of older Millennials (across eight countries) selected "to reduce stress" in response to the question "Thinking about the last time you went on holiday, what were your main motivations?" See: Expedia and Future Foundation (2016). *Millennial Traveller Report: Why Millennials will shape the next 20 years of travel*.

Holistic health and prevention are already at the center of consumer decision-making.

Wellness tourism is about much more than where people visit and what they do while on a trip — it is an extension of the values and lifestyle of the traveler. Consumer interest in a lifestyle of health and sustainability used to be the domain of a small, educated, niche group of early adopters who have catalyzed many sectors including organic and local foods; yoga and meditation; solar panels and recycling; and niche tourism movements like ecotourism and sustainable tourism. But these preferences have rapidly gone mainstream over the span of the last ten years, as consumers try to stave off chronic disease and deteriorating mental health associated with our increasingly sedentary, unhealthy, digitized, and stressful lifestyles. All around the world, more people are incorporating elements of health, prevention, self-actualization, experience, and mindfulness into their daily lives — from what they eat to how they relax and exercise, and from their work environments to the design of their homes and communities. It is not a surprise that people now expect to continue their healthy lifestyles and wellness routines when they are away from home.

The wellness industry is well-positioned to help consumers reclaim travel as an opportunity for rest and relaxation, rejuvenation, discovery, joy, and self-actualization — all elements of living a well life. It is important to note that the wellness tourism market is not limited to people traveling to destination spas, wellness centers, and yoga retreats. People concerned about their health and wellbeing will increasingly incorporate their wellness priorities into decision-making for any kind of leisure or business trip, and they will expect the market to meet their needs. This study explores and quantifies the size of these opportunities for the tourism industry on a global basis.

Wellness tourism is the powerful intersection of two large and growing industries: the \$2.6 trillion tourism industry and the \$4.2 trillion wellness industry.

As one of the world's largest industries, travel and tourism directly supports more than 118 million jobs and contributes 3.2% to global GDP (or \$2.6 trillion in 2017, according to the World Travel & Tourism Council).¹ The rise of the global middle class — alongside the modern human need for rest and relaxation, adventure, and new experiences — continues to fuel a tourism industry whose worldwide growth has surpassed that of many major industries such as manufacturing, financial services, and retail.

As mentioned above, demographic and lifestyle trends are driving an exponential growth of consumer interest in all things related to wellness. The Global Wellness Institute (GWI) estimates the size of the global wellness economy to be \$4.2 trillion in 2017, encompassing *wellness tourism; wellness real estate; workplace wellness; spas; thermal/mineral springs; fitness & mind-body; healthy eating, nutrition, & weight-loss; traditional & complementary medicine; preventive & personalized medicine and public health; and personal care, beauty, & anti-aging.*

Importantly, both tourism and the overall wellness economy are projected to grow at a faster rate than the global economy. Wellness tourism is clearly positioned at an important intersection between these two giants, and many stakeholders — including the hospitality industry, wellness businesses, and residents and governments of destination countries and regions — stand to benefit from this opportunity.

¹ World Travel & Tourism Council (2019). *Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2018*. World, London, UK: WTTC.

II. FIVE KEY THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT WELLNESS TOURISM

What is wellness tourism?

In a sense, people who take any kind of vacation for leisure, rest, and relaxation are improving their wellness as part of tourism. However, this broad definition is not particularly useful for governments and businesses seeking to target consumers and to develop and promote this sector. Therefore, the Global Wellness Institute (GWI) has established a definition that captures the motivations and characteristics of people engaging in wellness tourism, so that businesses and other stakeholders can understand and tap into its vast opportunities.

GWI defines **wellness tourism** as *travel associated with the pursuit of maintaining or enhancing one's personal wellbeing*.

With so much unwellness embedded in today's travel, wellness tourism brings the promise of combating those negative qualities and turning travel into an opportunity to maintain and improve our holistic health.

Wellness Travel Can Improve Rather Than Harm Your Health

Unwell Travel	Wellness Travel
 Unhealthy & over-eating	 Rest & rejuvenation
 Travel stress	 Disease prevention & management
 Excessive drinking	 Extend & discover healthy lifestyles
 Poor sleeping	 Authentic & transformative experiences
 Disruption of fitness routine	 Meaning, connection, & joy

Source: Global Wellness Institute

This definition of wellness tourism is derived from GWI's definition of **wellness: the active pursuit of activities, choices, and lifestyles that lead to a state of holistic health**. This is consistent with the World Health Organization's definition of health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing.¹ It goes beyond mere freedom from disease or infirmity and emphasizes the proactive maintenance and improvement of health and wellbeing.

¹ Constitution of the World Health Organization, Principles, <http://www.who.int/about/mission/ary/>

One way to understand wellness is to consider health as a continuum that extends from illness to a state of optimal wellbeing.⁴ On one end, patients with poor health engage the medical paradigm to treat illnesses; they interact reactively and episodically with doctors and clinicians who provide care. On the opposite end, people focus proactively on prevention and maximizing their vitality. They adopt attitudes and lifestyles that prevent disease, improve health, and enhance their quality of life and sense of wellbeing. In other words, wellness is proactive, preventive, and driven by self-responsibility. Wellness tourism is the extension of this consumer value and worldview.



⁴ The continuum concept is adapted from Dr. Jack Travis' Illness-Wellness Continuum. Travis is one of the pioneers of the modern wellness movement in the late 1970s.

Wellness tourism is not medical tourism.

Wellness tourism is often conflated with medical tourism — not only by consumers, but in destination marketing. This confusion is caused by an incomplete understanding of these markets and inconsistent usage of terminologies by destinations, government organizations, and promotion agencies. Sometimes the term “health tourism” is also used as a catch-all to describe many types of medical and wellness services and activities — from open heart surgery and dental care to destination spas and yoga retreats — causing further confusion.

In fact, these two sectors operate largely in separate domains and meet different consumer needs. Referring to the health continuum that we discussed above, medical tourism primarily addresses the “poor health” end of the market, with patients traveling to another place for specific medical treatments or enhancements. Top medical tourism procedures include cosmetic surgery, orthopedic surgery, cardiac surgery, and dental procedures. Patients and their families are attracted by the availability, better quality, and/or price of care at the destinations. Therefore, successful medical tourism depends upon the status of a country’s broader medical sector, along with appropriate government regulations, patient safeguards, training standards, insurance frameworks, travel and visa restrictions, and other issues that drive the patient’s experience and treatment outcomes.

Wellness tourism attracts consumers who are at the opposite end of the wellness continuum — those seeking activities and destinations that extend their wellness lifestyle and help them proactively maintain and improve their health and wellbeing. The appeal and success of wellness tourism depends on an entirely different set of factors, business models, customer mindsets, human resources, and industry culture, and it is more closely aligned with leisure, recreation, and hospitality.

Understanding the Difference Between Wellness Tourism and Medical Tourism

REACTIVE	PROACTIVE
Medical Tourism	Wellness Tourism
Travel to receive treatment for a diagnosed disease, ailment, or condition, or to seek enhancement.	Travel to maintain, manage, or improve health and wellbeing.
Motivated by desire for lower cost of care, higher quality care, better access to care, and/or care not available at home.	Motivated by desire for healthy living, disease prevention, stress reduction, management of poor lifestyle habits, and/or authentic experiences.
Activities are reactive to illnesses, medically necessary, invasive, and/or overseen by a doctor.	Activities are proactive, voluntary, non-invasive, and non-medical in nature.

Source: Global Wellness Institute

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To be sure, there is some overlap between medical tourism and wellness tourism. For example, some top-end destination spas and many traditional health resorts across Europe offer treatments that can be both curative and preventive in nature, and that are typically administered by licensed medical professionals. These include DNA testing, executive checkups, acupuncture, detoxes and cleanses, hydrotherapy, and complementary and holistic medicine services. But in general, the types of visitors, activities, services, businesses, and regulations involved are very different between medical tourism and wellness tourism, even though they may share a dependence on a region's basic tourism and hospitality infrastructure and amenities.

Overall, we do not recommend that destinations merge these two types of tourism in their marketing and development strategies because it can cause customer confusion. Over-emphasizing their convergence may risk diluting the appeal of both segments. From a wellness tourism perspective, travelers may not enjoy destinations that are full of recovering or sick patients. From a medical tourism perspective, highlighting spa, wellness, and leisure offerings may weaken the destination's image as lacking in medical rigor and quality. However, both types of tourism depend upon a strong hospitality infrastructure (e.g., flight connections, accommodations, ground transportation, etc.) to flourish, so a general attention to basic tourism infrastructure will clearly benefit both sectors.

Who are the wellness travelers?

There is a common misconception that wellness travelers are a small, elite, and wealthy group of leisure tourists who visit destination spas, health resorts, or yoga and meditation retreats. In fact, wellness travelers comprise a much broader and more diverse group of consumers with many motivations, interests, and values. GWI identifies two types of wellness travelers:

Primary wellness traveler: A traveler whose trip or destination choice is primarily motivated by wellness.

Secondary wellness traveler: A traveler who seeks to maintain wellness while traveling or who participates in wellness experiences while taking any type of trip for leisure or business.

Distinguishing Primary and Secondary Wellness Travelers

Primary Wellness Tourists	Secondary Wellness Tourists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting a destination spa (such as Canyon Ranch, Rancho La Puerta, Chiva Som, Ananda, Gwinganna, SHA Wellness, Lanserhof, etc.) • Vacationing at a hot springs resort for a long weekend • Staying at an ashram for a meditation retreat • Taking a weekend spa trip for rejuvenation and stress reduction • Travelling to a wellness center for a full-scale executive health checkup • Taking a wellness cruise • Staying at an eco-spa or jungle spa resort for a week • Participating in a yoga retreat that includes healthy food and meditation in a natural setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A business or leisure traveler who actively seeks out healthy accommodations, food, and fitness options during a trip • A family that spends a day at a hot springs bathing establishment as part of a holiday trip • A vacationer at a beach resort who wants to visit the spa and salon a few times during the trip • A cruise tourist who specifically selects a ship with extensive spa, beauty, and fitness amenities • An adventure tourist who visits an eco-spa after a long day of hiking or biking • A tour group traveler who gets a Thai massage or reflexology treatment, or visits a hammam, as part of the tour experience

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By this definition, people who travel to a wellness resort, yoga retreat, or boot camp are primary wellness travelers. These are typically very committed wellness consumers who proactively maintain a healthy lifestyle, seek mental/spiritual balance, and/or are socially and environmentally conscious. When these same consumers travel for business and other purposes, they are likely to incorporate their own wellness values into their decisions about hotels, restaurants, activities, etc., and so they are also likely to be secondary wellness travelers on most trips. On the other hand, secondary wellness travelers also encompass a much broader cross-section of consumers who have varying degrees of interest in wellness and are inclined to express them in many different ways during travel.

Importantly, primary and secondary wellness travel can be done by the same person on different trips, and these two types of wellness travel reinforce one another. Over time, some secondary wellness travelers will decide to take a primary wellness trip, as their interest in and experience with wellness grows. For example, a person who visits a day-use hot spring during a family vacation (secondary wellness travel) may later be motivated to plan a weekend getaway staying at a hot spring resort (primary wellness travel).

Rising incomes and education levels, alongside growing concerns with chronic diseases and environmental issues, are driving accelerated consumer interest in wellness. As more people integrate holistic health and the prevention of disease into their lifestyles and their travel, we expect rising interest in both primary and secondary wellness travel, as well as the increasing crossover of secondary wellness travelers into primary wellness travel experiences.

Every destination has something unique to offer wellness travelers.

Because wellness is multidimensional – spanning the physical, mental, social, emotional, spiritual, and environmental spheres – wellness travel is also multifaceted. It encompasses a large and diverse set of activities and pursuits, including preventive health services, spa, beauty, fitness, personal growth, nature, and much more. This in turn creates opportunities for all kinds of businesses and providers.

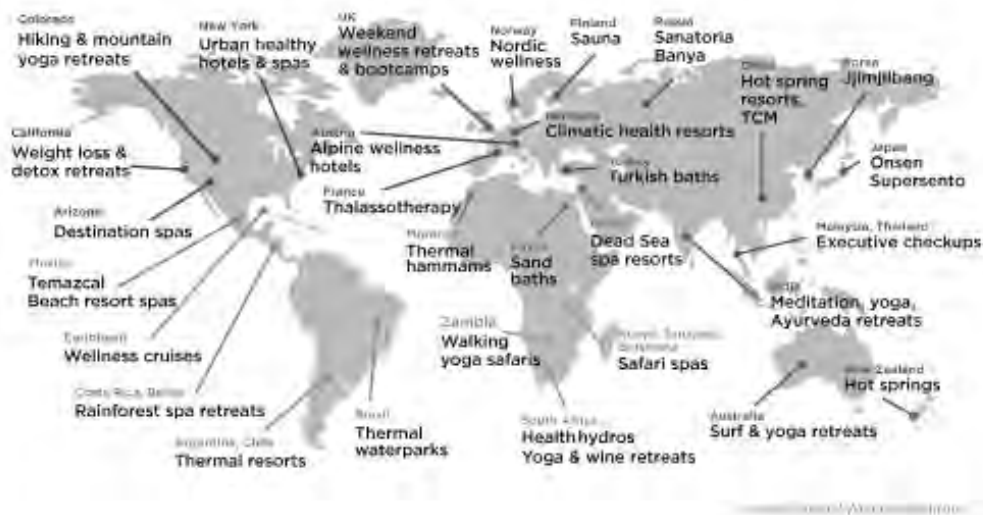
Holistic Values Drive Activities and Choices of Wellness Travelers



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Like other forms of specialty travel, wellness travel is not a cookie-cutter experience. Every destination has its own distinct flavors in relation to wellness, linked with its local culture, (natural assets, foods, etc. Some travelers may be satisfied with a generic massage, exercise class, or smoothie. The more discerning and sophisticated wellness travelers — especially those in the Millennial generation — are interested in what the destination offers that is different from someplace else. These unique and authentic experiences can be built upon indigenous healing practices; ancient/spiritual traditions; native plants and forests; special muds, minerals, and waters; vernacular architecture; street vibes; local ingredients and culinary traditions; history and culture, etc. Because each destination is different, there is always something unique to offer wellness travelers.

Every Destination Has Something Unique to Offer



Wellness tourism brings benefits to businesses and stakeholders beyond the wellness sectors.

The wellness tourism economy is much larger than a narrowly-defined set of typical wellness businesses, such as spas, wellness retreats, thermal/mineral springs, and boot camps. Wellness travelers (especially secondary wellness travelers) are looking to continue their wellness lifestyle during travel, and this lifestyle may encompass healthy eating, exercise/fitness routines, mind-body practices, nature experiences, connections with local people and culture, etc., thereby creating opportunities for businesses such as yoga studios, gyms and fitness centers, healthy food stores/markets, events, arts and crafts, museums, and many others.

In addition to wellness experiences, all wellness tourists need transportation, food, and lodging, and they will likely seek out shopping or entertainment. All of these business — whether they are wellness-specific or not — benefit from wellness tourism and are part of the wellness tourism economy. There are numerous opportunities to infuse wellness into all kinds of amenities and services, which can help businesses differentiate, provide more value, and capture higher spending by wellness travelers. Examples include: airport spas that target wellness travelers in transit; wellness-centered hotels for those who want better sleep and regular fitness routines; specialty restaurants serving healthy, organic, or local cuisine; transportation companies that use clean fuels or low-/zero-emission vehicles; or gift shops that sell products that are connected to unique local wellness traditions.

Wellness tourism may help destinations mitigate the negative impacts of mass tourism or over-tourism. Because wellness travelers tend to be high-spenders and favor experiences that are authentic and unique, there is less pressure for destinations to engage in a “race to the bottom” strategy that competes on price and quantity.

Wellness tourism also provides destinations with an opportunity to reduce the seasonality of visitor flows. For example, ski destinations can attract wellness travelers interested in hiking and other outdoor activities in the summertime, while beach destinations can appeal to travelers who are looking for a more tranquil environment to de-stress or take a retreat in the wintertime.

There are many stakeholders who can collaborate to develop and benefit from wellness tourism, including many government players involved in tourism, economic, social, health, and environmental development. Collaboration of communities, private businesses, and public-sector stakeholders across these sectors will be critical for destinations and regions to develop wellness tourism successfully and to maximize the positive economic and social impacts.

Many Stakeholders Can Collaborate and Benefit from Wellness Tourism



Source: Global Wellness Institute

Measuring Wellness Tourism

GWI measures wellness tourism by aggregating the trip expenditures of people who are defined as wellness tourists. These expenditures include lodging, food and beverage, activities and excursions, shopping, in-country transportation (travel within the country), and other services (e.g., concierge, telecommunications, travel agent services, travel insurance, etc.).

We include expenditures made by both international and domestic travelers:

International wellness tourism expenditures: All receipts earned by a country from inbound wellness tourists visiting from abroad, with an overnight stay.

Domestic wellness tourism expenditures: All expenditures in a country made by wellness tourists who are traveling within their own country, with an overnight stay.

Within each of the international and domestic tourism segments, we estimate the portion of trips and expenditures that are represented by wellness tourists, including both the primary and secondary wellness tourism segments:

Primary wellness tourist: A tourist whose trip or destination is primarily motivated by wellness.

Secondary wellness tourist: A tourist who seeks to maintain wellness while traveling, or who participates in wellness experiences while taking any type of trip, for leisure or business.

Finally, we aggregate the spending of primary and secondary wellness tourists, both international/inbound and domestic, across 212 countries, to arrive at the size of the global wellness tourism industry.

¹⁰ Following the convention for calculation of international tourism statistics, we exclude international airfare from the calculation of wellness tourism. The international airfare paid by international tourists does not necessarily accrue to the country he/she is visiting. Therefore, expenditures on international airfare are typically not included in the tourism receipts reported by individual countries, but instead are covered in a different line item in balance of payment statistics.

III. THE WELLNESS TOURISM ECONOMY

At \$639 billion, wellness tourism is a significant and fast-growing segment of global tourism, growing more than twice as fast as general tourism.

In the 2013 Wellness Tourism Economy inaugural study, GWI defined wellness tourism as *travel associated with the pursuit of maintaining or enhancing one's personal wellbeing*, and we measured the size of global wellness tourism for the first time. Fast forward five years, wellness tourism is now widely recognized as a fast-growing, high-opportunity tourism niche segment. GWI estimates that wellness tourism expenditures reached \$639.4 billion in 2017, as compared to \$563.2 billion in 2015. The sector's 6.5% annual growth rate from 2015-2017 is more than double the 3.2% annual growth rate for general tourism. Wellness travelers made 830 million international and domestic wellness trips in 2017, which is 139 million more than in 2015. Wellness trips account for 6.6% of all tourism trips but represent 16.8% of total tourism expenditures. This is because wellness travelers tend to spend much more per trip than the average traveler.

Europe remains the region with the largest number of wellness trips. North America continues to lead in wellness tourism expenditures because average spending per trip is higher. In the past five years, Asia has made the most gains in the number of wellness trips and wellness tourism expenditures, with demand stimulated by strong economies and an expanding middle class.

Wellness Tourism Trips and Expenditures by Region, 2015 and 2017

	Number of Trips (millions)		Expenditures (US\$ billions)	
	2015	2017	2015	2017
North America	186.5	204.1	\$215.7	\$241.7
Europe	249.9	291.8	\$193.4	\$210.8
Asia-Pacific	193.9	257.6	\$111.2	\$136.7
Latin America-Caribbean	46.8	59.1	\$30.4	\$34.8
Middle East-North Africa	8.5	11.0	\$8.3	\$10.7
Africa	5.4	6.5	\$4.2	\$4.8
Total Wellness Tourism Industry	691.0	830.0	\$563.2	\$639.4

Source: "The 2018 Global Wellness Tourism Economy Study," published and distributed by Global Wellness Institute. For more information, visit www.gwi.org.
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Wellness tourism is heavily concentrated in several major countries across North America, Europe, and Asia-Pacific. The United States alone accounts for over one-third of global revenues. The top five countries (United States, Germany, China, France, Japan) represent 59% of the global market, and the top twenty countries represent 84%. Since 2013, China has continued to move up in the rankings for wellness tourism expenditures (and is now in the top three), India has moved into the top ten, while Malaysia has entered the top twenty for the first time (supplanting Russia).

Top Twenty Wellness Tourism Destination Markets, 2017

	Number of Trips (millions)	Direct Employment (millions)	Expenditures (US\$ billions)	Rank in 2017
United States	176.5	1.89	\$226.0	1
Germany	66.1	1.13	\$65.7	2
China	70.2	1.78	\$31.7	3
France	32.4	0.31	\$30.7	4
Japan	40.5	0.18	\$22.5	5
Austria	16.8	0.16	\$16.5	6
India	56.0	3.74	\$16.3	7
Canada	27.5	0.29	\$15.7	8
United Kingdom	23.2	0.20	\$13.5	9
Italy	13.1	0.15	\$13.4	10
Mexico	18.7	0.49	\$12.6	11
Switzerland	9.7	0.10	\$12.6	12
Thailand	12.5	0.53	\$12.0	13
Australia	10.0	0.11	\$10.5	14
Spain	18.8	0.10	\$9.9	15
South Korea	19.6	0.13	\$7.2	16
Indonesia	8.3	1.31	\$6.9	17
Malaysia	8.3	0.18	\$5.0	18
Turkey	9.1	0.05	\$4.4	19
Brazil	10.5	0.13	\$4.1	20

Source: Global Wellness Institute, "Global Wellness Economy Monitor 2018: Wellness Tourism Expenditures and Employment by Destination," <https://www.wellnessinstitute.com/global-wellness-economy-monitor-2018>.

Source: Global Wellness Institute, "Global Wellness Economy Monitor 2018: Wellness Tourism Expenditures and Employment by Destination," <https://www.wellnessinstitute.com/global-wellness-economy-monitor-2018>.

Wellness tourism growth is distributed across the world.

The rapid growth of wellness tourism around the world has been stimulated by a rising global middle class, growing consumer desire to adopt a wellness lifestyle, rising interest in experiential travel, and increasing affordability of flights and travel options. The developing markets in Asia-Pacific, Latin America-Caribbean, Middle East-North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa have posted robust growth in recent years. While these regions represented only 40% of wellness trips in 2017, they accounted for 57% of the increase in trips since 2015. China and India are both growth leaders, adding over 21 million and 17 million wellness trips respectively (inbound and domestic) from 2015-2017. Wellness tourism also continues to grow steadily across the leading developed markets, including the United States and several major European countries.

Leading Growth Markets for Wellness Tourism Trips, 2015-2017

	Number of Wellness Arrivals/Trips Added from 2015-2017 (millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate from 2015-2017
China	21.9	20.6%
India	17.3	20.3%
United States	15.4	4.7%
Germany	7.5	6.2%
Spain	5.2	17.5%
Mexico	3.3	10.3%
Malaysia	3.3	28.6%
Vietnam	3.2	22.8%
Chile	3.2	29.3%
Thailand	2.7	13.1%
Japan	2.7	3.5%
Italy	2.7	12.2%
Indonesia	2.7	21.5%
United Kingdom	2.6	6.1%
Russia	2.3	8.4%
Czech Republic	2.2	18.1%
Austria	2.2	7.3%
Canada	2.2	4.2%
Poland	2.0	14.7%
Brazil	1.9	10.4%
France	1.8	2.8%
South Korea	1.6	4.5%
Australia	1.5	8.3%
Slovakia	1.4	36.9%
Philippines	1.1	31.1%

Notes: Trips include domestic and international arrivals. Data presented is wellness tourism arrivals and trips added from 2015-2017. Source: Global Wellness Institute, "Global Wellness Economy Monitor 2018: Global Wellness Economy Outlook 2018-2025." <https://www.gwi.com/global-wellness-economy-monitor-2018>

Secondary wellness travelers account for the bulk of wellness tourism trips and growth: 89% of trips and 86% of expenditures.

Wellness travelers comprise a broad and diverse group of consumers with many motivations, interests, and values. As elaborated in Chapter II, GWI defines and measures two major segments:

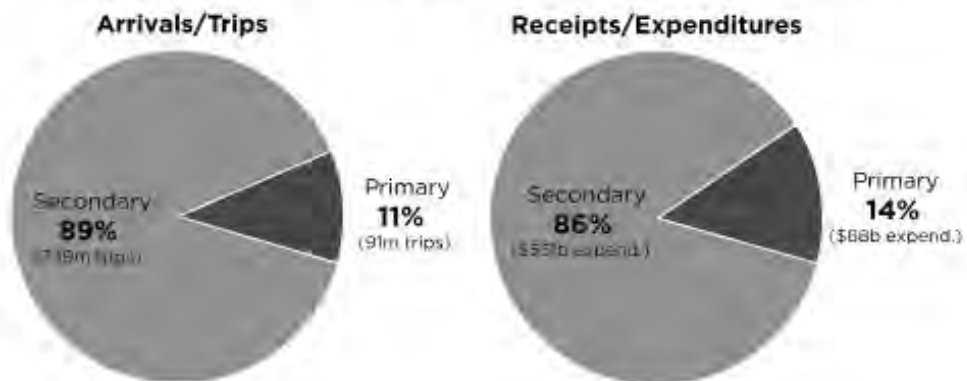
Primary wellness travelers: A traveler whose trip or destination choice is primarily motivated by wellness.

Secondary wellness travelers: A traveler who seeks to maintain wellness while traveling or who participates in wellness experiences while taking any type of trip for leisure or business.

The bulk of wellness travel is done by secondary wellness tourists — i.e., those who seek wellness experiences during their travel, when wellness is not the primary motivation for their trip or destination. Secondary wellness tourism accounted for 89% of wellness tourism trips and 86% of wellness tourism expenditures in 2017. Secondary wellness tourism also continues to grow at a faster rate than primary wellness tourism; secondary wellness tourism trips grew by 10% annually from 2015-2017, while primary trips grew by 8% annually.

Since secondary wellness travelers are defined as people whose primary trip motivation is not wellness, travelers in other niche categories, including ecotourism, sports/adventure tourism, cultural/arts tourism, and other segments, can also be secondary wellness travelers. Travelers across these niche segments are similar to demographics and interests to wellness tourists, and GWI predicts that wellness tourism will increasingly overlap with these other tourism niches over time, helping drive a continued strong growth trajectory.

Secondary Wellness Travel Leads in Trips and Expenditures



Note: These figures combine leisure and business travel and are based on the Wellness Institute's industry data from 2015-2017. Source: Global Wellness Institute.

Domestic wellness travel dwarfs international wellness travel, but international wellness trips have been growing faster.

For most people, it is easier and cheaper to travel domestically than overseas, especially for shorter trips. Worldwide, there are more than eight times as many domestic trips taken as international trips each year (11.2 billion domestic trips versus 1.3 billion international trips in 2017).⁸ Likewise, wellness travel is much more likely to be domestic travel rather than international travel. This is especially the case in very large countries like the United States, Canada, or China, where traveling internationally is much more expensive and time consuming. It is less true in Europe, where cross-border travel is easy and not much different from traveling state-to-state within the United States.

Globally, domestic travel accounts for 82% of total wellness tourism trips and 65% of expenditures. International wellness trips account for a proportionally larger share of expenditures because the average level of spending for an international trip is much higher. International wellness tourism trips have also been growing at a faster pace (12% annually) than domestic wellness tourism trips (9% annually) from 2015-2017.

Domestic Wellness Travel Leads in Trips and Expenditures



Countries with the Most DOMESTIC Wellness Tourism Trips	Countries with the Most INBOUND/INTERNATIONAL Wellness Tourism Trips
1. United States	1. United States
2. China	2. Mexico
3. Germany	3. China
4. India	4. Austria
5. Japan	5. France

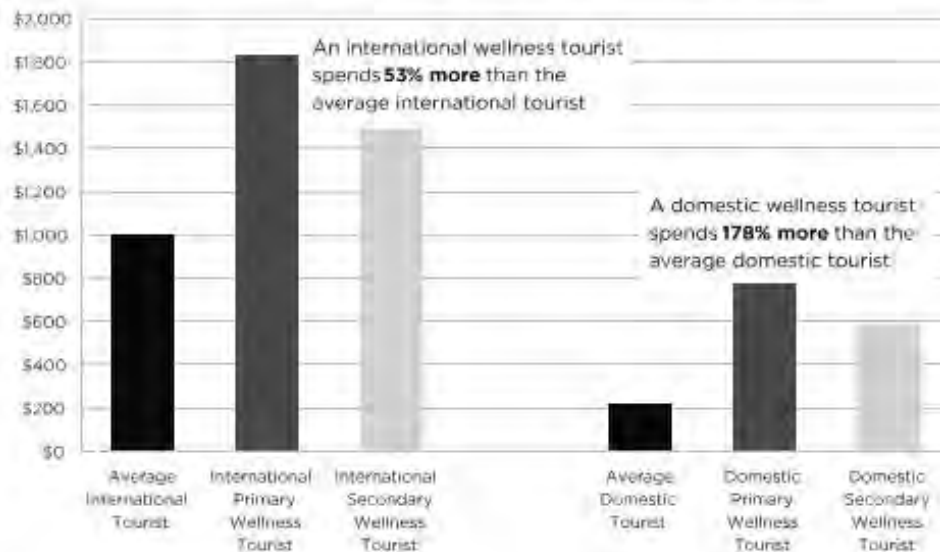
Source: Euromonitor International, "Global Wellness Economy: A New and Growing Market for Wellness Experiences and Services"

⁸ Data from Euromonitor International.

Wellness tourism is high-yield tourism.

Wellness travelers spend more per trip than the average tourist, and this holds true for both domestic and international travelers. In 2017, international wellness tourists on average spent \$1,528 per trip, 53% more than the typical international tourist. The premium for domestic wellness tourists is even higher, at \$609 per trip and 178% more than the typical domestic tourist. This is because wellness travelers are typically more affluent, educated, and well-traveled, and they tend to be early adopters who will try out new and novel experiences.

Wellness Tourism Spending Premiums, 2017



Source: Wellness by Global Wellness Institute, 2017. <https://www.wellnessinstitute.com/research/wellness-tourism>

There is wide variation in the wellness tourism premiums across different countries, as spending patterns are affected by many factors, including the nature of the country's wellness tourism offerings, the types of visitors and source countries, and the balance of secondary versus primary wellness tourism trips taken in that country. The table below illustrates the wellness tourism spending premiums in the twenty largest wellness tourism markets (by expenditures). Among these largest markets, the international wellness trip premium ranges from 20%-74%, while the domestic trip premium ranges widely from 28%-162%.

Wellness tourism creates opportunities for wellness and all tourism and hospitality-related businesses.

The \$639.4 billion spent globally by wellness travelers is distributed among many segments of the tourism industry, from food and lodging, to activities, excursions, shopping, and other services. Within each segment, some expenditures may include wellness-focused activities (such as visiting a hot spring, getting a massage, or taking a meditation or fitness class), while other expenditures may be generic (such as transportation, general food and lodging, or buying souvenirs). As more consumers incorporate wellness into their lifestyles, there are many opportunities for the “generic” businesses to infuse wellness into their offerings, which can help them differentiate, provide more value, and capture higher spending by wellness travelers. For example, mainstream hotel brands are now promoting wellness features such as in-room exercise equipment and special beds and lighting that help people sleep better. Airports are offering in-transit gyms, spas, and walking circuits around their terminals, and airlines are promoting in-flight meditation and stretching apps. Museums offer yoga and meditation classes right in their art galleries, while gift shops stock products connected to unique local wellness traditions and stories.

Wellness Tourism Industry in 2017



U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. Figures are estimates and may vary slightly from actual figures. Data includes both primary and secondary research data.

Global figures by destination: Americas, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa, Middle East, Oceania, and Latin America.

Spa tourism remains a significant and high-growth segment within wellness tourism.

While wellness tourism is much broader than spa tourism, spas represent a core business within the wellness tourism market. In 2017, spa tourism represented \$30.91 billion in expenditures, with 450.0 million spa-related trips taken. Spa tourism expenditures have grown by 8% annually since 2015.

Spa Tourism Represents About 48% of Global Wellness Tourism Expenditures



Wellness tourism will continue its growth momentum.

When GWI first started measuring wellness tourism five years ago, we predicted that the wellness tourism market would grow twice as quickly as overall tourism, and that has turned out to be correct. Wellness tourism expenditures have grown at a rapid 7.6% average annual rate over the last five years, increasing from \$438.6 billion in 2012 to \$639.4 billion in 2017. During this same five-year period, overall tourism expenditures grew by only 3.0% annually.¹⁰

We project that this trend will continue into the next five years. Primary wellness travelers will become increasingly sophisticated and discerning with respect to their trip intentions and requirements — whether it means going deeper into certain wellness modalities (for example, following a yoga or fitness “guru”), pursuing a holistic experience that incorporates authenticity and local flavors, or pushing the boundary on transformative journeys. Secondary wellness travelers, who represent the bulk of wellness trips, will also grow as more people incorporate their wellness lifestyles and values into their travel. The aspects of travel that touch wellness will continue to expand beyond the conventional spheres — such as healthy rooms, fitness facilities/programming, massages, and healthy food — and will extend to new and different opportunities to be stimulated or destress, immerse in local cultures, connect with nature, delve deeper into our selves, or foster personal growth.

Wellness Tourism Growth Projections, 2017-2022

	Projected Expenditures (US\$ billions)		Projected Average Annual Growth Rate
	2017	2022	2017-2022
North America	\$241.7	\$311.3	5.2%
Europe	\$210.8	\$275.0	5.5%
Asia-Pacific	\$136.7	\$251.6	13.0%
Latin America-Caribbean	\$34.8	\$54.7	9.5%
Middle East-North Africa	\$10.7	\$18.7	11.8%
Africa	\$4.8	\$8.1	11.1%
Total Wellness Tourism Industry	\$639.4	\$919.4	7.5%

Source: Global Wellness Institute | www.gwi.com | <https://www.gwi.com/press-releases/2018/06/2018-wellness-tourism-report> | <https://www.gwi.com/press-releases/2018/06/2018-wellness-tourism-report> | <https://www.gwi.com/press-releases/2018/06/2018-wellness-tourism-report>

¹⁰ These figures combine both inbound/international and domestic tourism expenditures. General tourism industry data and projections are drawn from EuroMonitor International.

GWI projects that **wellness tourism will grow at an average annual rate of 7.5% through 2022, considerably faster than the 6.4% annual growth forecasted for overall global tourism.** We expect that global wellness tourism expenditures will reach over \$919 billion in 2022, representing 18% of the global tourism market. Correspondingly, we project wellness tourism trips to grow by 8.1% annually to 1.2 billion trips in 2022. This growth forecast is well-aligned with the expected growth across many sectors that focus on wellness and holistic health (e.g., fitness/mind-body, healthy eating, organic food, etc.), as more consumers adopt wellness as a dominant lifestyle value and decision driver. Over half of the projected growth in wellness tourism expenditures (and three-quarters of the growth in wellness trips) through 2022 will take place in Asia-Pacific, Latin America-Caribbean, Middle East-North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa, driven by a dramatic increase in both domestic tourism and intra-regional wellness tourism in these markets.

IV. EMERGING BUSINESS MODELS AND THE FUTURE OF WELLNESS TOURISM

Wellness, hospitality, and travel businesses are converging.

Since wellness tourism burst into mainstream consumer consciousness a few years ago, the industry has evolved rapidly. Businesses and governments are investing in developing new strategies, products, experiences, and destinations. Wellness, hospitality, and travel are converging in diverse and unprecedented ways, as businesses experiment with new partnerships and business models to offer expanded services and programming that will help travelers incorporate wellness into every aspect of their trips.

Fly healthy and fly well.

Recognizing that air travel can be an unhealthy and stressful experience, airports and airlines are promoting health and wellness programs for customers combating long travel times, disrupted sleep, cramped spaces, and stress. Collaborations among airports, airlines, and wellness businesses are taking many forms:

- At airport terminals and airline lounges around the world, travelers can now find yoga classes, spas, quiet relaxation areas, nap pods, healthier foods, VR technology, and even therapy dogs. In Singapore, travelers at Changi Airport can relax in fitness lounges, high-end spas, and a rooftop pool and jacuzzi; visit outdoor flower gardens; or even try the meditative art of wood-carving. In Switzerland, Zurich provides rentals of inline skates, bicycles, and Nordic walking poles to encourage travelers to exercise in the conservation area just outside the airport. Qatar's Hamad Airport has a Vitality, Wellbeing, and Fitness Centre with a pool, hydrotherapy services, and showers. The American Heart Association is partnering with airports across the United States to map out guided walking circuits throughout airport terminals. Many airports are also experimenting with biophilic and healthy design approaches, such as adding natural daylight, plant walls, outdoor and indoor green spaces, and natural and locally-sourced materials.
- In-flight services on many airlines now include health-conscious cuisine, wellness programming, and sleep and relaxation products. Lufthansa provides its passengers with specially-designed sleep masks, while Qantas, Hawaiian Airlines, Cathay Pacific, and other airlines offer in-flight meditation and wellness programming as part of their in-flight entertainment packages.
- Partnerships between the airline industry and wellness industries have led to expanded health and wellness offerings. American Express is partnering with Exhale to open airport spas. Singapore Airlines is working with Canyon Ranch to ease the stress of its long-haul flights with offerings focusing on sleep, cuisine, and guided stretching. Qantas has partnered with Bodhi Wellness Spa to provide guided stretching and meditation at its new lounge in Perth. Delta Airlines recently offered a promotion with Equinox, allowing customers to visit Equinox gyms or access online classes via their smart device if they had recently flown on the airline.

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- Established wellness enterprises are expanding their markets and services to travel venues. Be Relax Spa has expanded its operations and offerings (new juice bars) to nearly two dozen airports on three continents. Sleep pod companies such as Izzieep in Mexico and NapCity in the Americas and Germany offer specialized sleep services. New airport facilities and programs by fitness newcomers such as Roam Gym and FlyFit have expanded the choices for fitness enthusiasts with time to spare during transit.
- Social media and a variety of apps are enabling savvy air travelers to find the health and wellness services they need. The Sanctify App provides an efficient way to search airports for healthy choices, including gyms, spas, and pools. LoungeBuddy helps users find the airport lounge with their desired services and allows them to use their phone to book a space. For those seeking tips from seasoned travelers, blogs such as Your Fit Trip (food) and Fittest Travel (fitness) provide travelers with wellness tips and information.

Healthy hotels go mainstream.

As wellness travel becomes more mainstream, many hotels are incorporating wellness into their design, amenities, services, and programming. Wellness features may include bedding and lighting that promote better sleep; windows and shades that block out light and noise; in-room fitness equipment and videos; healthy snacks, minibars, and menus at restaurants; or on-site spas and gyms.

- In conjunction with industry experts such as the Joffrey Ballat and Nora Tobin, Marriott has created a variety of new health and wellness offerings, including in-room fitness programming, immersive wellness retreats, healthy food, and outdoor fitness options. Since pioneering its iconic Heavenly® Bed concept in 1999, Westin has expanded to a fully integrated health and wellness strategy that addresses six pillars of wellbeing for guests (eat, sleep, move, feel, work, and play well), supported by a new \$30 million "Let's Rise" global brand campaign that communicates Westin's commitment to guests' wellbeing. Hilton has introduced its "Five Feet to Fitness" program, which provides over 11 different pieces of fitness equipment in guest rooms. Six Senses is highlighting "Eat and Sleep with Six Senses" to allow guests to focus on sleep quality and healthy eating. Accor has launched specialized wellness programs across its luxury brands; for example, the Pullman brand offers a "Sleep, Food, Sport, + Spa" program across its hotels and is piloting "Dream," a neuroscience-based active sleep technology.
- Partnerships and acquisitions have allowed some larger hotel brands to quickly enhance their health and wellness offerings. Major hotel brands are partnering with a diverse array of fitness companies such as Technogym, Reebok, and Peloton to reach more wellness-minded consumers. Marriott, Four Seasons, Wyndham, and MGM have benefitted from the expertise of companies such as Delos (Stay Well™), to design guest rooms that provide extensive wellness amenities and services for travelers. Hyatt acquired both Miraval and Exhale to create strategic partnerships with existing wellness and fitness leaders. AccorHotels is also partnering with Banyan Tree to increase its wellness offerings.
- An emerging trend in hotels is the adoption of design principles such as wellness architecture, biophilic design, and sustainability elements into entire design of the property. For example, IHG Hotels has been a leader in implementing biophilic, healthy, and sustainable design features throughout its properties, aiming to stimulate guests' five senses and activate public spaces.

A recent study by Terrapin Bright Green found that biophilic design in hotels has a strong impact on guest experience; for example, in the six Manhattan hotels they studied, 36% of guests actively or passively used hotel lobbies with biophilic design, while only 25% of guests spent time in conventional hotel lobbies.⁴³ In the future, we expect to see more evolution, differentiation, and experimentation in these areas.

Engineering new wellness travel experiences.

Consumers are increasingly viewing vacations as an opportunity to experience wellness in new ways, and tourism-related businesses from cruise lines to tour operators and event organizers are engineering diverse new wellness travel experiences.

- Cruise lines have not only brought sumptuous spas and workout spaces on board, but many are now showcasing other aspects of health and wellness including healthy food, relaxation, meditation, and wellness-themed excursions. In Asia, Chinese travelers have driven the rise of health and wellness offerings on several cruise lines. The Genting Dream, part of the Dream Cruises line in Asia, has a 4,000 square-meter spa with all of the latest Western and Asian spa treatments, in addition to a first-rate gym, fitness studio, and yoga and Pilates classes. Star Clippers has introduced complimentary yoga, meditation, and fitness classes on some of its cruises. In addition to high-tech gym equipment, Silver Sea cruises provides complimentary massages and wellness-themed classes including cooking and fitness. Many cruise ships are adding new therapies onboard, such as acupuncture and minimally-invasive beauty treatments that are typically offered at medical spas (e.g., botox and fillers).
- A number of cruise lines are partnering with wellness industry experts and service providers to raise the quality and sophistication of their wellness offerings, or to create wellness-themed voyages. Lindblad Expeditions has formed a partnership with Exhale, while Seabourn is collaborating with Dr. Andrew Weil, an expert in integrative medicine, to launch wellness cruises. Holland America is working with O (the Oprah Magazine) to offer meditation and healthy lifestyle programming on some of its cruises, and Windstar cruises now has James Beard Award nominee chefs creating its menus. MSC cruises, which highlights its partnerships with Technogym, has developed a comprehensive wellness program that includes a pre-cruise wellness assessment. In 2017, MSC also partnered with Weight Watchers to launch the first "Weight Watchers Rejuvenation Vacation at Sea" cruise. The first entirely health and wellness-themed cruise line, Blue World Voyages, is slated to launch in 2019.
- Meanwhile, tour operators and event organizers are helping travelers to find their desired wellness travel experiences. Virtuoso (a high-end network of travel companies) has a wellness travel community that provides wellness travelers everything they need to create a tailored wellness vacation. In Africa, longstanding safari operators like Micato Safaris, as well as newer tour operators like Satori Africa (the first Africa-based wellness travel company), are combining wellness offerings such as yoga, meditation, massage, trail running, and healthy/local cuisine with traditional safari activities. In North America, Wanderlust festivals with yoga and meditation instructors, musicians, and chefs, have drawn over 100,000 wellness enthusiasts to take part in wellness related activities in popular travel destinations.

⁴³ Terrapin Bright Green (2017). *Human Spaces 2.0: Biophilic Design in Hospitality*. <https://www.terrapinbrightgreen.com/report/human-spaces-2-0/>

Wellness products and brands travel with their customers.

As wellness routines become a daily lifestyle for many consumers, products and brands are following their customers on their travels to help them continue these routines wherever they go.

- To allow its loyal cycling customers to continue to train when traveling, Peloton has partnered with Westin and some other Marriott brands to offer its bikes in hotel guest rooms and gyms. Equinox, known for its luxury gyms in major U.S. metropolitan areas, has created its own hospitality brand and will open its first hotel in New York City's Hudson Yards development in 2019. It has announced plans to build as many as 75 fitness-centric hotels in the world.
- Some retail and product companies are projecting their customer values and expanding their product brands into wellness travel experiences. Lululemon and Free People, both athleisure retailers, have created wellness retreats for their customers. ClassPass, which offers fitness subscription packages that permit customers to take a variety of studio classes, has just announced its first Getaways break in the Hamptons, New York, and it plans to roll out more short trips to other vacation destinations soon.

A new nexus of travel, work, and wellness.

For those who want longer time to experience a country than the standard vacation, several innovative companies have combined coworking and travel with wellness:

- Roam, Outsite, The Remote Experience, WY_CO, CoWoLi, Nomad House, and Unsettled are coliving and coworking enterprises that allow people to experience other countries and cultures while working and living with like-minded individuals. These companies typically offer private accommodations with shared living spaces, working spaces, and other community amenities, in addition to the opportunity to experience a city or region for a week, a month, or more. Many also provide on-site wellness/fitness amenities, yoga classes, meditation, and other community events. WeWork, which started with coworking and coliving properties and recently branched into fitness with Rise by We, has quietly entered the hospitality space with short-term rental rooms/studios in New York City.
- Some coworking travel groups, such as Behere and Hera Hub, cater exclusively to women, helping them to maintain their health and wellness routines while safely exploring new cities and settings across the globe. Behere gives clients access to local gym and fitness studios, while Hera Hub has created spa-inspired environments within its shared spaces.

Clearly, the rise of wellness tourism is enticing new entrants into the market, as well as new forms of competition and partnerships. The integration of business areas along a continuum from hospitality to wellness and healthy lifestyles will continue to gather momentum. We expect more experimentation in different types of integration within this continuum in the future, as different players in the travel, hospitality, spa, fitness, and retail worlds identify what drives their core customers and seek out new ways to distinguish themselves from competitors in this evolving landscape.

Wellness tourism brings wide-ranging opportunities and benefits to destinations and their people.

Destination marketing becomes more authentic and place-based.

At the national and regional levels, destination marketing for wellness tourism has both expanded and evolved in recent years. When GWI first measured wellness tourism in 2013, we counted 65 countries that were actively marketing some form of wellness tourism at the national level; that number has expanded to more than 100 countries in 2018 (see *Appendix A*). National governments and tourism ministries are rapidly catching on to the growing consumer interest in and enormous potential of this sector. Even more importantly, the nature and focus of wellness tourism marketing and development in the public sector is evolving to become more targeted and authentic, as understanding of what it is evolves and as traveler desires grow more sophisticated.

- When GWI first studied this sector five years ago, most destination marketing for wellness tourism was relatively generic (i.e., focused on spas) or tended to conflate wellness with medical tourism. Today, marketing approaches are more nuanced and more distinct from medical tourism, as countries start to link their wellness tourism offerings with their own natural and cultural assets. Thermal/mineral springs have seen the biggest growth in marketing and development focus. Most countries with longstanding hot spring bathing traditions (across Europe, Latin America, and Asia) are reinvigorating and investing in these assets and more actively marketing them as a key wellness tourism opportunity; meanwhile, countries with undeveloped geothermal assets are now seeking investments to create new high-value wellness tourism offerings (e.g., Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Cambodia, India).
- A small but growing number of destinations are developing a truly authentic and place-based wellness tourism product and brand. The state of Kerala, India, was an early pioneer in this regard by branding itself as the “Land of Ayurveda” over two decades ago, successfully building a high-value wellness tourism offering to combat mass tourism and reduce seasonality. Today, neighboring countries Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan each promote unique, culturally-rooted wellness tourism experiences that link wellness with yoga, Ayurveda, meditation, spirituality, pilgrimage, indigenous medicine, faith healing, and happiness. On the other side of the world, Costa Rica is now building upon the uniquely Costa Rican “Pura Vida” concept to build a “Wellness Pura Vida” tourism campaign, which will develop seven areas of the country for wellness tourism around their unique natural and cultural features. In the United States, the city of Beverly Hills — long known for its five-star, high-end offerings — has launched the “City of Wealth” tourism campaign to redefine luxury as less about materialism and more about health, purpose, and happiness.