

**Substantial Amendment
Maine Consolidated Plan
CDBG, HOME and ESG
Five Year Plan 2015-2019**

Prepared by

Maine State Housing Authority
Maine Department of Economic and Community Development

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The Substantial Amendment includes all required information for the National Housing Trust Fund.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This document represents Maine’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan and its Year 2015 Action Plan, detailing identified economic, community and housing needs, and program strategies for meeting those needs. Accordingly, the Maine Consolidated Plan describes the priorities and guidelines of the three federally funded programs, including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program, and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. The Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) will administer the CDBG program. Maine State Housing Authority (MaineHousing) will administer the HOME and ESG programs. MaineHousing and the DECD look forward to continued coordination of programs and will involve other partners to leverage resources.

In June of 2016, Maine’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan and its 2016 Action Plan were substantially amended to include the National Housing Trust Fund (HTF). MaineHousing will administer the HTF.

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

The three overarching objectives guiding proposed activities within this plan are to:

- · Provide decent affordable housing
- · Create suitable living environments
- · Create economic opportunities

Programs and activities are designed to benefit a community or the people served. The benefits, or program outcomes, that each activity funded by the three federal programs are expected to be:

- · Improved availability/accessibility
- · Improved affordability
- · Improved sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The framework for realizing these objectives and outcomes include the following priorities:

- · Improve Housing Quality
- · Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing
- · Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability
- · Improve Economic Opportunity
- · Improve Public Infrastructure

3. Evaluation of past performance

The State of Maine made progress on its priority needs and objectives in FY 2013, the last complete period for which a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) was conducted. The best indicators of results, i.e. performance measures, are described below for the

Maine Department of Economic and Community Development and Maine State Housing Authority.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program:

The State received \$11.1 million in CDBG funds in FY 2013. These funds were allocated to municipalities for a wide range of activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, community infrastructure and facility improvements, and other actions to address identified housing needs.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program:

The State received \$3.16 million of HOME funds in FY 2013. These funds assisted a total of 112 Homes in need of repair, and 186 households were provided rental assistance through the Step Program (TBRA). HOME funds also assisted renter households through CHDOs.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program:

In FY 2013, MaineHousing allocated a total of \$714,063 in ESG funds for shelter operations. MaineHousing used ESG funds to assist 41 homeless shelter programs, consisting of 29 provider agencies, to shelter 7,765 unique homeless individuals. ESG funds, state real estate transfer tax fees, and state general funds were used to support homeless shelter providers with shelter operating expenses. A total of \$3.4 million in funds were awarded to shelter providers based upon a combination of even distribution and a bed-night per-diem rate. MaineHousing also allocated \$208,816 for the rapid re-housing Home to Stay program.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The public consultation process for this plan utilized an increased use of Social Media as compared with previous plans. Public input on how funds should be allocated was requested via MaineHousing's web and Facebook sites, and emailed to over 200 agencies and potentially interested parties.

On September 3, 2014, the State of Maine conducted a public hearing on housing and community development issues to allow citizens the opportunity to provide input into the 2015-2019 Maine

Consolidated Plan. The public hearing was designed to encourage participation by local, regional, statewide institutions, Continuums of Care, and other public and private organizations. The public hearing focused on housing and community development needs throughout the State and strategies to address those needs.

Public hearing notices were placed on both the DECD and MaineHousing websites. In addition, the public hearing was announced through a public notice in the *Bangor Daily News*, *Portland Press Herald*, and the *Kennebec Journal and Morning Sentinel* on August 11, 2014, as well as in the *Lewiston Sun Journal* on August 12, 2014. A total of seven participants attended the public hearing in the state capitol of Augusta, and a summary of the public comments is attached to this plan.

The draft plan was made available for a 30-day period beginning October 16, 2014.

Between April and June of 2016, MaineHousing consulted with groups representing potential recipients and applicants for HTF.

On June 7, 2016 MaineHousing conducted a public hearing to allow citizens the opportunity to provide input into the potential uses of the HTF.

The public hearing notice was placed on the MaineHousing website. In addition, the public hearing notice was published in the *Bangor Daily News*, *Portland Press Herald* and the *Kennebec Journal*. An email announcing the hearings was sent to over 240 interested individuals and groups.

A draft Allocation Plan was made available for a 30 day period beginning June 27th. A second public hearing was held on July 28, 2016 to allow citizens to comment on the draft plan and the associated substantial amendments.

5. Summary of public comments

Comments are included in an attachment to the Consolidated Plan.

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

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The Maine Department of Economic and Community Development and MaineHousing will be the partner agencies for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan.

The on-line format of this Plan is mandated by HUD. HUD has provided an online template for grantees as part of its planning and reporting system called IDIS. The questions in bold and many of the tables are created automatically by IDIS. After the Plan is received and approved by HUD, results of plan goals will be reported each year in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (“CAPER”), another on-line document which will be produced in IDIS.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	MAINE	Department of Economic & Community Development
HOME Administrator	MAINE	MaineHousing
ESG Administrator	MAINE	MaineHousing

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Consolidated Plan was developed in partnership between the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) and the Maine State Housing Authority (MaineHousing). MaineHousing has been designated the lead agency.

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

1. Introduction

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 (91.215(l))

MaineHousing and the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) work closely to ensure that housing providers, private organizations, governmental agencies, service providers, as well as the general public, are consulted during the development of the Consolidated Plan. Participation is encouraged through hundreds of mailings to targeted individuals and agencies, website postings, and newspaper notices across the state. Public input is received and accepted in the form of telephone consultations; emails, Facebook comments, and testimonies at meetings and hearings.

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

MaineHousing is the Collaborative Applicant for the Maine Continuum of Care and the HMIS lead agency for the State of Maine which includes the Portland CoC and Maine CoC. The mission of the Maine Continuum of Care is to plan and coordinate an inclusive system that helps Maine people avoid or exit quickly from homelessness, as well as to address the underlying causes of homelessness. The Maine CoC identifies and addresses service gaps and risk factors in the community and develops specific goals and action steps to address homelessness throughout the service area.

The Maine CoC develops and manages the annual Continuum of Care (CoC) Application process to ensure that the Maine CoC receives the maximum amount of federal McKinney-Vento funding from HUD. In order to assist the Maine CoC in accomplishing their mission, MaineHousing serves as the Collaborative Applicant. Since 1998, MaineHousing has prepared and submitted annual HUD application for funding on behalf of the Maine CoC, which leverages over 10 million dollars annually to support programs and services for individuals and families who are homeless. Also, MaineHousing has provided leadership, consultants and administrative staff to support the Maine

CoC's year round planning process for the NOFA competitive application. MaineHousing hosts the monthly Maine CoC meetings and provides administrative support.

In the next few years, the Maine CoC will work collaboratively with the Consolidated Plans of the five jurisdictions, including MaineHousing, to ensure that the following Maine CoC strategic plan goals are included in the Con Plans:

1. Increase permanent supportive housing beds dedicated or available to chronically homeless;
2. Increase the percentage of participants remaining in CoC funded permanent housing projects for at least six months to 80% or more;
3. Increase the percentage of participants in all CoC-funded projects that are employed at program exit to 20% or more;
4. Increase the percentage of participants in all CoC-funded projects that obtained mainstream benefits at program exit to 20% or more and;
5. Increase use of Rapid Re-Housing to reduce family homelessness.

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

MaineHousing is the ESG administrator for Maine outside Portland and is the Maine CoC Collaborative Applicant, which facilitates coordination with the Maine CoC. Maine CoC members participate in MaineHousing's ad hoc Committee on Shelter Funding to help develop shelter funding policies and priorities. In 2013, MaineHousing discussed ESG funding decisions with the Maine CoC project committee.

MaineHousing submitted and was awarded a planning grant through the FY2012 competition. The activities described in the planning grant are currently being implemented in 2014 , with an emphasis on researching and evaluating Coordinated Assessment models nationally for future implementation in Maine. MaineHousing and the Maine CoC will also utilize the planning grant awarded under the

2012 CoC Competition to develop monitoring, evaluation, and reporting policies and processes for ESG sub-recipients. This work will be coordinated with the Portland CoC and incorporated into the overall monitoring of system performance measures that will be developed in the next few years.

HUD considers the active use of HMIS for planning purposes within the CoC a best practice, and HMIS is a requirement for Continuum of Care jurisdictions. Annually, the CoCs are required to designate a lead agency, and they have continued to designate MaineHousing as the Lead since 2004. In January of 2014, the Maine CoC voted and approved a Joint Governance Charter for both the Maine CoC and Portland CoC, which outlines the roles, responsibilities, relationship and authorities of the two CoC's, the Maine HMIS Lead Agency, the HMIS Program and other participants. The purpose of this joint Governance Charter is to ensure the operation and consistent participation in the HMIS for the purpose of making planning and funding decisions through the use of targeted, quality data on the characteristics and service utilization of persons accessing Maine's homeless service system.

Also in 2014, MaineHousing, as the HMIS Lead Agency, developed data quality standards as required by HUD for implementation by October 1, 2014. The new data standards were a joint release by the federal partners at HUD, HHS, and the VA, with varying program and data collection requirements. These data standards will involve additional training for all HMIS participating programs and additional tasks will be needed to fully implement these standards in the next few years. The implementation of a new Data Quality Plan will require that the HMIS Lead take a more proactive approach with partner agencies, including shelter providers, providers of transitional and permanent housing programs, and street outreach programs to ensure that they are maintaining a level of data quality that is consistent with the standards set forth by the Continuums of Care.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	MaineHousing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through Meetings, E-mail and Phone Calls
2	Agency/Group/Organization	MAINE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through Meetings, E-mail and Phone Calls
3	Agency/Group/Organization	ALPHA ONE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through Meetings and E-mail.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Maine Statewide Independent Living Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through Meetings, E-mail and Phone Calls
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Bangor Area Homeless Shelter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail

6	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Fort Fairfield
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail
7	Agency/Group/Organization	YORK COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through E-mail
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Maine Balance of State Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through Meetings, E-mail and Phone Calls

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

Not Applicable; all agencies and stakeholders were encouraged to participate and provide input to the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

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		The Continuum of Care goals have been recognized in the Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))

See the above descriptions regarding coordination and consultation efforts. In addition, there are other partner entities that help facilitate the development of affordable housing and implement portions of the Consolidated Plan. Since 1992, the State has allocated at least 15 percent of HOME funds to CHDO program activities. The CHDO set-aside provides a base for the development of affordable rental housing, which can be expanded by CHDOs with Housing Tax Credits and other funding sources. Over the last ten years, MaineHousing has provided \$7.3 million to five different CHDOs for the development of multiple projects.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen 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 State of Maine conducted a public hearing on housing and community development issues to allow citizens the opportunity to provide input into the 2015-2019 Maine Consolidated Plan. The public hearing was designed to encourage participation by local, regional, statewide institutions, Continuum of Care, and other public and private organizations. The public hearing focused on housing and community development needs throughout the State and strategies to address those needs.

The public hearing was announced through a public notice in the Bangor Daily News, Portland Press Herald, and the Kennebec Journal and Morning Sentinel on August 11, 2014, as well as in the Lewiston Sun Journal on August 12, 2014. A total of seven participants attended the public hearing, which occurred in Augusta on September 3, 2014

Maine Housing conducted a public hearing on potential uses of the HTF. The public hearing was designed to encourage participation by local, regional and statewide institutions and other public and private organizations.

A second public hearing was held to encourage comment on the draft Allocation Plan and the accompanying substantial amendments.

In addition to the public hearing noted above, MaineHousing also conducted consultation meetings with potential recipients and applicants for the HTF and held a focus group of low-income households and advocates.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Seven people attended the public hearing	Comments Attached to the Plan	All comments were accepted.	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	NA	No comments received	NA	
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Four comments were received via email.	Comments Attached to the Plan	All comments were accepted.	http://www.mainehousing.org/news/calendar-detail?CalendarID=123&EventDateID=1061
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	14			
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	9	Attached to this document		
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community		No Comments Recieved		
8	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Summary of Comments attached to this document			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Maine is a rural, sparsely populated state with an aging population. Population growth has been flat, but more recently has been slowly diminishing. Data indicates a shift toward non-family small family households, with rental tenures growing the fastest. An estimated 11.1% of Maine households earn 30% or less of area median income (extremely low income) with 4% of those households having at least one household member over age 62. Another 12.4% of households earn 30 – 50 % area median income (very low income) with 5.8% of these households being occupied by a person over the age of 62. Another 17.5% are low income (50 – 80 % area median income) and an estimated 7% of households earn moderate incomes. The remaining 52% of households earn middle to higher incomes.

An estimated 71% of occupied housing units are owned while 29% are rented, representing a one percent drop in homes owned from 2000 and a one percent increase in renter occupied units. Owner median incomes average \$58,917, while renter median incomes average \$26,214. Owner occupied housing units have an average household size of 2.45 people per unit, while renters have an average of 2.05 people per unit. Only 4% of owner and renter occupied units combined experience severe overcrowding.

An estimated 35% of home owners with a mortgage, 18% of owners without a mortgage, and 52% of renters spend 30% or more of household income on housing. The housing cost burden is greater for small family renters with lower median incomes.

Renter households with extremely low incomes experience more substandard housing problems. In addition, these same households face severe cost burdens, with 50% or more of income going toward housing. Generally speaking, small family renter households and renter households with elderly occupants face the most significant problems and have the greatest need in Maine. Comprising 29% of all households, renter household growth is growing faster than home ownership growth.

Note: For population projections, MaineHousing used the base U.S. Census 2000 and 2007 - 2011 ACS data as provided by HUD, in addition to the Census 2010 Decennial counts and data from Maine's Office of Policy and Management. For information regarding current economic conditions, MaineHousing used the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Departments of Labor. ACS 5 year 2008-2012 was also used to identify current trends and provide information on more current housing data.

An assessment and inventory of the community development needs for a state as large and diverse as the State of Maine is an exhausting task. With almost 500 cities, towns and unorganized territories, each with multiple community development needs and opportunities demographics, the breadth of this task can be easily seen. The state contains urban, suburban, rural communities and remote rural regions of great geographic and economic diversity. The assessment of community development needs must therefore be relatively general in nature but at the same time must be representative, at least as close as possible of the specific needs of Maine's cities and towns. The needs analysis, as in past years, relies heavily on public input at public forums and during public hearings specific to the CDBG program.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

In Maine, 4% of households with at least one person age 62 and older and 2.9% of small family households, renter and owned units combined, have extremely low income (less than 30% HAMFI). Another 5.8% of households with one person age 62 and older and 3.5% of small family households, renter and owned units combined, have very low income (>30-50% HAMFI). Median household incomes are an estimated \$26,000 for renter households and an estimated \$58,000 for owners, which explains why the cost burden is greater for renters.

A total of 66.5% of households with a housing cost burden >50% have severely low incomes and at least one housing problem. A total of 38.7% of owned households sharing the same degree of cost burden have severely low incomes. A total of 40% of renter households with at least one housing problem and a cost burden of >30% have severely low incomes, while 24% of owned households with at least one housing problem and a cost burden of >30% have very low incomes.

When we look at households with one or more problems that have severely low incomes, we see that 62.4% are renters and 37.1 are owners. A total of 14.1% of renters face severe housing problems, while only 3.9% of owners face them.

Among households with a cost burden > 30% of income, 39.1% are small related renter households with severely low incomes, while 39.3% of small related owner households have severely low incomes. A total of 41.2% of elderly renter households with a cost burden >30% have severely low incomes and 14.1% elderly owned households with the same cost burden have severely low incomes.

When we examine households with severe cost burdens (housing costs >50% of income) 65.8% of them are small related renter households with severely low incomes and 32.1% are small related owned households with severely low income. Another 34% of small related owner households with a cost burden >50% have very low to low incomes. A total of 55.5% of elderly renter households with housing costs >50% have severely low incomes, while 49% of elderly owned households with the same cost burden have severely low incomes.

A small percentage of renter and owned occupied units in Maine experience severe overcrowding or are overcrowded. Crowding is experienced by only 2% of Maine's renter households, when we combine all renter households with severely low, very low, and moderately low incomes that are either single, multiple or other type family households. Among owned households, less than 1% experience crowding. Crowding is not expected to rise; housing formation has slowed since Maine's population growth has been flat or diminishing, and significant portions of the younger population are leaving the state.

The demographic table below appears to be comparing the population count of year 2000 to the household count of the most recent year. (Perhaps 1239974 to 551125, we do not believe that the State of Maine decreased in households by 56%.)

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	1,274,923	1,328,543	4%
Households	518,372	551,601	6%
Median Income	\$37,240.00	\$47,898.00	29%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	61,245	67,750	97,130	59,050	266,430
Small Family Households *	15,405	18,635	33,495	24,350	150,360
Large Family Households *	1,800	2,425	4,805	3,550	14,435
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	10,915	14,645	21,390	12,145	51,510
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	10,780	16,205	16,000	6,495	18,375
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	7,300	7,940	12,425	8,045	26,105
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,575	695	590	245	3,105	805	595	825	425	2,650
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	330	355	240	125	1,050	40	35	125	50	250
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	510	480	465	170	1,625	75	315	585	415	1,390
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	19,915	8,675	1,530	125	30,245	14,520	11,335	8,995	3,215	38,065
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,960	12,100	13,145	1,540	31,745	3,885	10,755	17,700	12,385	44,725

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,615	0	0	0	1,615	1,710	0	0	0	1,710

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	22,330	10,205	2,825	665	36,025	15,440	12,280	10,525	4,105	42,350
Having none of four housing problems	14,135	21,490	30,970	13,860	80,455	6,015	23,775	52,805	40,420	123,015
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,615	0	0	0	1,615	1,710	0	0	0	1,710

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	8,030	7,175	5,285	20,490	4,510	6,680	12,050	23,240
Large Related	930	775	605	2,310	575	1,050	1,965	3,590
Elderly	5,920	5,240	2,965	14,125	8,485	10,820	7,520	26,825
Other	11,735	8,675	6,130	26,540	5,275	3,925	5,630	14,830
Total need by income	26,615	21,865	14,985	63,465	18,845	22,475	27,165	68,485

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,655	3,050	495	10,200	3,780	4,055	4,130	11,965
Large Related	850	230	80	1,160	475	615	340	1,430
Elderly	3,735	2,265	610	6,610	6,090	4,370	2,415	12,875
Other	10,020	3,485	500	14,005	4,475	2,455	2,250	9,180
Total need by income	21,260	9,030	1,685	31,975	14,820	11,495	9,135	35,450

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	790	700	600	220	2,310	110	360	525	330	1,325
Multiple, unrelated family households	45	90	34	15	184	19	14	205	110	348
Other, non-family households	50	55	170	70	345	0	0	0	20	20

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Total need by income	885	845	804	305	2,839	129	374	730	460	1,693

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	5,566	6,220	8,779	20,565	14,816	16,559	23,370	54,745

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Of Maine’s 89,105 single person owned households, an estimated 59,405, or 66%, earn less than Maine’s median household income. An estimated 23% of all single person owned households earn equal to or less than 30% of median income; 20% earn 30 – 50%; and another 22% earn 50-80% of median income.

An estimated 42,180 single person owned households, or 47%, have at least one of the following housing conditions: lack of complete plumbing facilities, lack of complete kitchen facilities, more than 1.01 persons per room, and selected monthly owner costs or gross rent greater than 30 percent of household income (2011). Of the single person owned households meeting this definition, 38,055, or 90%, earn less than median household income.

Of Maine’s 67,550 single person rented households, an estimated 57,285, or 84.8%, earn less than Maine’s median household income. An estimated 44.6% of all single person rented households earn equal to or less than 30% of median income; 22.3% earn 30-50%; and another 17.8% earn 50-80% of median income.

An estimated 34,950 single person rented households, or 50.3%, have at least one of the following housing condition described above. Of the single person rented households meeting this definition, 33,955, or 97.2%, earn less than median household income.

In summary, an estimated 38,055 owned and 33,955 rented single person households are in need of housing assistance, either in the form of physical repair to the home or in terms of financial assistance needed to afford the home. Of all single person households in Maine therefore, an estimated 46% are in need of assistance.

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

In 2012 there were an estimated 5,593 reported offenses of domestic violence and another 368 incidents of gross sexual assault in Maine, although the actual numbers are likely much higher as many of these crimes go unreported. Domestic violence incidents take place in both family and non-family type homes. Housing affordability, joblessness, poverty, and substance abuse are all variable factors contributing to the cause of these crimes.

Among the 2011 civilian non-institutionalized population in Maine, 16 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 6 percent of people under 18 years old (16,930), to 13 percent of people 18 to 64 years old (107,949), to 37 percent of those aged 65 and over (78,196). The number of Mainers with a disability totals 203,075 people within an estimated 86,784 households, based on the estimated average household size of 2.34.

What are the most common housing problems?

In addition to single person family households with children and elder households, many of whom face the severest of cost burdens, some households face physical housing issues as well. A total of 12,000 homes are without phone service. Another 5,700 homes lack kitchen facilities, and 4,900 lack complete plumbing. Combined, these comprise 4% of occupied housing units. Overall Maine has a very old housing stock with 28% of units built prior to 1939 (8th oldest in the nation by that measure). Older housing stock is found in Maine's more rural counties.

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

Maine's overall poverty rate is 13%. A total of 17 % of households with children under 18 years old are below the poverty level, and 9% of Mainers 65 and over are below the poverty level. Additionally, 9% of all families and 30% of families with a female head of household have incomes below poverty. Renter households face the most difficult challenges in terms of income and subsequently encounter the greatest housing cost burden statewide. Poverty, housing vacancy and income issues affect people and households disproportionately in Maine's rural areas.

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

The connections between poverty and homelessness are well defined; virtually all people in the U.S. who experience homelessness have incomes at or below the poverty line. Many chronically homeless people have no income at all. The Maine CoC has identified the following characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness: lack of housing choice vouchers and security deposits, eviction, no affordable housing, family conflict, unemployment/low income, domestic violence, substance abuse and mental health issues. In addition, the characteristics of Maine's low income and at risk population include poverty, housing instability, and housing cost burden.

People who live in poverty are much more likely to experience unstable housing, such as frequent moves, living with family or friends, and episodes of living in unsafe or substandard housing. And individuals with an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of factors present in their lives, including lack of living wages, rent that consumes more than 30% of their income, high child care costs, high medical expenses and/or high transportation costs. These individuals can easily slip into homelessness, from a loss of a fraction of their income due to illness, reduced hours at work, or a family crisis. Many are only a paycheck away from homelessness.

Among single individuals, mental and physical disabilities, combined with chronic health problems and addictions, are a much larger factor in homelessness. Lack of employment or limited income contributes to homelessness, although many homeless single individuals work at least part of the time.

Consistent with high levels of housing cost burden among people in poverty, a frequently self-reported reason for homelessness is the inability to find affordable housing. Another commonly self-reported reason is the lack of or loss of a job. Maine's unemployment rate of 6.7% in 2013 is substantially lower than the U.S. rate of 7.4 %, but is still a significant barrier. Because Maine is one of the most rural states in the nation, transportation to work is another significant need. Over 88% of Maine workers commute by car, truck or van. Only 0.6% of workers utilize public transportation, as it is not available in more rural communities. Mean travel time to work is 23 minutes, but significantly longer in the most rural areas of the state.

In June 2013, MaineHousing implemented the "Home to Stay" (HTS) Program, a rapid re-housing program that provides housing stability services to persons in shelters. From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 851 people (within 643 households) were enrolled in the HTS program. A total of 35% have exited to permanent housing, while 65% have exited to other destinations, including temporary housing with friends and family, another shelter, transitional housing or substance abuse treatment. The HTS Program is successful because it provides up to 12 months of follow-up after shelter exit. Working with newly-housed homeless individuals and families to increase stability is a new model in Maine and has demonstrated success in similar rapid re-housing efforts nationwide.

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

MaineHousing does not provide estimates of at-risk populations. As part of the FY2013 NOFA application, the two Continuums of Care in Maine received a HUD planning grant to research and identify best practices to develop a coordinated assessment process statewide in Maine. As part of this coordinated assessment process, the CoC's hope to begin collecting at-risk population information.

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

The root cause of homelessness can largely be explained by economics: people who become homeless have insufficient financial resources to obtain or maintain housing. This is especially the case for 83% of the homeless population who experience episodic, transitional, or temporary periods of homelessness. While virtually all homeless people are also poor, there appear to be significant differences between the 2 populations. Compared to people living in poverty (and to the overall population in the U.S.), homeless people are more likely to be disabled, members of a racial minority group, male, or a veteran, according to 2013 HUD PIT Data. Households below the poverty line face the most acute cost burden and spend a larger fraction of their incomes on rent. While housing affordability is an issue across the nation, severe housing cost burdens vary by state. In Maine, 29% of households are renters and of this number, 24% are extremely low income. The 2014 State of Homelessness Report by the National Alliance to End Homeless found that even in Maine, the state with the lowest housing cost burden, nearly 60% of households below the poverty line are severely cost burdened, paying 50% or more of their incomes for housing. When factoring in additional high costs of utilities in Maine, notably heat, and dramatic cuts in utility assistance to low income Mainers, the risk of homelessness for these families has increased.

In Maine, FMR for a two-bedroom apartment is \$842. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, a household must earn \$2,806 monthly or \$33,671 annually. Assuming a 40 hour work week, a wage of \$16.19 per hour is needed. In Maine, a minimum wage worker earns an hourly rate of \$7.50. He or she would need to work 86 hours per week or the household must include 2.2 minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week year round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable. Affordable housing and financial stability are simply out of reach for many Mainers.

Multiple risk factors are linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness. Individual risk factors include poverty, lack of education, substance abuse, mental illness and domestic violence. They also include discrimination, lack of support for minors, absence of life skills, and vulnerability to scams, slum lords, and quick cash schemes. Many people at risk also have significant financial problems stemming from limited living wage jobs, including difficulty paying for medical emergencies, child support, and other essentials. Even with a housing subsidy, people may have

trouble finding a unit that will pass HQS inspection, and some landlords are reluctant to rent to them.

The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Survey summarized 11 key risk factors representing important socioeconomic predictors of poverty and examined the unique behavior of families living in unstable housing arrangements. Risk factors contributing to housing instability include low employment (fewer than 32 weeks/year), poor physical health, lack of social support, no high school diploma, single, teen pregnancy/birth, multiple partner fertility, cohabitation, depression, domestic violence and drug use. Poor mothers with 5 of these risk factors have substantially lower odds of housing stability and higher probabilities of being homeless and/or at risk of homelessness. Those with 8 risk factors have a 70% chance of becoming homeless and a very small chance of remaining stably housed.

Discussion

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

When using the calculation method HUD provided for the Consolidated Plan, there is no disproportionately greater need identified for any of the households by race or ethnicity at the extremely low income level. However, at the very low income level, Black, Asian and Hispanic households all experience a disproportionately greater need. While members of that income category experience an overall disproportionately greater need of 64%, Hispanics have the greatest disproportionate need at 78%, followed by Asians at 77% and black households at 76%.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	47,197	12,500	3,054
White	43,550	11,481	2,782
Black / African American	834	260	55
Asian	465	128	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	629	244	32
Pacific Islander	20	20	0
Hispanic	447	166	70

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	43,343	24,402	0
White	40,922	23,262	0
Black / African American	586	176	0
Asian	310	89	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	187	235	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	736	206	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	40,089	55,667	0
White	38,401	53,532	0
Black / African American	462	448	0
Asian	306	280	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	91	333	0
Pacific Islander	10	4	0
Hispanic	364	433	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,928	43,445	0
White	17,244	41,977	0
Black / African American	63	279	0
Asian	95	229	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	16	153	0
Pacific Islander	0	25	0
Hispanic	243	318	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

As noted from the tables above, the following racial/ethnic household experience one or more housing problem disproportionately for renters and owners combined:

Black households: low- income

Asian households: low-income

Hispanics households: low-income

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)

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

Introduction

Very low income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater severe housing problem of 50.4% in contrast to the 30.1% for the category as a whole. Low income Pacific Islanders households have a disproportionately greater severe housing problem of 71.4% in contrast to the 12.2% for that category as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	37,040	22,732	3,054
White	34,045	21,055	2,782
Black / African American	729	370	55
Asian	415	183	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	430	441	32
Pacific Islander	20	20	0
Hispanic	408	204	70

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,403	47,408	0
White	19,178	45,103	0
Black / African American	300	456	0
Asian	151	253	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	76	352	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	468	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,713	84,061	0
White	11,088	80,866	0
Black / African American	184	726	0
Asian	72	515	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	397	0
Pacific Islander	10	4	0
Hispanic	136	661	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,504	57,028	0
White	4,341	55,035	0
Black / African American	23	314	0
Asian	24	297	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	163	0
Pacific Islander	0	25	0
Hispanic	34	527	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

As noted from the tables above, the following racial/ethnic household experienced severe housing problems disproportionately for renters and owners combined: Pacific Islanders: moderate-income, Hispanics households: low – income.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

The overall rate of cost burden for the whole jurisdiction is 68.5%. No race/ethnic group has a disproportionate need.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	371,236	98,672	69,158	3,226
White	359,218	94,549	64,833	2,906
Black / African American	2,113	856	892	95
Asian	1,978	702	635	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,731	430	493	36
Pacific Islander	77	0	34	0
Hispanic	2,428	904	983	74

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

As noted from the tables above, no racial/ethnic group disproportionately experienced severe housing burden.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

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

Overall, Hispanic households show the greatest disproportionate need. A total of 78% of Hispanic households at very low income level experience need, in contrast to the 64% rate of need for the income level as a whole. In addition, Hispanic households at the very low income level experience a rate of 50% severe household problems, in contrast to the 30% rate for the income level as a whole. Also, a total of 76% of Black households at the very low income level experienced housing problems.

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

All of the known needs were identified through the CHAS data and census data.

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

Black Mainers often locate in the Portland and Lewiston communities, although One CPD mapping indicates that the concentration is not significant.

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction

Note: Answers within this section are optional.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	93	0	3,427	87	2,982	28	114	183

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	1	0	141	7	108	14	6	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	5	0	555	38	482	2	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	27	0	1,552	19	1,319	14	24	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	93	0	3,427	87	2,982	28	114
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	92	0	3,379	84	2,940	28	112	183
Black/African American	0	1	0	29	2	26	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	12	1	9	0	2	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	3	0	27	1	23	0	2	0
Not Hispanic	0	90	0	3,400	86	2,959	28	112	183
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

These questions are optional.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

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

Discussion:

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

The needs of Maine homeless individuals and families with children have been identified through an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count for more than 10 years. The Point-in-Time Count is a one-day, statistically reliable, unduplicated count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families in the country. Communities applying for HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funding to serve homeless people are required to do a count each year during the last ten days of January. Programs that have beds dedicated to serve homeless individuals and families must also conduct a bed inventory during the count. The count includes collection of information about the homeless population, which helps to describe the nature and extent of homelessness in the state. This data is used to assess the need for different types of facilities and services designed to help end homelessness.

For the night of the Point in Time Count, domestic violence (DV) providers complete and submit spreadsheets with de-identified client information for inclusion in the count. Local outreach groups try to engage non-participating (non ESG-funded) shelters to participate with some success. In addition, a “street count” is utilized to tabulate the number of unsheltered individuals. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) captures all client-level data from participating providers, including shelters and transitional housing. Data quality reports are available for agencies to double check the completeness and quality of their client-level data.

The York County Chapter of the Maine Military and Community Network (MMCN) conducted PIT outreach in rural parts of York County in 2013 and other MMCN chapters adopted the process for the 2014 PIT. As a result, the PIT Count outreach was conducted in rural areas of 4 additional counties. This increased outreach resulted in an increased number of unsheltered persons being reported, from 71 in 2013 to 98 in 2014. This year, an additional report was created to count people that PIT Outreach teams encounter who are unstably housed but do not meet the HUD definition for literal homeless. A total of 208 unstably housed persons were identified during this year’s PIT count.

Statewide, there were 2,726 people representing 1,705 households counted as homeless in Maine on January 29, 2014. Of those, 220 people were chronically homeless and 32 families were chronically homeless. The count included 152 Veterans, 25 unaccompanied youth, 5 people with HIV/AIDS and 90 unsheltered persons. These numbers include people who were in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered on the night of the point in time. Persons in permanent supported housing were not included. It is important to note that some persons may have been counted in more than one category, and that information on chronic homelessness, Veteran status, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, mental illness and substance abuse is self-reported.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	27	1,351	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	28	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	66	1,254	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	20	200	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	8	24	0	0	0	0
Veterans	14	138	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	1	24	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	5	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2014 Point in Time Count submitted to HUD

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	23	1,126	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	26	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	58	707	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	18	98	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	2	6	0	0	0	0
Veterans	12	100	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	1	20	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2014 Point in Time Count submitted to HUD

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

The numbers cited in the introduction to this section include both of the Continuums of Care in the State of Maine, including the Portland Continuum of Care and the Balance of State, the Maine Continuum of Care. While the Maine CoC contains several additional

consolidated plan jurisdictions in addition to MaineHousing, the only reliable data is available at the CoC level and does not break out numbers by jurisdiction. Further, the communities in the Maine CoC are all rural and PIT data for the Maine CoC best describes the nature and extent of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families in the Balance of State.

For the Maine CoC, a total of 1,950 people representing 1,092 households were counted. There were a total of 627 people who were in homeless shelters, 81 people who were unsheltered, and an additional 1,232 in transitional housing (which is included in the PIT count). These persons include 98 chronically homeless individuals and 6 chronically homeless families, 112 Veterans (including 12 unsheltered Veterans), 21 unaccompanied youth, and 2 persons with HIV/AIDS.

Historically, 60% of the homeless population in the Maine CoC is comprised of families (with at least one adult and one child) and about 39% are persons in adult-only households. Children under the age of 18 account for 34% of the total homeless population, which is consistent with last year's PIT count. Youth ages 18-24 accounted for 12% of all persons who were homeless, also consistent with last year's PIT count.

In the Maine CoC, approximately 36% of people reported they had a serious mental health issue, which is a small increase from 32% the prior year. In addition, 17% of homeless individuals reported they had a substance use disorder, which is a slight increase from 16% the previous year. Only two people who were homeless reported that they were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. And 19% of people self-reported that they were victims of domestic violence, which is slightly less than 20% from last year reporting the same.

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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,695	72
Black or African American	86	3
Asian	2	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	28	3
Pacific Islander	4	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	100	9
Not Hispanic	1,759	72

Data Source

Comments:

2014 Point in Time Count submitted to HUD

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

As stated in the previous section, there was a significant decrease of 23% in the number of homeless families with at least one child and one adult in 2014 compared to 2013. This decrease of 97 families may in part be due the rapid re-housing program, Home To Stay, which began in 2013. If we conservatively estimate another reduction of 10% for family homelessness during the 2015 PIT Count, this would bring the total number of families in need of housing assistance to 281 households. The FY2014 NOFA application for the Maine CoC indicated that it intends to serve 144 homeless households through ESG-funded rapid re-housing projects and another 72 with STEP and HCV vouchers, an additional resource to help address the needs of families who are homeless. If the CoC meets it's goal, it will reduce the number of families in need to 65 households.

For the calendar year 2013, there were 499 unique Veteran clients served in emergency shelters in Maine. A total of 57% were served in shelters located within the Maine CoC, and 58% of those Veterans were between the ages of 46-64. The majority (91%) were male and 70% reported that they were disabled.

This year, we have seen a decrease in Veteran homelessness by 8%. There is currently one project under development to provide transitional housing to Veterans. Veteran's, Inc. is planning to open

20 units of Veteran housing located in the Maine CoC geographic area. Even if this project opens on time, there will still be a need for additional housing for 92 Veteran Households, based on this year's PIT Count of 112 Veteran households. It is estimated that Veteran Homelessness will continue to decrease by at least 8%, if not more, by the time of the 2015 PIT Count.

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

Maine is one of the most racially and ethnically homogenous states with nearly 95% of the population identifying themselves as non-Hispanic white. In comparison, 63.7% of the nation is non-Hispanic white. The racial demographics for homeless individuals and families counted on the night of the PIT indicate that 87% identified themselves as white, which is lower than the state average. A total of 9% of those who were homeless identified themselves as Black or African American, with no one identifying themselves as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Two percent identified themselves as multiple races and 1% identified themselves as an American Indian or Alaska native. Finally, 7% of persons reported their ethnicity as Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Maine is one of the oldest, and also one of the most rural, states in the nation, according to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau. Maine is also complex, due to geographic differences among the counties, including some of the most rural counties where people need to travel miles and hours for services. As a result, the needs and gaps vary widely depending on the county. For example, Oxford County, which abuts the New Hampshire border, had a population of 57,833 as of the 2010 Census, while the City of Portland, the county seat for Cumberland County, had a population of 66,318. Portland is the largest city in the state of Maine, and the Greater Portland metropolitan area is home to over half a million people, more than one-third of Maine's total population.

There are many challenges that homeless individuals and families face in a state as rural as Maine. One of the biggest gaps is the availability of affordable and decent housing. Since Maine is one of the oldest states in the nation, the housing stock in rural areas is in very poor condition. Even when homeless individuals and families in shelter receive a housing subsidy, it is difficult for the housing to pass Housing Quality Standards (HQS) due to the condition of the housing. Many recipients are forced to move to another community, sometimes miles and hours

away from their network of support and their child(ren)'s schools, which can disrupt their academic and social processes, resulting in long term and significant adverse effects.

Another barrier in Maine is the high unemployment rate. Transportation is a huge barrier, and travel to employment can be a challenge for people who are poor or at risk of homelessness. The distance to travel to access health care, mainstream benefits etc. is often difficult for people with limited transportation and income. Further, providers in the Maine CoC face the challenge of having to travel long distances to provide services to homeless persons and families.

In Maine, there are two Continuums of Care (CoC). One is for the City of Portland, which is considered urban, and the other CoC is for the balance of the State of Maine, which is considered rural. The Continuums of Care have relied on emergency shelters to organize local PIT outreach efforts, primarily in larger towns and cities. Currently, there are 41 shelters who receive ESG funding and they are located across the state of Maine. All of these shelters, with the exception of the VAWA providers (i.e. domestic violence (DV) shelters), enter data into the HMIS.

For more detail on additional subpopulations, please see the introduction and sections above on the needs of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons.

Discussion:

Ending homelessness among Veterans, chronically homeless individuals and families, unaccompanied youth and households with children, particularly for those households living on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation, is an important goal for the Maine CoC and is a HUD Priority. Ending homelessness in Maine is also priority of the Statewide Homeless Council. Since the adoption of Maine's Plan to End & Prevent Homelessness, there has been much attention focused on four homeless populations: single adults (chronic and circumstantial), families experiencing homelessness, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied youth. The plan provides a blueprint for meeting the needs of all populations over the years and includes strategies to address the unique needs of these different populations. The plan was adopted by the Statewide Homeless Council, the three regional homeless councils in Maine, and both of the CoC's.

In the years since the plan was adopted, we have seen an increased focus on ending homelessness. We are developing new programs and solutions that are in alignment with this plan, as well as with HUD's Strategic Plan and Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. Clearly, progress to ending homelessness in Maine is occurring. The numbers of homeless families are decreasing, Veterans homelessness has decreased by 8%, and youth homeless decreased from 36 unaccompanied in youth in the 2013 PIT Count to 18 in the 2014 count, a 50% decrease.

Maine has several initiatives underway to address homelessness. These plans include development of new projects under construction, as well as the addition of new programs such as the Home to Stay Program, which focuses on rapidly rehousing homeless individuals and families in shelters to permanent housing. Additionally, the long-term stayer initiative targets people with stays of over 180 days in a shelter and prioritizes their needs in order to help them attain permanent housing. We are making process and working hard to solve homelessness here in Maine.

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

Introduction

In 2013, 17.7% of Maine residents were over the age of 65, in contrast to the national average of 14.1%. Maine is the oldest state in the country with a median age of 43.5. New Hampshire and Vermont follow as the second and third oldest states in the country. By the year 2020, Maine's citizens over the age of 60 will comprise 30% of the population. Where will they live? This age group, without question, is Maine's greatest special need in terms of housing.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Nearly half of all single person households over the age of 62 have at least one condition. Of those Mainer's living alone, 10% do so with difficulty. A total of 18% have ambulatory difficulty, another 8% have cognitive problems, and 6% have self-care issues. Of Maine's citizens with vision problems, 79% are over the age of 65.

A higher proportion of Maine's aging population is living in rural, often difficult to serve areas. These same areas are experiencing a diminishing population of workforce-aged residents, required for everything from fire, police, and ambulance to general assistance.

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

The special needs of aging baby boomers will require greater local home-care-based programming or facility assistance of varying degrees, based upon aging Mainer's choice to continue to live at home or move to assisted living facilities. That choice itself is a conundrum for Maine policy makers. There is unquestionably a desire among many Mainer's to remain living independently at home, but the resources required to serve all those in need are mismatched. In addition, the housing stock, primarily owned, is mismatched as well. Older, balloon-framed two-floor construction homes are not as safe and require more resources to heat. Personal living assistance, combined with resources to rehabilitate homes or relocate residents who will move, make up the greatest needs.

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

An estimated 1,100 people are living with HIV in Maine, with Cumberland and York counties reporting the most cases. Maine has an overall rate of 102 persons per 100,000 with HIV. Kennebec, Androscoggin, York and Cumberland counties range from a low of 106 to 178 persons per 100,000. York and Cumberland are the state's most populated counties. Portland and Lewiston, the state's two largest communities, are located in Cumberland and Androscoggin counties, respectively.

Discussion:

A blend of home-based health care delivery, assisted living and other supportive care, combined with old house rehabilitation and new construction, focused primarily on older adults in Maine will be needed. In addition, the attraction and retention of younger individuals who are needed to provide needed services to this older adult community will also be required. Assisting these younger people will be contingent upon overall market conditions and the housing authority's capacity to provide down payment assistance and affordable first-time homebuyer rates.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The State of Maine understands the importance of Public Facilities to communities, which is why in the last 30 years the program has invested over \$30 million for hundreds of facilities. The feedback from communities statewide is that in these difficult economic times making more impactful investments in Economic Development, Housing and Public Infrastructure is the appropriate strategy for the 2015-2019 program years.

How were these needs determined?

The assessment process contains six elements: public information gathering forums; a formal public hearing and information gathering process; a review of related or similar federal or state programs; demographic and economic data; a review of historic CDBG applications and; the State's economic development strategy.

Public Forums: At each group presentation, training session, and meetings with regional service providers, an open discussion was held to examine the potential for new and/or improvements to existing CDBG programs to address community needs and evaluate their potential effectiveness

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The State of Maine understands the importance of Public Infrastructure to communities. The feedback from communities statewide is that in these difficult economic times making more impactful investments in Economic Development, Housing and Public Infrastructure is the appropriate strategy for the 2015-2019 program years.

How were these needs determined?

The assessment process contains six elements: public information gathering forums; a formal public hearing and information gathering process; a review of related or similar federal or state programs; demographic and economic data; a review of historic CDBG applications and; the State's economic development strategy.

Public Forums: At each group presentation, training session, and meetings with regional service providers, an open discussion was held to examine the potential for new and/or improvements to existing CDBG programs to address community needs and evaluate their potential effectiveness

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The State of Maine understands the importance of Public Services to communities. The feedback from communities statewide is that in these difficult economic times making more impactful investments in Economic Development, Housing and Public Infrastructure is the appropriate strategy for the 2015-2019 program years. However, workforce development remains a critical component of the State Plan.

How were these needs determined?

The assessment process contains six elements: public information gathering forums; a formal public hearing and information gathering process; a review of related or similar federal or state programs; demographic and economic data; a review of historic CDBG applications and; the State's economic development strategy.

Public Forums: At each group presentation, training session, and meetings with regional service providers, an open discussion was held to examine the potential for new and/or improvements to existing CDBG programs to address community needs and evaluate their potential effectiveness

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Maine's residential housing consists primarily of single-family homes, and combined with multi-family units, comprise the 8th oldest housing stock in the country. In terms of size and cost, existing single family units may not be best suited for Maine's changing demographic and discernable preferences of today's buyer or renter. Although slowed down since the recession, single-family housing has outpaced multifamily by a significant margin over the past three decades. In many places throughout Maine, the market has a considerable inventory of homes, mismatched to the region's median incomes. Hence, they remain unsold.

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

Introduction

There are an estimated 714,270 total housing units in Maine, rental and owner tenures combined. Of these, an estimated 28% are occupied rental units with the remaining 72% owned, for a total 553,000 occupied housing units. A total of 84 % of new construction are single family homes, yet only 14 percent of new construction are rental units. Of owned units, an estimated 71% are family type and 28% are non-family. Among renters, 41% are family and 58% are non-family. An estimated 52% of renter households are cost burdened with housing expenses greater than 30% of household income, while 35% of owners paying a mortgage are similarly cost burdened.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	500,069	70%
1-unit, attached structure	15,912	2%
2-4 units	76,847	11%
5-19 units	40,709	6%
20 or more units	21,058	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	64,319	9%
Total	718,914	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	788	0%	6,859	5%
1 bedroom	14,551	4%	44,264	29%
2 bedrooms	104,043	26%	58,591	39%
3 or more bedrooms	281,499	70%	41,006	27%
Total	400,881	100%	150,720	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

State and local housing organizations target severely low, very low and low income households. Local PHA's provide 4,020 public housing units; 98% of those tenants have incomes lower than 50% AMI and 66% have incomes lower than 30% AMI. In addition, State and local housing authorities provide assistance to 12,947 households through the housing choice voucher program. Similarly, 98 % of these tenants have incomes are lower than 50% AMI and 77% are below 30% AMI.

The model rehabilitation program has provided assistance to 386 households, with 95% of recipients below 50% and 72% below 30% AMI. The Section 8 new construction and substantial rehabilitation program has provided assistance to 7,288 households, with 94% below 50% AMI and 66% below 30%. Section 236 programming has provided assistance to 161 households with 91% below 50% AMI and 50% below 30%. The LIHTC program, along with other multifamily programs, has provided housing assistance to 7,150 households with 97% below 50% and 66% below 30% AMI.

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

Since there is no state-wide Public Housing Authority that administers Section 8 Contracts, it is difficult to assess the number of affordable units expected to be lost in the next five years. The State will continue to monitor affordable housing over the next five years to determine if any units will be lost. According to the National Housing Trust, there are 3,232 units across Maine whose project-based Section 8 contracts are set to expire within the next five years.

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

In many Maine communities, rents are rising faster than incomes. Growing demand is also making it increasingly difficult for Mainers to find affordable apartments. Rising rental costs make it challenging for the average wage earner to afford housing, and is one of the reasons contributing to Maine's increased homelessness.

Home prices and rents have been increasing faster than incomes. As a result, lower-income people have limited choices for affordable housing, which affects access to jobs and services. Workforce housing needs have become a large problem for employers, and the lack of affordable housing has been cited as an impediment to economic growth. Firefighters, teachers, and nurses often have to commute from outside the communities where they work.

The physically disabled need appropriate, independent living situations, including homeownership when appropriate. Assistance is needed for modifications to rental and homeownership units to accommodate physical disabilities. Some with disabilities also have income limitations, and as a result need subsidies and other forms of assistance.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Maine defines renters who need assistance as families and seniors (65 years and older) whose households makes 80 percent of median income or less. These people are likely to be rent burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing. By this definition, 52% of renters and 35% of owners are rent burdened. Today, a total of 49,813 family rental housing and 4,048 senior rental units are needed. By the year 2019, the number of family units needed is expected to remain steady, while the number of senior units needed is expected to jump by over 75%.

In every county in Maine, there is an affordability gap between the income needed to afford the average 2 bedroom rent (including utilities) and median renter household income. There are more than 132,000 households consisting of families making less than 80% of median income. And over 70,000 units belong to the most desperate owners making 50% of median income, or less. This gap clearly indicates a widespread need for more affordable rental housing throughout Maine.

Housing costs continue to increase faster than the working wage. In southern and coastal Maine, home prices have outstripped incomes and the ability of working families to afford homeownership. Lack of affordable housing within a community leads to sprawl, as people are forced to commute from less expensive housing areas.

Many Maine homes are older than 1940, and many households are in immediate need of home repair assistance. Maine's major housing funding agencies in the state coordinate home rehabilitation activities. MaineHousing, DECD, and Rural Development fund the home repair services that are delivered by regional Community Action Agencies. Top housing needs include lead paint remediation, heating system repairs, energy conservation improvements, and repairs to leaking roofs. Grants, loans, and loan plus grant combinations are provided according to homeowner payment abilities and funding restrictions. .

Because home prices and rents are increasing faster than incomes, a major concern is whether the median income buyer can afford to purchase a home in their region. The ability to pay down payment and closing costs, as well as credit problems, are barriers for many families seeking homeownership. MaineHousing buys down interest rates to make housing more affordable. Other actions MaineHousing has undertaken to assist Mainer's purchase homes include down-home assistance, closing cost assistance, and soft second programs to address potential homebuyer credit problems and lack of savings.

MaineHousing tracks affordability to identify regions where the cost of housing may be beyond the reach of households making median income. A region with an index rating of less than one has an affordability problem. Affordable housing is found in regions with an index of more than 1.00. The index itself is a ratio of the amount of a mortgage loan that area's median income can afford divided by that area's median home price.

Discussion

Condition of Housing: There are an estimated 54,784 households with substandard housing in Maine. These households lack attic or wall insulation, have no functioning heating system, or live in a pre-1976 mobile home. Many poor homeowners have rehabilitation needs.

Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction: There are an estimated 117,160 low-income households living with lead-based paint in Maine. The people who occupy these units are spread throughout the state. Of the 117,160 units with lead based paint, 55,161 (47%) are low-income renter units and 61,199 (52%) are low-income homeowner units.

Rental Housing: Housing preservation, Section 8 rent subsidies, workforce housing, multi-family housing, rehabilitation, and NIMBYism are all issues MaineHousing addresses through its rental housing programs.

NIMBYism, or “not in my backyard”, provides challenges to housing development in many parts of the state. There has been organized opposition to higher density, more affordable housing, or housing serving special population groups. Affordable housing advocacy agencies are promoting improved methods for housing development to reduce sprawl and provide more traditional neighborhoods. Escalating land prices make it very difficult for affordable housing developers to obtain a site, and these sites are more difficult to prepare for development because of poorer quality locations.

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction

A total of 52% of renters pay more than 30% of their income toward housing costs, and 35% of owners with a mortgage pay in excess of 30% of their income for housing. Current trends indicate a tightening rental housing market and rising rents. On the other hand, owned homes have an adequate inventory, so homeownership prices are not rising. However, the current median household price is unaffordable in five of Maine's 16 counties. Renting, in contrast, is virtually unaffordable in every county.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	94,300	176,600	87%
Median Contract Rent	432	637	47%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	55,631	36.9%
\$500-999	77,876	51.7%
\$1,000-1,499	14,336	9.5%
\$1,500-1,999	1,621	1.1%
\$2,000 or more	1,256	0.8%
Total	150,720	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	16,845	No Data
50% HAMFI	42,790	24,070
80% HAMFI	105,860	75,400
100% HAMFI	No Data	125,055
Total	165,495	224,525

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: Not applicable to state grantee

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There are adequate single family dwelling inventories, and in eleven of sixteen Maine counties, they remain affordable. However, statewide there are 313,185 (owner and renter combined) households who have an income that would not enable them to buy at present. The gap between occupied housing units and total units is an estimated 178,000 units. If all those unable to afford a house today were able to purchase a home tomorrow, existing housing stock would not be sufficient.

There are 87,379 households unable to afford the statewide average 2-bedroom rent at the average annual renter income of \$29,000. Again, if all vacant rental units were affordable today, supply would not be sufficient.

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

Average 2-bedroom rents are likely to increase, decreasing their affordability, while home ownership will likely remain in the same range of affordability. However, affordability will vary regionally in Maine. Home ownership will likely become more difficult in southern counties, considering particularly low existing inventories and limited new construction (housing starts).

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

Generally HOME rents are slightly higher than HUD's FMR's. HOME rents are closer to HUD's FMR's around metropolitan areas.

Discussion

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction:

Of Maine's total housing unit count of approximately 721,000, nearly 50,000 units have issues ranging from inadequate kitchens, plumbing, phone service, and heating facilities.

Definitions

An estimated 4,972 (1%) occupied housing units are lacking complete plumbing facilities. Another 5,961(1%) lack complete kitchen facilities. Over ten thousand homes (1.9%) have no phone service available. And an estimated 36,000 homes are likely have inadequate insulation, considering that 29% of owner occupied housing stock was built prior to 1950 and 41% of renter occupied units were built before 1950.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	112,232	28%	65,755	44%
With two selected Conditions	2,611	1%	3,280	2%
With three selected Conditions	562	0%	709	0%
With four selected Conditions	9	0%	3	0%
No selected Conditions	285,467	71%	80,973	54%
Total	400,881	100%	150,720	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	46,860	12%	10,984	7%
1980-1999	120,919	30%	33,963	23%
1950-1979	118,358	30%	44,664	30%
Before 1950	114,744	29%	61,109	41%
Total	400,881	101%	150,720	101%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	233,102	58%	105,773	70%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	23,730	6%	7,830	5%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacancy Rate

Maine statewide has a vacancy rate of 22% of all rental and owned unit stock.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Many Maine homes are older than 1940, and many households are in immediate need of home repair assistance. Maine’s major housing funding agencies in the state coordinate home rehabilitation activities. MaineHousing, DECD, and Rural Development fund the home repair services that are delivered by regional Community Action Agencies. Top housing needs include lead paint remediation, heating system repairs, energy conservation improvements, and repairs to leaking roofs. Grants, loans, and loan plus grant combinations are provided according to homeowner payment abilities and funding restrictions. .

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

There are an estimated 117,160 low-income households living with lead-based paint in Maine. The people who occupy these units are spread throughout the state. Of the 117,160 units with lead

based paint, 55,161 (47%) are low-income renter units and 61,199 (52%) are low-income homeowner units. In 2013, MaineHousing assisted 88 homes with lead remediation, at an average cost of \$56,000 per unit.

Discussion:

A combination of older housing stock, along with vacant units that are not well kept, account for these poor housing conditions. Maine's rental units are generally older, so we see a disproportionate frequency of problems there.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

This section is optional.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	96		4,272	110	4,162	229	131	1,525
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

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

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

The Maine CoC system includes the fundamental components of outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing with necessary support and services, permanent supportive housing, linkage to permanent housing with a range of supportive services, as well as rapid re-housing. Organization and service delivery philosophy for this system is being re-examined from the perspective of ending homelessness through an emphasis on the nationally recognized best practice of Housing First, as well as community support focused on strong outcomes. These goals include reducing the lengths of stay in shelters, reducing recidivism, increasing income, and rapidly re-housing people. This year through the HUD Planning Grant, both of the CoC's in Maine are jointly working to research and make recommendations for a Coordinated Assessment.

One of the biggest challenges for people facing homelessness, or at-risk of becoming homeless, is their ability to identify and navigate a complex and complicated system of services and resources that can assist them. Complicated federal, state and local guidelines, shelter waiting lists, confusion over where to access services, and lack of awareness of community services all inhibit people's ability to seek help within the homeless service system. Coordinated Assessment is a powerful tool designed to ensure that homeless persons are matched with the right interventions, as quickly as possible. The tool standardizes the access and assessment process for all clients and coordinates referrals across all providers in the CoC. When providers intake and assess clients using the same process, and when referrals are conducted with an understanding of all programs, services and bed availability, participants can be served with the most appropriate intervention. The implementation of Coordinated Assessment will improve the delivery of housing and services for our one of our most vulnerable populations in Maine.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	426	0	878	984	6
Households with Only Adults	362	0	374	1,089	47
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	170	0
Veterans	12	0	18	97	20
Unaccompanied Youth	28	0	45	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments: 2014 Housing Inventory Count submitted to HUD

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

Access to mainstream resources is a critical step for homeless persons and families to achieve greater self-sufficiency. Specifically, assisting project participants obtain mainstream benefits is one way to help ensure housing stability and decrease the possibility of returning to homelessness. Each HUD funded project in the Maine CoC is expected to report the percentage of participants who receive mainstream resources by Exit on their Annual Performance Report (APR). The Maine CoC then uses this data from all of its non-HMIS projects to report on its overall performance in its annual NOFA application to HUD.

In the FY2013 Maine CoC Application to HUD submitted on January 31, 2014, there were 1,385 adults in Maine CoC funded projects during the period between October 1, 2012 and September 20, 2013. The percentage of participants who obtained non-cash benefits from entry date to exit date was 95%, which significantly exceeded HUD's expectation of 20% during the last NOFA competition. This high percentage reflects that the projects are doing an excellent job connecting project participants with non-cash mainstream benefits. The Maine CoC intends to continue to utilize successful strategies implemented by projects, including Case Management at the program level, to ensure clients continue to apply for and access these resources.

Non-cash mainstream benefits include Supplemental Nutritional Assistance, MaineCare (Medicaid) health insurance, Medicare Health Insurance, State children's health insurance, WIC, VA medical services, TANF child care services, TANF transportation services, other TANF funded services, temporary rental assistance, Section 8, public housing, and rental assistance.

In addition to non-cash benefits, projects are expected to help participants increase income whenever possible to help ensure housing stability and decrease the possibility of returning to homelessness. Cash income sources include earned income, unemployment insurance, SSI, SSDI, Veteran's disability, private disability insurance, Worker's compensation, TANF or equivalent, General Assistance, Retirement (Social Security), Veteran's Pension, Child Support, and Alimony (Spousal Support). A total of 4% of participants in Maine CoC funded projects increased their employment income from entry date to program exit, and an additional 18% increased their income from sources other than employment.

In the FY 2013 Maine CoC Application to HUD, the Maine CoC identified a two-year plan to grow the percentage of project participants who will increase their income from non-employment sources. In addition, the Maine CoC data committee will provide training on how to complete APR, HMIS, and interim reviews to ensure that data are being captured appropriately. The HMIS vendor, Bowman, will also provide training to Maine CoC members on HMIS data entry and usage to improve data quality. Also, the Maine CoC is conducting systems mapping work with HUD technical assistance to help identify system gaps and service delivery improvements. Finally, the Maine CoC Data Committee will analyze exit data from 2013 to understand the dynamics of participant income between program entry and exit. This information will help decision making around training needs and systems changes in 2014 and 2015.

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

In addition to income and non-cash mainstream benefits and services listed above, there are additional services and facilities to help meet the needs of the following groups of homeless individuals:

Services/facilities for chronically homeless individuals and families with children: The Housing Inventory Chart submitted to HUD this year indicated that there are 170 chronic homeless units under development. In addition, Shelter Plus Care, administered by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, has prioritized their vouchers for chronically homeless individuals and families. This change has served to increase the number of vouchers available to help this population achieve housing stability.

Veterans and their families: In addition to the SSVF (Supportive Services for Veteran Families) Program, there are permanent housing options available to Veterans through HUD's Veterans Assisted Supported Housing (VASH) vouchers administered by MaineHousing.

Unaccompanied youth: The Administration for Children and Families provides Street Outreach, Basic Center (emergency shelter) and Transitional Living Program (TLP) funding for youth providers in Maine to deliver services to run-away and homeless youth. In Maine, there are three Street Outreach programs, four Transitional Living Programs and three Basic Center shelters for this population.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction

Elderly: Maine has a substantial and fast growing elder population. Maine ranks 13th in the nation with proportion of elders aged 75 and above and is the New England leader for percentage of population aged 85 and above, Maine's fastest growing group. Persons aged 85 and above are the most likely group among the elderly to need supportive housing, home care, or long term care services.

The frail elderly pose specialized care needs that are dependent upon the individual's ability to live independently. Maine's growing population of frail seniors living on fixed incomes will need additional assisted living facilities – or be forced into nursing homes when they don't need that level or cost of care. The development of housing to serve the elderly will continue as a long-term need as Maine's population ages. Housing development will be needed along a housing continuum, extending from units where seniors are able to live independently, to needing assisted living, to requiring nursing care facilities.

It will be important to improve the access to information for seniors and their families regarding elder housing, home repair programs, and other services. MaineHousing and community-based elder service organizations frequently receive requests from low-income elders needing repairs or modifications to their home for improving accessibility. Many of Maine's elders live in rural communities, but rural areas are often difficult to serve due to the fact that local housing programs are small and often under-funded.

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

There is a continuum of service-enhanced housing opportunities for persons with mental and physical disabilities in the state of Maine. On one end of the continuum are intensive group living facilities such as ICF/DD facilities and group homes. At the other end of the continuum are

independent living options that may or may not be targeted to persons with similar disabilities. The lead agency in the state of Maine for purposes of licensing, funding and oversight is the State of Maine Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). DHHS relies upon a large number of independent providers to provide day-to-day operations for these facilities. In rare cases, DHHS operates the facilities directly. The majority of operators are not-for-profit corporate service providers that are mission-driven to serve the needs of disabled populations. It is common for the owner of the physical plant to also be the landlord and service provider. However, individuals are often able to select alternative service providers.

An objective of DHHS has been the creation of a state-wide network of community-based residential options for all persons with disabilities that are in need of this option. This effort has been underway for more than two decades. DHHS has looked to MaineHousing as a partner in this effort on many occasions, and MaineHousing's primary contribution has been to provide development capital and rental assistance.

Medicaid reimbursed services delivered specifically to homeless persons include Targeted Case Management while in the shelter system and Community Integration services once housed, typically with one of DHHS's voucher programs, Shelter Plus Care or the state funded Bridging Rental Assistance Program and other MSHA supported housing options.

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

The State of Maine Department of Health and Human Services has been operating under the terms of court-administered consent decrees for more than two decades. The consent decrees were the result of class-action law-suits connected to Maine's institutions for persons with mental illness or developmental/physical disabilities. Per the terms of the consent decrees, the State of Maine was legally obligated to establish community-based options for persons covered by the consent decrees. The community-based options may include residential options as needed. Case managers (typically employed by non-profit service agencies) work with clients to identify and secure services, including residential options when needed. When residential services are needed, case managers can recommend an array of facilities located around the state to their clients.

The state General Funded Bridging Rental Assistance Program's number one priority is providing persons leaving psychiatric institutions with a Supported Housing voucher. Vouchers from this population group are expedited within 3 working days of receipt of a completed application. This program successfully houses and supports more than 1,000 persons at any given time with demand still outpacing supply.

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

Please refer to section SP-60.

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

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The State of Maine updated its Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice in 2010. The following priorities were identified in the Analysis:

- Barriers faced by persons with disabilities.
- Lack of awareness of fair housing law and rights granted under the law, and
- Racial, ethnic and cultural barriers.

Several additional impediments were also mentioned in the report, as described below.

Land Use Control Issues especially related to Multifamily Developments. Many Maine municipalities have used land use/ zoning powers to regulate land use by enacting a broad range of zoning restrictions, growth management ordinances, and impact fees. Concerned with strains on municipal service and budgets, some municipalities have made significant efforts to curtail almost all residential development. Multi-family housing for families with children consistently faces the most substantial barriers, perhaps due in part to perceptions about the effect on public school costs, as well as stereotypes about the people who live in multi-family housing.

Lack of Affordable Housing. Many of the poorest residents of the state simply cannot afford market rents or housing sale prices. Subsidized housing programs attempt to address this serious gap. However, the need is far greater than the number of subsidies available.

Predatory Lending and Foreclosures. Predatory lending includes unfair loan terms or credit practices that harm the borrower and create a credit system that promotes inequality by steering borrowers to unnecessarily expensive credit. Several general practices are widely accepted as predatory, such as excessive points and fees, excessive total broker compensation, abusive prepayment penalties, mandatory arbitration clauses, and refinancing loans without a net tangible benefit to borrowers. The 2006 Predatory Mortgages in Maine report by Coastal Enterprise Inc. and the Center for Responsible Living showed that Native Americans, African Americans and Latinos disproportionately obtained their mortgage loans from sub-prime lenders.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	4,810	4,833	1	2	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	36,172	29,186	11	12	1
Construction	17,176	14,510	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	78,119	56,828	24	23	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	18,700	11,513	6	5	-1
Information	5,731	3,433	2	1	0
Manufacturing	40,459	35,804	12	14	2
Other Services	11,975	9,666	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	19,663	13,167	6	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	58,689	45,537	18	18	0
Transportation and Warehousing	10,386	6,586	3	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	12,816	8,473	4	3	0
Total	314,696	239,536	--	--	--

Table 40- Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	497,023
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	459,625
Unemployment Rate	7.52
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.53
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.77

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	89,996
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	16,587
Service	53,418
Sales and office	110,376
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	56,052
Production, transportation and material moving	29,301

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	288,448	68%
30-59 Minutes	106,179	25%
60 or More Minutes	29,227	7%
Total	423,854	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	16,075	3,399	17,418
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	130,576	10,878	46,299
Some college or Associate's degree	124,777	7,140	30,922
Bachelor's degree or higher	108,750	3,430	19,287

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	880	975	1,876	7,257	15,764
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9,825	5,179	6,099	15,506	17,236
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	27,735	33,236	45,763	108,992	59,459
Some college, no degree	32,125	24,410	26,139	60,075	23,616
Associate's degree	2,930	9,641	14,021	29,813	6,615
Bachelor's degree	5,937	19,061	20,846	48,402	17,412
Graduate or professional degree	315	5,690	9,311	28,576	14,399

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Education & healthcare, retail trade, manufacturing

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.

a. Maine has little growth in a population that is aging. Forecasts indicate the size of our workforce will decline if we are not able to attract large numbers of young working people to the state.

- b. Many jobless people live far from urban centers where there is job growth.
- c. Many of those who were displaced in the recession lack the education and job skills to fill openings in growing sectors.

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

The State of Maine Department of Labor has received a major federal grant that will focus on Workforce Development Initiatives.

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

Job displacement during the recession was primarily in labor-intensive sectors such as manufacturing and construction, and sectors with high share of low-skill jobs such as retail, as well as many administrative support jobs. Growth during the recovery has been primarily in human capital intensive sectors such as healthcare, professional services, and education. Many of those who were displaced don't fit openings in growing sectors without significant education and training intervention.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Workforce Development is economic development, so all of our programs in essence are supporting the goal of improved economic opportunity in the Plan.

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

There are an estimated 89 communities where home owners pay greater than 45.4% of their income, or 10 percentage points more than the state's average 35.4%, in housing costs. With some exceptions, these communities are located primarily in rural, sparse areas with few services. There are an estimated 75 rural communities where renters pay more than 62% of income in housing costs, or 10 percentage points more than the states 51.6% as a whole. Kitchen, plumbing, phone and other housing problems are distributed proportionately throughout the geographically large state, with no discernable urban or rural disproportionality.

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

No area or county within the state of Maine has a population of racial or ethnic minority households disproportionate to that of the state as a whole. The cities of Lewiston and Portland Maine have the largest populations of racial and ethnic minorities. Low income is also dispersed widely throughout the state, with no discernable concentration by neighborhood, community or area.

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

Lewiston and Portland are Maine's largest urban areas, containing major transportation systems, infrastructure, school systems, and centers of commerce and business activities.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Both the communities of Lewiston and Portland have their own public housing authorities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Both Lewiston and Portland are large areas that tend to draw more migrants from the other parts of the state, as well as from outside of the state. The two communities also draw more public funding for a variety of needs.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This strategic plan identifies how MaineHousing and the Department of Economic and Community development will utilize its various resources to meet the needs of Maine citizens during the next five years.

Priority Needs:

- Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability
- Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing
- Improve Housing Quality
- Improve Economic Opportunity
- Improve Public Infrastructure

Anticipated Resources: (numbers in parenthesis represent five year projections)

- CDBG: \$10,765,432 (\$53,827,160)
- HOME: \$5,884,167 (\$17,892,835)
- ESG: \$1,329,400(\$6,647,000)

Geographic priorities are specific to each housing program offered and limited according to funding source restrictions and identified needs. Goals: Over the next five years, the State intends to provide funding for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and for new, refinanced, and rehabilitated Multifamily Housing.

The State CDBG Program will continue to provide resources to the eligible activities that communities have identified as having the most impact: Public Infrastructure, Economic Development, and Housing.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

Income eligible citizens, Community Housing Development Organizations, and housing developers may apply for grants or loans from anywhere in Maine.

Currently the STEP program is offered in ten counties. Participating homeless shelters are located in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Oxford, Penobscot, Washington and York counties. The Home To Stay Program will be going through a RFP process for FY2015, which may result in additional grantees for this program. Since STEP is part of the

HTS program, STEP may also become available in additional counties, depending on results of the RFP process.

MaineHousing's resource allocation process is based on housing needs among priority groups, e.g., people who are homeless. Resources are maximized to the extent possible. For example, Low Income Housing Tax Credits are distributed with HOME funds through Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

The HTF may be used anywhere in the State of Maine.

Applicants will receive additional scoring points for projects that will be developed in census tracts that have been designated as high opportunity areas as set forth in MaineHousing's 2017 Qualified Allocation Plan.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Improve Housing Quality
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Of Maine
	Associated Goals	Improve the Quality of Existing Housing Increase the Quality and Supply of Rental Housing
	Description	<p align="left">MaineHousing will improve the quality of housing in Maine and extend its useful life by reinvesting in the agency’s existing housing portfolio, and by seeking investment opportunities in other multifamily and single family properties throughout the state. MaineHousing will seek to assure the long term viability of projects by increasing reserves and promoting operational efficiencies. Landlords will be incented to improve properties and to provide long-term quality housing. DECD will improve the quality of housing in Maine by providing resources to rehabilitate/replace existing single and multi-family homes.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	MaineHousing’s 2013-2016 Strategic Plan lists the improvement of housing quality as one of MaineHousing’s highest priority operational goal. The aging of Maine’s housing stock, along with the aging of Maine citizens as detailed in the Needs Assessment, combine to make housing quality an important goal.
2	Priority Need Name	Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Of Maine
	Associated Goals	Increase the Quality and Supply of Rental Housing
	Description	<p align="left">Maine’s existing inventory of affordable housing does not meet current need. MaineHousing will use the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to expand and improve the supply of affordable housing. MaineHousing will continue its efforts to reduce the per-unit cost of new development. MaineHousing will also explore new financing mechanisms to expand the supply of affordable multifamily and single family housing. Additionally, MaineHousing will seek to stretch rental subsidies. DECD will provide resources to communities to redevelop existing structures into housing and create new units of affordable housing via partnerships with CHDOs and other community-based not-for-profit organizations.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	MaineHousing’s 2013-2016 Strategic Plan recognizes that expanding the supply of affordable housing is a high priority. The Needs Assessment illustrates that affordability of housing continues to be a significant concern in many areas of the state.
3	Priority Need Name	Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Of Maine
	Associated Goals	Increase Use of Rapid Re-Housing Support Emergency Shelter Operations & Services
	Description	<p align="left">Housing stability, the ability of Maine people to obtain and maintain affordable housing, is essential to MaineHousing’s ongoing efforts to ensure quality affordable housing. MaineHousing will implement strategies to reduce homeowner foreclosure rates, to lower homeowner heating costs through energy assistance and weatherization, to provide support for low income renters who are barely able to pay for housing, and to help individuals and families who are homeless to obtain housing.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	MaineHousing’s 2013-2016 Strategic Plan recognizes that helping Maine people attain housing stability is a priority. MaineHousing is committed to assisting homeless individuals and families. Both HOME and ESG funds will be used to rapidly re-house homeless people, and ESG funds will also be targeted to support the operations and services of emergency shelters for the homeless.
4	Priority Need Name	Improve Public Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Of Maine
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Infrastructure
	Description	Sewer/water improvements and downtown revitalization are critical community development needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Quality public infrastructure is the basis for vibrant, thriving communities. Community and economic development are dependent on reliable public infrastructure and safe inviting downtowns.
5	Priority Need Name	Improve Economic Opportunity
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	State Of Maine
	Associated Goals	Improve Economic Opportunity
	Description	DECD will strive to improve economic opportunity by providing resources to businesses, micro enterprises and workforce development activities. These resources will create jobs and provide much needed job training to potential and incumbent workers.

Basis for Relative Priority	Stable employment and opportunity for new employment is critical to improving the economic status of low and moderate income households.
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Narrative (Optional)

The table above shows priority needs for the State of Maine.

The needs identified as “high” that could be addressed with federal funding are identified in the table.

The HTF applicants will be required to address one of the following priorities:

Improve Housing Quality,

Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing,

Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	With over 7,000 individuals using Maine emergency homeless shelters in 2013, rapid re-housing through the STEP program is a clear need. To help individuals and families achieve housing stability, STEP provides short-term rental assistance for up to 12 months. STEP focuses on rapidly re-housing people who are currently staying in a homeless shelter grantee of the Home to Stay Program.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Maine does not allocate TBRA funds to assist the non-homeless special needs population.
New Unit Production	<p>The market analysis (section MA 15) indicates a strong need for new affordable rental units, with 52 percent of renters spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent. The Rental Loan Program (RLP) provides low interest, long-term mortgage financing to qualified private and not-for-profit developers of affordable rental housing. RLP funds may be used for acquisition, acquisition and rehab, or new construction of apartment buildings of five or more units. Developers must reserve a portion of the units for lower income renters.</p> <p>The HTF will be an eligible source of funds to address the need for new rental units for extremely low income renters.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>The market analysis (section MA 15) indicates a strong need for new affordable rental units, with 52 percent of renters spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent. The Rental Loan Program (RLP) provides low interest, long-term mortgage financing to qualified private and not-for-profit developers of affordable rental housing. RLP funds may be used for acquisition, acquisition and rehab, or new construction of apartment buildings of five or more units. Developers must reserve a portion of the units for lower income renters.</p> <p>The HTF will be an eligible source of funds to address the need for rehabilitation of units for extremely low income renters.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Preserving affordable housing is a priority for the State of Maine and is one of the priorities for this Consolidated Plan. The market analysis (section MA 15) establishes that there are not enough affordable housing units available. MaineHousing will be using the Rental Loan Program to preserve existing affordable housing, and eligible activities under the HOME Rental Loan Program (RLP) include acquisition.</p> <p>The HTF will be an eligible source of funds to preserve existing affordable housing for extremely low income renters.</p>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The following table displays the anticipated resources to be allocated to the State of Maine broken down by program type. Projections are made for FY 2015 and the remaining four years of the Consolidated Plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	10,765,432	0	0	10,765,432	42,327,196	DECD through its annual Method of Distribution allocates funds these eligible categories. UGLG then apply based on their community needs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	3,002,167	150,000	2,732,000	5,884,167	12,008,668	MaineHousing allocates HOME funds to new construction, rehabilitation, and financing of multi-family rental projects, as well as to TBRA.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,329,400	0	0	1,329,400	5,317,600	MaineHousing provides grants to emergency shelters serving people who are homeless. Grants may be used for shelter operations, essential services, rapid re-housing, and HMIS data collection costs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	0	0	0	0	12,000,000	MaineHousing will detail the use of this funding source in the HTF Allocation Plan.
Other	public - federal	Other	0	0	0	0	0	other

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

ESG funds are matched with State HOME funds and the Shelter Operating Subsidy. HOME funds are matched with State of Maine DHHS funding for services, as well as interest savings on below market rate loans.

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

Not applicable

Discussion

Please see above

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Maine State Housing Authority	Government	Homelessness Ownership Planning Rental	State
MAINE	Government	Economic Development Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Maine State Housing Authority and the Department of Economic and Community Development manage the State's federally funded community development and housing programs.

MaineHousing delivers the Rental Loan Program by loaning funds to qualified developers. Applicants must:

- Demonstrate previous successful experience in the development of similar projects.
- Have a satisfactory credit history and demonstrate adequate financial capacity to own and operate the housing.
- Have control of the development site.
- Demonstrate they will provide the required number of lower income units.

In addition, the management agent for the housing must demonstrate successful experience in managing similar properties. MaineHousing generally selects for RLP funding those developments that will provide the greatest amount of long term, low-income housing at the least cost of taxpayer subsidy dollars.

MaineHousing delivers the STEP program with the help of participating homeless shelters. Homeless shelter staff refer eligible clients to the STEP Program based on the likelihood that the participant, with the help of STEP, can achieve housing stability within 12 months. STEP currently is offered in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Oxford, Penobscot, York and Washington counties.

A potential gap in the institutional delivery system relates to the number of active CHDOs in Maine. MaineHousing has worked with five CHDOs to finance different multifamily projects over that last ten years. During the period covered by this plan, MaineHousing will be working to train new and existing CHDOs in changes to the HOME regulations.

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

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

Other			
	X	X	

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction

The Homeless Programs Rule states that emergency shelter providers must provide intake and assessment of homeless persons and offer links to appropriate services to help them move toward appropriate stable housing. Home to Stay Navigators assist clients seeking permanent housing with education, services, and support to meet their health, housing, employment, and other basic needs. These services are included in a participant’s housing stability plan, which is monitored every 30 days.

Additional services meet the needs of chronically homeless individuals, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth. DHHS contracts with Catholic Charities to administer the PATH program. They conduct street outreach, as well as target those who are likely to encounter unsheltered homeless families, including school homeless liaisons, domestic violence programs, emergency assistance providers, mainstream benefits offices, and community action agencies.

Many CoC project and ESG grant recipients work with providers to develop holistic plans to move families out of homelessness. Action steps include working with PHA’s and other subsidized housing programs (e.g. BRAP and Shelter Plus Care) to gain priority for individuals and families on waiting lists; developing relationships with landlords and other housing providers, and working with developers and local governments to develop additional affordable housing units.

The Maine Career Center offers services to people seeking employment, including, employment training, assistance in locating employment, as well as vocational rehabilitation. Many mental health agencies provide psychiatric care, counseling, treatment, and case management, and Assertive Community Teams work closely with those who have severe mental health issues. Many faith-based organizations also provide assistance in the form of shelter, food, hygiene kits, and emergency financial assistance for security / utility deposits or rent.

The Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program assists very low-income Veteran families living in or transitioning to permanent housing. Services include case management and assistance in obtaining VA and other benefits, including health care, fiduciary and payee services, legal services, child care services, transportation, and housing counseling.

Domestic Violence services are available to victims through a network of providers who offer temporary emergency shelter and transitional housing, referrals and information, court advocacy, support groups, batterer's education groups, outreach and community education, school based education and advocacy. Most services are free of charge and are accessed through a 24-hour HELP line, where callers receive safety planning help, information about options, crisis counseling, emotional support and advocacy.

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

Access to health services is a key need of people experiencing homelessness. Integrating primary and behavioral health care services with homeless assistance programs and housing reduce people's vulnerability to and the impacts of homelessness. Access to primary care, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment are offered to participants, as needed. However, single adults are not eligible for MaineCare (Medicaid) unless they have a documented disability. Many of the shelters have relationships with community health centers, particularly Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), who can provide some services. In addition, the PATH program has funding to help assist those without MaineCare obtaining an assessment to determine if they have a disability, and therefore would be eligible for MaineCare.

The Maine CoC is preparing for implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and local shelters are working with Navigators to help enroll homeless individuals in plans. Based at local community-based organizations, ACA Navigators perform shelter outreach to help clients determine eligibility and sign up for benefits. Within the Maine CoC geography, there are numerous certified application counselors to assist with sign-ups. Most Community Action Programs and the Maine Lobstermen's Association offer trained "navigators" to assist people with enrollment. Maine Health

Access Foundation’s “enroll207” website provides a place where all navigators and certified application counselors (CAC’s) can be found by zip code, town, county etc. Penobscot Community Health Care (a FQHC) has 20+ CACs through their practices alone. In the next year, the Maine CoC Resource Committee will continue scheduling ACA trainings and how to sign clients up.

Homeless prevention activities are a gap for the Maine CoC, and ESG funds are prioritized to support rapid re-housing over prevention. Although the Maine CoC is committed to serving populations previously served by the HPRP program, the emphasis is on rapid re-housing. In the next few years, MaineHousing will evaluate possible prevention programs that could be funded through the ESG.

Other obstacles exist in addressing the underserved needs in the community. These impediments include transportation, the adverse condition of aging housing stock, and the lack of available affordable housing for families with children under 6 that does not have deteriorating paint conditions. Also due to the age of the housing stock, many homes are not equipped with accommodations for people with physical disabilities.

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

The Maine COC ‘s strategic plan goals include the following objectives:

1. Increase the number of permanent supportive housing beds available to the chronically homeless;
2. Increase the percentage of participants who remain at least 6 months in CoC funded permanent housing projects to 80% or more;
3. Increase the percentage of participants in all CoC-funded projects who are employed at program exit to 20% or more;
4. Increase the percentage of participants in all CoC-funded projects who obtained mainstream benefits at program exit to 20% or more and;
5. Increase use of Rapid Re-Housing to reduce family homelessness.

The Maine CoC has developed several strategies to help accomplish these goals. For example, for CoC funded projects, all permanent supportive housing beds that become available through

turnover are prioritized for the chronically homeless. Additional training on data quality and HMIS requirements were provided to Maine CoC Projects in 2014 to improve the accuracy of performance measures. In addition, the Maine CoC Resource Committee continues to provide training on employment resources such as vocational rehabilitation. MaineHousing's Home to Stay program does not require MaineCare for participants to receive services, while Targeted Case Management is a MaineCare-funded service that covers case management for homeless individuals and families, including outreach to those who are unsheltered.

The Maine CoC's outreach plan is primarily conducted through PATH grantees, and Maine DHHS added \$1.3 million to the PATH program, supporting outreach to homeless individuals who are not engaged in any services or treatment and are not enrolled in MaineCare/Medicaid. Maine DHHS PATH-funded Navigators reach out statewide to homeless and at-risk youth and adults living in the streets, shelters, cars, and campgrounds, or residing in jails and hospitals. The goal of outreach is to engage homeless individuals, assess their immediate needs and health care concerns, determine their eligibility for MaineCare and other services, and transition them to a community provider for ongoing assistance. To help identify those who are homeless and those at-risk, Navigators work with local law enforcement, 211, General Assistance offices, faith-based organizations, libraries, and other not-for-profits, such as community action agencies.

Finally, the Maine CoC has taken several steps to reduce the length of time individuals and families remain homeless. The Statewide Homeless Council, in collaboration with Maine DHHS and MaineHousing, targets "long term stayers," those in shelters over 180 days. This initiative addresses funding and changing practices to help these individuals obtain and retain Permanent Supported Housing. MaineHousing's Home to Stay program is an ESG-funded initiative to provide rapid rehousing services statewide, and the program offers some HCV vouchers and STEP (TBRA) coupons. Many Maine CoC members are Home to Stay grantees. Maine DHHS prioritizes Shelter Plus Care vouchers to house chronically homeless individuals and long term stayers with mental illness and co-occurring disorders. DHHS also administers the state-funded BRAP (TBRA transitional housing) which serves the same population with the same goal. Frannie Peabody, an agency serving people with HIV/AIDS, has formed a working group to redesign its policies and programming to create a rapid rehousing-style program to improve housing retention for those with HIV/AIDS.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase the Quality and Supply of Rental Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	State Of Maine	Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing Improve Housing Quality	CDBG: \$5,000,000 HOME: \$12,849,742 ESG: \$0 Housing Trust Fund: \$12,000,000 Other: \$0	Rental units constructed: 593 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 592 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Use of Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	State Of Maine	Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability	HOME: \$3,345,890 ESG: \$2,471,580	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2000 Households Assisted
3	Support Emergency Shelter Operations & Services	2015	2019	Homeless	State Of Maine	Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability	ESG: \$3,707,370	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 38825 Persons Assisted
4	Improve the Quality of Existing Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	State Of Maine	Improve Housing Quality	CDBG: \$8,500,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 800 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Improve Public Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State Of Maine	Improve Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$13,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
6	Improve Economic Opportunity	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State Of Maine	Improve Economic Opportunity	CDBG: \$20,750,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 100 Business Jobs created/retained: 600 Jobs Businesses assisted: 100 Businesses Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase the Quality and Supply of Rental Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The Rental Loan Program (RLP) provides long-term mortgage financing at attractive interest rates for development of affordable rental housing in projects of five or more units.</p> <p>One goal of the RLP is to provide mortgage financing that enables federal low income housing tax credits to be utilized.</p> <p>Program objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize use of tax exempt bonds to develop affordable housing. • Provide affordable mortgage financing that enables developers to utilize low income housing tax credits. • Provide below-market, 30 year fixed rate notes that enable project viability. • Provide capital for preservation of existing rental housing. <p>This program is a companion to the Low Income Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, and provides subsidized financing to enable use of tax credits. Administrative guidance for the Rental Loan Program is provided through the Rental Loan Program Guide, which is available at www.mainehousing.org. Administrative guidance for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program is provided through a rule making process which is required to establish the Allocation of State Ceiling for Low Income Housing Tax Credit.</p> <p>Housing Assistance Grant Program</p> <p>This program provides resources to communities to address their rental housing needs. They can address existing rental housing rehabilitation and/or conversion of properties to housing.</p> <p>Housing Trust Fund</p> <p>In addition to the Rental Loan Program and the Housing Assistance Grant Program, the National Housing Trust Fund will be used to increase the supply of rental housing for extremely low income households. Program funds will be used to produce, preserve and rehabilitate rental housing.</p>

2	Goal Name Goal Description	<p>Increase Use of Rapid Re-Housing</p> <p>MaineHousing will be using two programs to meet the Rapid Re-Housing Goal. Stability through Engagement Program (STEP) STEP is designed to provide short and medium term rental assistance for up to 12 months to help individuals and families achieve housing stability. STEP focuses on rapidly re-housing people who are currently staying in a homeless shelter grantee of the Home to Stay Program. Referrals to the STEP Program can only be made by staff Navigators at participating homeless shelters. The STEP Program is currently offered in ten counties. However, another RFP will be issued for FY 2015 and additional grantees may increase the number of counties in which the HTS and STEP programs are offered.</p> <p>Home to Stay</p> <p>MaineHousing has linked Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds with STEP funds and Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) to create the Home to Stay Program. In partnership with housing assistance agencies throughout the state, MaineHousing offers the Home to Stay Program for individuals and families who are homeless and seeking permanent housing.</p> <p>Program participants are assigned a trained Resource Navigator to assist them in learning and gaining valuable skills that will meet their health, housing, employment and other basic needs in order to overcome barriers to obtaining and maintaining housing. Resource Navigators help program participants develop and work on goals as part of a Housing Stability Plan and connect participants with appropriate services and support.</p> <p>Navigators assist program participants in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of housing barriers, needs, and preferences • Development of an Action Plan for locating housing • Housing search support, including assistance with submitting rental applications, understanding leases, and negotiating with owners • Assistance with obtaining utilities and making moving arrangements • Coordination of resources and services to obtain federal, state, and local benefits • Information and referrals to other providers Long term housing stability planning, including development of an individualized housing and service plan to accomplish permanent housing stability
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3	Goal Name	Support Emergency Shelter Operations & Services
	Goal Description	<p>MaineHousing provides grants to emergency shelters serving people who are homeless. Grants may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter operations • Essential shelter services • Rapid Re-housing • HMIS data collection <p>Maine’s emergency shelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a safety net to help homeless individuals and families by offering temporary shelter to meet their basic needs; • Support successful rapid re-housing and; • Help homeless individuals and families resolve their housing crisis and remove barriers to housing stability. <p>Shelters provide a safety net, helping people get off the streets and limiting their exposure to the elements. Shelter personnel also assess their immediate needs for medical, mental and chemical health treatment. They connect homeless individuals and families with mainstream resources and provide essential services including case management. Shelter services decrease the short-term costs to municipalities (e.g. ambulance, fire, etc.) and help increase the life expectancy and quality of life for individuals.</p> <p>Shelter guests are encouraged to participate in programming and services with the goal of obtaining and maintaining stable housing, thus reducing on-going shelter costs. Premised on the rapid re-housing concept, the Home to Stay Program provides services for up to 12 months upon shelter exit. The program is designed to help clients reduce their lengths of stay in shelters and prevent a return to homelessness.</p>

4	Goal Name	Improve the Quality of Existing Housing
	Goal Description	The Home Repair Network Program provides resources statewide for rehabilitation, emergency repairs and energy efficiency improvements.
5	Goal Name	Improve Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The Public Infrastructure Grant Program provides resources to communities to address their infrastructure needs.
6	Goal Name	Improve Economic Opportunity
	Goal Description	Business Assistance Grant Program, Micro Enterprise Grant Program and Workforce Development Grant Program. These programs provide resources to businesses and non profits in order for them to create jobs and workforce training opportunities.

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

HOME Rental Loan Program - provides long-term mortgage financing at attractive interest rates for the development, rehabilitation and refinancing of affordable rental housing in projects of five or more units.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) - provides rental assistance to homeless individuals and families

The one year goal for HOME housing programs includes: the support of 100 TBRA units, the rehabilitation of 112 rental units, and the construction of 113 new rental units.

All HTF housing will serve extremely low income households.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

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

Not applicable

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable

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

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

MaineHousing is willing to provide assistance to troubled public housing agencies with the goal of having their troubled designation removed. MaineHousing will work with HUD and provide technical assistance to the troubled public housing agency, including the administration of vouchers if needed.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The State of Maine updated its Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice in 2010. The following priorities were identified in the Analysis:

- Barriers faced by persons with disabilities.
- Lack of awareness of fair housing law and rights granted under the law, and
- Racial, ethnic and cultural barriers.

Several additional impediments were also mentioned in the report, as described below.

Land Use Control Issues especially related to Multifamily Developments. Many Maine municipalities have used land use/ zoning powers to regulate land use by enacting a broad range of zoning restrictions, growth management ordinances, and impact fees. Concerned with strains on municipal service and budgets, some municipalities have made significant efforts to curtail almost all residential development. Multi-family housing for families with children consistently faces the most substantial barriers, perhaps due in part to perceptions about the effect on public school costs, as well as stereotypes about the people who live in multi-family housing.

Lack of Affordable Housing. Many of the poorest residents of the state simply cannot afford market rents or housing sale prices. Subsidized housing programs attempt to address this serious gap. However, the need is far greater than the number of subsidies available.

Predatory Lending and Foreclosures. Predatory lending includes unfair loan terms or credit practices that harm the borrower and create a credit system that promotes inequality by steering borrowers to unnecessarily expensive credit. Several general practices are widely accepted as predatory, such as excessive points and fees, excessive total broker compensation, abusive prepayment penalties, mandatory arbitration clauses, and refinancing loans without a net tangible benefit to borrowers. The 2006 Predatory Mortgages in Maine report by Coastal Enterprise Inc. and the Center for Responsible Living showed that Native Americans, African Americans and Latinos disproportionately obtained their mortgage loans from sub-prime lenders.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

MaineHousing is committed to being proactive with regards to fair housing, focusing on actions to address either known or possible impediments.

Barriers Faced by Persons with Disabilities

Maine has some of the nation's oldest residents, and trends indicate that our population will continue to gray over time. While progress has been made toward addressing the housing needs of disabled persons in Maine, the need for accessible, affordable housing continues to increase. Increasingly, there is also a need to educate housing providers of their duty to provide reasonable accommodations.

Lack of Awareness of the Fair Housing Law and Rights Granted Under the Law

A lack of awareness of fair housing laws means that many people fail to recognize actions that may be discriminatory. MaineHousing has taken significant steps to increase fair housing /equal access awareness among its staff and partners. Efforts include on-going staff training and outreach to housing advocates.

Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Barriers

Many people of color and individuals with limited English proficiency live in Maine, despite the fact that Maine remains one of the least ethnically diverse states in the nation. Maine is home to four federally-recognized Indian tribes. Agricultural and forestry activities attract an estimated 13,000 migrant farm workers to the state, many of whom have limited English proficiency. And within the last 10 years, Maine - particularly southern Maine -- has become a refugee resettlement site for immigrant populations from many different countries. As demographics change, MaineHousing is committed to enhancing its support for diversity awareness and outreach activities.

Planned actions to address these impediments generally fall into the following categories:

- Research and Planning
- Programs and Policies
- Education and Outreach
- and Monitoring.

To facilitate progress toward identified priorities and continuous self-improvement, MaineHousing has established an ongoing Fair Housing / Equal Access Team. The primary focus of this team is to facilitate fair housing awareness and compliance among MaineHousing staff and program agents. In addition, MaineHousing's Equal Access Coordinator is available to field questions from MaineHousing staff, agents, and customers.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

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

Maine DHHS PATH-funded Navigators reach out statewide to homeless youth and adults. The goal of outreach is to engage homeless individuals, assess and determine their eligibility for MaineCare and other services, and transition them to a community provider for ongoing assistance. An initial assessment is conducted to determine their immediate needs and health care concerns. Navigators work with local law enforcement, 211, General Assistance offices, faith-based organizations, libraries, and other not-for-profits, such as community action agencies, to help identify those who are homeless. The Maine CoC also funds street outreach to youth in the greater Bangor area.

The York County Chapter of the Maine Military and Community Network (MMCN) conducted PIT outreach in rural parts of York County in 2013 and other MMCN chapters adopted the process for the 2014 PIT. As a result, the PIT Count outreach was conducted in rural areas of 4 additional counties. This increased outreach resulted in an increased number of unsheltered persons being reported, from 71 in 2013 to 98 in 2014. The effect of this increased outreach was not only to count those who were literally unsheltered, but to connect those individuals to services and programs that could address their needs, including the immediate need for shelter.

The Home to Stay Program focuses on rapidly re-housing homeless individuals and families in shelters to permanent housing. The long-term stayer (LTS) initiative targets people with stays of over 180 days in a shelter, and helps to get them into permanent housing by prioritizing their needs. With the implementation of these two programs, homeless providers are effectively reaching out to homeless persons, providing an assessment of their needs, and developing a stability plan to end their homeless situation.

The Maine CoC is working toward the development of a coordinated assessment system that will provide a continuum-wide system for referring homeless persons and families to the most appropriate housing and services. Once developed, this system will help match homeless families with needed services with the goal of reducing the number of homeless individuals in the Maine CoC's service area.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In the Maine CoC, there are a total of 828 emergency shelter beds, 1,315 units of transitional housing and 2,340 units of permanent housing for homeless individuals and families, including veterans and unaccompanied youth. In recent years, HUD has prioritized permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, over transitional housing and encouraged CoC's to evaluate and reallocate transitional housing projects if they are no longer meeting a need in the CoC. As a result, the Maine CoC has given highest priority consideration to permanent supportive housing projects in its NOFA submission. The Maine CoC recognizes transitional housing as an important resource for victims of domestic violence, Veterans and unaccompanied youth and plans to continue to prioritize those transitional housing projects.

The Maine CoC has embraced the Housing First approach, which is fully supported by HUD as a best practice model. This approach emphasizes rapid re-housing and is premised on the fact that people who are homeless or on the verge of homelessness should be returned to and/or stabilized in permanent housing as soon as possible. All of the Maine CoC Shelter Plus Care Projects use a Housing First approach, and 75% of other CoC-funded projects use that approach. The Maine CoC educates members of the value of the Housing First approach and tracks the performance of all projects in helping homeless people access and retain housing.

Additionally, ESG funds are targeted to homeless persons and families. MaineHousing provides financing to 41 emergency shelters across the state of Maine. Rental assistance is provided to people who are homeless and working toward self-sufficiency through the TBRA STEP Program. MaineHousing also provides assistance to stabilize and rapidly re-house people who are at risk of being homeless through the Home to Stay Program.

Maine DHHS added \$1.3 million to the PATH program, supporting outreach to homeless individuals who are not engaged in any services or treatment and are not enrolled in MaineCare/Medicaid in order to receive services. Many Maine CoC members are PATH grantees. MaineHousing's Home to Stay program does not require participants to have MaineCare to receive services. Targeted Case Management is a MaineCare-funded service that covers case management for homeless individuals and families, including outreach to those who are unsheltered. MaineCare will also pay for interpreter services to those with limited English proficiency. However, because

outside of Portland, Maine has relatively few non-English speakers, providers typically use language lines to meet language needs. Websites are translatable into other languages, and posters and materials with the Fair Housing logo and are sometimes translated into French and Spanish.

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.

A number of Maine programs and services help reduce the length of time people experience homelessness and assist them make the transition to permanent housing. PATH serves at-risk individuals & families with unmet mental illness or co-occurring disorders. The SSVF Program provides outreach and case management to at-risk veterans' families statewide. Pine Tree Legal Assistance assists people in preventing evictions in larger cities. DHHS uses BRAP (state-funded, transitional TBRA) funds for homelessness prevention. MaineHousing provides ESG funding to 41 shelters and Home to Stay program funding to 16 grantees. Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, the Maine CoC, ESG, Maine DHHS PATH, and state General Funds pay for outreach, shelter, and engagement services for unaccompanied youth. Not-for-profit providers work with youth, families, and Maine DHHS to support permanent placements, which may include family reunification, foster care, or emancipation (for older youth).

Rapid rehousing is available through MaineHousing's Home to Stay program. Maine DHHS BRAP provides housing vouchers for those with mental illness, allowing recipients to "transition in place" to other housing subsidies such as Shelter Plus Care or HCV. Resources are targeted separately to youth up to age 21; 22-24 year old clients are more often served through adult shelters and programs.

VASH staff participate in Maine CoC, homeless coalition, and Statewide Homeless Council meetings. VA Social Service Representatives serves the Oxford Street Shelter and the Preble Street Resource Center, both located in Portland. As a result, homeless vets often migrate to Portland and need help transitioning back to their home communities. VA staff help homeless Veterans access VA Health care and VASH, as well as other mainstream resources. Dishonorably discharged Vets

are linked to non-VA housing and other resources. VA Maine contracts with Bread of Life in Augusta for 12 emergency housing beds that provide transitional housing. The VA organizes quarterly summits to address Vets' needs, including homelessness.

The Statewide Homeless Council, in collaboration with Maine DHHS and MaineHousing, targets “long term stayers,” those in shelters over 180 days. DHHS prioritizes Shelter Plus Care vouchers to house chronically homeless individuals and long term stayers with mental illness and co-occurring disorders. DHHS also administers BRAP, which serves the same population. Frannie Peabody is working to create a rapid rehousing-style program and improve housing retention for those with HIV/AIDS. Those exiting Frannie Peabody assistance (HOPWA) retain their case managers for follow-up as they move to other housing.

Finally, the Maine CoC tracks repeat homeless episodes through HMIS. HMIS is used to monitor grantee performance to ensure clients obtain housing, mainstream resources, employment and health services. MaineHousing's Home to Stay program requires 12 months of follow-up after program exit. Navigators prevent repeat episodes by developing and monitoring a long-term housing plan, meeting monthly or more often with the client, and providing renter education, landlord mediation, credit, and budget counseling.

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

Youth who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services through Maine DHHS. This voluntary program provides funds to help set up a household. Maine DHHS contracts with not-for-profit youth service providers statewide to help youth and families develop transition plans to obtain transitional housing, permanent housing, permanent supportive housing, or remain in care until they finish their education. Providers actively monitor teens discharged from foster care to the streets or shelters, and advocate with Maine DHHS for improved policies and resources.

Last year, a working group of homeless youth providers submitted a new draft Policy on Homeless Youth to Maine DHHS Office of Child and Family Services (OCFS) that states, in part: “OCFS

believes youth under the age of 18 years old should not live on their own, or be without responsible adults to care for them unless they have become legally emancipated (15 MRS 3506-A (2001)). When a youth in state custody becomes homeless, OCFS has a responsibility to locate a place for the youth to live. Sometimes youth may choose not to reside in OCFS-approved homes or locations, but OCFS has a responsibility to continue to pursue placement options in a diligent and focused manner.” OCFS is expected to approve this policy in 2014.

Hospital Discharge Planning Guidelines have been developed by the Statewide Homeless Council and Maine hospitals. The Guidelines instruct hospitals to begin the discharge planning process on admission, and patients are to be discharged with appropriate clothing and with a plan for accessing required medications/supplies. Maine CoC members also monitor discharges to shelters and follow up with hospitals. Each Maine hospital or community discharge location must designate a management team member to oversee ongoing compliance with the Guidelines. In December 2013, the Maine Hospital Association’s Mental Health Council recommended approval of the guidelines by the Maine Hospital Assn. Board. Full endorsement is expected in 2014.

The Guidelines above also include discharge planning for patients with mental health issues, instructing hospitals to begin the discharge planning process on admission and to work with appropriate providers. The Statewide Homeless Council is leading an effort to create a Medicaid Waiver for long term homeless individuals. Placement options include family, residential treatment facilities, market rate apartments, boarding homes, and other federal, state or locally-funded housing alternatives (such as Section 515 rental units, LIHTC-funded projects, HOPWA-funded housing, local or state-funded residential recovery or transitional housing, group homes, and/or halfway houses). Individuals needing higher levels of medical care may be placed in PNMI facilities.

The Statewide Homeless Council and the Maine CoC do not support any policies that release inmates to shelters. No specific Department of Corrections policy exists to prevent the release of offenders to shelters, although their goal is not to release to shelters. The Department of Corrections begins pre-release planning 45 days before release (County jails begin 90 days prior). Maine CoC providers work collaboratively with prison staff on pre-release planning, as well as help find community housing and needed supportive services for inmates following release.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

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

The State will monitor grantees to ensure compliance with HUD lead-based paint regulations implementing Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. These regulations cover CDBG, HOME and ESG programs, and identify the appropriate type of activity to control lead paint hazards in projects using federal funds.

The Maine State Housing Authority Lead Hazard Control Program was developed to provide grants and deferred/forgivable loans to assist homeowners and landlords make their homes and apartments lead safe. The Program is designed to bring a statewide focus to the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning, the importance of proper methods of identification of lead-based paint hazards, and the remediation of lead-based paint hazards.

The Program is a collaborative effort between MaineHousing, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development, and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. It is administered by MaineHousing and four sub-grantees (Community Action Agencies), with each sub-grantee being responsible for implementing the Program within a particular region of Maine.

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

See above

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

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

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, more than one in ten Maine residents live below the poverty line, and nearly one third of Mainers have a household income that classifies them as poor or near-poor. These households feel the pinch of rising costs for shelter, fuel, food, and medical care.

Poverty is not just a problem for the people who experience it; it is a problem for everyone. Those in poverty are often isolated from community life, unable to participate fully in the economy, and cannot support local businesses. Hungry children are unable to focus on learning in school and face the likelihood of continuing the cycle of poverty to the next generation.

Through the STEP and Home to Stay programs, homeless families are provided rental assistance and needed services. These programs start individuals and families on a path out of poverty.

One of the goals of the Maine COC is to increase employment for Continuum of Care funded projects. The focus on increasing employment and housing for the homeless will result in reducing the number of poverty-level families.

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

See above.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

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

CDBG Program: DECD will do an onsite monitoring of grants before final closeout ensuring that all CDBG requirements have been met.

HOME Program: *Rental Loan Program* MaineHousing's goal when monitoring the Rental Loan Program is to ensure compliance with program guidelines and loan requirements. For example, MaineHousing looks to ensure reserves are properly funded, residents are income eligible and paying the correct rent, and the owner's mortgage is current. An onsite Management Review is performed covering the specific loan and program requirements to ensure that program guidelines are being met. MaineHousing's Inspection Services team members physically inspect these projects. Properties with delinquent mortgages are monitored on a monthly basis. Any projects with delinquent mortgages over 60 days are subject to more extensive scrutiny and the possibility of a foreclosure action. Annual financial reports and budgets are reviewed as required by mortgage documents, and annual owner/tenant certifications are required for all Rental Loan Program properties. A Management Review is completed every one to three years, depending on funding type. However, more frequent Management Reviews may be triggered when the property is noted as troubled.

STEP Program MaineHousing's goal when monitoring the STEP Program include assurance of applicant eligibility, verification of family income, size and composition, confirmation that all rents are reasonable, evidence that all rental units pass an HQS inspection, and verification that program participant income is less than 30% of the AMI.

Monitoring procedures for the STEP program include initial inspections of all rental units, review and approval of all rents to ensure rent reasonableness, reexamination of family income, family size and composition when there are changes, and review of all applications for eligibility. Household data is compiled monthly and entered into IDIS at the time of a STEP move-in. The STEP program is monitored for compliance with HOME regulations, as well as for compliance with program policies and procedures, including the FedHome Checklist.

ESG Program: MaineHousing is responsible for compliance monitoring of all projects funded through this HUD Program. Shelters are monitored every two years, so each year approximately half of them are reviewed. A monitoring calendar is maintained to track shelters that are due to be monitored, as well as to schedule any follow up that is required.

The purpose of the monitoring is to verify that MaineHousing's homeless funds are expended in the way they are reported and to verify consistency with program rules and regulations, including the ESG Interim Rule that was published on 12-5-11 and Maine's Homeless rule. A Shelter Monitoring Report is completed during each site visit detailing fiscal, reporting, services, physical plant, and monthly report verification.

In addition to contract expenditures, the shelter's system for tracking the number of people served and the number of bed nights is also reviewed on a quarterly basis.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The following table displays the anticipated resources to be allocated to the State of Maine broken down by program type. Projections are made for FY 2015 and the remaining four years of the Consolidated Plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	10,765,432	0	0	10,765,432	42,327,196	DECD through its annual Method of Distribution allocates funds these eligible categories. UGLG then apply based on their community needs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	3,002,167	150,000	2,732,000	5,884,167	12,008,668	MaineHousing allocates HOME funds to new construction, rehabilitation, and financing of multi-family rental projects, as well as to TBRA.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,329,400	0	0	1,329,400	5,317,600	MaineHousing provides grants to emergency shelters serving people who are homeless. Grants may be used for shelter operations, essential services, rapid re-housing, and HMIS data collection costs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	0	0	0	0	12,000,000	MaineHousing will detail the use of this funding source in the HTF Allocation Plan.
Other	public - federal	Other	0	0	0	0	0	other

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

ESG funds are matched with State HOME funds and the Shelter Operating Subsidy. HOME funds are matched with State of Maine DHHS funding for services, as well as interest savings on below market rate loans.

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

Not applicable

Discussion

Please see above

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	Increase the Quality and Supply of Rental Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	State Of Maine	Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,000,000 HOME: \$3,499,948	Rental units constructed: 113 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 132 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Use of Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	State Of Maine	Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability	HOME: \$669,178 ESG: \$494,316	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 500 Households Assisted
3	Support Emergency Shelter Operations & Services	2015	2019	Homeless	State Of Maine	Help Maine People Attain Housing Stability	ESG: \$741,474	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 7765 Persons Assisted
4	Improve the Quality of Existing Housing	2014	2019	Affordable Housing	State Of Maine	Improve Housing Quality	CDBG: \$1,700,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 160 Household Housing Unit
5	Improve Public Infrastructure	2014	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State Of Maine	Improve Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,700,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Improve Economic Opportunity	2014	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	State Of Maine	Improve Economic Opportunity	CDBG: \$4,150,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 70 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 10 Business Jobs created/retained: 165 Jobs Businesses assisted: 30 Businesses Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase the Quality and Supply of Rental Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The Rental Loan Program (RLP) provides long-term mortgage financing at attractive interest rates for development of affordable rental housing in projects of five or more units.</p> <p>One goal of the RLP is to provide mortgage financing that enables federal low income housing tax credits to be utilized.</p> <p>Program objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize use of tax exempt bonds to develop affordable housing. • Provide affordable mortgage financing that enables developers to utilize low income housing tax credits. • Provide below-market, 30 year fixed rate notes that enable project viability. • Provide capital for preservation of existing rental housing. <p>This program is a companion to the Low Income Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, and provides subsidized financing to enable use of tax credits. Administrative guidance for the Rental Loan Program is provided through the Rental Loan Program Guide, which is available at www.mainehousing.org. Administrative guidance for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program is provided through a rule making process which is required to establish the Allocation of State Ceiling for Low Income Housing Tax Credit.</p> <p>Housing Assistance Grant Program</p> <p>This program provides resources to communities to address their rental housing needs. They can address existing rental housing rehabilitation and/or conversion of properties to housing.</p>

2	Goal Name Goal Description	<p>Increase Use of Rapid Re-Housing</p> <p>MaineHousing will be using two programs to meet the Rapid Re-Housing Goal. Stability through Engagement Program (STEP) STEP is designed to provide short and medium term rental assistance for up to 12 months to help individuals and families achieve housing stability. STEP focuses on rapidly re-housing people who are currently staying in a homeless shelter grantee of the Home to Stay Program. Referrals to the STEP Program can only be made by staff Navigators at participating homeless shelters. The STEP Program is currently offered in ten counties. However, another RFP will be issued for FY 2015 and additional grantees may increase the number of counties in which the HTS and STEP programs are offered.</p> <p>Home to Stay</p> <p>MaineHousing has linked Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds with STEP funds and Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) to create the Home to Stay Program. In partnership with housing assistance agencies throughout the state, MaineHousing offers the Home to Stay Program for individuals and families who are homeless and seeking permanent housing.</p> <p>Program participants are assigned a trained Resource Navigator to assist them in learning and gaining valuable skills that will meet their health, housing, employment and other basic needs in order to overcome barriers to obtaining and maintaining housing. Resource Navigators help program participants develop and work on goals as part of a Housing Stability Plan and connect participants with appropriate services and support.</p> <p>Navigators assist program participants in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of housing barriers, needs, and preferences • Development of an Action Plan for locating housing • Housing search support, including assistance with submitting rental applications, understanding leases, and negotiating with owners • Assistance with obtaining utilities and making moving arrangements • Coordination of resources and services to obtain federal, state, and local benefits • Information and referrals to other providers <p>Long term housing stability planning, including development of an individualized housing and service plan to accomplish permanent housing stability</p>
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3	Goal Name	Support Emergency Shelter Operations & Services
	Goal Description	<p>MaineHousing provides grants to emergency shelters serving people who are homeless. Grants may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter operations • Essential shelter services • Rapid Re-housing • HMIS data collection <p>Maine’s emergency shelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a safety net to help homeless individuals and families by offering temporary shelter to meet their basic needs; • Support successful rapid re-housing and; • Help homeless individuals and families resolve their housing crisis and remove barriers to housing stability. <p>Shelters provide a safety net, helping people get off the streets and limiting their exposure to the elements. Shelter personnel also assess their immediate needs for medical, mental and chemical health treatment. They connect homeless individuals and families with mainstream resources and provide essential services including case management. Shelter services decrease the short-term costs to municipalities (e.g. ambulance, fire, etc.) and help increase the life expectancy and quality of life for individuals.</p> <p>Shelter guests are encouraged to participate in programming and services with the goal of obtaining and maintaining stable housing, thus reducing on-going shelter costs. Premised on the rapid re-housing concept, the Home to Stay Program provides services for up to 12 months upon shelter exit. The program is designed to help clients reduce their lengths of stay in shelters and prevent a return to homelessness.</p>

4	Goal Name	Improve the Quality of Existing Housing
	Goal Description	Home Repair Network Program provides resources statewide for rehabilitation, emergency repairs and energy efficiency improvements
5	Goal Name	Improve Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public Infrastructure and Downtown Revitalization Grant Programs provides resources to communities to address their infrastructure and community revitalization needs.
6	Goal Name	Improve Economic Opportunity
	Goal Description	Business Assistance Grant Program, Micro Enterprise Grant Program and Workforce Development Grant Program. These programs provide resources to businesses and non profits in order for them to create jobs and workforce training opportunities.

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

MaineHousing anticipates using funds as follows:

- Rental Housing : \$3,499,948 HOME -- The Rental Loan Program
- Rental assistance: \$669,718 HOME - Stability Through Engagement Program (TBRA)

- Emergency homeless shelter operations & essential services: \$741,474 ESG -- Shelter Operations and \$494,316 ESG -- Rapid Rehousing (Home to Stay)

Funding Allocation Priorities

Program	Goals		
CDBG			
HOME			
HOPWA			
ESG			

Table 56 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

MaineHousing allocated available 2015 funds consistent with the goals and priorities outlined in the 2013-2016 Strategic Plan. MaineHousing strives to use federal funds efficiently and effectively by combining them with other available resources that will serve as matching funds.

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

The 2015 action plan addresses the priorities and goals outlined in the five year Consolidated Plan. The distribution of funds outlined above is consistent with the five year plan.

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

Introduction:

This section summarizes the Method of Distributions (MOD) used to allocate CDBG, HOME and ESG funds

Distribution Methods

Table 57 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	Community Development Block Grant
	Funding Sources:	CDBG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	This is the State Community Development Block Grant Program
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	See State of Maine 2015 CDBG Program Statement
	If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	See State of Maine 2015 CDBG Program Statement

<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>See State of Maine 2015 CDBG Program Statement</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>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>See State of Maine 2015 CDBG Program Statement</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>See State of Maine 2015 CDBG Program Statement</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	
<p>2 State Program Name:</p>	<p>Emergency Shelter Funding</p>
<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>ESG</p>

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>MaineHousing provides grants to emergency shelters serving people who are homeless. Grants may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter operations • Essential shelter services • Rapid Re-housing • HMIS for data collection <p>More detail on allowable uses is provided in the Homeless Programs Rule.</p> <p>To be eligible to receive emergency shelter funds, an applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a qualified 501(c)(3) not-for profit organization. • Operate a fixed facility (unless the shelter is a safe home serving victims of domestic violence) that provides overnight shelter 365 days per year and phone access 24 hours a day. • Provide shelter to eligible clients, regardless of their ability to pay. • Provide intake and assessment services that link people who are homeless with appropriate services, including services that help clients move toward appropriate stable housing. • Have the administrative and financial management capacity necessary to operate the shelter and to account for the use of the grant. <p>Conform to the Maine minimum shelter standards established by the Maine Statewide Homeless Council.</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>MaineHousing will set forth requirements and selection and approval criteria germane to a particular Program in the applicable Program Guide. Selection criteria may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream Resources 2. Housing 3. Health Care 4. Employment 5. Prevention 7. Data Collection Requirements 8. Reporting Requirements 9. Monitoring and Assessment. 10. Rule Limitations
<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>The Department of Economic and Community Development website.</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>MaineHousing will utilize the following application process for the Emergency Solutions Grant Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. MaineHousing staff will review each application to ensure that it is complete, including the submission of required attachments. Only complete applications will be considered, and incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant. b. Applicants who are eligible for funding will be issued a grant agreement specifying terms and conditions of a funding award. Successful applicants will be expected to submit a Certification of Local Approval, verifying that the municipality in which the program will run will not be seeking additional funds from the Emergency Solutions Grant program to perform similar activities. A grant agreement will not be fully executed until this certification, and any other documents that may be required by MaineHousing, are received.
<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>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Each calendar year MaineHousing will allocate a certain amount of funds to be distributed to Emergency Shelters (the “Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation”) pursuant to the following funding methodology:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A. Funding Methodology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 15% of Available Funds. An amount equal to 15% of the Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation will be disbursed among eligible agencies, such that each agency providing Emergency Shelter in a fixed facility operated by the agency will receive an amount equal to twice the amount that the agencies providing Emergency Shelter without a fixed facility receive. 2. 85% of Available Funds. An amount equal to 85% of the Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation made available for the calendar year will be divided by a number equal to the total number of Bednights of all eligible Emergency Shelters during the previous year to determine an amount to be paid for Bednights (the “Initial Bednight Per Diem”). After each calendar quarter, MaineHousing will pay an Emergency Shelter the Initial Bednight Per Diem for each Bednight at the Emergency Shelter during the previous quarter. If at the end of a quarter, there are not sufficient funds to pay the eligible Emergency Shelters the Initial Bednight Per Diem for the quarter, the per diem payment for each Bednight for the quarter shall be adjusted downward and the remaining funds shall be disbursed accordingly. <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B. New Beds</p> <p>MaineHousing will determine whether new Emergency Shelters or beds may participate in the Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation based upon the recommendations and criteria developed by an ad hoc committee consisting of a maximum of nine individuals with representation from each Regional Homeless Council and the Statewide Homeless Council. MaineHousing will convene the committee annually and as otherwise needed to advise MaineHousing as to whether any Emergency Shelters that have not previously participated in the Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation should be permitted to participate in future Emergency Shelter Funding Allocations and whether any participating Emergency Shelter should be permitted to expand its number of beds eligible to be counted as Bednights under the above described funding methodology. The ad hoc committee will meet annually prior to the Emergency Shelter Funding allocation.</p>
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	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Once applications have been approved, work plans must be completed and returned for approval within the timeframe indicated by MaineHousing. MaineHousing will issue a grant agreement once the work plan is approved. The grant agreement is required to be executed and returned by shelter program providers within the timeframe indicated by MaineHousing.</p> <p>Funding will occur as outlined in the Homeless Programs Rule. MaineHousing at its discretion may not pay on bednights for clients who have had a stay which equals more than 180 consecutive nights.</p>
	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>MaineHousing anticipates providing Emergency Shelter for 7,765 people in 2015</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Home to Stay</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>ESG</p>

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>MaineHousing is linking Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds with Stability Through Engagement Program (STEP) funds and Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) to create the Home to Stay Program. MaineHousing, in partnership with housing assistance agencies throughout the state, offers the Home to Stay Program for individuals and families who are homeless and seeking permanent housing.</p> <p>Program participants are assigned a trained Resource Navigator to assist them in learning and gaining valuable skills that will meet their health, housing, employment and other basic needs in order to overcome barriers to obtaining and maintaining housing.</p> <p>Resource Navigators will help program participants to develop and work on goals as part of a Housing Stability Plan designed to assist participants to achieve housing stability, and to connect them with appropriate services and support.</p> <p>For program participants a Navigator will assist with such things as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of housing barriers, needs, and preferences • Development of an Action Plan for locating housing • Housing search activities, including assistance with submitting rental applications, understanding leases and outreach to and negotiation with owners • Assistance with obtaining utilities and making moving arrangements • Resource coordination, to include developing, securing, and coordinating services and obtaining federal, state, and local benefits • Information and referrals to other providers • Long term housing stability planning, including development of an individualized housing and service plan to accomplish permanent housing stability • Mediation between the program participant and the owner or person(s) with whom the program participant is living as is necessary to prevent the program participant from losing permanent housing
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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>Home to Stay participants may be eligible to receive temporary rental assistance, for a maximum of 12 months, through STEP if they meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying in or working with a Home to Stay provider. Enrolled and participating in Home to Stay with an approved Housing Stability Plan. Creation and following a household budget, with viable goals, to ensure that they remain housed after program participation ends. Payment of 30% of their adjusted income (or no less than \$50) per month towards their rent.
<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>This question requires a response for the CDBG Program.</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>The Home To Stay (HTS) Program was awarded through a competitive RFP in 2 rounds in FY 2013. Eligible applicants included 41 shelters that received ESG funds. To be used for housing relocation and stabilization services to rapidly re-house individuals and families living in shelters or on the streets, MaineHousing allocated \$377,887 of Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to the 3 State Homeless Council Regions as follows: \$137,267 to Region I (2 counties in Southern Maine); \$30,499 to Region II (9 counties in Central Maine); and \$210,121 to Region III (5 counties in Northern Maine).</p> <p>In addition to ESG funds, successful respondents were awarded Stability Through Engagement Program (STEP) funds and Housing Choice Vouchers, based upon the number of homeless clients served by the applicant in the previous calendar year. This number was determined by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) or from data provided by the respondent.</p> <p>Providers granted the maximum allocation in Round I of the 2013 Home the Stay RFP were not eligible for funding in Round II. Providers that were not awarded the maximum allocation in Round I of the Home to Stay RFP were eligible for funding in Round II, not to exceed the total maximum allocation for both rounds.</p> <p>Once applications were approved, work plans were completed and returned for approval. MaineHousing issued a grant agreement once the work plan was approved.</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>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>In future years, it is anticipated that the Home To Stay Program will be awarded through a competitive RFP process with allocations based on available funds, number of clients served and accomplishment of performance measures outlined in the RFP.</p>

<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>The following were maximum allocations based upon number of clients served:</p>
<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>It is the expectation that 100% of program participants will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provided a comprehensive assessment of their needs and barriers that threaten housing stability, and a plan of action to achieve housing stability will be created, • assisted with search and placement for adequate housing, including subsidized housing programs, • provided with coordination of services and advocacy as determined by the housing stability assessment and plan of action, • provided ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure implementation of the housing stability plan of action and positive outcomes, and • no more than 15% of program participants will return to an emergency shelter. <p>In addition to the above performance expectations, the following may be used as criteria for future funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of HCV referrals who are accepted into the program, • the percentage of HCV participants who complete one year of program requirements, • the percentage of STEP participants who obtain adequate income resources to remain stably housed, and • The percentage of STEP participants who receive the necessary support services to remain stably housed.
<p>4 State Program Name:</p>	<p>Rental Loan Program</p>
<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOME</p>

Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.

The primary goal of the Rental Loan Program is to create and preserve affordable multi-family residential rental housing in the State of Maine.

Preservation may include federally-assisted housing, such as HUD 202, HUD 811 and Rural Development 515 properties at risk of being lost due to the expiration of federal rental assistance contracts, physical or financial deterioration, and/or owners opting out of federal housing programs.

To achieve the goals of this Program, MaineHousing will make various resources available in the form of amortizing loans, deferred payment loans and/or grants under this Program or in conjunction with the Program from time to time, including without limitation, the following resources:

- taxable bond proceeds;
- private activity tax-exempt bond;
- 501(c)(3) or governmental unit tax-exempt bond proceeds; and
- subsidy resources.

These resources are usually combined with equity generated from the syndication of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). Competitive credits and “automatic” credits are awarded in accordance with Maine’s Qualified Allocation Plan.

MaineHousing attempts to maximize the benefit of these limited resources by combining the resources and encouraging applicants to seek other non-MaineHousing resources.

Amortizing loans, funded with the proceeds of taxable or tax-exempt bond proceeds, for developments that do not need MaineHousing subsidy are available typically on a walk-in basis.

MaineHousing allocates competitive low income housing tax credits separately under MaineHousing’s Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program. All applicants who are awarded low income housing tax credits on a competitive basis or are eligible for “automatic” low income housing tax credits must comply with the applicable Qualified Allocation Plan.

MaineHousing may make various discretionary subsidy resources available from time to time to be used in conjunction with other resources available under this Program and/or the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program. These subsidy resources will be offered under separate requests for proposals. Unless otherwise specified in the request for proposals, all developments are subject to the requirements and guidelines in this Program.

Consolidated Plan

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Qualified developers may apply. Applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate previous successful experience in the development of similar projects. • Have a satisfactory credit history and demonstrate adequate financial capacity to own and operate the housing. • Have control of the development site. • Demonstrate they will provide the required number of lower income units. <p>In addition, the management agent for the housing must be demonstrate successful experience in managing similar properties.</p> <p>MaineHousing generally selects for RLP funding those developments that will provide the greatest amount of long term, low-income housing at the least cost of taxpayer subsidy dollars.</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>This question requires a response for the CDBG Program</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>This question requires a response for the 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>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>Approximately half of the HOME funds allocated to the Rental Loan Program are for the construction of new units , while the other half of the funds are allocated to the rehabilitation and preservation of existing units.</p>

	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>A. Combination of Available Resources</p> <p>MaineHousing attempts to maximize the impact of the limited resources it has available by combining resources and encouraging applicants to seek other non-MaineHousing sources of funding.</p> <p>B. Tax-exempt Bond Financing</p> <p>MaineHousing may issue tax-exempt bonds under Section 142(d) or Section 145 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) as a source of funding under the Program. The Code imposes certain requirements and limitations on the use of tax-exempt bond proceeds. There may be additional requirements under the Program.</p> <p>C. Non Tax Exempt Proceeds</p> <p>Non tax empempt proceeds are used mostly in conjunction with an allocation of low income housing tax credits under the competitive Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program.</p> <p>D. Subsidy Resources</p> <p>Any project receiving subsidy is subject to the regulatory requirements associated with the subsidy resource.</p>
	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>MaineHousing expects to produce 113 new rental units and to rehabilitate 112 rental units.</p>
5	<p>State Program Name:</p>	<p>Stability Through Engagement Program (TBRA)</p>
	<p>Funding Sources:</p>	<p>HOME</p>
	<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>STEP is designed to provide short term rental assistance for 6-12 months to help individuals and families achieve housing stability. The focus is on rapidly re-housing people who are currently staying in a homeless shelter that is a grantee of the Home to Stay Program. Referrals to the STEP Program can only be made by the staff Navigators at the participating homeless shelters. The STEP Program is currently offered in ten counties.</p>

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Home to Stay participants may be eligible to receive temporary rental assistance, for a maximum of 12 months, through STEP if they meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying in or working with a Home to Stay provider. • Enrolled and participating in Home to Stay with an approved Housing Stability Plan. • Creation and following a household budget, with viable goals, to ensure that they remain housed after program participation ends. <p>Payment of 30% of their adjusted income (or no less than \$50) per month towards their rent.</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>This question requires a response for the CDBG Program</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>This question requires a response for the 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>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>See the Home to Stay Program Method of Distribution</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Once applications have been approved, work plans must be completed and returned for approval within the timeframe indicated by MaineHousing. MaineHousing will issue a grant agreement once the work plan is approved. The grant agreement is required to be executed and returned by shelter program providers within the timeframe indicated by MaineHousing</p>

<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The goal for the STEP program is to administer 100 STEP coupons to rapidly re-house 100 individuals and/or families from shelters. Program Expectations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of program participants will be provided a comprehensive assessment of their needs and barriers that threaten housing stability and a plan of action to achieve housing stability will be created. • 100% of program participants will be assisted with search and placement for adequate housing, including subsidized housing programs. • 100% of program participants will be provided with coordination of services and advocacy as determined by the housing stability assessment and plan of action. • 100% of program participants will be provided ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure implementation of the housing stability plan of action and positive outcomes. • No more than 15% of program participants will return to emergency shelter. <p>Future funding may depend on satisfaction of the above performance expectations. In addition, the following may be used as criteria for future funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of HCV referrals that are accepted into the program. • The percentage of HCV participants who complete one year of program requirements. • The percentage of STEP participants who obtain adequate income resources to remain stably housed. • The percentage of STEP participants who receive the necessary support services to remain stably housed
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Discussion:

Please see above

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

#	Project Name

Table 58 – Project Information

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

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?

No

Available Grant Amounts

N/A

Acceptance process of applications

N/A

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?

Yes

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

See State of Maine 2015 Proposed Statement- Downtown Revitalization Grant Program

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

The State of Maine does not prioritize the allocation of CDBG, HOME or ESG geographically. Income eligible citizens, Community Housing Development Organizations, and housing developers may apply for grants or loans from anywhere in Maine. Low Income Housing Tax credit priorities include projects in rural areas and Difficult to Develop Areas. Home repair, lead paint hazard reduction, weatherization, and energy assistance services are delivered statewide through Community Action Agencies under contract with MaineHousing.

The Stability through Engagement Program (TBRA) is currently offered in ten counties. The participating homeless shelters are located in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Oxford, Penobscot, Washington and York counties.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
State Of Maine	100

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The State of Maine has not chosen to target particular geographical areas for special assistance.

Discussion

Please see above

Affordable Housing

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

Introduction:

The one year goals vary by program and the population to be served. Some of the data in the following tables may overlap due to some programs that assist households in addition to individuals.

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

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
The Production of New Units	2
Total	2

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

The State of Maine does not operate any public housing units directly, nor does it receive any funding to do so. When requested, MaineHousing reviews Annual and Five-Year Plans of public housing authorities to determine consistency with Maine's Consolidated Plan and issues certifications to these authorities attesting to this certification

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

This Annual Plan is for the State grantee only. No summary information is available on the actions planned for the multiple public housing authorities operating in Maine. No actions are planned by the State to specifically address the needs of public housing residents to the exclusion of other classes. All residents are eligible to participate in any of the ongoing programs of the State, based upon their eligibility as determined by program regulations.

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

Public housing residents are eligible to participate in the home buyer programs offered through MaineHousing and its participating lenders, as long as they meet all eligibility criteria.

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

MaineHousing is not designated as a troubled PHA.

Discussion:

Please see above

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

Introduction

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program is designed to help with operating shelter costs as well as health, employment, and housing services; rapid re-housing and housing stabilization services for homeless individuals and families; as well as HMIS data collection. This funding opportunity is available to existing emergency shelters throughout the state sponsored by not-for-profit organizations and local municipalities. Administrative guidance for the Emergency Solutions Grant Program is provided through the Homeless Programs Rule, which is attached. In addition to the ESG funds, MaineHousing provides State Shelter Assistance Program funds, with funding totaling approximately \$3.4 million. The shelter funding methodology is governed by the Homeless Programs Rule, which requires an even distribution to all the participating emergency shelters. Remaining funds are reimbursed based on a per diem formula of bednights utilized by the shelters.

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

ESG funding will be utilized for shelter operations, essential services and rapid re-housing activities as well as HMIS data collection. The one year goal for ESG shelter funding is 7,765 persons will be served by the 41 ESG funded shelters. In addition at least 500 households will be assisted by the Home To Stay Program.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Shelters that receive ESG and state funds shall meet basic threshold criteria as outlined in the Homeless Programs Rule, in addition to state and federal regulations:

- be a shelter operated by a non-profit corporation in good standing in the State of Maine qualified for tax exemption under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or a municipal corporation;
- provide overnight shelter 365 days per year;
- accept eligible persons regardless of their ability to pay, eligibility for reimbursement or

actual reimbursements from any third party source, including local, municipal, state or federal funding sources;

- provide for intake and assessment of homeless persons and offer shelter clients links to appropriate services, including services that help clients move toward appropriate stable housing;
- have no lease requirements for shelter clients;
- serve a need which may be demonstrated by community support, regional homeless council support, reporting data and other analyses;
- provide for response to telephone inquiries 24 hours a day;
- timely pay any payments due to MaineHousing and promptly remedy any issues cited by MaineHousing;
- timely submit required reports to MaineHousing;
- have the administrative and financial management capacity necessary to operate the shelter and to account for the use of a grant in accordance with this rule;
- not engage in any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytize, as part of the activities and services funded with any grant for activities or services covered by this rule; and if religious activities are offered, they must be offered at a separate time or location from the activities and services covered by this rule; and participation in those religious activities must be voluntary for persons receiving assistance with funds covered by this rule;
- meet any requirements peculiar to the particular grant requested;
- operate its shelter in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local building codes, laws, and regulations;
- operate its shelter free from discrimination on the basis of age, race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, or gender in accordance with applicable federal and state fair housing laws; and conform to the Maine minimum shelter standards.
- provide breakfast or access to breakfast and, if open 24 hours, also provide lunch and dinner or access to lunch and dinner

Agencies not meeting state and federal regulations will not receive funding.

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

There are a number of programs and services that assist homeless persons make the transition to PH and help to reduce the length of time people experience homeless as well as facilitating access to housing and preventing them from becoming homeless again. As stated earlier, PATH serves at-risk individuals & families with unmet mental illness or co-occurring disorders to prevent homelessness. The SSVF Program provides outreach and case management to at-risk veterans' families statewide. Pine Tree Legal Assistance assists people in preventing evictions in larger cities. Maine DHHS uses some BRAP (TBRA) for homelessness prevention. MaineHousing is an ESG grantee and provides ESG funding to 41 shelters and the HTS program to 16 grantees.

In the next year, there are several programs that will continue to address homeless families transition to PH and include shortening their LOS and facilitating access to affordable housing:

1. Emergency Shelters will continue to be funded with an emphasis on performance measures that reduce the lengths of stay;
2. The Home To Stay program as described in earlier sections of the plan;
3. The "long term stayers" (in shelter over 180 days) initiative prioritizes S+C vouchers to house CH & long term stayers with mental illness & co-occurring disorders in shelters. DHHS also administers the state-funded BRAP (TBRA TH) which serves the same population; a high priority of BRAP is to help people who are homeless obtain and retain housing;
4. The Shelter System Change Initiative: Home to Stay Program grantees that meet certain benchmarks in decreasing shelter lengths of stay, increasing permanent housing outcomes, and maintaining stability for clients upon shelter exit are eligible for a grant which is performance-based;
5. PATH Program and;
6. SSVF Program.

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

Foster Care: Maine DHHS contracts with nonprofit youth service providers statewide to help youth & families develop healthy transition plans that help youth obtain TH, PH, PSH, or remain in care until they finish their education. Providers actively monitor whether teens are discharged from foster care to the streets or shelters, & advocate with Maine DHHS for improved policies and resources.

Last year, a working group of homeless youth providers has submitted a new draft Policy on Homeless Youth to Maine DHHS Office of Child and Family Services (OCFS) that states, in part: “OCFS believes youth under the age of 18 years old should not live on their own, or be without responsible adults to care for them unless they have become legally emancipated (15 MRS 3506-A (2001)). When a youth in state’s custody becomes homeless, OCFS has a responsibility to end the youth’s homelessness and locate a place for the youth to live. Sometimes youth may choose not to reside in OCFS approved homes or locations. OCFS has a responsibility to continue to work with the youth and pursue placement options in a diligent and focused manner.” OCFS is expected to approve this policy in 2014.

Health Care: Hospital Discharge Planning Guidelines have been developed by the Statewide Homeless Council (SHC) (whose membership includes Maine COC & Portland COC) and Maine hospitals re: discharge of homeless patients. The Guidelines instruct hospitals to begin the discharge planning process on admission. Patients are to be discharged with appropriate clothing and with a plan for accessing required medications/supplies. MCOC members also monitor discharges to shelters from hospitals and follow up with hospitals if this should occur. Each Maine hospital or community discharge location must designate a management team member to oversee ongoing compliance with the Guidelines. In December 2013 the Maine Hospital Association’s Mental Health Council recommended approval of the guidelines by the Maine Hospital Assn. Board (MHA). Full MHA endorsement is expected in 2014.

Mental Health: The Guidelines above include discharge planning for patients with mental health

issues. They instruct hospitals to begin the discharge planning process on admission, working with appropriate providers. MCOC members monitor discharges to shelters from hospitals and follow up with hospitals if this should occur. The Statewide Homeless Council is leading an effort to create a Medicaid Waiver for long term homeless individuals that will improve care options. Placement options include family, residential treatment facilities, market rate apartments, boarding homes, and other federal-, state- or locally-funded housing options (such as Section 515 rental units, LIHTC-funded projects, HOPWA-funded housing, local- or state-funded residential recovery or transitional housing, group homes, and/or halfway houses). Individuals needing higher levels of medical care may be placed in PNMI facilities.

Corrections: The SHC and MCOC do not support any policy that releases inmates to shelters. No specific DOC policy exists to prevent release of offenders to shelters. However, Maine DOC's goal is not to release to shelters. To achieve this, DOC's policy is to begin pre-release planning 45 days before release (County jails begin at 90 days). MCOC providers work collaboratively with prison staff on pre-release planning, including finding community housing & supportive services (when needed) for inmates following release.

Discussion

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

Introduction:

The State of Maine is planning to update its statewide Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in the format of the new Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) to more directly address HUD's current expectations of AFFRs. The actions outlined below are identified in the current plan.

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

MaineHousing is committed to being proactive with regards to fair housing, focusing on actions to address either known or possible impediments.

Barriers Faced by Persons with Disabilities Maine has some of the nation's oldest residents, and trends indicate that our population will continue to gray over time. While progress has been made toward addressing the housing needs of disabled persons in Maine, the need for accessible, affordable housing continues to increase. Increasingly, there is also a need to educate housing providers of their duty to provide reasonable accommodations.

Lack of Awareness of the Fair Housing Law and Rights Granted Under the Law A lack of awareness of fair housing laws means that many people fail to recognize actions that may be discriminatory. MaineHousing has taken significant steps to increase fair housing /equal access awareness among its staff and partners. Efforts include on-going staff training and outreach to housing advocates.

Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Barriers Many people of color and individuals with limited English proficiency live in Maine, despite the fact that Maine remains one of the least ethnically diverse states in the nation. Maine is home to four federally-recognized Indian tribes. Agricultural and forestry activities attract an estimated 13,000 migrant farm workers to the state, many of whom have limited English proficiency. And within the last 10 years, Maine - particularly southern Maine -

- has become a refugee resettlement site for immigrant populations from many different countries. As demographics change, MaineHousing is committed to enhancing its support for diversity awareness and outreach activities.

Planned actions to address these impediments generally fall into the following categories:

- Research and Planning
- Programs and Policies
- Education and Outreach
- and Monitoring.

To facilitate progress toward identified priorities and continuous self-improvement, MaineHousing has established an ongoing Fair Housing / Equal Access Team. The primary focus of this team is to facilitate fair housing awareness and compliance among MaineHousing staff and program agents. In addition, MaineHousing's Equal Access Coordinator is available to field questions from MaineHousing staff, agents, and customers.

Discussion:

Please see above

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

This section describes a variety of other efforts the state will continue during the program year to help address housing and community development needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

MaineHousing and the Department of Economic and Community Development will continue to encourage qualified applicants to apply for CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. The two agencies will also update the Consolidated Plan to reflect current housing and community development needs, gathered through the citizen participation, as well as demographic, housing market and community development research.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The activities to foster and maintain affordable housing include the production of new units, homeownership opportunities and home rehabilitation.

The State utilizes other programs to help foster and maintain affordable housing including:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- the Housing Choice Voucher program; and
- the Low Income Heating Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

MaineHousing's Lead Hazard Control Program provides 0% deferred, forgivable loans to make lower-income homes lead safe. Making homes lead safe may involve paint removal or stabilization, as well as door and window replacements. The entire amount of the loan is forgiven after 3 years, provided that the property hasn't been refinanced or sold during that time, and in the case of rental property, that the units remain affordable.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The State of Maine has not formally adopted a statewide anti-poverty strategy. However, the strategy and goals of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Action directly address the issues of individuals who are living in poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The State has an efficient institutional structure through which programs are delivered. The need for additional training for existing and potential CHDOs (Community Housing Development Organizations) has been identified.

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

A number of private sector, public and social service agencies have been involved in both the Consolidated Planning process and the recently developed MaineHousing Strategic Plan. Continued coordination with these groups will be a key to the success of both plans. MaineHousing plans to maintain communications with pertinent individuals and groups, both via traditional method and through new technologies (e.g. on line meetings, internet-based survey's, etc.)

Discussion:

Please see above

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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 | 0 |
| 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: | 0 |

Other CDBG Requirements

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 80.00% |

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:

Maine utilizes only the forms of investment included in Section 92.205.

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:

MaineHousing does not intend to use HOME funds for homebuyer activities.

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

MaineHousing does not intend to use HOME funds for homebuyer activities.

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

The MaineHousing Rental Loan Program guide is the document which governs lending activities, including those projects financed with HOME funds. The RLP Guide specifically refers to compliance with 24 CFR Part 92 for any project which uses HOME funds.

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

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

An initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing will be conducted. To be eligible for assistance household income must be below 30% of AMI. One time security deposits will be offered. Ongoing supports will be provided to all program participants as needed until clients have achieved housing stability and any needed support services.

Homelessness prevention activities will be provided to the extent that the assistance is necessary to help the program participant regain stability in their current permanent housing or move into other permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Funds will be used to provide individuals and families who meet the criteria under the "at risk of homelessness" definition, or who meet the criteria in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of the "homeless" definition of the HEARTH Act and have an annual income below 30 percent of median family income as determined by HUD.

ESG funds will be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services necessary to assist a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Rapid re-housing assistance will be provided to program participants who meet the criteria under paragraph (1) or paragraph (4) of the "homeless" definition in the HEARTH Act and have an annual income below 30 percent of median family income as determined by HUD.

An initial intake interview will be conducted with clients to verify program eligibility and assess the level of client need. A strategy to achieve client stability within the timeframe established by program regulations will be created with clients actively working to meet established outcomes based upon individual client need. Short-term, up to 3 months, housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services and credit repair services will be provided to assist program participants achieve housing stability and any needed support services with program eligibility being recertified at least every three months.

Short-term financial assistance may be provided for up to 3 months with clients expected to pay 30% of their income for rent. Rental units will meet rent reasonableness and habitability standards as outlined in the HEARTH Act before any rental payments are approved. In addition, Lead Based Paint Poisoning Act requirements will be met when applicable based upon participant household composition. One time security deposit assistance may be provided not to exceed the monthly rental amount with the client expected to pay 30% of their income or \$50.00 whichever is greater.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system. The Maine CoC has not yet established a centralized assessment system. However, MaineHousing received a HUD funded planning grant through the FY 2012 HUD NOFA competition for COC's. This grant is being implemented in 2014. One of the major goals of the grant is to research and make recommendations on best practices for a statewide coordinated assessment in Maine with the goal of implementing a coordinated assessment in the next two to three years.
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). MaineHousing will allocate a certain amount of funds to be distributed to Emergency Shelters pursuant to the following funding methodology:
 1. 15% of Available Funds. An amount equal to 15% of the allocation will be disbursed among eligible agencies, such that each agency providing Emergency Shelter in a fixed facility operated by the agency will receive an amount equal to twice the amount that the agencies providing Emergency Shelter without a fixed facility receive.
 2. 85% of Available Funds. An amount equal to 85% of the allocation made available for the calendar year will be divided by a number equal to the total number of Bednights of all eligible Emergency Shelters during the previous year to determine an amount to be paid for Bednights. After each calendar quarter, MaineHousing will pay an Emergency Shelter the Initial Bednight Per Diem for each Bednight at the Emergency Shelter during the previous quarter. If at the end of a quarter, there are not sufficient funds to pay the eligible Emergency Shelters the

Initial Bednight Per Diem for the quarter, the per diem payment for each Bednight for the quarter shall be adjusted downward and the remaining funds shall be disbursed.

MaineHousing will determine whether new Emergency Shelters or beds may participate in the Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation based upon the recommendations and criteria developed by an ad hoc committee. MaineHousing will convene the committee annually and as otherwise needed to advise MaineHousing as to whether any Emergency Shelters that have not previously participated in the Emergency Shelter Funding Allocation should be permitted to participate in future Emergency Shelter Funding Allocations and whether any participating Emergency Shelter should be permitted to expand its number of beds eligible to be counted as Bednights under the above described funding methodology.

A. Allocation. MaineHousing may allocate other funds for Programs to assist Homeless Persons in accordance with applicable federal and state laws.

B. Programs. MaineHousing shall design and offer Programs based upon available funds, restrictions attached to such funds, best practices, and needs.

C. Program Guides. MaineHousing shall publish on MaineHousing's website a Program Guide with respect to each Program and shall distribute the Program Guide to parties who may be eligible for the Program and who have expressed an interest to MaineHousing in connection with the type of activities eligible under the Program, to parties MaineHousing selects for marketing the particular Program, and upon request.

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.

Although Maine State Housing Authority is a State agency and are not required to "reach out" we do include the requirement that sub-recipients meet the condition of having homeless or former homeless representation on the board or in some type of policy making role. Typically if the requirement is unable to be met via board representation; regular, monthly or weekly,

meetings of shelter guests are held to discuss the policies of the shelter program. The meetings are used as a tool to solicit input on current policies and institute changes in policy as necessary.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Home to Stay:

The performance standards for evaluation in accordance with the HEARTH Act will include but are not limited to:

- The length of time individuals and families remain homeless.
- The extents to which individuals and families that leave homelessness experience additional spells of homelessness.
- The thoroughness of grantees in reaching homeless individuals and families in the geographic area.
- Overall reduction in the number of homeless individuals and families.
- Jobs and income growth for homeless individuals and families.
- Success at reducing the number of individuals and families who become homeless.
- Other accomplishments by the grantee related to reducing homelessness.

Discussion:

Please see above

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Summary of Public Comments on the HTF Allocation Plan and MaineHousing Responses

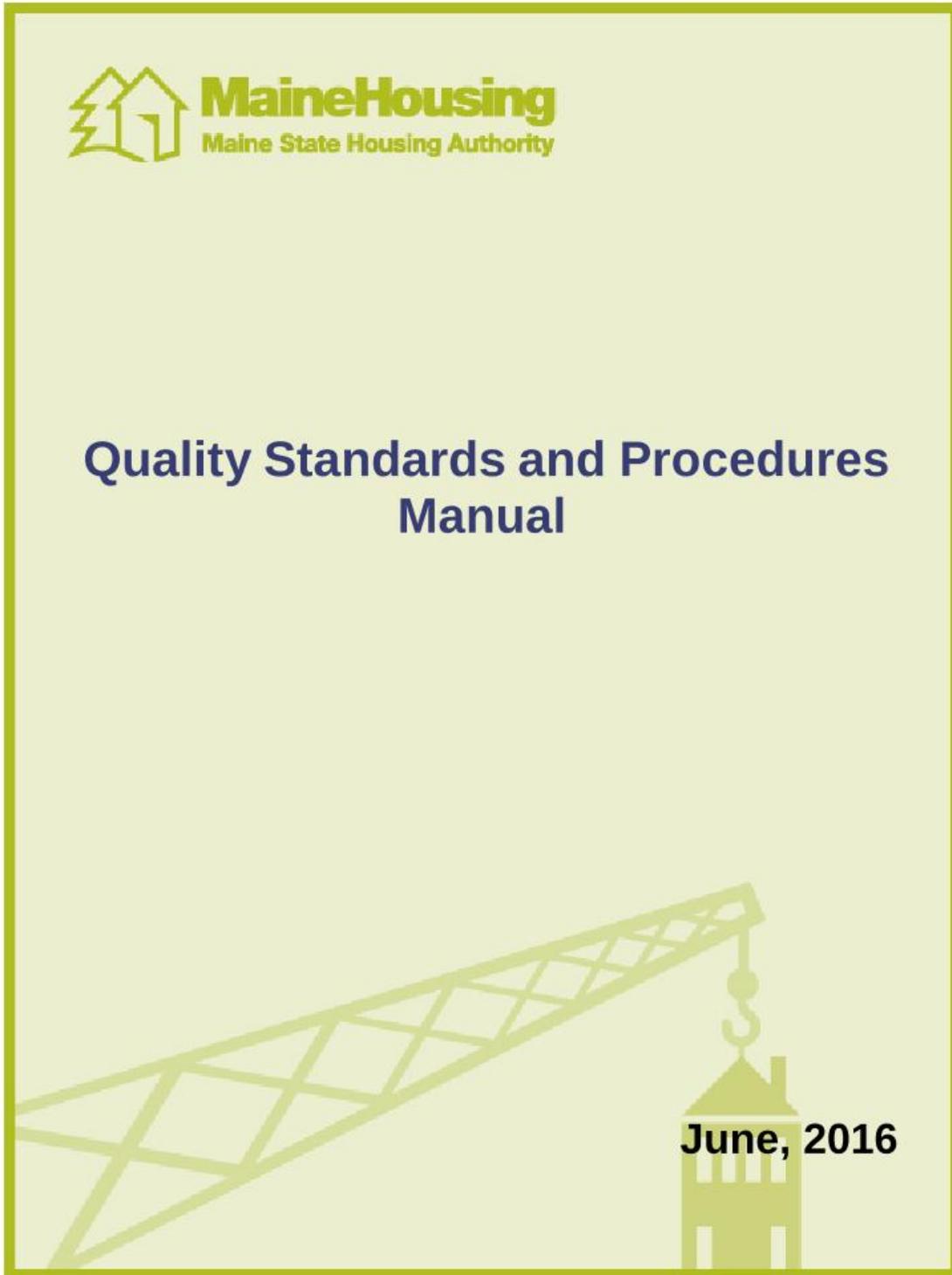
#	Plan Section	Subsection	Page #	Comment Received	MaineHousing Response	# of Comments
1	Eligible Recipients		3	Why are For-Profit developers barred from the using the program?	The plan was amended to include: "Funds remaining after distribution under the competitive process may be distributed by MaineHousing to successful applicants under the 2017 Low Income Housing Tax Credit Qualified Allocation Plan that were awarded a point for agreeing to accept an HTF allocation." Successful applicants may include for profit developers.	1
2.0	Eligible Applications		4	The Allocation Plan omits relevant scoring details.	The content of the Allocation Plan is mandated by HUD. The Allocation Plan states "The selection criteria will be included in the Request for Proposals." The Plan includes a list of the scoring criteria and their relative priority.	1
2.0			4	MaineHousing should make some of the eligibility criteria threshold criteria.	The plan was amended to make duration of affordability a threshold requirement.	1
2.1.0		Adaptable and Accessible Units	4	Units created or rehabilitated should be totally mobility accessible.	The degree to which applicants will expand the number of adaptable & accessible units in the State is priority number three in the Allocation Plan.	2
2.2		Use of Non-Federal Funds	4	MaineHousing should prioritize applicants who leverage other funds.	The Allocation Plan lists the fourth priority as "the extent to which the applicant makes use of non-federal funds."	3
2.3.1		Affordability Period	4	The affordability period should be extended beyond 30 years	The plan was revised to read: MaineHousing will require that	4

				affordability be for a 45 year term.	
2.3.2	Affordability Period	4	When public money is used to create affordable housing it should remain affordable permanently.	MaineHousing will require that affordability be for a 45 year term	6
2.4.1	Project Based Rental Assistance	4	Thank you for including Project Based Section 8 rental assistance as part of your plan. Project Based assistance is an incredibly helpful way to support people who are chronically homeless.		5
2.4.2	Project Based Rental Assistance	4	It is not clear how combining PBVs with HTF results in more units.	The use of Project Based Rental Assistance may not result in more total units. However it will support successful tenancies for households at or below 30%AMI in those units and could increase the supply of units available to people with vouchers in some areas.	5
2.4.3	Project Based Rental Assistance	4	Using PBVs allows a landlord to charge Section 8 Rents which are high.	PBV rent limits are set by HUD and based on the HUD Fair Market Rents.	1
2.4.4	Project Based Rental Assistance	4	Using PBVs in urban areas will leave fewer vouchers for rural Maine	The use of PBVs is not targeted to any geographic area or community. The Allocation Plan states: Applicants will receive additional scoring points for projects that include project based vouchers from other Housing Authorities.	1
2.4.5	Project Based Rental Assistance	4	MaineHousing should provide state funded vouchers to go with the HTF units.	State funded vouchers are not available.	1
3	Performance Goals and Benchmarks	5	Producing 15 to 20 units is too few.	This is a conservative estimate of the number of units to be produced and is required for HUD reporting purposes. Many factors will affect the number of units produced including location, rental costs and resources utilized.	9
3.1		5	Using LIHTC would result in more	Housing funded with LIHTC is not	5

	units	<p>excluded from receiving HTF. The Allocation Plan states: HTF resources will be distributed first through a specific Request for Proposals process; any remaining funds may be distributed by MaineHousing to successful applicants under the 2017 Qualified Allocation Plan for Low Income Housing Tax Credits which awards a point to applicants who agree to accept an HTF allocation.</p> <p>It is not entirely clear that using HTF with LIHTC will result in more units. It would depend on the geographic distribution and the bedroom sizes of the units selected for funding.</p> <p>In higher rent areas that support significant paying debt, a reduction in the debt could reduce the debt service in an amount large enough to compensate for the inflationary impact on the rent differential between the normal 50% AMI rent required under the LIHTC program and the 30% AMI rent needed for the HTF. This could provide for an increase to 25-35 units if all the units were in Portland, which is highly unlikely. The opposite would occur in areas that support little or no paying debt. In order to sustain the rent differential in these transactions, a reserve would be needed to provide operating funds throughout the 45 year compliance period. This could actually reduce the number of units</p>
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				that could be produced to less than 15. Therefore we believe that the likely mix of potential candidates under the LIHTC program would be a blend of these two options and the result would be close to the 15-20 units estimated under the RFP approach.	
4.1	Maximum Per-Unit Development Subsidy Amount	5	Recommend that MaineHousing revisit the cost per unit calculation	MaineHousing is using the HUD Subsidy Limit for the HOME program as the maximum per unit subsidy amount. The Allocation Plan states that "MaineHousing will award additional scoring points to projects that spend less than the maximum subsidy amount of the HTF per unit."	1
4.2.1	Beneficiaries or Preferences	6	Recommend that HTF be allocated through a Maine Housing Supportive Housing Program targeting the homeless population	The Allocation Plan was revised to state that "MaineHousing will award additional scoring points to applicants serving the homeless population."	9
4.2.2		6	The Maine Affordable Housing Coalition has not taken the position that the funds should be set aside for a special population.		1
4.2.3		6	Appreciates that housing will be affordable to people at 30% of their income		4
4.2.4		6	Consider lowering the 30% of income requirement for those with extremely low incomes.	30% is the eligibly criteria for the tenant to be housed. The tenant will not be required to pay market rent for a unit.	1
4.2.5		6	People experiencing homelessness are often screened out of eligibility for affordable housing / LIHTC	The QAP applicants will make a conscious decision to accept HTF financing. In doing so they are agreeing to address all constraints related to ELI tenants.	2

Comments were received from the following organizations: CHOM, Consumer Council System of Maine, Fair Tide, Homeless Voices for Justice, Hope Acts, Maine Affordable Housing Coalition, Maine Equal Justice Partners, Maine State Senator Dave Miramant, Maine State Senator Geoff Gratwick, New Height Group, New Hope for Women, Peabody Center, Pine Tree Legal, Preble Street, Rural Community Action Ministry, Shalom House.



MAINEHOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

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MAINEHOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

PREFACE

This *Quality Standards and Procedures Manual (Quality Manual)* has been assembled for use by MaineHousing staff and project partners and their agents who are participating with MaineHousing in the development of safe and affordable housing through their applications for various funding sources administered by MaineHousing.

The material contained herein shall be used in the design and construction of all new and rehabilitated multi-family and supportive housing projects financed all or in part by MaineHousing. This *Manual* establishes both general and minimum performance, quality, and durability to ensure a basis for providing safe, sanitary, cost effective, energy efficient, accessible, and decent housing for all occupants, as well as protecting the Authority's security interests in the property. This manual is also available on MaineHousing's website: www.MaineHousing.org.

APPLICABILITY

MaineHousing understands that not all codes, standards, processes, procedures, and documents may apply to every project, in every instance. For example, projects with limited scope, such as existing building rehabilitation supportive housing projects that do not include substantial additions or major site alterations, will likely require much less documentation and review than large-scale, new-construction or substantial rehabilitation, multi-family projects that include complete site development, require local approvals, and will include the latest materials and construction technologies and techniques.

Acquisition/rehabilitation and/or preservation projects also present unique challenges in matching work scope with available funds. In developing scopes of work for such projects the allocation of funds should be prioritized based on the specifics of each project using a hierarchy that starts with an evaluation of code compliance including structural integrity, life-safety (may include sprinklers), hazardous materials and environmental issues, accessibility, and then an evaluation of deferred maintenance, durability, and energy concerns, and lastly include the feasibility of project upgrades and/or amenities including any proposed additions.

Structures proposed for rehabilitation must meet, or be rehabilitated to meet all of the new construction codes and standards contained herein, wherever reasonably and practicably possible. Re-use of existing materials, i.e., doors, windows, siding, roofing, structure, woodwork, finishes, etc., will be judged on a case-by-case basis utilizing the new construction criteria as a reference point. It should be further noted that rehabilitation projects present unique accessibility, mechanical, structural, and fire stopping characteristics/challenges that will need to be upgraded to the latest standards in most instances. Consideration must be given to the needs to provide extermination services for all proposed buildings prior to the rehabilitation construction. All rehabilitation projects shall be evaluated for any environmental issues and any such issues shall be fully remediated as part of the project.

USE OF THE MANUAL

This *Quality Manual* provides specific information that defines applicable codes, minimum quality and durability standards, and outlines the process of project design review, project delivery, and construction oversight. The use of MaineHousing, MSHA, Maine State Housing Authority, and/or the “Authority” all reference the Maine State Housing Authority. This *Quality Manual* as well as a *Best Practices Guide* is available on MaineHousing’s website: www.mainehousing.org/programs-services/Development/construction-services.

All applicants are encouraged to review this *Quality Manual* in detail and reach a consensus with the Construction Analyst assigned to their project as to the standards, scopes of work, processes, procedures, and documents that will be applicable for their project. The Concept Meeting, as discussed later in this *Quality Manual*, provides for the project kick-off and is an opportune time to discuss the project scope, level of design detail, and review procedures for each project. If consensus can’t be reached, applicants may make further requests, to the Construction Services Manager of MaineHousing for final determinations.

STRUCTURE OF THE MANUAL

This *Manual* has been divided into two parts plus an Appendix section:

- Part One contains the Design and Construction Codes and MaineHousing’s Quality Standards to be used in the development of contract documents
- Part Two discusses the project delivery processes and procedures and contains the Design and Construction Document requirements and document submittal procedures
- The appendix section contains additional information that is referenced in the body of the *Quality Manual*

BEST PRACTICES GUIDE

MaineHousing has also created a *Best Practices Guide* that provides useful general information to help define the hoped for outcomes when developing a housing project with MaineHousing. The material contained therein provides guidance in the design and construction of all new and rehabilitation multi-family and supportive housing projects developed under the various programs administered by MaineHousing. It is the intent of that *Guide* to assist our partners by outlining MaineHousing’s goals and expectations to ensure an agreed upon basis for providing safe, sanitary, cost effective, energy efficient, accessible, and decent housing for all occupants, as well as protecting the Authority’s security interests in the property.

This *Quality Manual* has been generated in an effort to provide a quick and easy reference for interested parties involved with the design and construction of housing projects administered by MaineHousing, and supersedes all previous editions and/or publications printed to date. This is the second edition of this *Quality Manual*.

Final interpretations, variances, clarifications, amendments, etc. related to this *Quality Manual* shall be made by MaineHousing.

MAINEHOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

PART 1 – CODES, QUALITY STANDARDS, ACCESSIBILITY

A. **CODES**

MaineHousing recognizes and endorses the use of the following national, state, and/or locally adopted building, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, and engineering codes and standards as applicable as minimal requirements for all projects.

- * Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC). MUBEC is MaineHousing’s Minimum Building Code as applicable by Project Type; which includes the following:
 - International Building Code (IBC) 2009
 - International Existing Building Code (IEBC) 2009
 - International Residential Code (IRC) 2009
 - International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2009
 - ASHRAE 62.1 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality 2007
 - ASHRAE 62.2 Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings 2007
 - ASHRAE 90.1 Energy Standard for Buildings except Low-Rise Residential Buildings 2007
 - ASTM E1465-06 Radon Standard for new residential construction - (Maine Model Standard) 2006

- * NFPA 101 Life Safety Code 2009 State Standard
- * NFPA 211 (chimneys, etc.) 2003..... State Standard
- * NFPA 1 Fire prevention Code 2003..... State Standard
- * State Plumbing Code. (Based on IAPMO 2000 Uniform Plumbing Code)..... State Standard
- * National Electric Code 2011 State Standard
- * ADA..... Federal Requirement
- * ICC/ANSI A-117.1 2009 State and Federal Requirements
- * Fair Housing Act (design manual)..... Federal Standard
- * State Fair Housing, Maine Human Rights Act..... State Law
- * Section 504 (UFAS Standard or 2004 ADAAG with Exceptions per HUD deeming notice)..... Federal Standard
- * Housing Quality Standards (HQS) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) regulations, 24 CFR Pt 982
- * Uniform Physical Conditions Standard (UPCS)..... Federal Standard

All multi-family and/or licensed facilities shall be reviewed by and be permitted by the State Fire Marshal for both Life Safety and Accessibility requirements.

MaineHousing requires full compliance with state and local codes and/or standards for zoning and subdivision regulations.

Energy Conservation Standards

MaineHousing recognizes that energy conservation is one of the best ways to manage operating costs and that controlling operating costs is the best way to ensure long term solvency of affordable residential developments that typically generate limited additional operating surpluses. Therefore, all new and renovated residential projects financed by MaineHousing shall be constructed to the following energy conservation standards and requirements:

1. Meet the energy conservation components of the currently adopted version of the Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) for new construction which includes compliance with:
 - a. Commercial and Mid-High Rise Residential (more than three stories)– ASHRAE 90.1, currently, the 2009 version OR IECC (optional)
 - b. Low-Rise Single/Multi-family Residential (three stories or less) – International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) currently, the 2009 version.

2. MaineHousing New Construction Energy Conservation Standards (these standards exceed MUBEC requirements).
 - a. Glazed Windows: Meet Energy Star (for Northern Climate) and NFRC rating performance requirements and have an Air Leakage rate (AL) of 0.30 or less
 U Factor < 0.30, or
 U Factor = 0.31 and SHGC > 0.35, or
 U Factor = 0.32 and SHGC > 0.40
 - b. Glazed Doors: Meet Energy Star performance requirements.
 U Factor < 0.21, or
 U Factor = 0.27 and SHGC > 0.30, or
 U Factor = 0.32 and SHGC > 0.30
 - c. Glazed Skylight: Meet Energy Star performance requirements.
 U Factor < 0.55
 - d. Max. Glazed area: One and two family dwellings: 15% of the gross insulated exterior wall area.
 All other buildings: 25% of the gross insulated exterior wall area.
 Note: This requirement applies to all glazed components of the exterior walls of the building as a whole. Proposals that exceed listed maximum glazed areas shall provide increased performance values, supported by an energy analysis, in other insulation envelope systems or glazed systems that equal the additional performance loss incurred by the increased glazing area proposed.
 - e. Insulated Doors: U Factor < 0.15 + Air Leakage Rate < 0.30 cfm/SF
 - f. Ceiling R Value: R-49, minimum
 - g. Exterior Walls: R-21, minimum, or
 R-5 continuous LTTR + R-15 cavity insulation (no fiberglass), or
 R-10 continuous LTTR + R-15 cavity insulation (any kind), or
 R-5 continuous LTTR + R-19 cavity insulation (any kind).
 - h. Framed Floors: R-30, minimum (when over unconditioned spaces)
 - i. Basement Walls: Above exterior grade = match Exterior Walls
 Below exterior grade = per MUBEC
 - j. Foundations: Below exterior grade, horizontal and vertical = per MUBEC
 - k. Interior Slabs: Inboard of Foundation, R = 5

3. MaineHousing Existing Facilities Energy Conservation Standards (exempt by MUBEC)
 1. Change of Use Creation of new residential units - meet overall performance of New Construction
 MaineHousing Energy Conservation Standards supported by a building energy model that demonstrates equal “Whole building” performance compared to the New Construction

- Energy Conservation standards. This recognizes that, in many situations, the individual standards may be difficult to achieve and, accordingly, meeting the new building performance for the building as a whole by other means is an acceptable alternative to meeting individual component requirements.
- b. Preservation Preservation of existing housing units – balance redevelopment needs including weatherproofing, durability, marketability and energy conservation to provide the best long term operating benefit, supported by an operating budget analysis, while striving to meet the performance values of the MaineHousing Energy Conservation Standards where possible
 - c. Historic Re-use Re-use of Historic Structures- balance historic reservation objectives with requirements of both Change of Use and Preservation strategies (see above).

B. ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND MINIMUM STANDARDS

See Appendix A.3 for Maine State Housing Authority’s Accessibility Policy and Procedures for the Design and Construction of Multifamily and Supportive Housing Projects.

C. MAINEHOUSING MINIMUM ROOM SIZES

MaineHousing herein establishes minimum room sizes and critical space dimensions for us by all designers and Owners. Projects must meet all of the following requirements:

1. Minimum Dwelling Unit Room Sizes

In order for a dwelling unit to be considered for funding it must meet the following minimum criteria before it can be submitted to Construction Services for review and/or approval:

Separate Living, Dining, Bedrooms

Living area: Each dwelling unit shall contain space that is conducive to general family living and group activities such as entertaining, reading, writing, listening to music, watching television, relaxing and frequently children’s play.

Dining Area: Each dwelling unit shall contain space for dining. This area may be combined with the living room or kitchen, or it may be a separate room.

Bedrooms: Each dwelling unit shall contain space(s) allocated to sleeping, dressing, and personal care. All beds shall be accessible from two sides and one end

2. Minimum Room Sizes, square foot area:

The table below shall be used when designing the designated paces. The table shall be used throughout the project for all rooms of all dwelling rooms. All dimensions and area calculations are to be based on interior finished face of wall surfaces (not framing) as the point of measurement.

Minimum sizes for separate rooms:

Name of Space	Minimum Area (SF)					Least Dimension
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	
LR (8)	NA	160	160	170	180	11'-0"
DR	NA	100	100	110	120	8'-6"
BR, Primary (1), (2), (9)	NA	120	120	120	120	9'-6"
BR, Secondary (2), (9)	NA	NA	80	80	80	8'-0"
Total area, BR's	NA	120	200	280	360	

Minimum sizes for combined spaces:

Name, Combined Space (4)	Minimum Area (SF) (7)				
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR
LR – DA (8)	NA	210	210	230	250
LR-DA-SL (2), (8)	250	NA	NA	NA	NA
LR-DA-K (5), (8)	NA	270	270	300	330
LR-SL (2), (8)	210	NA	NA	NA	NA
K-DA (6)	100	120	120	140	160

Abbreviations:

SF: Square Feet DR: Dining Room DA: Dining Area K: Kitchen
 LR: Living Room NA: Not Applicable BR: Bedroom SL: Sleeping Area

Notes applicable for both methods of room designs and layouts:

1. Primary bedrooms shall have at least one wall of at least 10 feet uninterrupted by openings less than 44 inches above the floor.
2. All bedrooms or sleeping areas shall have at least one operable window in the exterior envelope wall.
3. The minimum dimensions of a combined room shall be the sum of the dimensions of the individual single rooms involved, except for the overlap or combined use space.
4. For two adjacent spaces to be considered a combined room, the horizontal opening between spaces shall be at least 8'-0", except that between kitchen and dining functions, the opening may be reduced to 6'-0". Spaces not providing this degree of openness shall meet minimum room sizes required for separate rooms.
5. A combined LR-DA-K shall have a clear opening between the kitchen and dining area of at least 4'-0".
6. These required minimums apply when the only eating space is in the kitchen.
7. The floor area of an alcove, or recess off a room, having a least dimension less than required for the room, shall be included only if it is not more than 10 percent of the minimum room size permitted and is useful for the placement of furniture.
8. All Living room spaces shall have operable windows in the exterior envelope walls.
9. A Bedroom is a fully enclosed room with fixed walls and a door that provides complete visual and acoustical privacy.

3. Kitchen:

- a. Each living unit shall include adequate space to provide for efficient food preparation, serving and storage, as well as utensil storage and cleaning up after meals.
- b. Kitchen fixtures and countertops shall be provided in accordance with the table below. Required countertops shall be approximately 24" deep and 36" high (except for units specifically designed and fitted to meet accessibility codes and/or regulations). Clearance between base cabinet fronts in food preparation area shall be 40" minimum (except for units specifically designed and fitted to meet accessibility codes and/or regulations).
- c. Required countertops may be combined when they are located between two fixtures – stove, refrigerator, sink. Such a countertop shall have a minimum frontage equal to that of the larger of the countertops being combined. This combined counter may also be the work counter when its minimum length is equal to that required for the work counter. Countertop frontages may continue around corners. A 72" compact kitchen with wall cabinets may be used in efficiency apartments.

Countertops and Fixtures:

	Number of Bedrooms				
	0	1	2	3	4
Work Counter	Minimum Frontages in Lineal Inches (1)				
Sink	18	24	24	32 (2)	32 (2)
Countertop, each side	15	18	21	24	30
Range or Cooktop Space (3) (4)	24	24	24	30	30
Countertop, one side (5)	15	18	21	24	30
Refrigerator Space	30	30	32	32	36
Countertop, one side (5)	15	15	15	15	18
Work Countertop	21	30	36	36	42

Notes to Countertops and Fixtures table:

1. Frontages are the lineal dimension along the front edge of the counter.
2. When a dishwasher is provided, a 24" sink is acceptable
3. Where a built-in wall oven is installed, provide an 18" wide counter adjacent to it.
4. A range burner shall not be located under a window nor within 12" of a window. Where a cabinet is provided directly above a range, 30" clearance shall be provided to the bottom of an unprotected cabinet, or 24" to the bottom of a protected cabinet.
5. Provide at least 9" from the edge of the range to an adjacent corner cabinet and 15" from the side of a refrigerator to an adjacent corner cabinet.

4. Closets and Storage Space:

- A. CLOSETS AND STORAGE SPACE shall be provided for personal and housekeeping items and equipment within each living unit and should be appropriately located and sized in relation to use. Adequate general storage shall also be provided. (The minimum standards that follow are required for new construction projects and are to be met to the extent feasible in renovation projects.) The following minimum sized closet/storage spaces shall be provided for each living unit:

- a. **BEDROOM CLOSETS** - each bedroom (or in the case of zero bedroom units, each sleeping area) shall have readily accessible clear hanging space equipped with a rod and shelf as follows:
 - Primary and/or double occupancy bedrooms:
2'- 0" deep by 5' - 0" wide by 7' - 0" high minimum
 - Secondary and/or single occupancy bedrooms:
2'- 0" deep by 3' - 0" wide by 7' - 0" high minimum
- b. **COAT CLOSET** - At least one coat closet convenient to the main entrance of all units:
2' - 0" deep by 2' - 0" wide by 7' - 0" high minimum
- c. **LINEN STORAGE** in all units:
Minimum shelf area:
10 SF for 2 bedrooms or less;
15 SF for 3 bedrooms or more.

Shelves to be spaced at least 6" but not more than 12" o.c. vertically, and shelving over 74" above the floor shall not be counted as part of the required shelf area.

- B. **GENERAL STORAGE** space shall be provided for the storage of items and equipment essential to the use of the occupants. This storage requirement or capacity is separate from, and in addition to, required closets listed above and/or kitchen storage. General storage may be integrated with required closet space, by separate storage closet(s) within the unit, in assigned/secured storage areas within the same building, or assigned/secured storage areas in separate buildings.

GENERAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS (in cubic feet)

Dwelling Size:	
0 Bedroom	50
1 Bedroom	100
2 Bedrooms	100
3 Bedrooms	150
4 or more Bedrooms	175

Storage spaces less than four feet or more than eight feet in height, or more than four feet in depth without two feet of access space shall not be included within the required volume. Storage area requirements shall not include access space and/or door swing space.

5. Telemedicine Room:

If required by the QAP or any other program financed through MaineHousing, the project shall include a room that is designated for the sole purpose of offering telemedicine services to the tenants of the project, including counseling, home health services, diagnostic and monitoring activities, rehabilitation services (including assessment and therapy) and education. The services must be provided by qualified medical professionals in a private and confidential manner.

The room must be designed and constructed in accordance with the Plans and Specifications (as defined below) and contain the following features: (i) audio and visual privacy, (ii)

finishes (such as wall coverings, ceilings and flooring) that absorb sound, but do not absorb or reflect light, (iii) minimal surrounding noise and activity, (iv) well lit, using light sources as close to daylight as possible, such as fluorescent day-light or full spectrum bulbs, and (v) full accessibility. The room must include a fully accessible bathroom with a changing area, toilet and sink and sufficient space for an exam table or gurney and must be equipped with lockable cabinets, a sink, a desk and chairs for a provider and tenant, and the necessary infrastructure for wireless or internet service and telephone service. The project Owner must provide and pay for dedicated internet or wireless service with band width capacity to support live videoconferencing in real time between persons on-site and off-site using telecommunication technology (i.e. minimum of FCC Speed Tier 3 with a download speed of 10 Mbps or greater) and dedicated telephone service.

The room must be used exclusively by the qualified medical providers offering the services and by the tenants of the project accessing the services. The providers and the tenants may not be charged for the use of the room or the internet or wireless and telephone services.

D. QUALITY STANDARDS

MaineHousing has experienced that certain materials and/or construction practices are uneconomical when considered over the life of the project or the cause of reoccurring problems. Therefore, outlined in this section are specific materials, installations, and construction practices that have demonstrated proven performance characteristics, minimum quality and/or durability and are appropriate to the developments it wishes to finance.

In general, MaineHousing's quality standards are meant to complement, supplement, or improve upon any national, state, or local regulations. However, in any situations where duplication occurs, the more stringent standard or procedure shall apply.

The items are arranged in accordance with the original Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) headings.

Division 1, General Conditions

1. **RESERVED**

Division 2, Sitework

1. **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION** reports, if produced, shall be either referenced and be readily available for viewing or be included in the project manual. Note: Projects of limited site work scope, such as renovations to existing structures, may not be required to provide geotechnical investigations. Such scopes shall be reviewed and a determination of applicability shall be made by the project's construction analyst.
2. **SOIL TESTING** services from a qualified testing agency shall be retained by owner or contractor to monitor and test all critical soil fill operations.
3. **POSITIVE DRAINAGE** slopes away from all buildings shall be provided; a 6" pitch in first 10 feet is a recommended minimum slope. In the event of the inability to provide such natural drainage, an engineered drainage system may be provided.
4. **FOUNDATION DRAINS** shall be provided for all foundation types including frost wall designs. These drains shall be provided both inside and outside of all walls unless soil and/or site conditions can adequately justify alternative designs. Soils Engineers'

(geotechnical) reports must be provided as part of any requests for alternatives. These drains should connect to a permanent and positive storm drainage system or daylight to a properly designed surface drainage system. All daylight drains should have their outlooks screened and protected from erosion and the entrance of rodents. Backflow preventers should be provided for all foundation drains.

5. PASSIVE UNDER SLAB RADON VENTING SYSTEMS shall be provided beneath all slabs-on-grade and measures should be taken to prevent unwanted air leakage into the gas permeable layer. The interior radon piping should be run within the thermal envelop and be properly labeled. All passive system pipe routes shall provide space for installing a radon fan and a monitor should testing confirm the need for such added components. Provide an electrical supply adjacent to the vent stack that is located above the highest occupied space and provides adequate clearance for the potential future installation of a fan. Consideration should be given for access to this location. Whenever practicable, the system should be vented through the highest roof or ridge in such a position that it can neither be covered by snow or other material. The vent stack discharge shall meet the separation distances required by code from any window, door, or other opening into the conditioned space. Active systems may be required if radon testing confirms the need for such added capacity.
6. FLOOR DRAINS AND/OR SUMPS shall be provided in all basements. The floor should be pitched to these drains or sumps and, to the maximum extent feasible, these should be connected to a positive drainage system, exterior of the building. Connections to storm water systems should be equipped with backflow preventers.
7. SUBSURFACE DRAIN PIPING of styrene or corrugated polyethylene pipe may be used for foundation drains, leaching fields, or other below grade applications only when the materials and its installation are in accordance with ASTM Standards. Rigid perforated PVC pipe is also permissible provided the minimum wall thickness for 4" pipe is 0.075", and for 6" pipe is 0.10", and it is installed in accordance with applicable ASTM Standards.
8. POLYETHYLENE OR OTHER APPROVED VAPOR/MOISTURE/RADON BARRIER MATERIAL shall be placed under all concrete slabs including basement and/or crawl space and on-grade floors. Polyethylene under slabs and in crawl spaces shall be at least six (6) mils thick and shall have all joints lapped a minimum of six inches and sealed with mastic or tape. All pipe or other penetrations shall have the vapor/moisture/radon barrier taped around them in a secure fashion to prevent moisture infiltration.
9. LIQUID ASPHALT AND/OR GRAVEL ROADS AND/OR DRIVES are not acceptable within the project bounds. Such surfaces, if acceptable by town standards, may be considered up to the project bounds.
10. EROSION during and after construction shall be controlled in accordance with the "Standards and Specifications" published in the "Environmental Quality Handbook" by the Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission.
11. FOUNDATION FOOTINGS shall be constructed on undisturbed material unless otherwise specified by the designer-of-record. All fill placed under footings must be engineered fill, designed, tested, and certified by a Professional Engineer, registered in the State of Maine.
12. PARKING shall be provided at a minimum of 1 parking space per dwelling unit. For sites with limited developable area for on-site parking such that 1:1 unit/parking ratio cannot be met or is not justified, an alternative parking plan will be considered by MaineHousing on a case-by-case basis. In order to be considered for less than a 1:1 unit/parking ratio, the Developer shall, as part of the pre-application phase, document a plan that meets the local municipalities requirements or, if none are available, the following:
 - a. Documents the demand for on-site or off-site parking consistent with projects of similar size, location, and population.

- b. Documents the availability and costs of transportation alternatives that service the project site.
 - c. Describes alternatives to car parking that will be provided on-site such as parking for motorcycles and/or scooters and/or storage for bicycles.
 - d. Describes any proposed tenant incentive programs that will reduce car parking needs.
 - e. Describes tenant education efforts that will be implemented that will reduce car parking needs.
 - f. Provides for timely and ongoing monitoring of the plan and describes how adjustments to the plan will be implemented.
 - g. In addition to the documented plan, a written acceptance from the Municipality of the plan shall be provided.
13. PARKING SPACES shall be permanently delineated upon the pavement. Accessible parking areas shall be so marked on the surface and properly signed.
14. WHEEL STOPS may be provided for parking stalls based on topography, drainage, pedestrian separation needs, protection of improvements, etc. These may be pre-cast concrete stops or materials of similar size and mass acceptable to MaineHousing. Standard asphalt curbing, if used as a wheel stop, shall be backed up with full depth compacted earth fill.
15. PAVED AREAS within the subject property that are deemed in need of new bituminous concrete paving will be required to meet the following:
- a. Prior to the laying of the new bituminous concrete paving (pavement) the existing paving shall be removed completely. All exposed gravel base material shall be inspected for contamination by silts or other foreign, deleterious material. Any contaminated base is to be removed down to clean, sound material. Unless otherwise designed and specified by a design professional, the removed material should be replaced with aggregate base material as per M.D.O.T. Sec. 703.06 Type A. All new material should generally be evenly spread in lifts not to exceed eight (8") inches in depth and compacted in place to a minimum of 95% of the maximum density as per ASTM D1 557. Minimum total base thickness shall be 18" for Roadways and Parking Areas; 12" for Walkways and Ramps.
 - b. Minimum compacted thickness and mix design for the pavement courses shall be:
 - c. Base/Binder Course: 2" MDOT Type B
 - d. Surface/Finish Course: 1" MDOT Type D
 - e. Existing and new surfaces shall meet in a smooth continuous plane free from variations in height or smoothness. Clean and treat all areas thoroughly prior to installation of asphalt.
 - f. The temperature of the pavement mix shall be regulated to ensure that at the time of spreading the mix is within specifications. Pavement having temperatures outside of the specified temperature range when dumped into the spreader should be rejected.
 - g. The pavement mixture shall be thoroughly compacted by rolling. Rolling is to begin as soon as the placement of the mixture will bear the roller without undue displacement or delay.
 - h. The construction of the new pavement shall be carried on only when the surface on which the mix is to be placed is dry, and when the surface temperature of the underlying course is greater than 45 degrees F for course thickness greater than one-inch and 55 degrees F for course thickness one-inch or less.
 - i. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to prohibit vehicular traffic, including heavy equipment, from traveling upon the pavement until the surface temperature has cooled to 120-degrees F.

16. SOILS USED FOR PLANTINGS, PLANTING BEDS, AND GRASSED AREAS are to be purposely specified and field tested for conformance to the construction documents. Lawn areas of projects should be planted and properly maintained to assure proper establishment coverage and growth. Because plantings and grass growth are season dependent, an Incomplete Work Escrow (IWE) in the amount of the cost of the work as determined by the Construction Analyst, times 150% may need to be established at the conclusion of the project and will be held by MaineHousing until the work is completed to the satisfaction of Construction Services.
17. SMOKE-FREE SIGNAGE provide adequate notice to building occupants, visitors, guests and employees of the scope and extent of applicability of the project's smoke-free status (re: reduction of exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)). To effectively accomplish this, provide conspicuous notices (building and/or site signage) of 'smoke free' status at all entry ways to smoke free buildings, and, if applicable, at the points of entry for vehicles or for foot traffic onto the grounds of the property. Notices, at a minimum, shall be: "Smoke Free Building" and "Smoking Prohibited 25 feet from entryways, windows, vents and balconies" or "Smoke Free Property" (as the case may be). Signage shall meet applicable signage design requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
18. EXTERIOR WALKWAYS, PARKING AREAS AND UNLOADING AREAS and other exterior routes and features that are required to be accessible shall be finished with asphalt or concrete. Stone dust is not an acceptable ground cover for accessible routes.

Division 3, Concrete

1. FOUNDATION DESIGN shall be consistent with the findings and recommendations of the geotechnical engineer's soils report.
2. CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE shall achieve the following minimum 28 day compressive strengths: Footings: 3,000 PSI; Foundation walls: 3,000 PSI; Interior flatwork: 3,000 PSI; Exterior flatwork: 4,000 PSI with 5-7% air entrainment. All concrete shall be designed and specified by the designer-of-record for both strength and durability; strengths listed herein are minimums for durability.
3. ADMIXTURES proposed for use in concrete shall be used in accordance with the American Concrete Institute's recommendations with the exception of calcium chloride which is undesirable due to the side effects and conditions it creates within the concrete. Accelerating admixtures, if needed, are to be used in place of calcium chloride. The accelerator used should be a national brand which has been performance tested. Any and all admixtures shall be specified by the designer-of-record and be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
4. CONCRETE TESTING shall be conducted by a qualified testing agency retained by the owner or contractor to monitor and test all structural concrete. Concrete placement records shall be provided by the testing agent to the Owner, Contractor and MaineHousing of all slump and strength tests required in accordance with ACI documents and/or specifications. At a minimum, there should be one strength test for each 50 cubic yds or fraction thereof of material placed in any one day. Three (3) test cylinders constitute one strength test; one cylinder is tested at 7 days for information only; 2 cylinders are tested at 28 days to determine acceptance. It is recommended that a fourth cylinder be cast in case a 56 day test becomes necessary.

Division 4, Masonry

1. All masonry ties and anchors for veneer walls shall be stainless steel.

Division 5, Steel & Metals

1. STEEL TESTING shall be conducted by a qualified testing agency retained by the Owner or general contractor to monitor and test all steel fabrications.
2. ALL STRUCTURAL ELEMENT FIELD-WELDING should be third party inspected and/or tested and appropriate documentation provided to assure quality of welds consistent with the construction documents requirements.

Division 6, Carpentry

1. PRESSURE TREATED (PT) LUMBER shall meet manufactures' requirements for installation location, e.g., framing in contact with concrete or masonry; or posts embedded in soil. Fasteners and hangers are to be hot dipped galvanized or stainless steel. Metallic flashings, except copper, are to be isolated from PT lumber.
2. DRYWALL OR OTHER HARD CEILING FINISHES in buildings with the bottom chords of roof trusses or floor framing spaced at 24" on center shall be installed on wood strapping or resilient channels spaced at a maximum of 16" on center.
3. WOOD FOUNDATIONS are not permitted without the express approval of MaineHousing and may be suggested only when all other proven methods of foundation construction have been eliminated, and/or when MaineHousing determines for a particular installation that wood foundations constitute a substantial advantage over other materials. The system must be listed and certified by a national listing service.
4. INTERIOR TRIM OF COMPOSITION OR PARTICLE BOARD with or without plastic coating, is not permitted.
5. COMPOSITE or particle board shelving is not permitted.
6. NEW STAIRS serving more than one dwelling unit shall provide a minimum clear width of 44" unless otherwise required to be wider by code.
7. UNDERLAYMENT, as required by product manufacturers shall be provided at all areas scheduled to receive sheet vinyl, linoleum, rubber, or VCT finish flooring materials.

Division 7, Thermal and Moisture Protection

1. POLYETHYLENE (MINIMUM 6 MILS THICK) VAPOR BARRIERS shall be placed on the interior surfaces of all envelope framing that is insulated with fiberglass insulation. All joints and penetrations shall be properly sealed to prevent moisture migration.
2. SPECIALTY INSULATION PRODUCTS (SUCH AS SPRAY FOAMS) shall be presented to and be reviewed by MaineHousing for approval prior to use in any project. Products that provide superior air-sealing qualities are encouraged. Any such products shall be installed per industry standards and be protected per the State Fire Marshal's requirements.
3. INSULATION such as R-5 closed cell rigid insulation or R-5 composite, cross woven polyethylene, aluminum and polyethylene closed cell foam core blankets are required beneath the entire floor slab-on-grade floor area. Note: The use of composite blankets beneath slabs-on-grade must be used in conjunction with R-10 foundation wall insulation as follows: Rigid insulation, minimum R-10 vertically continuous from footing to under slab AND rigid insulation, minimum R-10, 2' - 0" in horizontally around the entire slab perimeter. To assure an effective moisture barrier is provided, all blanket seams shall be securely sealed utilizing blanket manufacturer's recommended products. All blankets are to be placed on top of horizontal rigid insulation and be continuous from outside wall to outside wall.
4. ALUMINUM AND T-1 11 WOOD SHEETING are not permitted as siding materials on any buildings.

5. VINYL SIDING AND TRIM shall be a minimum of .044" thickness and simulate standard wood sidings as to exposure, shadow lines, depths, etc.
6. ROOF SHINGLES shall be a minimum standard of quality of a 30-year warranty organic asphalt or fiberglass. Heavier grade, "Architectural" shingles are strongly recommended.
7. EPDM ROOFING shall be a minimum standard of quality is equal to Firestone fully adhered (0.060) system, with a minimum 15 year Full System Warranty.
8. FLASHING AND SHEET METAL roof drip edge shall be 0.032" min aluminum (galvanized steel is not permitted).
9. THE USE OF "ICE & WATERSHIELD" BY W.R. GRACE CO. OR MAINEHOUSING APPROVED EQUAL is required for all drip edge (minimum 6' up the roof), rake (minimum 3' in from roof edge, and valley underlayments beneath shingles (minimum of 4.5' up each side of valley). Also, roof to wall intersections shall receive an additional layer of the same fabric flashings/underlayments, run up walls and onto roof substrates 18" minimum.
10. THE BUILDING ENVELOPE must be air-sealed to prevent leaks. All penetrations through the building envelope must be carefully sealed. Typical penetrations include chimney, duct & plumbing chases and penetrations of pipes and wires through the top plates of top story walls. It is particularly important to seal all possible air paths to the attic. Other items to consider and apply:
 - a. Provide gaskets or sill seals under mud sills along foundation walls.
 - b. Seal first floor band joists to the adjoining mud sills and plywood decking using adhesive or caulk. Use construction adhesive or caulking between multiple sill plates.
 - c. Seal any band joists between upper floors to the adjoining top plates and plywooddecking.
 - d. Use construction adhesive or caulking between multiple top plates.
 - e. Seal bottom plates of exterior frame walls to the sub-floor with construction adhesive or caulking.
 - f. Avoid locating bathtubs and shower enclosures on exterior walls. If installed on exterior walls insulate and air-seal this area BEFORE shower/tub is installed.
 - g. Recessed lights must be air-sealed and airtight. (Recessed lights may not penetrate the building envelope).
 - h. Window frames and door jambs must be sealed to their rough openings using low expansion foam, backer rod or caulk but NOT fiberglass.
 - i. Building areas such as knee wall-floor transitions, dropped soffits, split-level transitions, tuck-under garages and cantilevers must be identified and sealed with a continuous air barrier.
 - j. Where joist spans or stud bays run between a heated and unheated area all bays must be blocked and sealed at the transition.
 - k. Attic and crawl space access doors and hatches must be weather-stripped and insulated.
 - l. Electrical boxes on exterior walls and ceilings should either be air-sealed or placed in airtight enclosures/systems (LESSCO boxes or equivalent).
 - m. Dehumidification systems should be considered for unconditioned basement spaces.
11. BLOWER DOOR TESTING is required for each project and is to include either a whole building test if possible based on building type and configuration or a representative number of units, as determined by MaineHousing, to verify effectiveness of air sealing. The intent of Blower door testing is to verify that the building meets

MaineHousing requirements for effective air sealing to prevent heat loss and creation of cold surfaces that can cause condensation and mold growth

Test Procedure:

- a. Blower Door test conducted with calibrated equipment operated by a trained and qualified technician to be performed before the drywall is installed if polyethylene is the air barrier & after installation if airtight drywall approach (ADA).
- b. Maximum building envelope leakage is to not exceed 0.20 cubic feet per minute per square foot at 50 pascals negative pressure (0.20 CFM/SF @ 50 PA).

The SF (Square Foot) reference in the standard is the total building envelope square footage area measured using the outside surface dimensions. The intent is to analyze the effectiveness of the air sealing.

Example: A building that is 8' tall (single story) and has dimensions that are 24' by 24' would have an envelope SF of:

Walls: 4 walls 8'x24' =	768
SF Floor: 24 x 24 =	576
SF	
Roof: 24 x 24 =	<u>576 SF</u>
Total:	1,920 SF of Envelope

- c. Air sealing individual units may have no real bearing on building envelope heat loss if the building shell is leaky. Therefore, MaineHousing requires building shell air sealing from design through to construction completion.

Division 8, Doors and Windows

1. METAL FRAMES FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS will not be permitted without thermal breaks between interior and exterior surfaces which prevent any parts exposed to the interior air from reaching temperatures which would cause condensation. Manufacturer's certification of the effectiveness of the thermal breaks shall be furnished to MaineHousing before approval for installation of such doors and/windows will be considered.
2. SCREENS shall be provided for all operable windows that are accessible to tenants.
3. STORM AND SCREEN DOORS, IF PROVIDED shall be of sufficient strength to withstand hard use, and shall be equipped with closers which will prevent the springing of the door from wind and hard use.
4. HOLLOW CORE DOORS are not acceptable as pass through or security doors.

Division 9 Finishes

1. DRYWALL USED FOR WALLS AND/OR CEILINGS shall have a minimum nominal thickness of 1/2". If used with supporting members spaced more than 16" on centers, minimum drywall thickness shall be 5/8". Fired Rated drywall shall be provided where required by codes and be installed in accordance with nationally listed and labeled assemblies.
2. METAL OR PLASTIC CASING BEAD shall be used whenever gypsum board butts up against a dissimilar material wherever covering trim will not be used
3. ALL GYPSUM BOARD USED ON WALLS AND CEILINGS AS A FINISH MATERIAL shall be fastened with drywall screws (not nails) in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

4. CEILING FINISHES OTHER THAN STANDARD PAINT ON TAPED AND PATCHED DRYWALL shall be approved by MaineHousing as being easily patched in an indiscernible manner. A sample shall be prepared by the contractor and submitted to MaineHousing for approval before installation of the finish.
5. ALL EXPOSED PIPING shall be finish painted.
6. CARPETING shall have a minimum 10 year performance warranty including but not limited to abrasive wear static protection, tuft bind, delamination and meet the following:

	<u>Moderate Traffic</u> <i>includes carpets inside units</i>	<u>Heavy Traffic</u> <i>Common corridors, community rooms and public spaces</i>
<u>Carpet</u>		
Construction:	Tufted Level & Textured Level Loop	Tufted Level & Textured Level Loop
Fiber:	100% Nylon	100% Nylon
Dye Method:	70% or greater solution dyed	70% or greater solution dyed
Face Weight:	24 oz or greater	24 oz or greater
Secondary backing:	Action Backing or Unitary Backing w/20lbs Tuft or Equal	Unitary Backing w/20lbs Tuft or Equal
Gauge:	1/8 min.	1/10 min.
Standard:	UM44d, Green Label Plus Certification Program	UM44d, Green Label Plus Certification Program
<u>Carpet Emission Limits</u>		
VOC:	0.50 mg/m ³ • hr	0.50 mg/m ³ • hr
4-Phenylcyclohexane:	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr
Formaldehyde:	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr
Styrene:	0.40 mg/m ³ • hr	0.40 mg/m ³ • hr
Standard:	Green Label Plus Certification	Green Label Plus Certification
<u>Cushion</u> (Recommended, but not required.)		
Material:	Synthetic Fiber	Synthetic Fiber
Thickness/Weight:	.25" thick / 6-8 lbs	.3" thick / 6-8 lbs
Standard:	Green Label Plus Certification	Green Label Plus Certification
<u>Cushion Emission Limits</u>		
TVOC's:	1.00 mg/m ³ • hr	1.00 mg/m ³ • hr
BHT:	0.30 mg/m ³ • hr	0.30 mg/m ³ • hr
Formaldehyde:	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr
4-PCH:	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr	0.05 mg/m ³ • hr
Standard:	Green Label Plus Certification	Green Label Plus Certification

IF MODULAR CARPETS ARE SCHEDULED they must meet the following criteria:

- a. Construction: tufted Level and Textured Level Loop
- b. Fiber: 100% nylon
- c. Dye Method: 70% or greater solution dyed
- d. Face Weight: 22 oz or greater
- e. Backing: high-performance, PVC-free with min 15% recycled content backing with fiberglass or equal stabilizer
- f. Standard: HUD UM44d

- g. Warranties: Fiber- abrasion wear and static protection, Backing-tuft bind, edge revel and delamination
 - h. All modular carpets must meet green label and green label plus program requirements for product and adhesives
 - i. Carpet Emission limits: Same as broadloom
7. TO HELP AVOID MILDEW, there shall be no carpet in kitchens, bathrooms or within 3' of at-grade entry doors.
 8. MOISTURE RESISTANT (MR) BOARD shall be provided on all walls and ceilings of all bathrooms.

Division 10, Specialties

1. ROOM DARKENING SHADES OR BLINDS shall be provided for all sleeping area windows. Shades shall be sufficiently opaque to darken the room when drawn closed. Pull down shades with cardboard rollers are prohibited.
2. TOILET PAPER HOLDERS AND TOWEL BARS shall be provided at all living unit bathrooms. All bathroom and toilet room accessories are to be mounted to in-wall blocking.

Division 11, Equipment

1. RANGES AND/OR COOK TOP SURFACES shall not be located adjacent to wall surfaces.
2. ENERGY STAR LABELED SYSTEMS & APPLIANCES (EXCEPT RANGE HOODS) shall be provided if available.
3. THE NUMBER OF WASHER AND DRYERS for common laundries shall be based on a minimum of one washer and one dryer for every ten (or fraction thereof) dwelling units in family housing and one for every twenty-five (or fraction thereof) dwelling units in elderly housing. Mid and high rise buildings and elderly housing without washer and dryer hookups provided within the units shall have a common laundry facility provided.
4. WASHER AND DRYER HOOKUPS shall be provided in each living unit of family housing if common laundry facilities are not provided as part of the development.
5. DRYER VENTS shall be smooth surfaced metal with joints that are hard-cast sealed and are equipped with self-closing dampers and are ducted full sized to the exterior
6. KITCHEN EQUIPMENT shall be provided for all dwellings and include a cook top and oven, or a range with oven, and a refrigerator with freezer space. Specifications on ranges should include front mounted controls for accessibility in elderly and required accessible units. Selection of residential kitchen appliances shall be based on number of residents.

The minimum size of refrigerators shall be as follows:

- 0 bedroom units: 12.5 cu feet usable
- 1 bedroom units: 14 cu feet usable
- 2 and 3 bedroom units: 15.5 cu feet usable
- 4 bedroom units: 17.5 cu feet usable

7. RANGES shall be provided with a minimum of 4 burners and a full sized oven for all living units. (See Kitchen requirements in Room Size Tables)
8. RANGE HOODS shall be provided in each kitchen over the range; be vented full size directly to the outside; and be equipped with a damper which is self-closing when the fan is not in operation. Ductwork runs shall be as short as possible and with as few elbows as possible to assure proper fan operation. All ductwork shall be concealed

within the living unit. Ductwork shall be within heated spaces or properly insulated to eliminate condensation problems.

In accessible units, separate wall switches mounted for easy accessibility for a wheelchair occupant shall be provided for, and be wired to, both the range hood and light. These switches are to be in addition to the integral switches provided with the fixture.

Note: In projects incorporating whole-building ventilation systems which include kitchen area exhaust, such as Historic Renovation projects which are generally not permitted to have multiple exterior wall penetrations per National Park Services requirements, the use of ductless range hoods will be an acceptable alternative. In projects that are not historic but decide to provide both whole-building ventilation systems and ducted range hoods are also acceptable.

Division 12, Furnishings

1. RESIDENTIAL KITCHEN CABINETS shall be of all plywood box construction and all drawer fronts, cabinet faces, styles, and rails shall be constructed of hardwood. The use of particle board and/or melamine is prohibited.
2. ACCESSIBLE UNITS WITH REMOVABLE CASEWORK shall be easily removable by maintenance staff, and all of the exposed components including piping, cabinet sides, walls, flooring, base, etc. shall be fully finished as part of the initial installation.
3. UTILIZING THE ADJUSTIBLE countertop option is highly discouraged – setting countertops at a fixed, 34” height is a preferred option.
4. SEAL all countertop miters with silicone sealant during assembly.
5. CLOSETS AND STORAGE SPACE shall be provided for personal and housekeeping items and equipment within each living unit and should be appropriately located and sized in relation to use. Adequate general storage shall also be provided. See the Minimum Dwelling Room Sizes requirements at the end of this Section.

Division 13, Fire Protection

1. WET SPRINKLER LINES shall not be run in unheated attic spaces, outside wall cavities, unheated crawl spaces or any other areas subject to freezing temperatures. Use of anti-freeze loops or dry pipe systems for sprinkler lines in such areas are acceptable alternatives but shall be engineered for such use.
2. TAMPER PROOF SWITCHES shall be provided for all sprinkler valves.
3. ALL EXPOSED PIPING shall be finish painted.

Division 15, Mechanical Systems

1. MAIN WATER SUPPLY SHUTOFF shall be provided for each building.
2. DOMESTIC ABOVE GRADE WATER SUPPLY PIPING shall be Type "L" copper or Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride (CPVC) tubing or cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) tubing which is designed, specified, and be installed per the mechanical design professional's requirements for the systems provided.
3. ABOVE GRADE HEAT SYSTEM PIPING shall be type "L" copper, steel, or cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) tubing designed, specified, and be installed per the design professional's requirements for the systems provided.
4. "POWER VENTS" FOR COMBUSTION EXHAUST ON HEATING APPLIANCES are prohibited.

5. COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION AIR is required in all mechanical rooms housing fuel burning appliances that require combustion air or produce residual heat as part of their function. All such systems shall be designed by design professionals.
6. TANKLESS COILS FOR DHW GENERATION are discouraged. If proposed, they shall be sized to produce adequate DHW for 125% of the projected worst case unit needs.
7. DOMESTIC HOT WATER DELIVERY shall be set to prevent scalding at all fixtures.
8. FLOOR DRAINS AND/OR SUMP HOLES shall be provided in all basements. The floor should be pitched to these drains or sumps and these should be connected to a positive drainage system, or to the exterior of the building. Connections to storm water systems should be equipped with backflow preventers.
9. PLUMBING VALVES AND TRAPS shall be located so as to be accessible. Access panels shall be constructed in accordance with the Maine State Plumbing Code and be properly fire rated should they be installed in fire rated assemblies.
10. WATER HEATER DRAINS FROM PRESSURE-TEMPERATURE RELIEF VALVES shall not discharge on living unit floors. Pressure-temperature relief valve piping shall be securely mounted.
11. DOMESTIC WATER AND/OR HEAT PIPING shall not be run in unheated attic spaces, outside wall cavities, unheated crawl spaces or any other areas subject to freezing temperatures.
12. HEAT AND DOMESTIC HOT AND COLD WATER SUPPLY PIPING shall be properly insulated to both prevent heat loss to surrounding spaces and loss of energy within the piping systems.
13. MECHANICAL SUBCONTRACTOR shall be responsible for maintaining the entire heating system in good working order for at least one year from the date of substantial completion of the entire project.
14. EXISTING FIXTURES and/or devices containing mercury shall be removed and properly disposed of.
15. THE INSTALLATION OF ANY PRESSURIZED PIPING including domestic hot and cold water and heat piping of any materials beneath slab on grade construction is strongly discouraged.
16. DUCTWORK FOR HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS AND INCLUDING VENTING FOR CLOTHES DRYERS, BATHROOM EXHAUSTS, AND KITCHEN RANGE HOODS shall be smooth surfaced metallic type and be hard-cast sealed at all joints.
17. PLUMBING AND/OR MECHANICAL COMPONENTS penetrating into building thermal envelope components shall be properly air-sealed.
18. BATHROOM EXHAUST FANS when provided shall be low noise with energy efficient fan motor rated for continuous duty with a minimum rating of 50 cfm unless engineered otherwise.
19. LOW FLOW FAUCETS, SHOWERHEADS AND TOILETS shall be provided to reduce water consumption as follows:
 - a. FAUCETS: Flow rate of no more than 1 gallon per minute (GPM)
 - b. SHOWERHEADS: Flow rate of no more than 2 gallons per minute (GPM)
 - c. TOILETS: Rated at 1.6 gallons per flush (GPF) or less OR dual flush
 - d. URINALS: Rated at 1.0 GPF or waterless
20. HEATING SYSTEM shall be safe, quiet, and economical in operation and complete in all respects. This system shall provide a uniform temperature of 70 degrees F. (75 degrees F for elderly) in all living spaces as may be noted on the drawings, when the outside temperature

is the appropriate outdoor design temperature for each development location which shall be specified in accordance with the ASHRAE 99% scale.

21. **WHOLE-BUILDING VENTILATION** where whole-building ventilation is proposed, such systems shall be professionally designed and shall include provisions for make-up air, heat recovery, kitchen, and bathroom exhaust, at a minimum. It is important that the expected operational costs of such systems be included in the Owner's project budget.

Division 16, Electrical Systems

1. **PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION DETECTORS (SMOKE & CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS)** shall be PHOTOELECTRIC TYPE powered to meet state law and codes.
2. **UNIT ELECTRICAL PANELS IN ACCESSIBLE AND ADAPTABLE UNITS** shall be mounted compliant with accessibility reach requirements to the highest breaker. In general, electric panels should be located behind the master bedroom door whenever possible. Electric panels shall not be located in closets and shall not be located back to back in common walls.
3. **ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS** shall be 20 amps minimum and the use of #14 wire is prohibited.
4. **RECESSED "CAN" TYPE LIGHTING FIXTURES IN THE CEILING OF TOP STORY** are prohibited if they would be within the thermal envelope.
5. **ELECTRICAL SUPPLY FOR FUTURE RADON FANS** in the area of all future radon fan locations should they become necessary.
6. **AIR SEALING** of all wiring penetrating into building thermal envelope components shall be provided.
7. **BATHROOM LIGHTING** shall include a switched light fixture at or over the mirror.
8. **LIGHTING FIXTURES** shall be Energy Star rated or equivalent or better as documented/recognized by Efficiency Maine or MaineHousing. Incandescent Lamps are prohibited. Pin-type compact fluorescent fixtures or other types of energy efficient fixtures are allowable alternatives.
9. **EMERGENCY EXIT SIGNS** shall be LED type.
10. **TELEPHONE SYSTEMS** shall be pre-wired in suitable proximity to likely placement of furniture. Outlets are to be located in all of the following spaces:
 - a. Master Bedroom
 - b. Living Room or Corridor or Dining Room
11. **TELEVISION MASTER ANTENNA SYSTEMS, MASTER SATELLITE SYSTEMS, AND/OR CABLE TV SYSTEMS** shall be provided in all projects in appropriate locations for viewing and likely furniture placements. At a minimum, jacks shall be installed in all of the following locations:
 - a. Master Bedroom
 - b. Living Room
12. **INTERNET ACCESS** (if a hard-wired distribution system is provided) shall be pre-wired and be available in the same spaces as the TV and/or Telephone systems. All pre-wiring shall be compatible with the local service provider requirements. If a wireless service is provided, the signal distribution shall be tested and documented to assure adequate signal strength to each space within each living unit where it is reasonable to expect a computer will likely be used.
 - a. Master Bedroom
 - b. Living Room

END OF PART 1

**MAINEHOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES
MANUAL**

PART 2 – PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

A. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Design and construction documents shall be submitted to MaineHousing at three points during their development for review and acceptance by Construction Services. The formal submissions are defined in detail below and include Concept, Design Development (50% Completion of Construction Documents), and Construction Documents (90% Completion and Pricing Phase). All documents shall be prepared by, or under the direction of, a design professional (usually an architect) registered in the State of Maine, stamped with the design professional's registration seal, and accompanied by a statement signed by the professional certifying compliance with MaineHousing's standards. Each submission shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of this Quality Manual and all other applicable referenced documents and shall be approved by MaineHousing before submission of the next phase of document development. Review by MaineHousing's Construction Analyst is strictly assistance to the design professionals; responsibility for compliance with MaineHousing's standards and codes rests solely and entirely with the developer, designers, and contractors. Due to the very nature of the periodic reviews by the construction analysts, it is impossible to identify all areas of non-compliance and/or deficiencies. If the developer does not agree with a determination or interpretation made by the project construction analyst during plan review or construction, the developer may contact the Construction Services Manager to discuss such matters. Such requests shall be in writing and provide good cause with each request. MaineHousing and its staff assume no responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in the design and contract documents as prepared by the Owner's project team. MaineHousing will not review any submittals which are not complete.

2. LICENSED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

All construction drawings and specifications shall be prepared, completed, and be certified in accordance with State of Maine statutes by a design professional (for most projects, an architect) licensed in the State of Maine. It is further required that design professionals, trained and licensed in specific disciplines (i.e., civil, structural, mechanical, electrical engineering) be retained and administered by the designer-of-record for such services. In each instance, the designer-of-record shall be the primary responsible professional. It is required that an Owner-Architect (or Design Professional) Agreement be executed for all design services to be performed on MaineHousing projects. Such agreements shall clearly state scopes of work to be performed and the compensation arrangements between the parties. Owner-Architect Agreement, AIA Document B181, is one suggested format that is acceptable to MaineHousing.

The Owner/Architect (or Design Professional) Agreement shall, at a minimum, include:

- a. The scope of work shall (as applicable based on the extent of the project) include all architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, civil, landscape, and other consulting services necessary to clearly identify the requirements for the construction of the entire project. The scope of services should include provisions

for the administration of the construction contract through to project completion, including regular on-site visitations by all designers and engineers, special inspections, bi-monthly (minimum) on-site project meetings, responses to requests for information, tracking of change proposals, creation of field reports, and keeping and distributing meeting minutes. Copies of all documentation created by the architect shall be provided to MaineHousing.

- b. The Owner-Architect (or Design Professional) Agreement shall delineate the responsibility for all services to be provided whether by the design professional, owner, or others.
- c. Responsibilities related to design and construction administration services shall each be clearly delineated.
- d. Adequate errors and omissions professional liability insurance shall be provided in accordance with MaineHousing's Insurance requirements.

3. PRE-APPLICATION SUBMISSION – 1 Copy; Pre-application documentation shall be submitted in hard copy (1 each) and shall include the following:

- a. Project narrative describing the project scope including number of units and planned amenities, site size, amenities near the project site, targeted population, unit size breakdowns
- b. CONCEPTUAL, DIAGRAMMATIC SITE PLAN at a scale not less than 40' = 1" showing the general development of the site and include:
 - 1. location of streets and sidewalks
 - 2. locations of existing utilities
 - 3. *proposed parking and driveways

* If proposed parking is less than 1 parking space per dwelling unit, a written waiver request shall be provided that addresses the following:

- a. A justification statement explaining the reasons for not providing 1:1 parking including an assessment of the targeted populations' needs.
 - b. Documenting the demand for on-site or off-site parking consistent with projects of similar size, location, and population.
 - c. Documenting the availability and costs of transportation alternatives that service the project site.
 - d. Describing alternatives to car parking that will be provided on-site such as parking for motorcycles and/or scooters and/or storage for bicycles.
 - e. Describing any proposed tenant incentive programs that will reduce car parking needs.
 - f. Describing tenant education efforts that will be implemented that will reduce car parking needs.
 - g. Providing for timely and ongoing monitoring of the plan and describes how adjustments to the plan will be implemented.
- 4. in retrofit construction – location of existing and adjacent buildings
 - 5. in new construction existing and proposed buildings
 - 6. passive and active recreation areas
 - 7. intention of dedication of streets where applicable
 - 8. property lines for the site, streets, and rights-of-way
 - 9. north arrow
 - 10. contours at 2 foot intervals (errors shall not exceed one-half contour interval) of the property and of adjacent roads and of adjacent areas which either conduct concentrated drainage onto the site, or receive concentrated drainage from the site in sufficient area to determine its effects on site drainage

11. locations of existing and proposed underground and/or overhead utilities

- c. CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLANS at a minimum scale of 1/8" = 1'-0" for new construction should diagrammatically show the orientation of areas for daytime use, the principle entrances to structures, and the way the living units relate to the exterior to provide an arrangement which achieves privacy and a sense of home for the inhabitants. Plans to also include locations of units with accessible features including referenced standards/codes/regulations being met and all accessible parking, drop-offs, walking routes, and entrances.
- d. CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLANS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF AN EXISTING BUILDING at a minimum scale of 1/8" = 1'-0" shall be submitted for the building both as they exist and as they proposed. A plan for each floor or typical floors should be submitted at a scale not less than eight feet to the inch. When possible one set of plans can be submitted showing existing walls, partitions, columns, doors, windows, stairs and plumbing (unless the building is to be gutted, in which case indicating only the major structural systems) and showing proposed modifications to the layout of the existing building to indicate rooms, entrances, stairs, halls, storage and common areas. Differentiation should be made between existing to remain, existing to be removed, and new construction. Plans to also include locations of units with accessible features and accessible parking, routes, and entrances.
- e. CONCEPTUAL BUILDING ELEVATIONS drawn to convenient scale (not less than 1/8" = 1'-0") indicating the design intent for the primary façade(s).
- f. STATEMENT ADDRESSING ANY KNOWN OR SUSPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS on or adjacent to the site.
- g. CONCEPTUAL CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE prepared by a qualified general contractor or estimator. Estimate to include trade breakdowns in the form of a Schedule of Values (including a reasonable estimating contingency, if applicable) with sufficient detail to demonstrate expected construction related costs. Any exclusions or qualifications to the estimate shall be clearly stated.
- h. LINE ITEM PROJECT BUDGET consistent with MaineHousing's standard underwriting criteria including all anticipated soft and hard costs.
- i. Transmittal of Pre-Application submittal identifying items provided by date and party preparing the item.

4. CONCEPT/PROJECT KICK-OFF SUBMISSION - 1 COPY for MaineHousing's review and records

The design of a project begins after the selection of a proposed application by MaineHousing. The mechanism utilized to initiate the design process is through a concept/project kickoff meeting and is described herein.

A joint meeting between Applicant, the design professional(S), and MaineHousing is held, at which time preliminary design as well as other facets of the project/program are discussed. Preliminary design discussions relate to form, type, and number of buildings, and proposed unit mix that will comprise the project, parking, and the respective siting of the buildings.

- a. A SOIL SURVEY shall be made of all sites for new construction, and may be required on project sites that include substantial rehabilitation and/or additions. A

soil survey shall be of high intensity type performed by a soil scientist registered by the State of Maine and reported in accordance with the standards and nomenclature of the National Comprehensive Soil Survey.

It is at the discretion of MaineHousing to accept soil surveys provided by a certified engineer. Additional information may be required where circumstances merit and in particular, all filled sites will require several borings under each proposed building site to determine both bearing capacity and composition of the various strata of fill.

- b. SURVEY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS – a survey or surveys consistent with either Article 5.4 of the B101 – 2007 Edition or Article 6.5 of B105 – 2010 Edition of the Standard Forms of Agreement between Owner and Architect.
- c. A review of the completed Pre-Application Submission as described in 3. Above.

Agreement must be reached by the Applicant and MaineHousing on the general form the project will take before proceeding to the Design Development Phase (50% Completion).

5. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT SUBMISSION (50% Completion of Construction Documents) - 1 COPY for MaineHousing's review

The Design Development Submission is expected to present approximately 50% of the Construction Documents level of information and should formalize the site plan, building configuration, and internal layout of the living units in sufficient detail to allow preparation of an estimate of the construction costs without proceeding to the preparation of the final construction drawings. MaineHousing will review this submission for conformance with the Concept/Project Kick-off Submission and previously referenced standards relating to general layout of site, buildings, and dwelling units, room size and shape, special provisions of plan layout for accessibility requirements, fire separation and the provision of adequate means of egress, and removal of solid waste and any other program requirements.

MaineHousing may waive, in writing, the requirement of some of the information defined herein or may require in writing, additional information. Design Development Submissions will not be reviewed or processed by MaineHousing until MaineHousing is in receipt of approved Concept/Project Kick-off submission.

- a. SOILS ENGINEER'S REPORT shall be submitted for all new construction developments specified by MaineHousing. This report should include recommendations for foundation design and site drainage in accordance with soil survey information previously obtained. (In many instances the developer may choose to do both portions of the soil study at one time. If this is done, the report should be provided at Concept and re-submitted at with the Design Development Submission.)
- b. SITE PLAN(S) drawn to a scale no less than forty (40) feet to the inch, showing the general development of the site with locations of buildings, walks, streets, parking spaces, driveways, service areas, including solid waste collection areas, recreation and private outdoor spaces. Topography should be shown at two (2) foot intervals, indicating both existing (dotted lines) and finish (solid lines) grades where changed. First floor elevation should be noted for each building; utilities should be shown, including underground and/or overhead power feeds, transformer locations, water and sewer mains, hydrants, storm drains, catch basins and outfalls. Streets intended

for dedication and public acceptance should be delineated and accessible units, accessible parking, and means of access shall be indicated. Preservation of existing growth and new planting should be shown, identifying form, size and whether deciduous or coniferous.

- c. **BUILDING PLANS, ELEVATIONS AND TYPICAL SECTION(S)** drawn to scale of not less than 1/8" per foot, showing the location of living units, accessible units, common areas, entrances, windows, circulation, and relation to site features. Lines of fire and acoustical separation and ratings shall be shown on plans and sections as necessary to demonstrate conformance with codes and standards.
- d. **FLOOR PLANS** of typical living units drawn to a scale not less than 1/4" per foot, showing furniture layouts and indicating dimensions of rooms measured as clear distance between walls. Usable storage areas are to be shaded/blocked out/cross-hatched or otherwise delineated with applicable dimensions and volumes.
- e. **MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS** drawings indicating overall scopes of work, locations of major components, and overall design concepts of systems.
- f. **A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF SPACE AND WATER HEATING SYSTEMS AND VENTILATION, ENERGY RECOVERY, AND CONDITIONING SYSTEMS** proposed. This must be submitted separately and accompany schematic drawings that document proposed equipment locations and distribution systems for heat, cooling, and ventilation.
- g. **OUTLINE SPECIFICATIONS** are to include a brief description of all of the applicable trades, their proposed work scopes, and the major materials that are being considered for each trade.
- h. **CALCULATIONS AND STATEMENT OF EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION COSTS** for the scope of work defined in the documents. Estimates shall be by line item utilizing the CSI format and be of sufficient detail with proper backup to demonstrate an accurate reflection of the materials, equipment, and labor that will be necessary to construct the project. Estimates may be submitted after the initial 50% submittal but must be before comments on the submittal will be delivered.
- i. **PRELIMINARY CODE STUDY** demonstrating compliance with local, state, and federal building and fire codes and regulations.
- j. **DESIGN PROFESSIONAL'S TRANSMITTAL FORM**
- k. **TABULATION OF BUILDING, LIVING UNIT FLOOR AREAS** according to the format provided in Appendix A.
- l. ADAAG Compliant Kitchen Storage Worksheet
- m. Solid waste removal plan

6. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS SUBMISSION (90% Completion, and Pricing Documents) - 1 COPY each for MaineHousing's review

Working drawings and specifications shall be the contract construction documents which completely describe the design, materials and assembly of the entire development to determine the finished state of work and shall follow from the 50% submittal. Formal submittals shall be provided at the 90% completion stage and a set of the documents used to solicit Pricing shall be provided at the beginning of the pricing phase. . The term "or equal," alternates of methods, materials or equipment shall not be used without qualification (i.e. "approved equal," prior to bids). The comments from the 90% review process shall be incorporated into the Pricing Documents prior to their issuance. Further, written responses to the 90% comments shall be provided to MaineHousing along with a set of the Pricing Documents at time of pricing. Any changes subsequent to the 90% submittal noted from review of the Pricing Documents shall be made by Addendum during the pricing phase.

Drawings shall be of uniform size and be stamped on each sheet by the designer-of-record and include all of the information provided in the 50% submittal including a narrative response to the 50% submittal review comments provided. The Construction Documents shall include the following information:

- a. COVER SHEET
 1. TITLE OF PROJECT, the Maine State Housing Authority Project Number and Project Location.
 2. INDEX OF DRAWINGS by name, numbered consecutively.
 3. SITE LOCATION MAP
 4. CODE STUDY/ANALYSIS SUMMARY
 5. SIGNATURE BLOCK setting forth space for signatures of the Architect, Owner, Contractor, MaineHousing, and the Construction Lender.

- b. PLOT OR SITE PLAN
 1. SCALE to be not less than 1" = 40'
 2. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES and markers
 3. NORTH INDICATION with true and magnetic north points
 4. EXISTING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WAYS adjacent to or within the property boundaries, indicating, as applicable, legal boundaries, the traveled way, edges of pavements, curbs, walks, wheel stops, and other physical features existing to remain or to be removed, and improvements to them.
 5. NEW STREETS AND DRIVES parking areas, walks, curbs, edges of pavement, wheel stops, and boundaries of any property for dedication and public acceptance.
 6. OTHER PAVED AREAS and constructed site improvements such as play and sitting areas, service courts, drying yards, fences, retaining walls, solid waste collection facilities, outdoor mail boxes
 7. UTILITIES including water mains and hydrants; electric lines: overhead and underground, poles, lighting and transformers, telephone lines, cable TV lines, MATV lines, sanitary and storm sewers, manholes, and catch basins. Indicate diameters and inverts for storm, sanitary sewers, and foundation drainage systems at building exits, in and out of all manholes, connections, and cross-over points. Also show diameters for water mains. Show utilities to the point of connection with the existing system.
 8. TOPOGRAPHY information indicating finish grades by solid lines and existing grades to be changed by dotted lines at two (2) foot intervals if a separate grading and drainage plan is not provided.
 9. EXISTING TREES AND OTHER NATURAL FEATURES, indicating whether to be removed or preserved.
 10. BUILDING LOCATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS with grade elevations at corners and entrances if not show on a separate grading and drainage plan.
 11. PROFILES of streets, walks, storm and sanitary sewers showing existing and proposed grades and appurtenances.
 12. DIMENSIONS for locating and over all dimensions of all of the above.
 13. LAYOUT LINES with dimensions and bearing for all structures and paving.

- c. GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN – Minimum scale of 1" = 40' When the information listed below cannot be shown clearly on the Site Plan, a Grading and Drainage Plan shall be provided to show the following:
 1. FINISH GRADE ELEVATIONS at all building corners and at entrances.

2. **EXISTING AND FINISH GRADE CONTOURS** shall be shown at two (2) foot intervals indicated in solid line where changed, and with existing contours indicated with dotted line.
 3. **MEANS OF COLLECTING SURFACE DRAINAGE** protection of abutting properties and relation to any subsurface system provided.
 4. **FOUNDATION** drainage layouts and connections to subsurface systems or outlooks.
 5. **RADON** piping and system information.
 6. **DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT MATERIAL** location, quantity and key number of each general species of plant in group, lawn areas, and existing trees, if any, to be preserved or transplanted.
 7. **ENLARGED SCALED PARTIAL PLANS** clearly indicating compliance with all accessibility requirements.
- d. **LANDSCAPE PLAN** - Scale not less than the Site Plan (minimum 1" = 40').
1. **OUTLINE OF BUILDINGS** and other improvements of the project, together with physical features of the site for the purpose of establishing the location and relationships between planting and other construction.
 2. **DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT MATERIAL** providing location, quantity, and key number of each general species of plant in group; lawn areas, and existing trees, if any, to be preserved or transplanted.
 3. **SCHEDULE OF PLANT MATERIAL** giving standardized plant names, key number for each variety in reference to plan, and the size, quality, or other pertinent description.
 4. **OTHER EQUIPMENT** with sufficient details such as benches, fences, drying lines, paths, game areas, play equipment, etc.
- e. **FOUNDATION PLANS** - Minimum scale of 1/8" = 1'
1. **FOOTINGS**, step footings, pilings, grade beams, walls, columns, piers, and slabs with dimensions, thicknesses, and locations
 2. **CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION JOINTS**, bond outs, windows, sumps, electrical, telephone, plumbing, and air duct locations.
 3. **ENLARGED DETAILS** of reinforcing, foundation drainage systems, keys, corners, joints, insulation, sub-base, vapor barrier, waterproofing, etc. when not shown clearly at the above scale, or explained in notes.
- f. **BUILDING FLOOR PLANS** – Minimum scale of 1/8" = 1" unless fully shown on living unit plans for small buildings, Building Floor Plans of each building shall show the following:
1. **THE DIMENSIONED RELATIONSHIPS** of living units and buildings to each other; over-all dimensions of buildings, partition arrangement and fenestration of end living units, units at corners and units at offsets; other partitions as may be necessary only to show variations from the typical living unit plans and relation of rooms in adjacent living units; walls separating living units and their material and thickness.
 2. **ALL BUILDINGS IDENTIFIED** by numbers or letters and each living unit identified, including designations and types of accessible units.
 3. **WALL CONSTRUCTION TYPES AND LEGEND WITH KEYS** indicating locations required for fire and acoustical separation. Provide adequate cross references as to locations of all wall types and details. Provide design references justifying all fire and sound rated assemblies.

- g. **LIVING UNIT FLOOR PLANS** - Minimum scale of $1/4'' = 1'$
 1. **LIVING UNIT FLOOR PLANS** for each type of living unit and variation.
 2. **SEPARATE UNIT PLANS** are not required when the general floor plans are provided at the above scale and contain all essential information.
 3. **OVER-ALL DIMENSIONS** and dimensions to all partitions, window locations and type designations referring to schedule, dimensioned stair location, runs and widths, landings and handrails.
 4. **CLOSETS**, shelving and clothes rods; radiators or other heating devices, chimneys, and all other such items, unless shown on separate plumbing, mechanical and electrical drawings to same scale.
 5. **LOCATION OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS** such as columns, lintels, joists, beams, girders, and bearing partitions. Show sizes, spacing and direction of members. Submit separate structural drawings where structural information cannot be shown clearly.
 6. **ALL CONDITIONS** where units are to join other units, including end unit conditions
 7. **LIVING UNIT TYPES** identified by a number or letter.

- h. **ROOF PLANS** - Minimum scale of $1/8'' = 1'$
 1. **RELATIONSHIP** of intersection of the various building roofs; direction of slopes on roofs; parapets, chimneys, vents, and other projections above roofs; downspout location and sizes, flashing and underlayment details.
 2. **FIRE AND SMOKE** barriers.

- i. **BUILDING ELEVATIONS** - Minimum scale of $1/8'' = 1'$
 1. **ALL FACADES** of each typical building showing finish materials; window and exterior door types must be labeled consistent with schedules.
 2. **FLOOR LINES** and elevations, exterior grades.
 3. **FLASHING** locations, widths, and exposure dimensions

- j. **PARTIAL ELEVATIONS** - Minimum scale of $1/4'' = 1'$
(Partial elevations may be omitted when Building Elevations have been drawn to the above scale to include information required of partial elevations.)
 1. Portions of each type of façade showing the exterior design, including materials, jointing, flashing, special features, windows, doorways, cornices, parapets and references to all necessary details.

- k. **BUILDING SECTIONS** – Minimum scale of $1/4'' = 1'$
 1. Cross sectional characteristics of the building and floor level relations at one or more points as necessary to show typical configurations.

- l. **CONSTRUCTION SECTIONS** - Minimum scale of $3/8'' = 1'$
 1. **EXTERIOR WALL SECTIONS** from footing to roof to show each type. Complete construction of: walls with thickness at various stories; floors; furring; waterproofing; ceilings; roofs; including pitch and material; window heads and sills; window heights; flashings; room heights; anchorage and bearings; cornice and gutter; insulations and air-sealing; vapor barrier, foundation walls and footings; footing drains; radon systems; conditions at various depth basements, basement floors or crawl space; roof space, and attic vents.
 2. **BEARING WALL OR PARTITION SECTIONS** for all types of walls and partitions with floor, ceiling and roof construction; supporting walls or members, columns and girders; foundations and footing; size and spacing of all members' joists, splices or ties; sub and finished floors; walls and ceilings. Provide adequate cross- references to plans

for locations of all wall types. Provide design references for all required fire and sound rated assemblies.

- m. DETAILS - Minimum scale of 1/2" = 1'
 - 1. STAIRS with plans and sections showing stringers, treads, risers, newels, balusters, handrails, rise, run and headroom; show all dimensions.
 - 2. KITCHEN LAYOUTS with plans and elevations showing accessories, cabinets, location of heaters and ductwork runs. Note accessibility requirements, including critical dimensions, clearances, maneuvering spaces, and all appropriate features where applicable.
 - 3. PLAN OF BATHROOM LAYOUTS with elevations showing accessories, radiator or heater, cabinets and fixtures, including critical dimensions, clearances, maneuvering spaces, and all appropriate features where applicable.
 - 4. SPECIAL EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR DETAILS such as bay windows, dormers, cupolas, vents, built-in furniture, closet sections, blocking for grab bars, range hoods, wood trim details, sheet rock details if returned at windows and doors.

- n. SCHEDULES (Shown on any drawing or in project manual convenient for reference.)
 - 1. DOOR SCHEDULE: size, thickness, materials, and design of each door, keyed to designations on plans. All fire doors shall be indicated with their listed rating.
 - 2. WINDOW SCHEDULE: Size, thickness, glazing, material and design of each window, with designation on plan elevation. Identify egress windows. Identify egress windows as well as any specialty hardware required to meet accessibility requirements.
 - 3. FINISH SCHEDULE: Material and type of finish of floors, walls, ceilings and trim for all rooms. Flame spread and smoke generation ratings for all surfaces required to be rated.
 - 4. HARDWARE SCHEDULE: Material and type of hardware for each door in door schedule. Include special hardware such as closets, electric door strikes intercom devices, and panic hardware. Where applicable, provide compliance with all accessibility requirements.

- o. STRUCTURAL
 - 1. Structural drawings shall include a framing plan for each floor and roof of each structure not identical to other structures in the project.
 - a. REPETITIVE FRAMING plans for the floors of structures with more than one story may be combined on one (1) drawing, provided that variations are minor and are clearly identified.
 - b. FRAMING PLANS shall identify the material, size, location and orientation of all structural members, bracing and bridging, and the structural materials acting as the surfaces of the floors and roof.
 - c. THE CONNECTIONS of the walls and floor to the foundation shall be detailed.
 - d. STRUCTURAL FRAMING around all openings, including those for mechanical ducts, shall be shown, as well as that supporting mechanical equipment.
 - 2. Trusses, at a minimum, should be detailed and/or specified by performance criteria meeting all stated live and dead load requirements as set forth by the design professional substantiated by shop drawings and computations from the manufacturer and approved by the design professional prior to installation. The manufacturer's drawings shall be signed and sealed by a professional engineer, registered in the State of Maine. The drawings should show:
 - a. THE CONNECTION at each joint should clearly be shown and the connecting device or method specifically identified.

- b. CONNECTORS should be located by dimensions from the sides and ends of the members connected.
 - c. STRUCTURAL ADHESIVES used in connections should be specifically identified and the standard applicable to their use referenced on the structural drawings.
 - d. THE ANALYSIS of trusses should take full account of their method of support. Line stress diagrams are acceptable.
 - e. LATERAL AND WIND BRACING details as well as handling details shall be provided.
 - f. WHERE THE LOADS occurring between panel points induce bending significantly affecting the member stresses, such effects shall be included.
 - g. ADEQUATE HOLD DOWN for uplift due to wind and overhang conditions.
3. With the exception of simple connections, such as the typical end nailing of studs to top and bottom plates which can be covered by notes, all connections shall be detailed. Notching of trusses will not be allowed.
 4. Consideration of any items that may be installed in and on structures should be evaluated and appropriate upgrades made. An example of such items might be solar panels, domestic water tanks, etc.
- p. MECHANICAL
- The following information should be shown on separate drawings at an appropriate scale. If the information can provide clear indication of all details, the preferred scale is that used in earlier drawings for the basement and floor layout (1/8" = 1')
1. HEATING AND VENTILATION DESIGN
 - a. Drawings should show, with dimensions, the location, size, and clearance for all equipment and fixed appliances, e.g., fans, warm air furnaces, boilers, absorption units, etc.
 - b. Equipment Schedules: provide a tabulation of all equipment and fixed appliance used, showing the listing, the manufacturer's name, make, model number, BTU/hr, and input rating for all energy inputs.
 - c. Mechanical Ventilation Systems should be provided with layouts and sizes for all equipment, ductwork, insulation, controls, etc. to describe each total system; show all parts of systems that are to be thermally insulated.
 - d. Include air-sealing details at all penetrations of mechanical systems through and into building envelopes.
 2. PLUMBING AND SPRINKLER DESIGN
 - a. Plans and/or schematic drawings of the plumbing layouts, including but not limited to, sizes of piping, fittings, traps, and vents, cleanouts and valves; gas, sprinklers, water, radon, and drainage systems should be provided.
 - b. Horizontal and vertical sewer and drainage system drawings should include riser diagrams of typical stacks. These diagrams should show pipe, vents, and trap sizes, cleanouts fixtures, interceptors and floor drains. Connection and installation details between pipes, fixtures, and appliances shall be provided. Drawings should show proper slope of waste and vent lines and should clearly define how such lines penetrate walls and floors without destroying the structural and/or fire safety integrity of such systems.

- c. Hot and cold water supply drawings should include all supply pipe sizes, shutoff valves and descriptions of fixtures supplied, along with a statement as to the supply water-pressure used for the design. Note: All fixtures are required to have shut-off valves for both hot and cold water supply and are also required to be connected by threaded unions. Provide hot and cold main water supply shut-offs for each living unit.
 - d. All plumbing materials should be shown either on the drawings, on schedules, or in the specifications with applicable cross-references provided for clarity. All fixtures should be located on appropriate drawings with fixture unit capacity of system (s) and make, model, and rating/capacity of all equipment and appliances shall be indicated and installed in accordance with these requirements and the manufacturer's instructions. Provide piping insulation details for ALL mechanical and domestic water piping.
 - e. Where not covered in other drawing, i.e., mechanical or electrical, details, make and model of safety controls (such as for water heaters), their location and listings or labelings, should be provided.
 - f. Drawings should indicate details of pipe and fixture supports (i.e., type and spacing) and indicate pipe protection such as wrapping, sealing and insulating and provide for thermal expansion as applicable.
 - g. Where not provided by other details, locations of vents above roofs and required clearances from air intakes, windows, other flues and vents, should be provided.
 - h. Sprinkler designs shall at least indicate the main feeds and distribution, understanding that the final designs will need to be provided by qualified subcontractors of the trade and be approved by the State Fire Marshal's Office prior to their installation. Full coordination of the various mechanical systems is necessary prior to installation.
 - i. Radon piping from beneath all slab areas up through the building and the roof shall be provided.
 - j. Include air-sealing details at all penetrations of plumbing systems through and into building envelopes.
- q. ELECTRICAL DESIGN
1. Provide details and diagrams of the number, types and sizes of service entrances, types and sizes of service conductors and all installation requirements including location, assembly, mounting, protection, and the short circuit current available at all supply terminals from the electric utility. Details of wall penetrations and service entrance cable protection shall be shown.
 2. Provide details of all over-current protection provisions for equipment and conductors, including sizes, ratings, types and locations.
 3. Provide complete details of the grounding and bonding provisions including the methods used, the location of connections, and types and sizes of conductors and electrodes. Provide installation details and location of all outlet, switch and junction boxes. NOTE: Do not locate outlet boxes and/or other devices and/or back to back boxes in "Party" or "Fire or Smoke Rated Walls."
 4. Provide plans showing branch circuit distribution system, cable TV systems, telephone systems, television antenna systems, emergency call systems, emergency lighting systems, fire alarm systems including the details and identification of all circuits, outlets, appliances and equipment.

5. Provide panel schedules for each scheduled panel.
6. Lighting of all public spaces including yard lighting within the buildings and grounds, including controls, shall be shown on the drawings.
7. Include air-sealing details of all penetrations of electrical systems into the thermal envelope.

r. PROJECT MANUAL

A project manual shall accompany the drawings and should include the following:

PART 1: Contract Documents

1. Cover Page: Printed in black or blue on white paper, stating:
 - a. Title of project
 - b. MaineHousing's project number
 - c. Project location
 - d. Signature block setting forth space for the signatures of the Architect, Owner, Contractor, MaineHousing and Construction Lender
2. Index: Reference and page number for each section and all portions of both Part 1 and Part 2 of the Project Manual
3. General Conditions of the Contract for Construction (AIA 201 or approved equivalent)
4. Performance Bond (AIA A311 or approved equivalent)
5. Labor and Material Payment Bond (AIA A311 or approved equivalent)
6. Instructions to Bidders (AIA A701 or approved equivalent for projects subject to bidding)
7. Supplementary Conditions of the Contract for Construction
8. Geotechnical Report – By reference or inclusion labeled: “For Information Only”
9. Application and Certificate of Payment (AIA G702 or approved equivalent)
10. Continuation Sheet (reference 9 above (AIA G703 or approved equal)
11. MaineHousing Final Certificate and Lien Release for Contractors/Subcontractors/Vendors
12. MaineHousing Owner/Agency Certificate of Completion
13. MaineHousing Construction Services Final Completion Checklist
14. Incomplete Work Escrow (IWE)

PART 2: Specifications

The specifications should be divided into sections separately describing the work to be done by each of the trades which is essential to the completion of the project. The CSI format should be used unless prior approval to use another system is accepted by MaineHousing. In each section, under the Trade Title, a complete description, in detail, of all the work to be performed by that trade, including descriptions of “Scope of Work”, “Workmanship”, and “Materials” and the manufacturer, grade, or model designation of each item of material or equipment as well as any necessary specific instructions for coordinating the work with that of other trades; also specific instruction and detailed descriptions of work not clearly evident from the drawings.

- s. CONTRACT FORM
 - 1. The contract should reference the scope of work, project manual, plans, specs and addenda by the most recent revision date.
 - 2. Contracts should contain a detailed schedule of values and unit prices.
 - 3. The contract should specify a completion date or number of calendar days to complete the project.
 - 4. The contract should specify amount and terms of liquidated damages, if any.
 - 5. The contract should specify that the owner will retain a percentage of the billed amount until the project is complete. Suggested retainage language is: "Retainage shall be 10% of the work in-place and billed and may be reduced, at the owner's discretion, when the amount of retainage equals 5% of the contract value (including change orders) provided all contractual obligations have been met and work progress and quality is acceptable."
 - 6. A MaineHousing Construction Analyst must review, accept, and sign all change order proposals and change orders before they are a valid amendment to the contract.
 - 7. The Contractor shall provide a list of Subcontractors with subcontracts in excess of \$2,000.00 and Material Suppliers/Vendors with purchases ~~in~~ exceeding \$10,000.00.
- t. OTHER
 - 1. REVISED COST ESTIMATES (at 90% Submittal)
 - 2. DESIGN PROFESSIONAL'S CERTIFICATION (at Pricing Phase-See appendix)
 - 3. TRANSMITTAL FORM

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES: Once the completion of the review of Construction Documents and the correction of all discrepancies and/or omissions has been accomplished, and the Pricing Phase is completed, the final submission becomes an administrative function.

The Design Professional submits, at a minimum, five (5) "clean" copies of the Drawings, and Project Manual for sign-off by all interested parties, including MaineHousing. All drawing sheets and the Project Manual are to be sealed by the Design Professional providing the professional services contained therein. The cover sheet of the project manual and drawings shall also bear the primary Design Professional's seal and signature. One set of documents will be retained by MaineHousing for its use. Two of the sets of documents should be retained by the contractor, one for his records and one for on-site use by all parties. One set of the documents is to be retained by the Owner and one by the Architect. Any additional sets of signed documents (more than the 5 outlined above) must also be submitted to MaineHousing for signatures.

7. PRE-CONSTRUCTION LOAN CLOSING (CLC) requirements

Once the final construction costs have been determined, Construction Services is responsible for the review of several additional documents. These documents are required to be provided with sufficient time for review prior to the CLC. The pre-CLC documentation shall include the following information:

- a. Full set of approved, sealed working drawings and specifications signed by the Owner, Architect, Contractor, and MaineHousing. (For projects with a rehab cost of less than \$100,000, a written scope of work along with some descriptive sketches and/or schedules may be sufficient to satisfy this requirement.)
- b. Construction contract signed by the Owner and Contractor and acceptable to MaineHousing.

- c. For MaineHousing's Insurance requirements see:
<http://www.mainehousing.org/Documents/HousingDevelopments/HousingDev-InsuranceChecklist.pdf>
- d. Copy of the Building permit from the local Code Enforcement Officer or other satisfactory evidence of local approval.
- e. Copy of the Construction Permit and Barrier Free Permit issued by the Department of Public Safety, State Fire Marshal's Office. (For small, non-licensed rehab projects this requirement may be waived)
- f. Copy of letter of acceptance from the Department of Health Engineering (If applicable)
- g. One hundred percent Performance and Payment bonds with dual obligee rider naming MaineHousing. (For projects under \$200,000 this requirement may be waived)
Generally, the General Contractor (GC) or Construction Manager (CM) will be required to furnish surety in the form of 100% Performance & Payment bonds in favor of the Owner and MaineHousing. In certain situations and at the sole discretion of MaineHousing, an Unconditional Irrevocable Letter of Credit (LOC) may be considered as an alternative to bonding only if there are very specific conditions that warrant such consideration. Decisions of the form of security will be made on a case-by-case basis and the general evaluation criteria for these requirements will be based on the value of the proposed work scope as follows:
 - Up to \$150,000 of construction value – no bonds or LOC are required
 - \$150,000 to \$300,000 of construction value – bonds or LOC may be required.
 - Over \$300,000 of construction value – bonds or LOC are required.

For projects when MaineHousing accepts a LOC in lieu of bonds, the LOC shall equal 20% of the construction contract and shall be in place until MaineHousing's determination that the work is complete and acceptable. A LOC in the amount of 5% of the construction contract shall be secured during the warranty period for projects allowed to use the LOC form of surety.

- h. In certain cases additional information such as an Environmental Site Assessment or itemized cost breakdown may be required.
- i. Alta Survey (See Appendix for detailed requirements)
- j. If the project contains historic tax credits, National Parks Service (NPS) written acceptance of the project as meeting historic preservation requirements shall be provided.

Once all of the pre-CLC documentation is received and is found acceptable by the Construction Analyst, the Construction Services Manager is required to provide notification of such acceptance via a checklist sign-off to the loan officer.

B. PROJECT DELIVERY METHODS

1. GENERAL

The development of a project involves the evaluation of ideas, building and use programs, budgets, and considerable time and, as such, the project team and delivery method utilized must fit together to achieve the overall project goals. MaineHousing recognizes that not all projects fit within the same parameters and, therefore, recognizes two viable project delivery methods, which may be considered for its projects. Specifically, the Design - Bid – Build project delivery method and the Construction Manager - At - Risk project delivery method. MaineHousing will generally allow the developer to choose which delivery method is utilized; however, the method chosen must be disclosed to MaineHousing and is subject to review and approval by the Construction Services Manager.

Understanding that both methods have their own inherent strengths and weaknesses to

achieving cost effective, timely construction, MaineHousing has set forth parameters for consideration for each project delivery method. For all of PART 3, the term “Architect” shall also mean Design Professional or Designer-Of-Record.

2. DESIGN – BID – BUILD

Traditionally, the Owner selects an architect of choice with whom he prefers to work, usually based on professional qualifications and experience and who is qualified to meet all of MaineHousing’s requirements and standards. The Architect, based on the Owner’s program requirements including the project budget, then provides design documents for the pre-conceptual, conceptual, design development, and construction documents phases of the project development. The Architect and his design consultants, who normally include civil, structural, mechanical, and electrical engineers, are expected to design within a construction budget set by the Owner and the Authority at the onset. The Architect and consultants will be responsible for estimating the project as designed and advising the Owner of the expected construction costs, based on their respective experience, for each phase of the design process, and the Architect is responsible for communicating the entire design intent through accurate, complete, and well-coordinated construction documents (plans, project manual, and specifications) such that the project can be put out for competitive bidding. Once the design is complete and the expected costs are estimated by the Architect and the entire package is acceptable to the Owner and to MaineHousing, the project is advertised for bidding. A bidding procedure and time frame is set up and contractors, including generals, subcontractors, suppliers, and vendors, assemble their prices based on the content of the documents and submit “bids” to accomplish the work per the parameters set forth by the Architect and his consultants in the bidding documents. Subcontractors, suppliers, and vendors “bid” for their respective scopes of work to the general contractors (GCs) and the GCs submit their bid for the entire project using a combination of their own estimates, the bids they receive, and their proposed methods of executing the work. Unless there is some irregularity discovered just after the bids are received, usually the low bidder is offered the project, assuming that it is within the project budget as set by the Owner. MaineHousing’s Construction Services shall be included and participate throughout the bidding process.

In general, the bidding process shall be either Open Bid or Select Bid; assure that a minimum of 3 (4 preferred) bids will be received; provide for an open public bid opening format; provide bids that are valid for a minimum of 60 days. If there are extenuating circumstances that may require a longer bid hold period, these are to be discussed with the Construction Analyst and any such extension shall be agreed to by MaineHousing prior to bidding.

If a select bid process is proposed, all preselected bidders shall be presented to MaineHousing for review and acceptance prior to the bidding process.

After bids are opened, references are to be checked/confirmed by the developer. Bids vs. budget:

If the lowest responsible bid exceeds the project budget by ten percent (10%) or less, the developer may negotiate changes (conduct a “value engineering” process) with the contractor, provided all changes are approved by the developer, designers of record, and MaineHousing prior to adoption. Negotiated changes requiring modification of the approved plans and specifications that are in excess of ten percent (10%) of the project construction budget will not be accepted. If negotiated changes to the plans and specifications do exceed ten percent (10%) of the construction budget, then re-design by the designers of record (and approved by MaineHousing) and re-bidding will be required. Additional bids may be required should MaineHousing consider the general contractor cost or any subcontractor costs are excessive.

During the construction period, the Architect is retained by the Owner to administer the terms and conditions of the construction contract between the Owner and the General Contractor and to provide field oversight to assure that the design intent, the construction schedule, and the expected quality are met.

With this project delivery method, the Owner has a contract with the Designer of Record for all design services and the Designer of Record has agreements for the professional services of his consultants. The Owner has a contract with the low bidder/General Contractor for the construction.

Focus points of emphasis related to this method of project delivery:

- It is perceived to be the method that is most “fair” to the construction industry generally resulting in the lowest cost for the construction phase based on competition for the work.
- The design intent is communicated solely through the documents – they are the basis of the bid, the relationships during construction, and the construction contract. The documents must be complete, properly coordinated, and timely.
- Change Orders result if the documents are incomplete, not coordinated, or the intent is not clear.
- The Architect administers the Construction Contract and continues to provide services on an as-needed basis as the construction takes place.

3. CONSTRUCTION MANAGER-AT-RISK

In this scenario, the owner hires an Architect as described above. The Owner and the Architect get together and discuss criteria that they are looking for in a Construction- Manager-At-Risk and choose to openly advertise for qualifications of Construction Managers (CMs), develop a list of qualified CMs (minimum of 4), interview, make a selection, and negotiate a contract for services. MaineHousing’s Construction Services shall be included and be an overseer throughout the selection process.

With this project delivery method, a “team” is set up very early in the design process, which includes the Owner, the Architect (and his engineering consultants), and the Construction Manager. The traditional design phases of pre-concept, concept, design development, and construction documents are followed however, the CM has the responsibility of developing all estimates, not the Architect. The CM also has the added responsibility of offering input to the Owner and Architect for alternatives to achieve the design intent and to maintain the construction budget. All team members participate in the decision making process as the design evolves and all parties are expected to communicate their ideas, concerns, etc. openly and freely to the betterment of the project.

During the final pricing at the construction documents stage, the CM is responsible for soliciting multiple/competitive quotes (a minimum of 3 in each trade or work scope) from suppliers, vendors, and subcontractors and usually selects companies that he has pre-qualified to provide the necessary scopes of work, rather than simply opening it up to all. This helps to assure that the entire construction team will work well together. All of the prices are tabulated and the CM makes recommendations to the project team on which sub are best qualified to the other members of the project team. Once the construction team is assembled and a final price put together (guaranteed maximum price or GMP), the construction process begins.

With this project delivery method, the Owner has a contract with the Designer of Record for all design services and the Designer of Record has agreements for the professional services of his consultants. The Owner has a two-part contract with the CM: Part 1, for pre- construction services and Part 2, for the actual construction. NOTE: It is important that all parties understand the importance of avoiding “Choice Limiting Actions” – Please see Appendix for MaineHousing’s required Amendment attachment to all CM Contracts.

Focus points of emphasis related to this method of project delivery:

- The Owner and Architect must be willing, qualified, and committed to administer and participate in the pre-construction services portion of the project with the CM.
- The Owner and Architect must carefully define the level of services and the pre-qualifications they require of the CM and conduct an interview/selection process that results in the best possible project team.
- The CM must be qualified and be held accountable and actively participate during the preconstruction phases of the project.
- The CM has the responsibility for soliciting competitive pricing by assembling and administering a “bidding” process for all trades and major scopes of work and establishes a Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) which all parties can rely upon. In order to assure a competitive pricing process occurs, the CM must strive to solicit competitive pricing.
- The CM should be careful not to exclude suppliers, subcontractors, and vendors who might otherwise provide quotes in a traditional bid project delivery.
- Usually the form of contract for the construction phase is based on the costs of the work plus a negotiated flat fee. Financial incentives for both the owner and/or the CM are also usually discussed and negotiated and might include considerations for early completion and actual costs vs. estimated costs. These incentives are usually structured in such a way to encourage the CM to continue to find the best value for the Owner during the construction phase.
- The design intent is communicated through the documents and through the ongoing participation of the project team members. The CM assumes a level of understanding beyond the documents by actively participating in the decision making and design processes during the pre-preconstruction phase of the project development.
- The Architect administers the Construction Contract and continues to provide services on an as-needed basis as the construction takes place.
- The Owner must hold the CM accountable for justifying all costs related to the project. A full accounting shall be provided by the CM for review by the Owner and/or his agents. MaineHousing strongly suggests that Owners hold the CM’s Construction Contingency line within the GMP item to less than 3% of construction costs.

C. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION & QUALITY CONTROL

A. Standards for Construction and Contractor’s Warranty:

1. The Project shall be constructed according to accepted Construction Documents and in full compliance with applicable building codes and regulations. All materials and equipment shall be new, unless otherwise specified, and all construction shall be of good quality, free from faults and defects.
2. The Contractor warrants to the Owner, the Design Professional, and MaineHousing that all construction will be accomplished in compliance with the Standards for Construction stated above.

- B. Notwithstanding any additional requirements imposed by either the architect or the Owner in the construction contract, or the Construction Lender, Construction Contract Retainage shall be:
1. For construction contracts less than \$100,000 stipulated sum or guaranteed maximum, MaineHousing does not require construction contract retainage.
 2. For construction contracts more than \$100,000 but less than \$200,000 stipulated sum or guaranteed maximum, MaineHousing may waive its retainage requirements. If not waived, retainage shall be 10% on all progress payments until the project is complete.
 3. For construction contracts more than \$200,000 stipulated sum or guaranteed maximum, MaineHousing requires 10% retainage on all progress payments until the project is 50% complete. Once the dollar value of the work scope meets or exceeds 50% of the contract value (including change orders) then the contractor may request that no further retainage be withheld. With agreement from the architect, Owner, and MaineHousing, no further retainage shall be withheld.
- C. The Contractor shall provide the following on-site facilities:
1. A site office of sufficient size for the review and discussion of the construction documents
 2. A site phone
 3. A site toilet
 4. A current set of signed drawings, specifications, and other documents as amended and as accepted by MaineHousing for the use of the MaineHousing personnel at all times.
 5. A "project sign" which designates the project as an Equal Housing Opportunity project and includes references to the Project name, Developer, Architect, Contractor, Bank, Bonding Company, and MaineHousing. This sign should also provide contact information for rental information.
- D. Quality Control Inspections
- MaineHousing requires inspections of the construction by the designer-of-record to determine that work is proceeding according to the Standards for Construction stated above, the contract documents, and generally accepted construction practices. MaineHousing reserves the option to make similar or additional inspections for the same purposes. These inspections should generally be as follows for each building and/or unit:
1. Initial excavations; the following items should be completed and visible for inspections:
 - a. all excavation for footings and foundations;
 - b. forms for footings and any required footing reinforcing steel in place; and
 - c. batter boards or other suitable locating devices in place and wall lines established
 2. Foundation Preparation; the following items should be completed and visible for inspection:
 - a. forms for walls and any required reinforcing in place; and
 - b. forms should be aligned, securely braced, and properly treated with release agents
 3. Foundation Completed; the following items should be completed and visible for inspection prior to placing backfill:
 - a. all footings, foundation walls, piers, and any other foundation work, including rodent barriers;
 - b. damp proofing or water-proofing and foundation drainage installations
 4. Concrete Slabs; an inspection of the non-capillary bed, slab vapor, barrier, below slab insulations, embedded piping including drainage and radon systems, reinforcing steel, etc. should be made prior to the placement of concrete floor slabs.

5. Close-In; a “close-in” inspection is required to inspect work completed after the initial inspections and prior to the concealment of all building systems. The following construction should be completed and visible for inspection:
 - a. the structure should be enclosed with all wall, ceiling, and roof framing exposed;
 - b. masonry veneer, if applicable, should not be installed;
 - c. interior wall and ceiling finish material and insulation should not be installed, but
 - d. roofing may be applied;
 - e. heating, plumbing and electrical work should be roughed in;
 - f. footings and foundations for stoops, porches and terraces before backfilling, with any required reinforcing and flashing for slabs in place, before pouring slabs, if not inspected during previous inspections.
6. All air-barriers should be established and be sealed including, but not limited to, all mechanical and electrical penetrations in framing.
7. Final Inspection; at “final inspection,” all required construction should be completed and ready for inspection. The Contractor shall arrange to have the building(s) open for the Architect and MaineHousing review. The following items should be completed and ready for inspection:
 - a. the dwelling structure completed, cleaned and ready for occupancy - this should include the installation and operation of permanent equipment, buildings and on-site improvements except for those items specified and accepted as suitable for deferred completion in accordance with the provision for Uncompleted Work Escrows;
 - b. finish grading, seeding, sodding, and landscape planting completed;
 - c. walks and drives completed, including their extension to the public walk, curb or pavement, and utilities installed including their extension and connection to off-site public mains;
 - d. fences, garden walls, retaining walls, and other accessory structures completed;
 - e. off-site improvements, if any, completed;
 - f. all non-compliances noted by the Architect and/or Authority during the construction should be corrected and accepted by the Architect and MaineHousing.

E. Concealments

If the Authority encounters construction that has been concealed before being properly inspected as required by a scheduled inspection or a follow-up thereto, MaineHousing may require the uncovering of concealed work or an alternative verification acceptable to the MaineHousing. MaineHousing shall not be liable for the cost of any such uncovering or alternative verification.

F. Re-inspections

Any inspection performed by MaineHousing which, in its sole discretion, is determined to be necessary due to an action, omission, or deficiency caused by the Contractor, Owner, or Design Professional shall be considered a re-inspection. Re-inspections shall be made after corrections have been completed and the Contractor or Architect shall notify MaineHousing of the status of all work requiring re-inspections.

G. Inspection Documentation

A report should be provided to the Contractor following each inspection or re- inspection by the architect. The Contractor should carefully review his copy of the report and correct any noncompliance. Copies of all reports are also to be submitted to MaineHousing.

MaineHousing will generally rely on the Architect’s field reports and/or meeting minutes for the proper documentation and tracking of all required inspections and/or re-inspections.

H. Corrective Actions

Upon its sole determination that the construction is not proceeding in compliance with the Standards for Construction, MaineHousing may require of either the Contractor or the Owner or both any of the following corrective actions:

1. Repair or correct non-compliance; then notify the Architect and MaineHousing for re-inspection.
2. Stop construction in area of non-compliance until further notice.
3. Establish a Full Time Project Representative of the Design Professional.

I. Change Orders

Any modifications, including but not limited to, additions, variations, substitutions, or revisions to the accepted Construction Documents shall be submitted to MaineHousing, the Architect, and Owner for review and acceptance prior to the execution of those changes. All change orders shall be submitted on a Change order form acceptable to the Architect and MaineHousing and shall be accompanied by adequate information describing the proposed changes including drawings and description of materials when needed. MaineHousing may request such additional information as it deems reasonably necessary under the circumstances to justify any change order requests. In an effort to expedite approvals for changes, MaineHousing may decide to review and approve individual "Change Proposals" as they are presented, understanding that a Change Order will later be developed to summarize and total approved Change Proposals into a formal Change Order prior to requests for payment of such change items.

J. Incomplete Work Escrow (IWE)

When completion of site or limited building improvements is prevented by seasonal conditions or other considerations deemed by MaineHousing as being beyond the control of the Contractor, the final inspection will not include the uncompleted construction, provided MaineHousing finds that the development can be occupied without hazards caused by such uncompleted work.

MaineHousing will require a complete written description of all deferred work and the holding in escrow a sum of money equal to not less than one and one half times MaineHousing's estimated cost of completion, and the establishment of a suitable date of completion of the deferred items shall be established. MaineHousing will require an inspection of the deferred work upon completion prior to the release of any escrow amount.

In establishing Incomplete Work Escrows (IWE), MaineHousing will consider the estimated value of the work to be completed as a minimum basis but also may include costs, both direct and indirect, that might be incurred should the Contractor default on his obligations to complete the identified work. The establishment of the IWE amounts is at the sole discretion of MaineHousing. See Appendix for further description of the IWE process.

2. PROJECT CLOSE-OUT

As part of the final project accounting, establishment of the incomplete work list and prior to the permanent loan closing (PLC), MaineHousing's Construction Services requires the submittal, review, and acceptance of several documents. The following documents shall be provided:

- A. Certificate of Substantial Completion (AIA document prepared by architect)
- B. Elevator License (if applicable)
- C. Fire Alarm system Test Report and Sign-off by System Manufacturer's Rep

- D. Sprinkler Test Report/Sign-off by qualified installer and SFMO permit signed-off by "RMS"
- E. Certificate of Occupancy from local municipality
- F. Electrical Permit Sign-off by state or local electrical inspector
- G. Plumbing Permit Sign-off by state or local plumbing inspector
- H. Certificate of Completion of Design Professional (MSHA Document)
- I. Incomplete Work Escrow Agreement
- J. Requisition for all items not identified on Incomplete Work Escrow list
- K. Lien Releases (typically using MSHA's Contractors Final Certificate and Release Form)
- L. O& M manuals (deliver to Owner) as applicable
- M. Warranty information to Owner (e.g. Roofing, Boilers.) as applicable
- N. As-built drawings (deliver to Owner)
- O. As-built (Alta) survey with MSHA Certification (may be waived if work did not increase building footprint)
- P. State Fire Marshal Inspection and Plan of Correction (if required)
- Q. Evidence of satisfactory Lead Based Paint Clearance testing (not required for new construction)
- R. Consent of Surety to release of final payment
- S. Blower Door Test Results
- T. Historic Part III Approval

END OF PART 2

APPENDIX A

1. MaineHousing and Alta Survey Requirements
2. Construction Documents Certification
3. Accessibility Policies and Procedures
4. Construction Services Document Review Sign-off
5. Addendum to CM Contracts
6. Building and Unit Square Foot Tabulations

MAINEHOUSING SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

General Requirements

The developer must submit to MaineHousing for review, sufficiently in advance of a loan closing to allow adequate time for review, an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey using the *2016 Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/NSPS Land Title Surveys* as adopted by ALTA and NSPS effective February 23, 2016 (the "2016 Standards"), including the items from *Table A Optional Survey Responsibilities and Specifications* ("Table A") noted below. The survey must be performed by a professional land surveyor licensed in Maine.

The survey must contain, on its face, the certification appearing in Section 7 of the 2016 Standards, including Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6(a) and (b), 7(a) and (b)(1), 8, 9, 11, and 18 of Table A. The certification must be addressed to Maine State Housing Authority, the title insurance company insuring MaineHousing's mortgage, and any other appropriate parties; must be signed by the surveyor; and must bear the current date and the surveyor's seal and license number.

Additional Requirements

In addition to the General Requirements noted above, the survey must comply with the following, notwithstanding any contrary provision of the 2016 Standards:

1. The scale must be not less than 40 feet to the inch and indicated on the survey, with the plat or map drawn on one or more sheets not less than 24" x 36" in size and provided to MaineHousing in hard-copy form.
2. The face of the survey must include the description of the surveyed property. A metes and bounds description of the surveyed property, including bearings and distances, that accurately follows the drawing of the surveyed property must be used if (i) the current record description of the surveyed property is not a metes and bounds description, or (ii) no record description of the surveyed property exists.
3. The street address of the property, conforming to the municipality's records, must be shown on the face of the survey.
4. The survey must include the following items from Table A: Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6(a) and (b), 7(a) and (b)(1), 8, 9, 11, and 18.

NOTE FOR AS-BUILT SURVEYS: With respect to Item 11, the precise location of all aboveground and underground utilities and related appurtenances and structures, including existing utilities and utilities installed during construction and their related structures and appurtenances, must be shown on the as-built survey. Locations in streets to points of entry into buildings on the surveyed property must be shown. All at-grade or aboveground appurtenances related to the various utilities (including but not limited to sanitary sewer, storm sewer, domestic water, fire service, electric power, gas, telephone, cable, and internet

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service) shall be field located and shown on the as-built survey. The locations of all below-grade structures (including but not limited to pipes, ducts, conduits, lines, cables, and connections) shall be shown on the as-built survey and shall be based on as-built drawings provided by the owner of the project, or in the absence of accurate as-built drawings, information provided by Dig Safe or a similar service. The documentation used to identify the below-grade utilities and structures shall be referenced on the as-built survey.

May 2, 2016

**MINIMUM STANDARD DETAIL REQUIREMENTS FOR
ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEYS**
(Effective February 23, 2016)

NOTE - Attention is directed to the fact that the National Society of Professional Surveyors, Inc. (NSPS) is the legal successor organization to the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM) and that these 2016 Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/NSPS Land Title Surveys are the next version of the former Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/ACSM Land Title Surveys.

1. **Purpose** - Members of the American Land Title Association® (ALTA®) have specific needs, unique to title insurance matters, when asked to insure title to land without exception as to the many matters which might be discoverable from survey and inspection, and which are not evidenced by the public records.

For a survey of real property, and the plat, map or record of such survey, to be acceptable to a title insurance company for the purpose of insuring title to said real property free and clear of survey matters (except those matters disclosed by the survey and indicated on the plat or map), certain specific and pertinent information must be presented for the distinct and clear understanding between the insured, the client (if different from the insured), the title insurance company (insurer), the lender, and the surveyor professionally responsible for the survey.

In order to meet such needs, clients, insurers, insureds, and lenders are entitled to rely on surveyors to conduct surveys and prepare associated plats or maps that are of a professional quality and appropriately uniform, complete, and accurate. To that end, and in the interests of the general public, the surveying profession, title insurers, and abstracters, the ALTA and the NSPS jointly promulgate the within details and criteria setting forth a minimum standard of performance for ALTA/NSPS Land Title Surveys. A complete 2016 ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey includes:

- (i) the on-site fieldwork required pursuant to Section 5,
- (ii) the preparation of a plat or map pursuant to Section 6 showing the results of the fieldwork and its relationship to documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4,
- (iii) any information from Table A items requested by the client, and
- (iv) the certification outlined in Section 7.

2. **Request for Survey** - The client shall request the survey, or arrange for the survey to be requested, and shall provide a written authorization to proceed from the person or entity responsible for paying for the survey. Unless specifically authorized in writing by the insurer, the insurer shall not be responsible for any costs associated with the preparation of the survey. The request shall specify that an "ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY" is required and which of the optional items listed in Table A, if any, are to be incorporated. Certain properties or interests in real properties may present issues outside those normally encountered on an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey (e.g., marinas, campgrounds, trailer parks; easements, leases, other non-fee simple interests). The scope of work related to surveys of such properties or interests in real properties should be discussed with the client, lender, and insurer; and agreed upon in writing prior to commencing work on the survey. The client may need to secure permission for the surveyor to enter upon the property to be surveyed, adjoining properties, or offsite easements.

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American Land Title Association and
National Society of Professional Surveyors



3. Surveying Standards and Standards of Care

- A. Effective Date** - The 2016 Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/NSPS Land Title Surveys are effective February 23, 2016. As of that date, all previous versions of the Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/ACSM Land Title Surveys are superseded by these standards.
- B. Other Requirements and Standards of Practice** - Many states and some local jurisdictions have adopted statutes, administrative rules, and/or ordinances that set out standards regulating the practice of surveying within their jurisdictions. In addition to the standards set forth herein, surveyors shall also conduct their surveys in accordance with applicable jurisdictional survey requirements and standards of practice. Where conflicts between the standards set forth herein and any such jurisdictional requirements and standards of practice occur, the more stringent shall apply.
- C. The Normal Standard of Care** - Surveyors should recognize that there may be unwritten local, state, and/or regional standards of care defined by the practice of the "prudent surveyor" in those locales.
- D. Boundary Resolution** - The boundary lines and corners of any property being surveyed as part of an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey shall be established and/or retraced in accordance with appropriate boundary law principles governed by the set of facts and evidence found in the course of performing the research and fieldwork.
- E. Measurement Standards** - The following measurement standards address Relative Positional Precision for the monuments or witnesses marking the corners of the surveyed property.
- i. "Relative Positional Precision" means the length of the semi-major axis, expressed in feet or meters, of the error ellipse representing the uncertainty due to random errors in measurements in the location of the monument, or witness, marking any corner of the surveyed property relative to the monument, or witness, marking any other corner of the surveyed property at the 95 percent confidence level. Relative Positional Precision is estimated by the results of a correctly weighted least squares adjustment of the survey.
 - ii. Any boundary lines and corners established or retraced may have uncertainties in location resulting from (1) the availability, condition, history and integrity of reference or controlling monuments, (2) ambiguities in the record descriptions or plats of the surveyed property or its adjoiners, (3) occupation or possession lines as they may differ from the written title lines, or (4) Relative Positional Precision. Of these four sources of uncertainty, only Relative Positional Precision is controllable, although, due to the inherent errors in any measurement, it cannot be eliminated. The magnitude of the first three uncertainties can be projected based on evidence; Relative Positional Precision is estimated using statistical means (see Section 3.E.i. above and Section 3.E.v. below).
 - iii. The first three of these sources of uncertainty must be weighed as part of the evidence in the determination of where, in the surveyor's opinion, the boundary lines and corners of the surveyed property should be located (see Section 3.D. above). Relative Positional Precision is a measure of how precisely the surveyor is able to monument and report those positions; it is not a substitute for the application of proper boundary law principles. A boundary corner or line may have a small Relative Positional Precision because the survey measurements were precise, yet still be in the wrong position (*i.e.*, inaccurate) if it was established or retraced using faulty or improper application of boundary law principles.
 - iv. For any measurement technology or procedure used on an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey, the surveyor shall (1) use appropriately trained personnel, (2) compensate for systematic errors, including those associated with instrument calibration, and (3) use appropriate error propagation and measurement design theory (selecting the proper instruments, geometric layouts, and field and computational procedures) to control random errors such that the

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American Land Title Association and
National Society of Professional Surveyors



maximum allowable Relative Positional Precision outlined in Section 3.E.v. below is not exceeded.

- v. The maximum allowable Relative Positional Precision for an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey is 2 cm (0.07 feet) plus 50 parts per million (based on the direct distance between the two corners being tested). It is recognized that in certain circumstances, the size or configuration of the surveyed property, or the relief, vegetation, or improvements on the surveyed property, will result in survey measurements for which the maximum allowable Relative Positional Precision may be exceeded. If the maximum allowable Relative Positional Precision is exceeded, the surveyor shall note the reason as explained in Section 6.B.x. below.

4. Records Research - It is recognized that for the performance of an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey, the surveyor will be provided with appropriate and, when possible, legible data which can be relied upon in the preparation of the survey. The request for an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey shall set forth the current record description of the property to be surveyed or, in the case of an original survey prepared for purposes of locating and describing real property that has not been previously separately described in documents conveying an interest in the real property, the current record description of the parent parcel that contains the property to be surveyed.

In order to complete an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey, the surveyor must be provided with complete copies of the most recent title commitment or, if a title commitment is not available, other title evidence satisfactory to the title insurer. In addition, the surveyor must be provided with the following:

- (i) The following records established under state statutes for the purpose of imparting constructive notice of matters relating to real property (public records):
 - (a) The current record descriptions of any adjoiners to the property to be surveyed, except where such adjoiners are lots in platted, recorded subdivisions;
 - (b) Any recorded easements benefitting the property;
 - (c) Any recorded easements, servitudes, or covenants burdening the property;
- (ii) Any unrecorded documents affecting the property being surveyed and containing information to which the survey shall make reference, if desired by the client.

Except, however, if the documents outlined above in (i) and (ii) of this section are not provided to the surveyor or if non-public or quasi-public documents are required to complete the survey, the surveyor shall be required to conduct only that research which is required pursuant to the statutory or administrative requirements of the jurisdiction where the property being surveyed is located and that research (if any) which is negotiated and outlined in the terms of the contract between the surveyor and the client.

5. Fieldwork - The survey shall be performed on the ground (except as otherwise negotiated pursuant to Table A, Item 15 below, if selected by the client). The fieldwork shall include the following, located to what is, in the surveyor's professional opinion, the appropriate degree of precision based on (a) the planned use of the property, if reported in writing to the surveyor by the client, lender, or insurer, or (b) the existing use, if the planned use is not so reported:

A. Monuments

- i. The location, size, character, and type of any monuments found during the fieldwork.
- ii. The location, size, character, and type of any monuments set during the fieldwork, if item 1 of Table A was selected or if otherwise required by applicable jurisdictional requirements and/or standards of practice.
- iii. The location, description, and character of any lines that control the boundaries of the

- surveyed property.
- B. Rights of Way and Access**
- i. The distance from the appropriate corner or corners of the surveyed property to the nearest right of way line, if the surveyed property does not abut a right of way.
 - ii. The name of any street, highway, or other public or private way abutting the surveyed property, together with the width of the travelled way and the location of each edge of the travelled way including on divided streets and highways. If the documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4 indicate no access from the surveyed property to the abutting street or highway, the width and location of the travelled way need not be located.
 - iii. Visible evidence of physical access (*e.g.*, curb cuts, driveways) to any abutting streets, highways, or other public or private ways.
 - iv. The location and character of vehicular, pedestrian, or other forms of access by other than the apparent occupants of the surveyed property to or across the surveyed property observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork (*e.g.*, driveways, alleys, private roads, railroads, railroad sidings and spurs, sidewalks, footpaths).
 - v. Without expressing a legal opinion as to ownership or nature, the location and extent of any potentially encroaching driveways, alleys, and other ways of access from adjoining properties onto the surveyed property observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.
 - vi. Where documentation of the location of any street, road, or highway right of way abutting, on, or crossing the surveyed property was not disclosed in documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor, or was not otherwise available from the controlling jurisdiction (see Section 6.C.iv. below), the evidence and location of parcel corners on the same side of the street as the surveyed property recovered in the process of conducting the fieldwork which may indicate the location of such right of way lines (*e.g.*, lines of occupation, survey monuments).
 - vii. Evidence of access to and from waters adjoining the surveyed property observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork (*e.g.*, paths, boat slips, launches, piers, docks).
- C. Lines of Possession and Improvements along the Boundaries**
- i. The character and location of evidence of possession or occupation along the perimeter of the surveyed property, both by the occupants of the surveyed property and by adjoining, observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.
 - ii. Unless physical access is restricted, the character and location of all walls, buildings, fences, and other improvements within five feet of each side of the boundary lines, observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork. Trees, bushes, shrubs, and other natural vegetation need not be located other than as specified in the contract, unless they are deemed by the surveyor to be evidence of possession pursuant to Section 5.C.i.
 - iii. Without expressing a legal opinion as to the ownership or nature of the potential encroachment, the evidence, location and extent of potentially encroaching structural appurtenances and projections observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork (*e.g.*, fire escapes, bay windows, windows and doors that open out, flue pipes, stoops, eaves, cornices, areaways, steps, trim) by or onto adjoining property, or onto rights of way, easements, or setback lines disclosed in documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor.
- D. Buildings**
The location of buildings on the surveyed property observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.
- E. Easements and Servitudes**
- i. Evidence of any easements or servitudes burdening the surveyed property as disclosed in the documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4 and observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.

- ii. Evidence of easements, servitudes, or other uses by other than the apparent occupants of the surveyed property not disclosed in the documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4, but observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork if they appear to affect the surveyed property (e.g., roads; drives, sidewalks, paths and other ways of access; utility service lines; water courses; ditches; drains; telephone, fiber optic lines, or electric lines; or water, sewer, oil or gas pipelines on or across the surveyed property and on adjoining properties).
- iii. Surface indications of underground easements or servitudes on or across the surveyed property observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork (e.g., utility cuts, vent pipes, filler pipes).
- iv. Evidence on or above the surface of the surveyed property observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork, which evidence may indicate utilities located on, over or beneath the surveyed property. Examples of such evidence include pipeline markers, manholes, valves, meters, transformers, pedestals, clean-outs, utility poles, overhead lines and guy wires.

F. Cemeteries

As accurately as the evidence permits, the perimeter of cemeteries and burial grounds, and the location of isolated gravesites not within a cemetery or burial ground, (i) disclosed in the documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor, or (ii) observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.

G. Water Features

- i. The location of springs, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, canals, ditches, marshes, and swamps on, running through, or outside, but within five feet of the perimeter boundary of, the surveyed property, observed during the process of conducting the fieldwork.
- ii. The location of any water feature forming a boundary of the surveyed property. The attribute(s) of the water feature located (e.g., top of bank, edge of water, high water mark) should be congruent with the boundary as described in the record description or, in the case of an original survey, in the new description (see Section 6.B.vi. below).

6. Plat or Map - A plat or map of an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey shall show the following information. Where dimensioning is appropriate, dimensions shall be annotated to what is, in the surveyor's professional opinion, the appropriate degree of precision based on (a) the planned use of the property, if reported in writing to the surveyor by the client, lender, or insurer, or (b) existing use, if the planned use is not so reported.

A. The evidence and locations gathered, and the monuments and lines located during the fieldwork pursuant to Section 5 above, with accompanying notes if deemed necessary by the surveyor or as otherwise required as specified below.

B. Boundary, Descriptions, Dimensions, and Closures

- i. (a) The current record description of the surveyed property, or
(b) In the case of an original survey, the current record description of the parent tract that contains the surveyed property.
- ii. Any new description of the surveyed property that was prepared in conjunction with the survey, including a statement explaining why the new description was prepared. Except in the case of an original survey, preparation of a new description should be avoided unless deemed necessary or appropriate by the surveyor and insurer. Preparation of a new description should also generally be avoided when the record description is a lot or block in a platted, recorded subdivision. Except in the case of an original survey, if a new description is prepared, a note shall be provided stating (a) that the new description describes the same real estate as the record description or, if it does not, (b) how the new description differs from

- the record description.
- iii. The point of beginning, the remote point of beginning or point of commencement (if applicable) and all distances and directions identified in the record description of the surveyed property (and in the new description, if one was prepared). Where a measured or calculated dimension differs from the record by an amount deemed significant by the surveyor, such dimension shall be shown in addition to, and differentiated from, the corresponding record dimension. All dimensions shown on the survey and contained in any new description shall be ground dimensions unless otherwise noted.
 - iv. The directional, distance and curve data necessary to compute a mathematical closure of the surveyed boundary. A note if the record description does not mathematically close. The basis of bearings and, where it differs from the record basis, the difference.
 - v. The remainder of any recorded lot or existing parcel, when the surveyed property is composed of only a portion of such lot or parcel, shall be graphically depicted. Such remainder need not be included as part of the actual survey, except to the extent necessary to locate the lines and corners of the surveyed property, and it need not be fully dimensioned or drawn at the same scale as the surveyed property.
 - vi. When the surveyed property includes a title line defined by a water boundary, a note on the face of the plat or map noting the date the boundary was measured, which attribute(s) of the water feature was/were located, and the caveat that the boundary is subject to change due to natural causes and that it may or may not represent the actual location of the limit of title. When the surveyor is aware of natural or artificial realignments or changes in such boundaries, the extent of those changes and facts shall be shown or explained.
 - vii. The relationship of the boundaries of the surveyed property with its adjoiners (e.g., contiguity, gaps, overlaps), where ascertainable from documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4 and/or from field evidence gathered during the process of conducting the fieldwork. If the surveyed property is composed of multiple parcels, the extent of any gaps or overlaps between those parcels shall be identified. Where gaps or overlaps are identified, the surveyor shall, prior to or upon delivery of the final plat or map, disclose this to the insurer and client.
 - viii. When, in the opinion of the surveyor, the results of the survey differ significantly from the record, or if a fundamental decision related to the boundary resolution is not clearly reflected on the plat or map, the surveyor shall explain this information with notes on the face of the plat or map.
 - ix. The location of all buildings on the surveyed property, located pursuant to Section 5.D., dimensioned perpendicular to those perimeter boundary lines that the surveyor deems appropriate (i.e., where potentially impacted by a setback line) and/or as requested by the client, lender or insurer.
 - x. A note on the face of the plat or map explaining the site conditions that resulted in a Relative Positional Precision that exceeds the maximum allowed pursuant to Section 3.E.v.
 - xi. A note on the face of the plat or map identifying areas, if any, on the boundaries of the surveyed property, to which physical access within five feet was restricted (see Section 5.C.ii.).
 - xii. A note on the face of the plat or map identifying the source of the title commitment or other title evidence provided pursuant to Section 4, and the effective date and the name of the insurer of same.
- C. Easements, Servitudes, Rights of Way, Access, and Documents**
- i. The location, width, and recording information of all plottable rights of way, easements, and servitudes burdening and benefiting the property surveyed, as evidenced by documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4.

- ii. A summary of all rights of way, easements and servitudes burdening the property surveyed and identified in the title evidence provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4. Such summary shall include the record information of each such right of way, easement or servitude, a statement indicating whether or not it is shown on the plat or map, and a related note if:
 - (a) the location cannot be determined from the record document;
 - (b) there was no observed evidence at the time of the fieldwork;
 - (c) it is a blanket easement;
 - (d) it is not on, or does not touch, the surveyed property;
 - (e) it limits access to an otherwise abutting right of way;
 - (f) the documents are illegible; or
 - (g) the surveyor has information indicating that it may have been released or otherwise terminated.In cases where the surveyed property is composed of multiple parcels, indicate which of such parcels the various rights of way, easements, and servitudes cross or touch.
 - iii. A note if no physical access to a public way was observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.
 - iv. The locations and widths of rights of way abutting or crossing the surveyed property, and the source of such information, (a) where available from the controlling jurisdiction, or (b) where disclosed in documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor pursuant to Section 4.
 - v. The identifying titles of all recorded plats, filed maps, right of way maps, or similar documents which the survey represents, wholly or in part, with their recording or filing data.
 - vi. For non-platted adjoining land, recording data identifying adjoining tracts according to current public records. For platted adjoining land, the recording data of the subdivision plat.
 - vii. Platted setback or building restriction lines which appear on recorded subdivision plats or which were disclosed in documents provided or obtained by the surveyor.
- D. Presentation**
- i. The plat or map shall be drawn on a sheet of not less than 8 ½ by 11 inches in size at a legible, standard engineering scale, with that scale clearly indicated in words or numbers and with a graphic scale.
 - ii. The plat or map shall include:
 - (a) The boundary of the surveyed property drawn in a manner that distinguishes it from other lines on the plat or map.
 - (b) If no buildings were observed on the surveyed property in the process of conducting the fieldwork, a note stating "No buildings observed."
 - (c) A north arrow (with north to the top of the drawing when practicable).
 - (d) A legend of symbols and abbreviations.
 - (e) A vicinity map showing the property in reference to nearby highway(s) or major street intersection(s).
 - (f) Supplementary or detail diagrams when necessary.
 - (g) Notes explaining any modifications to Table A items and the nature of any additional Table A items (e.g., 21(a), 21(b), 21(c)) that were negotiated between the surveyor and client.
 - (h) The surveyor's project number (if any), and the name, registration or license number, signature, seal, street address, telephone number, company website, and email address (if any) of the surveyor who performed the survey.
 - (i) The date(s) of any revisions made by the surveyor who performed the survey.
 - (j) Sheet numbers where the plat or map is composed of more than one sheet.
 - (k) The caption "ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey."

iii. When recordation or filing of a plat or map is required by law, such plat or map shall be produced in recordable form.

7. **Certification** - The plat or map of an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey shall bear only the following certification, unaltered, except as may be required pursuant to Section 3.B. above:

To (name of insured, if known), (name of lender, if known), (name of insurer, if known), (names of others as negotiated with the client):

This is to certify that this map or plat and the survey on which it is based were made in accordance with the 2016 Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for ALTA/NSPS Land Title Surveys, jointly established and adopted by ALTA and NSPS, and includes Items _____ of Table A thereof. The fieldwork was completed on _____ [date].

Date of Plat or Map: _____ (Surveyor's signature, printed name and seal with Registration/License Number)

8. **Deliverables** - The surveyor shall furnish copies of the plat or map of survey to the insurer and client and as otherwise negotiated with the client. Hard copies shall be on durable and dimensionally stable material of a quality standard acceptable to the insurer. A digital image of the plat or map may be provided in addition to, or in lieu of, hard copies pursuant to the terms of the contract. When required by law or requested by the client, the plat or map shall be produced in recordable form and recorded or filed in the appropriate office or with the appropriate agency.



TABLE A

OPTIONAL SURVEY RESPONSIBILITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: The twenty (20) items of Table A may be negotiated between the surveyor and client. Any additional items negotiated between the surveyor and client shall be identified as 21(a), 21(b), etc. and explained pursuant to Section 6.D.ii.(g). Notwithstanding Table A Items 5 and 11, if an engineering design survey is desired as part of an ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey, such services should be negotiated under Table A, Item 21.

If checked, the following optional items are to be included in the ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY, except as otherwise qualified (see note above):

1. _____ Monuments placed (or a reference monument or witness to the corner) at all major corners of the boundary of the property, unless already marked or referenced by existing monuments or witnesses in close proximity to the corner.
2. _____ Address(es) of the surveyed property if disclosed in documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor, or observed while conducting the fieldwork.
3. _____ Flood zone classification (with proper annotation based on federal Flood Insurance Rate Maps or the state or local equivalent) depicted by scaled map location and graphic plotting only.
4. _____ Gross land area (and other areas if specified by the client).
5. _____ Vertical relief with the source of information (e.g., ground survey, aerial map), contour interval, datum, and originating benchmark identified.
6. _____ (a) If set forth in a zoning report or letter provided to the surveyor by the client, list the current zoning classification, setback requirements, the height and floor space area restrictions, and parking requirements. Identify the date and source of the report or letter.
_____ (b) If the zoning setback requirements are set forth in a zoning report or letter provided to the surveyor by the client, and if those requirements do not require an interpretation by the surveyor, graphically depict the building setback requirements. Identify the date and source of the report or letter.
7. _____ (a) Exterior dimensions of all buildings at ground level.
 (b) Square footage of:
 _____ (1) exterior footprint of all buildings at ground level.
 _____ (2) other areas as specified by the client.
 (c) Measured height of all buildings above grade at a location specified by the client. If no location is specified, the point of measurement shall be identified.

8. _____ *Substantial features observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork (in addition to the improvements and features required pursuant to Section 5 above) (e.g., parking lots, billboards, signs, swimming pools, landscaped areas, substantial areas of refuse).*
9. _____ *Number and type (e.g., disabled, motorcycle, regular and other marked specialized types) of clearly identifiable parking spaces on surface parking areas, lots and in parking structures. Striping of clearly identifiable parking spaces on surface parking areas and lots.*
10. _____ *(a) As designated by the client, a determination of the relationship and location of certain division or party walls with respect to adjoining properties (client to obtain necessary permissions).*
- _____ *(b) As designated by the client, a determination of whether certain walls are plumb (client to obtain necessary permissions).*
11. _____ *Location of utilities existing on or serving the surveyed property as determined by:*
- *observed evidence collected pursuant to Section 5.E.iv.*
 - *evidence from plans requested by the surveyor and obtained from utility companies, or provided by client (with reference as to the sources of information), and*
 - *markings requested by the surveyor pursuant to an 811 utility locate or similar request*
- Representative examples of such utilities include, but are not limited to:*
- *Manholes, catch basins, valve vaults and other surface indications of subterranean uses;*
 - *Wires and cables (including their function, if readily identifiable) crossing the surveyed property, and all poles on or within ten feet of the surveyed property. Without expressing a legal opinion as to the ownership or nature of the potential encroachment, the dimensions of all encroaching utility pole crossmembers or overhangs; and*
 - *Utility company installations on the surveyed property.*
- Note to the client, insurer, and lender - With regard to Table A, item 11, source information from plans and markings will be combined with observed evidence of utilities pursuant to Section 5.E.iv. to develop a view of the underground utilities. However, lacking excavation, the exact location of underground features cannot be accurately, completely, and reliably depicted. In addition, in some jurisdictions, 811 or other similar utility locate requests from surveyors may be ignored or result in an incomplete response, in which case the surveyor shall note on the plat or map how this affected the surveyor's assessment of the location of the utilities. Where additional or more detailed information is required, the client is advised that excavation and/or a private utility locate request may be necessary.*
12. _____ *As specified by the client, Governmental Agency survey-related requirements (e.g., HUD surveys, surveys for leases on Bureau of Land Management managed lands).*

13. _____ *Names of adjoining owners according to current tax records. If more than one owner, identify the first owner's name listed in the tax records followed by "et al."*
14. _____ *As specified by the client, distance to the nearest intersecting street.*
15. _____ *Rectified orthophotography, photogrammetric mapping, remote sensing, airborne/mobile laser scanning and other similar products, tools or technologies as the basis for the showing the location of certain features (excluding boundaries) where ground measurements are not otherwise necessary to locate those features to an appropriate and acceptable accuracy relative to a nearby boundary. The surveyor shall (a) discuss the ramifications of such methodologies (e.g., the potential precision and completeness of the data gathered thereby) with the insurer, lender, and client prior to the performance of the survey, and (b) place a note on the face of the survey explaining the source, date, precision, and other relevant qualifications of any such data.*
16. _____ *Evidence of recent earth moving work, building construction, or building additions observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.*
17. _____ *Proposed changes in street right of way lines, if such information is made available to the surveyor by the controlling jurisdiction. Evidence of recent street or sidewalk construction or repairs observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork.*
18. _____ *If there has been a field delineation of wetlands conducted by a qualified specialist hired by the client, the surveyor shall locate any delineation markers observed in the process of conducting the fieldwork and show them on the face of the plat or map. If no markers were observed, the surveyor shall so state.*
19. _____ *Include any plottable offsite (i.e., appurtenant) easements or servitudes disclosed in documents provided to or obtained by the surveyor as a part of the survey pursuant to Sections 5 and 6 (and applicable selected Table A items) (client to obtain necessary permissions).*
20. _____ *Professional Liability Insurance policy obtained by the surveyor in the minimum amount of \$ _____ to be in effect throughout the contract term. Certificate of Insurance to be furnished upon request, but this item shall not be addressed on the face of the plat or map.*
21. _____

*Adopted by the Board of Governors, American Land Title Association, on October 8, 2015.
American Land Title Association, 1800 M St., N.W., Suite 300S, Washington, D.C. 20036-5828.
www.alta.org*

*Adopted by the Board of Directors, National Society of Professional Surveyors, on October 9, 2015.
National Society of Professional Surveyors, Inc., 5119 Pegasus Court, Suite Q, Frederick, MD 21704.
<http://www.nsp.us.com/>*



Construction Documents Certification

Maine Housing Project Number: _____ Municipality: _____

Owner: _____

Design Professional: _____

I certify to my best belief that the attached documents listed below are completed construction documents and meet the requirements of the Maine State Housing Authority described in the current edition of the Design and Construction Manual, and satisfy the requirements of this submission for Construction Documents. I further certify that the proposed construction (or rehabilitation) described by these construction documents are consistent with the Proposal approved by MSHA, and that the proposed construction (or rehabilitation) in accordance with these plans and specifications is permissible under the applicable zoning, building, housing and other codes, ordinances, or regulations as modified by any waivers obtained from the appropriate officials.

I further certify to my best belief that the construction documents are in compliance with the Maine State Housing Authority Design and Construction Standards. I take responsibility for the correction of any problems of construction arising from errors or omissions of these construction documents.

Name of Document	Date	Number of Sheets
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Signed:

Date:

Design Professional's Seal

(List all documents provided and also note documents to be provided by others if applicable.)

MAINE STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY
ACCESSIBILITY POLICY AND PROCEDURES
FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
MULTIFAMILY AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROJECTS

Maine State Housing Authority (MaineHousing) has adopted the following policy and procedures to provide equal access to the housing funded under MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs and to further fair housing in the State of Maine. The policy and procedures replace all prior policies, procedures and practices.

Policy

Housing funded under MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs shall, at a minimum, comply with all applicable local, state and federal accessibility requirements, including without limitation:

- Federal Fair Housing Act
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504)
- Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)
- Maine Human Rights Act (State fair housing act and publicly-funded housing)

The owner of any housing funded under MaineHousing's multifamily housing and supportive housing programs is responsible for compliance with all applicable accessibility laws. This policy and the procedures set forth herein are solely for the benefit of MaineHousing, the purpose of which is to ensure that all housing funded by MaineHousing complies with applicable accessibility laws pursuant to MaineHousing's obligations to governing regulatory agencies. MaineHousing has no responsibility or liability of any nature whatsoever to the owner or its agents, contractors, successors or assigns or any other party for noncompliance with accessibility laws.

The applicability of these laws to housing funded under MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs and a summary of the requirements is set forth in the Summary of Accessibility Requirements Appendix attached hereto. Note that Section 504 applies to all housing funded under MaineHousing's multifamily housing programs because these programs are considered federally-assisted regardless of the direct source(s) of funding for the project. Also note that Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (and the new 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design) applies to all housing funded under MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs.

Most projects are subject to more than one accessibility law. A project must comply with all applicable laws. For example, a 25-unit, new construction multi-family project for which construction begins after March 15, 2012 will be subject to the Federal Fair Housing Act, Section 504, the ADA and all of the requirements of the Maine Human Rights Act.

The requirements and standards under these laws may be different. To the extent the requirements and standards differ, the most restrictive requirement or standard applies. Note that one standard

may be more restrictive with respect to a particular specification but less restrictive than another standard with respect to a different specification. A project must comply with the most restrictive of each specification among the different standards.

If it is unclear which requirement or specification is more restrictive or if the requirements or specifications are inconsistent, MaineHousing, in consultation with its legal counsel and applicable regulatory agencies if advisable or necessary, will provide guidance on the appropriate requirement or specification.

When selecting a site for and designing a proposed project to be funded under MaineHousing's multifamily or supportive housing programs, a developer must consider whether full compliance with applicable accessibility laws and any additional accessibility required under the program can be achieved. Selecting sites and designing proposed projects that cannot fully comply with applicable accessibility laws due to structural impracticability, technical infeasibility, or otherwise will not fully comply with applicable accessibility laws is strongly discouraged, and under some laws, may not be allowed.

Any site or proposed project design that will not fully comply with applicable accessibility laws because of structural impracticability, technical infeasibility or otherwise must be approved by MaineHousing. The burden to prove the proposed project is structurally impracticable, technically infeasible or is otherwise exempt from fully complying with applicable accessibility laws is on the owner. MaineHousing will reject any proposed project that cannot fully comply with applicable accessibility laws if MaineHousing determines the proposed housing could be achieved at an alternative site or with an alternate design that could fully comply with applicable accessibility laws. Applicants should seek MaineHousing's approval of proposed projects that cannot fully comply with applicable accessibility laws as early in the process as possible. Most multifamily and supportive housing programs require site selection as a condition of application. Applicants should have MaineHousing's approval before submitting an application to these programs. If a multifamily or supportive housing program does not require site selection at the time of application, an applicant should have MaineHousing's approval before entering into a purchase and sale agreement or option agreement or otherwise establishing site control.

MaineHousing will resolve any disputes about compliance with applicable accessibility laws through consultation with applicable regulatory agencies.

Compliance and Monitoring Procedures

MaineHousing has adopted the following procedures to provide notice of and ensure compliance with the applicable accessibility requirements.

Program Requirements

1. The policy and procedures will be included or incorporated by reference in all program guides or offerings to notify an applicant of the accessibility requirements applicable to its

project prior to submitting an application to the program.

2. The policy and procedures will be included or incorporated by reference in all of MaineHousing's design and construction requirements for multifamily and supportive housing.
3. The policy and procedures will be posted on MaineHousing's web page(s) containing information about MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs.

Pre-Application or Pre-Site Control

1. All proposed sites to be funded under MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs must undergo a site review by MaineHousing. If the program requires site control at the time of application, the site review is required before an application is submitted. If site control is not required at the time of application, the site review is required before the applicant establishes site control. MaineHousing will notify applicants in writing of any accessibility concerns about a proposed site or project design.
2. Prior to submitting an application or prior to establishing site control, if site control is not a condition of applying to a program, an applicant shall submit a written request to MaineHousing to review any proposed project that will not fully comply with applicable accessibility laws. The request shall include (a) information about the site and proposed design of the project, (b) an explanation of the structural impracticability, technical infeasibility or other failure to fully comply with applicable accessibility laws and any supporting documentation as may be required by MaineHousing, including without limitation, an analysis from a design professional, (d) a detailed description of the applicants efforts to find an alternative site for the proposed housing and the lack of suitable alternative sites, (e) if required by law, an explanation of how the applicant intends to construct or alter a comparable residential unit for each unit that would have been required at the proposed site. A complete request must be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the applicable application deadline or establishing site control.
3. An applicant may be required to construct or alter a comparable residential unit for each unit that would have been required at the proposed site as a condition of approval of the request pursuant to applicable accessibility laws. Comparability will be determined based on location, number of bedrooms, amenities in the unit, types of common spaces within the facility and proximity to community resources and services.
4. All requests must be reviewed by a MaineHousing construction analyst and legal counsel and approved by MaineHousing's Director. MaineHousing may consult appropriate regulatory agencies in making its determination. All determinations must be in writing, specify the basis for denying any request or any conditions of approval, and be kept in the project file.

5. The applicant will be notified in writing if MaineHousing denies a request and the basis for the denial.

Application

1. All applicants will be required to certify compliance with applicable accessibility laws in their applications to MaineHousing's multi-family and supportive housing programs.
2. Each applicant will be required to explain how the applicant's project complies with applicable accessibility laws and any additional requirements of the program in the application to the program.
3. If the proposed project will not fully comply with applicable accessibility laws, the project should have been reviewed and approved by MaineHousing prior to the submission of the application. If not, MaineHousing may reject the application.

Pre-Construction

1. Successful applicants will receive an award notice, which is sometimes referred to as a notice to proceed. All award notices will include these policies and procedures as a condition of any funding and will specify the consequences for failure to comply with the applicable requirements. MaineHousing will not issue a funding commitment to any project that does not comply with applicable accessibility requirements.
2. Promptly after an award notice or notice to proceed is issued to a successful applicant, MaineHousing staff assigned to the project, including the loan officer, the construction analyst, the asset manager and counsel, will meet to discuss the project, including the accessibility requirements applicable to the project.
3. Following the internal meeting of MaineHousing staff, the MaineHousing construction analyst, loan officer and asset manager will meet with the applicant and its design and development team to discuss the project, including the accessibility requirements applicable to the project.
4. Project plans and specifications are subject to MaineHousing's approval pursuant to the multifamily and supportive housing programs. MaineHousing's construction analyst will review plans and specifications for compliance with applicable accessibility laws and program accessibility requirements. The construction analyst will provide written notice (which can be in the form of an e-mail or other form of electronic transmission) of any findings of noncompliance to the owner. Any findings of noncompliance must be corrected before MaineHousing will approve the plans and specifications. Once the plans and specifications are finalized, the construction analyst will document in writing that the analyst has reviewed the plans and specifications, and, to the best of the construction analyst's knowledge, concurs that the plans and specifications comply with applicable accessibility laws. All

communications and documentation about a project's accessibility will be kept in the project file.

Construction

1. Funding commitments and loan documents will include these policies and procedures as a condition of any funding and will specify the consequences for failure to comply with the applicable requirements, including without limitation, loss of funding or other default rights and remedies under the funding commitment and loan documents, as applicable. The loan documents will include a specific certification of compliance with applicable accessibility laws and indemnification by the owner of the project.
2. MaineHousing's construction analysts monitor the construction of projects funded under its multifamily and supportive housing projects. Construction analysts will periodically inspect the installation of accessibility features in projects during construction in an effort to identify any noncompliance prior to completion of the project in an effort to reduce costs and construction delays to correct any noncompliance. All inspections will be documented and kept in the project file. The construction analyst will provide written notice (which can be in the form of an e-mail or other electronic transmission) of any findings of noncompliance to the owner. Any noncompliance identified by the construction analyst during the construction of the project must be corrected before any MaineHousing funding is disbursed except as provided below. If MaineHousing is providing funding during construction, MaineHousing may cease disbursing funds until the noncompliance is corrected.
3. Upon completion of construction of a project, the construction analyst will perform a full inspection of the accessibility features of the project. The construction analyst will document in writing that the construction analyst (a) has conducted the inspection, and (b) to the best of the construction analyst's knowledge, either (i) concurs that the project complies with applicable accessibility laws or (ii) has determined that the project does not fully comply with applicable accessibility laws, specifically identifying the findings of noncompliance.
4. The construction analyst will provide written notice (which can be in the form of an e-mail or other electronic transmission) of any findings of noncompliance to the owner. Except as provided below, any findings of noncompliance must be corrected before MaineHousing will approve the final disbursement of funds, including any retainage, or use of contingency funds if MaineHousing is providing construction financing (including any participation in a construction loan) or, if MaineHousing is providing permanent funding only, before MaineHousing will provide any funding or approve the release of retainage or use of contingency funds.
5. If any findings of noncompliance (a) cannot be corrected due to seasonal limitations or other extraordinary circumstances pursuant to MaineHousing's incomplete work escrow policies and procedures, or (b) are minor in nature and easily correctable, as determined by MaineHousing in its sole discretion, and are agreed upon by the developer, architect and

contractor, then MaineHousing will utilize an incomplete work escrow agreement to ensure project completion in accordance with applicable accessibility laws.

6. Upon correction of any findings of noncompliance, the construction analyst will inspect the corrected features. All inspections and communications with the owner about the findings of noncompliance shall be documented and kept in the file. If the noncompliance is corrected to MaineHousing's satisfaction, the construction analyst will document in writing that the analyst has conducted a final inspection, and, to the best of the construction analyst's knowledge, concurs the corrected features comply with applicable accessibility laws.
7. MaineHousing will not issue IRS Form 8609 for any low-income housing tax credit project unless all findings of noncompliance identified in the incomplete work escrow agreement or otherwise are corrected.
8. All inspections, communications and documentation about a project's accessibility must be kept in the project file for a period of three (3) years after the end of the term of any MaineHousing funding for the project.

Disclaimer

ALL INSPECTION REPORTS AND OTHER MAINEHOUSING DOCUMENTATION CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR HOUSING AND ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS ARE FOR MAINEHOUSING'S PURPOSES ONLY, AND MAY NOT BE RELIED ON BY ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY OR USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. WITHOUT IN ANY WAY LIMITING THE FOREGOING, THE ABSENCE OR SATISFACTION OF ANY DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED IN ANY REPORT OR OTHER MAINEHOUSING DOCUMENTATION IS IN NO WAY A REPRESENTATION OR GUARANTEE THAT A PROPERTY COMPLIES WITH FAIR HOUSING AND ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS. MAINEHOUSING HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY TO THE OWNER OF A PROPERTY OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FOR THE PROPERTY'S COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR HOUSING AND ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

Summary of Accessibility Requirements Appendix

The following is a summary of certain accessibility requirements applicable to MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs. The summary is for informational purposes only. MaineHousing is in no way representing or guaranteeing that the summary is a complete and accurate description of the obligations under applicable accessibility laws. Reference should be made to the actual laws and standards for the full scope and context of the requirements.

Also, please note that the term "accessible" may have a different meaning under the various federal and state accessibility laws. What is accessible for purposes of complying with the Federal Fair Housing Act is different than what is accessible for purposes of complying with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Each accessibility law has implementing regulations and associated accessibility standards which contain scoping requirements and technical requirements. The scoping requirements identify which facilities, elements, features and areas of a project must be accessible and the technical requirements specify the level of accessibility, e.g. grab bars at toilets and in showers or just blocking in the walls for later installation of grab bars as needed.

Federal Fair Housing Act

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by Fair Housing Amendments of 1988)

42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq. www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/3601

24 CFR Part 100 www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/cfr100_main_02.tpl

Applicability

- Applies to all newly-constructed multifamily housing constructed for first occupancy after March 13, 1991
 - Multi-family housing is defined as buildings with 4 or more units
 - A project with one or more buildings with a total of 4 or more units is multi-family housing subject to these requirements
 - Multi-family housing includes both rental and homeownership units, except multi-family townhouses
 - First occupancy means the building has never been used for any purpose – applies if a building is occupied on March 13, 1991 or if the last building permit or renewal for the dwelling is issued by a State, county or local government on or before June 15, 1990
 - Common use areas are rooms or spaces inside or outside a building that are available for use by the residents or their guests
 - Public use areas are rooms or spaces inside or outside a building that are available to the general public (regardless of whether the building is privately or publicly owned)
- Applies to the addition of 4 or more units to an existing building after March 13, 1991

Requirements

- At least one building entrance on an accessible route unless it is impractical to do so because of the terrain or unusual characteristics of the site
- If at least one building entrance on an accessible route, then the following requirements apply:

- The public use areas and common use areas are readily accessible to and usable by persons with physical and mental disabilities
- All doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises must be sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with disabilities in wheelchairs
- Dwelling units
 - If a building contains an elevator, then all of the units in the building must be accessible
 - If a building does not contain an elevator, then only the ground floor units must be accessible
- All premises within the covered dwelling units must contain following features of adaptable design:
 - An accessible route for a person in a wheelchair into and through the unit
 - Light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats and other environmental controls in accessible locations
 - Reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars around the toilet, tub, shower stall and shower seat, where such facilities are provided
 - Usable kitchens and bathrooms such that an individual in a wheelchair can maneuver about the space
- Parking
 - Minimum of 2% of total parking spaces, but no less than one space, for dwelling units
 - Must be on an accessible route
 - If different types of parking (e.g. surface, garage, covered), at least one of each must be accessible – if covered parking, at least one and more than one is preferable, and an accessible covered space can be substituted for an accessible garage space if the garage parking is not accessible
 - If a resident needs an accessible space and none are available, one must be provided – must be on same terms as other residents and the full range of choices available to other residents (e.g. surface, garage or covered) must be offered

- A resident with a disability can request an unused accessible space to be moved, but the relocated space must be on an accessible route
- Minimum of at least one accessible space for each common use or public use facility that is separate from the dwelling units (e.g. a sales/rental office, or a community service facility that is available to the public, or a community room or laundry facilities that are in a separate building from the dwelling units)
- If visitor parking is provided, then accessible visitor parking must be provided – no specific number of units are required, but it must be sufficient to provide access to the grade level entrances of housing – for larger projects, several visitor spaces should be provided and should be distributed throughout the site

Standard

- HUD recognizes 10 safe harbors, which are set forth in 24 CFR §100.205 – www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/cfr100_main_02.tpl - The requirements for Type B units under American National Standard: Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, 2003 Edition (ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003) is the preferred standard of MaineHousing
- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Fair Housing Act Design Manual www.huduser.org/portal/publications/destech/fairhousing.html

Exception

- If it is impracticable to provide at least one building entrance on an accessible route because of the terrain or unusual characteristics of the site, the project is exempt from the above requirements

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

29 U.S.C. §794 www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/29/794

24 CFR Part 8 www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/cfr8_main_02.tpl

Applicability

- Applies to the new construction and rehabilitation of federally-assisted multi-family housing designed, constructed or altered on or after July 11, 1988
 - MaineHousing’s multi-family housing programs are federally-assisted, so all projects funded under these programs are federally-assisted
 - MaineHousing’s supportive housing programs are not federally-assisted, so projects funded under these programs are not federally-assisted unless they receive direct federal assistance from another source
 - Federal assistance includes capital funding, such as FedHOME, McKinney-Vento funds (such as Continuum of Care funds), Rural Development Section 515 funding and funding under HUD’s Section 202 and Section 818 programs
 - Federal assistance also includes federal rental assistance, such as Section 8 project-based vouchers, project-based rental assistance under HUD’s Section 8, Section 202 and Section 818 programs, and Rural Development project-based rental assistance
 - Applies to the whole project even if less than all of the units in the project are federally-assisted
 - Multi-family housing is defined as a project containing 5 or more dwelling units
 - A project is defined as the whole of one or more residential structures and related common areas which are covered by a single contract, or designated as a whole for processing purposes, whether or not all of the units are located in the same building or on the same site, e.g. multiple buildings on a single site or buildings on scattered sites that are owned by the same entity and operated as a single project
- NOTE: If an owner is combining existing housing projects into a single project, each existing housing project may be considered a separate project for purposes of determining the accessibility requirements because each existing housing project should have met the accessibility requirements before they were combined.
- Multi-family housing includes rental and homeownership opportunities – multifamily townhouses are not exempt

- Date a project is designed, constructed or altered is the date bids for the construction or alteration of the project are solicited
- Alteration (or rehabilitation) means any change in a facility (including all or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other real or personal property) or its permanent fixtures or equipment, including without limitation remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, changes or rearrangements in structural parts and extraordinary repairs – does not include normal maintenance and repairs, interior decoration, energy improvements, or changes to mechanical systems
- “Maximum extent feasible” means to the extent it would not impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the operation of the housing; factors to be considered are limited to the project construction budget; they include the nature and cost of the improvements, the overall financial resources of the owner, the resources available to pay for the improvements (including without limitation available government funding), documented good faith efforts to explore less restrictive or expensive alternatives, the availability of the equipment and technology to comply with the requirements, whether the alteration will result in a fundamental change in the nature of the housing, efforts to minimize costs by spreading costs over time and the extent to which other costs could be cut or deferred to cover the costs of the alterations
- NOTE: Under the alteration requirements set forth below, each and every element or feature that is altered must be made accessible until the new construction requirements are met. For example, if the showers in 10 units in a 20 unit project are replaced, then each of the showers that are replaced must be accessible until the project, as a whole, meets the new construction requirements. Owners should consider complying with the new construction requirements, which will avoid partially accessible units of little use and will likely be more cost effective.

Requirements

- Access
 - New Construction, Substantial Alteration and Completely Altered Vacant Buildings
 - At least one accessible entrance and accessible route to, into and through the project connecting all accessible elements and spaces, including units accessible to persons with physical disabilities and accessible common areas, spaces and amenities
 - Substantial alteration is alteration of a project with 15 or more units and the cost of the alterations is 75% or more of the replacement cost of the completed project, replacement cost being the current cost of construction

and equipment (not land, demolition, site improvements, non-dwelling facilities and administrative costs for project development activities) for a newly constructed housing facility of the size and type of building altered

- Additions
 - If addition has an entrance, comply with new construction requirements
 - If addition does not have an entrance, then at least one entrance in the existing building must be accessible and there must be an accessible route from the accessible entrance through the existing building to and connecting the accessible spaces, elements and features in the addition
- Other Alterations
 - If existing elements, spaces, features or areas are altered, then each altered element, space, feature or area must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - If alterations of elements, when considered together, would constitute alteration of a space, then entire space must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
- Elevators or other accessible means of vertical movement are not required if (a) no accessible dwelling units are located above or below the accessible grade level, and (b) at least one of each type of common area and amenity provided for use by residents and visitors is available at the accessible grade level
 - If an elevator is provided or is required, it must be accessible
 - For rehabilitation projects, a platform lift may be substituted for an elevator, provided persons with disabilities must be able to enter and exit the platform lift without assistance
- Common Areas and Amenities
 - New construction, Substantial Alteration and Completed Altered Vacant Buildings
 - At least one of each type of common area and amenity in project must be accessible and must be located on an accessible route to accessible dwelling units

- Additions
 - Any common areas and amenities in the addition must comply with new construction requirements
 - If the addition does not have common areas or amenities, then at least one of each type of common area and amenity in the existing building must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
- Other Alterations
 - If existing elements, spaces, features or areas are altered, then each altered element, space, feature or area must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - If alterations of elements, when considered together, would constitute alteration of a space, then entire space must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
- Dwelling Units
 - New Construction, Substantial Alteration and Completely Altered Vacant Buildings
 - At least 5% of the dwelling units, but not less than one unit, must be accessible to persons with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% of the dwelling units, but not less than one unit, must be accessible to persons with hearing or vision impairments
 - The number of required accessible units is based on the total number of units in the project, even if less than all of the units in a project are federally-assisted
 - Additions
 - New construction requirements apply to the residential units added until the total number of units in the whole project complies with the minimum number of units required for the whole project
 - Other Alterations
 - Altered elements, features and spaces must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible

- If alterations to elements or spaces of a dwelling unit, when considered as a whole, constitute alteration of an entire unit, then the entire unit must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible; for example, alterations involving the renovation of a kitchen (or at least replacement of cabinets), the renovation of a bathroom (or at least replacement or addition of tubs or showers, toilets or flooring), and the replacement of entrance door jams would, as a whole, constitute the alteration of an entire unit
 - Distribution of Accessible Units
 - To the maximum extent feasible and subject to reasonable health and safety requirements, accessible units must be distributed throughout the project and sites, and shall be available in a sufficient range of sizes and amenities so that choice of living arrangements is, as a whole, comparable to and integrated with those available to other residents
 - If a project has different bedroom sizes, there should be accessible units of each size throughout the project, and the accessible units per each bedroom size should be proportionate to the total units per each bedroom size
 - If a project is only required to have one accessible unit in a project that has a mix of one- and two- or more bedroom units, a two-bedroom unit should be accessible (to accommodate the need of a caregiver or the family of a person with a disability)
 - If multi-story units, such as townhouses, are one of the types of units provided, a one-story unit may be used as a substitute for a multi-story unit if equivalent spaces, bedroom sizes and amenities are provided in the one-story unit
 - A multi-story townhouse unit may be considered accessible if the first floor is accessible and contains an accessible bathroom, kitchen and bedroom if a two unit, and two accessible bedrooms if a three-bedroom unit
- Parking
 - If at least one parking space is provided for each unit (one-for-one parking), at least one accessible space is required for each accessible unit
 - If less than one-for-one resident parking, an accessible parking space must be provided upon request
 - If parking is provided for visitors, at least 2% of the spaces, but no less than one space, must be accessible

- Accessible parking spaces must be located on an accessible route and closest to the nearest accessible entrance
- Accessible parking spaces must have an adjacent access aisle, which can be shared with another accessible parking space, and the access aisle must be part of an accessible route
- Van spaces are not required, but if provided, each van space must be accessible and have an accessible access aisle and be part of an accessible route
- Historic Preservation
 - Alterations to historic buildings eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or designated historic under State or local law must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - Priority must be given to making facilities accessible
 - If Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act applies, a determination by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that the alterations would threaten the historic significance of the features is required
 - MaineHousing may require a determination from the State Historic Preservation Commission that the alteration would threaten the historic significance of the features
 - If compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances, bathroom facilities, parking and displays and signs would substantially impair the significant historic features or integrity of the facility, then alternative access provided pursuant to Section 4.1.7(2) of UFAS may be utilized

Standards

- Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS) www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/ufas
- An alternative standard can only be used if it provides substantially equivalent or greater access to and usability of the housing – NOTE: HUD has designated an alternative standard in Notice, Docket No. FR-5784-N-01, dated May 16, 2014. www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-05-23/pdf/2014-11844.pdf

This alternative standard is the 2010 Standards of Accessible Design (28 CFR Section 35.151 and 2004 ADAAG) modified to replace certain requirements that HUD has deemed are not equivalent alternatives with the more restrictive requirements under HUD's regulations and

UFAS as follows:

- (i) 24 CFR §§ 8.4(b)(5) instead of 28 CFR §35.151(a)(2) and (b) concerning structural impracticability;
- (ii) 24 CFR §§ 8.20 – 8.26 and UFAS 4.1.6 instead of 28 CFR §35.151(b) concerning alterations;
- (iii) 24 CFR §§ 8.20 – 8.26 and UFAS 4.1.5 instead of Section 202.2 concerning additions;
- (iv) 24 CFR §§ 8.20 – 8.26, and Section 202.4 without the exception to Section 202.4 for alterations affecting primary function areas, and Section 215 without exception 215.1 concerning visible alarms;
- (v) 2010 Standards without the following: Section 203.8 general exception for residential facilities; Sections 203.9 and 206.2.8 concerning employee work areas; exceptions to Sections 403.5 and 405.8 concerning employee work areas; exception 2 to Section 206.2.1 concerning site arrival points; exception to Section 206.2.2 concerning sites; and exception 1 to Section 206.2.3 concerning multi-story buildings and facilities; and
- (vi) 24 CFR Part 8 and UFAS 4.34.7 instead of Section 214 concerning laundry facilities.

Exceptions

- Structural Impracticability
 - Full compliance with the accessibility requirements (that is the requirements that apply to new construction) is required except to the extent it is structurally impracticable
 - Structurally impracticable means “changes having little likelihood of being accomplished without removing or altering a load-bearing structural member and/or incurring an increased cost of 50 percent or more of the value of the element of the building or facility involved.”
 - Applies to alterations only – not new construction

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act
42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq. www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/12101
28 CFR Part 35 www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title28/cfr35_main_02.tpl

Applicability

- Applies to all State-funded housing constructed or altered after January 26, 1992
 - Applies to all projects with 3 or more units funded under MaineHousing’s programs if physical construction or alteration begins before March 15, 2012
 - Applies to **all** projects (no minimum number of dwelling units) funded under MaineHousing’s multi-family and supportive housing programs if physical construction or alteration begins on or after March 15, 2012
 - A project is all or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, elements and pedestrian routes or vehicular ways located on each site, unless there are 15 or fewer units in total
 - For housing with 15 or fewer units in total, the requirements apply to the total number of units constructed under a single contract, or developed as a whole, whether or not located on a common site
 - For scattered-site housing with more than 15 units in total, each site is a project so the requirements apply to each site
 - Project includes rental housing and single-family housing – townhouses are not exempt
 - Alteration means a change to a facility (including all or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, elements and pedestrian routes or vehicular ways located on a site) that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or a portion thereof, and include, but are not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic restoration, resurfacing of circulation paths or vehicular ways, changes or rearrangement of structural parts or elements, and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions – do not include normal maintenance, reroofing, painting and wallpapering or changes to mechanical and electrical systems unless they affect the usability of the facility
 - Maximum extent feasible means technical infeasibility, which means something that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame; or because other physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features that are in full and strict compliance with the requirements – unlike Section 504, there is no cost factor

- NOTE: Under the alteration requirements set forth below, each and every element or feature that is altered must be made accessible until the new construction requirements are met. For example, if the showers in 10 units in a 20 unit project are replaced, then each of the showers that are replaced must be accessible until the project, as a whole, meets the new construction requirements. Owners should consider complying with the new construction requirements, which will avoid partially accessible units of little use and will likely be more cost effective.

Requirements

- Access
 - New Construction
 - At each site, at least one accessible route (i.e. accessible parking, passenger loading, public streets and sidewalks or public transportation stops) to the accessible facility entrance
 - At each site, at least one accessible route between all accessible buildings, facilities, elements and spaces within the site
 - At least one accessible route shall connect each story in a multi-story building, except:
 - Installation of elevator is not required in a facility that is less than 3 stories or has less than 3,000 square feet per story
 - Not required where accessible dwelling units, all common areas and public use areas serving the accessible dwelling units are on an accessible route
 - At least one accessible route between the accessible facility entrance and all accessible spaces and elements within the facility, except as provided above
 - Alterations
 - If existing elements, spaces, features or areas are altered, then each altered element, space, feature or area must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - If alterations of elements, when considered together, would constitute alteration of a space, then entire space must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible

- If alterations that could affect the usability of or access to a primary function area, then path of travel to the primary function area must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - Primary function is a major activity for which the project is intended, such as community rooms, dining rooms, resident storage areas and other common areas for resident use – does not include dwelling units (for which there is an exception) and does not include mechanical and electrical rooms, boiler rooms or other rooms not for resident use
 - Path of travel is a continuous, unobstructed pedestrian path by which the altered area can be approached, entered and exited and which connects the altered area to an exterior approach to the facility (such as sidewalks, streets and parking), the entrance of the facility and other parts of the facility – includes restrooms, telephones and drinking fountains serving the altered area
 - An accessible path of travel may consist of walks, sidewalks, curb ramps and other interior and exterior pedestrian ramps, clear floor paths through lobbies, corridors, rooms and other altered areas, parking access aisles, elevators or lifts, or a combination of these
 - If the cost of alterations necessary to make the path of travel to the altered primary function area accessible is disproportionate to the cost of the overall alteration, the path of travel must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the extent that it can without incurring disproportionate costs - costs of alterations to make a path of travel accessible are disproportionate if these costs exceed 20% of the cost of the alteration to the primary function area. ADAAG establishes a priority of accessible features to make the path of travel accessible to the extent it is not disproportionate
 - Installation of an elevator is required except in a facility that is less than 3 stories or has less than 3,000 square feet per story – if an elevator is required, a platform lift may be substituted for an elevator if persons with disabilities are able to enter and exit the platform lift without assistance
- Additions
 - Comply with new construction requirements
 - If the addition does not have an accessible entrance, then the path of travel requirements above require an accessible route from the addition through the existing facility, including its entrance and exterior approaches, subject to the
-

above disproportionality limitation above

- If addition affects usability of or access to a primary function area, the path of travel requirements apply
- All floor and ground surfaces must be stable, firm and slip resistant – MaineHousing’s Quality Standards no longer permit the use of stone dust
- Common Areas
 - New Construction
 - Common areas and spaces in projects must be accessible
 - Common areas that do not serve dwelling units with accessible mobility features are not required to be accessible or located on an accessible route
 - Alterations
 - If existing elements, spaces, features or areas are altered, then each altered element, space, feature or area must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - If alterations of elements, when considered together, would constitute alteration of a space, then entire space must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - Additions
 - Any common areas, elements and amenities in the addition must comply with new construction requirements
 - If addition does not have common areas or amenities, then at least one of each type of common area, element and amenity in the existing building must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible and path of travel requirements above apply
- Dwelling Units
 - Projects subject to Section 504 shall provide the number of units required by Section 504 (NOTE: All projects funded under MaineHousing’s multifamily housing programs are subject to Section 504. Projects funded under MaineHousing’s supportive housing programs are not subject to Section 504 unless they are federally assisted, e.g. receive project-based rental assistance, McKinney-Vento funding or

other federal assistance)

- Projects not subject to Section 504 shall provide the following number of accessible dwelling units
 - New Construction and Alteration of Vacant Buildings with 15 or more Units
 - At least 5% of the dwelling units, but not less than one unit, must have accessible mobility features, and an additional 2% of the dwelling units, but not less than one unit, must have accessible communication features
 - Additions
 - New construction requirements apply only to the dwelling units that are added until the total number of dwelling units in the project complies with the minimum number of units required for the whole project
 - Other Alterations
 - Comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - If compliance is technically infeasible, the owner of the project must alter or construct a comparable residential unit for each unit required to comply with the new construction requirements – comparability is in terms of location, number of bedrooms, amenities in the unit, types of common spaces within the facility and proximity to community resources and services
 - Regardless of technical infeasibility, at least 2% of the units, and not less than one unit, must include accessible communication features
- Distribution of Accessible Units
 - Accessible units must be dispersed among the various types of dwelling units in the project and must provide choices of dwelling units comparable to, and integrated with, those available to other residents
 - If a project has different bedroom sizes, there should be accessible units of each size throughout the project, and the accessible units per each bedroom size should be proportionate to the total units per each bedroom size

- If a project is only required to have one accessible unit in a project that has a mix of one- and two- or more bedroom units, a two-bedroom unit should be accessible (to accommodate the need of a caregiver or the family of a person with a disability)
 - If multi-story units, such as townhouses, are one of the types of units provided, a one-story unit may be used as a substitute for a multi-story unit if equivalent spaces, bedroom sizes and amenities are provided in the one-story unit
 - A multi-story townhouse unit may be considered accessible if the first floor is accessible and contains an accessible bathroom, kitchen and bedroom if a two unit, and two accessible bedrooms if a three-bedroom unit
- Historic Preservation
 - Alterations to historic buildings eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or designated historic under State or local law must comply with the accessibility requirements for new construction to the maximum extent feasible
 - Priority must be given to making the project accessible
 - A determination by the State Historic Preservation Commission or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that the alterations would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the features is required
 - If compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances, bathroom facilities, parking and displays and signs would substantially impair the significant historic features or integrity of the facility, then alternative methods may be utilized
- Transitional Housing, Group Homes and Shelters
 - Comply with the requirements for residential facilities described herein, and in addition:
 - In sleeping rooms with more than 25 beds, at least 5% of the beds shall have clear floor space
 - Facilities with more than 50 beds that provide common bathing facilities shall provide at least one roll-in shower with a seat (transfer –type showers are not permitted in lieu of roll-in showers and exceptions for residential facilities do not apply), and if separate shower facilities are provided for men and women, at least one roll-in shower with seat for each group

- Parking
 - If one space is provided for each unit (one-for-one parking), then one accessible space is required for each accessible unit
 - If there is more than one-for-one resident parking, then 2% of total parking spaces, with a minimum of one space, not covered by the one-for-one requirement
 - One van accessible space is required for every 6 (or fraction of 6) accessible spaces, but no less than one space
 - If parking provided for visitors, then one accessible space is required for every 25 (or fraction of 25) units, but not less than one
 - Accessible spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route from the space to the dwelling unit served by the space
 - If there is more than one accessible route, then the parking spaces should be distributed among the accessible routes
 - If different types of parking (e.g. surface, garage, covered), accessible parking spaces should be distributed among the different types unless substantially equivalent or greater accessibility is provided in terms of distance from an accessible route, parking fee or user convenience – user convenience takes into consideration protection from the weather, security, lighting and comparative maintenance of the alternative parking site - covered parking is preferable
 - Any passenger loading zones must be accessible

Standards

- Projects constructed or altered before March 15, 2012, UFAS) www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/ufas
- For projects constructed or altered on or after March 15, 2012, the standard is the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design applicable to Title II (2004 ADAAG and 28 CFR Section 35.151) www.ada.gov/2010ADASTandards_index.htm
- NOTE: Section 504 applies to all projects funded under MaineHousing’s multifamily housing programs. Compliance with the alternative standard to UFAS designated by HUD on May 16, 2014 will satisfy the owner’s obligations under Section 504 and Title II. If an owner elects to comply with UFAS, the owner must satisfy the more restrictive of each requirement under UFAS and the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design.

Exceptions

- Structural Impracticability
 - Full compliance is not required if the owner can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable to meet the requirements.
 - Structurally impracticable means only those “rare circumstances when the unique characteristics of terrain prevent the incorporation of accessibility features.”
 - Any portion of the facility that can be made accessible shall be made accessible to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable
 - If compliance is technically infeasible, the owner of the project must alter or construct a comparable residential unit for each unit required to comply with the new construction requirements – comparability is in terms of location, number of bedrooms, amenities in the unit, types of common spaces within the facility and proximity to community resources and services
 - Regardless of structural impracticability, a project must include accessible communication features in at least 2% of the units, and not less than one unit

Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act

42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq. www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/12101

28 CFR Part 36 www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title28/cfr36_main_02.tpl

Applicability

- Applies to places of public accommodation designed and constructed for first occupancy after January 26, 1993 or altered after January 26, 1992
 - Places of public accommodation are facilities operated by a private entity whose operations affect commerce and fall into one of 12 categories
 - For purposes of MaineHousing's multifamily and supportive housing programs, places of public accommodation include facilities such as on-site rental offices and other common areas available to the public, social service establishments, group homes, transitional housing and shelters
 - Social service center establishments may include, without limitation, supportive housing depending on the level and type of services of provided, whether the services are voluntary or mandatory and whether the services are made available throughout the facility or only in limited spaces within the facility
 - A facility was designed and constructed for first occupancy after January 26, 1993 if the last date the application for a building permit for the facility was certified, or if not certified then received, by the municipality issuing the permit was after January 26, 1992 and the facility received a certificate of occupancy after January 26, 1993
 - Definitions of alterations, maximum extent feasible and structural impracticability are the same as those used in Title II of the ADA

Requirements

- Places of public accommodation must be accessible, must have an accessible entrance and must be on an accessible route - similar requirements to those in Title II for new construction and alterations
- Social Service Center Establishments, Transitional Housing, Group Homes and Shelters
 - Comply with the requirements for residential facilities in Title II, and in addition:
 - In sleeping rooms with more than 25 beds, at least 5% of the beds shall have clear floor space

- Facilities with more than 50 beds that provide common bathing facilities shall provide at least one roll-in shower with a seat (transfer –type showers are not permitted in lieu of roll-in showers and exceptions for residential facilities do not apply), and if separate shower facilities are provided for men and women, at least one roll-in shower with seat for each group

Standards

- Projects constructed or altered before September 15, 2010, 1991 ADAAG
- For projects constructed or altered on or after September 15, 2010 but before March 15, 2012, either 1991 ADAAG or the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design applicable to Title III (2004 ADAAG and 28 CFR Section 36.104 and Section 36, Part D)
- For projects constructed or altered on or after March 15, 2012, the applicable standard is the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design applicable to Title III (2004 ADAAG and 28 CFR Section 36.104 and Section 36, Part D) www.ada.gov/2010ADASTandards_index.htm

Exceptions

- Structural Impracticability
 - Full compliance is not required if the owner can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable to meet the requirements
 - Structurally impracticable means only those “rare circumstances when the unique characteristics of terrain prevent the incorporation of accessibility features”
 - Any portion of the facility that can be made accessible shall be made accessible to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable

Maine Human Rights Act

State Fair Housing Act

5 MRSA §4582-B (for construction before September 1, 2012)

www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/5/title5ch337sec4582-B.html

5 MRSA §4582-C (for construction on or after September 1, 2012)

www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/5/title5ch337sec4582-C.html

Chapter 8 – Housing Regulations of the Maine Human Rights Commission

www.maine.gov/mhrc/laws/index.htm (click on Chapter 8)

Applicability

Housing constructed before September 1, 2012

- Applies to new construction of multifamily housing constructed for first occupancy after March 13, 1991
 - Multi-family housing is defined as buildings with 4 or more units
 - A project that has more than one building with less than 4 units in each building but has a total of 4 or more units in all of the buildings is multi-family housing subject to these requirements
 - Multi-family housing includes both rental and homeownership units, except multifamily townhouses
 - First occupancy means the building has never been used for any purpose – applies if a building is occupied on March 13, 1991 or if the last building permit or renewal for the dwelling is issued on or before June 15, 1990
 - Applies to the addition of 4 or more units to an existing building or project after March 13, 1991
 - Common use areas are rooms or spaces inside or outside a building that are available for use by the residents or their guests
 - Public use areas are rooms or spaces inside or outside a building that are available to the general public (regardless of whether the building is privately or publicly owned)

Housing constructed on or after September 1, 2012

- Applies to new construction and substantial alteration of multifamily housing constructed on or after September 1, 2012

- Multi-family housing is defined as buildings with 4 or more units
- A project that has more than one building with less than 4 units in each building but has a total of 4 or more units in all of the buildings is multi-family housing subject to these requirements
- New construction means the construction of housing for first occupancy, including an addition of 4 or more units to an existing building or project, or alteration if the cost of the alteration is 75% or more of the replacement cost of the completed project
- Alteration means a change to a facility that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or any part of the facility, including but not limited to, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation, historic restoration, changes or rearrangement in structural parts or elements and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. Alteration does not include normal maintenance, decoration and upgrades, including but not limited to re-roofing, re-siding, painting, wallpapering, replacement of doors and windows, asbestos removal and changes to mechanical and electrical systems unless they affect the usability of the facility
- Housing is considered to be constructed or altered on or after September 1, 2012 if:
 - the date when the last application for a building permit or permit extension is certified to be complete by the municipality is on or after September 1, 2012
 - if a municipality does not certify completion of applications, the date the last application for a building permit or permit extension was received by the municipality is on or after September 1, 2012
 - if no building permit is required, the date the construction or alteration starts is on or after September 1, 2012
- Common use areas are rooms or spaces inside or outside a building that are available for use by the residents or their guests
- Public use areas are rooms or spaces inside or outside a building that are available to the general public (regardless of whether the building is privately or publicly owned)

Requirements

- At least one building entrance on an accessible route unless it is impractical to do so because of the terrain or unusual characteristics of the site
- If at least one building entrance on an accessible route, then the following requirements apply:

- The public use areas and common use areas are readily accessible to and usable by persons with physical and mental disabilities
- All doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises must be sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with disabilities in wheelchairs
- Dwelling units
 - If a building contains an elevator, then all of the units in the building must be accessible
 - If a building does not contain an elevator, then only the ground floor units must be accessible
- All premises within the covered dwelling units must contain following features of adaptable design:
 - An accessible route for a person in a wheelchair into and through the unit
 - Light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats and other environmental controls in accessible locations
 - Reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars around the toilet, tub, shower stall and shower seat, where such facilities are provided
 - Usable kitchens and bathrooms such that an individual in a wheelchair can maneuver about the space
- Parking
 - Minimum of 2% of total parking spaces, but no less than one space, for dwelling units
 - Must be on an accessible route
 - If different types of parking (e.g. surface, garage, covered), at least one of each must be accessible – if covered parking, at least one and more than one is preferable, and an accessible covered space can be substituted for an accessible garage space if the garage parking is not accessible
 - If a resident needs an accessible space and none are available, one must be provided – must be on same terms as other residents and the full range of choices available to other residents (e.g. surface, garage or covered) must be offered

- A resident with a disability can request an unused accessible space to be moved, but the relocated space must be on an accessible route
- Minimum of at least one accessible space for each common use or public use facility that is separate from the dwelling units (e.g. a sales/rental office, or a community service facility that is available to the public, or a community room or laundry facilities that are in a separate building from the dwelling units)
- If visitor parking is provided, then accessible visitor parking must be provided – no specific number of units are required, but it must be sufficient to provide access to the grade level entrances of housing – for larger projects, several visitor spaces should be provided and should be distributed throughout the site

Standard

- American National Standard: Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities (ICC/ANSI A117.1)
- If constructed before September 1, 2012, ANSI A117.1-1986
- If constructed on or after September 1, 2012, the requirements for “Type B” units of the “most recent” ANSI A117.1 standard (currently ICC/ANSI A117.1 - 2009)

Maine Human Rights Act

Publicly-funded Housing

5 MRSA §4582 (for construction or alteration before September 1, 2012)

www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/5/title5ch337sec4582.html

5 MRSA §4582-C (for construction or alteration on or after September 1, 2012)

www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/5/title5ch337sec4582-C.html

Chapter 8 – Housing Regulations of the Maine Human Rights Commission

www.maine.gov/mhrc/laws/index.htm (click on Chapter 8)

Applicability

- Applies to the construction and alteration of housing containing 20 or more units that is financed in whole or part with public funds
 - All MaineHousing funding is considered public funds
 - A project (public housing) is defined as one or more buildings or structures on a single parcel of land – a scattered site project with 10 units on one parcel of land and 10 units on another parcel of land is not subject to the requirements
 - For housing constructed or altered on or after September 1, 2012, new construction means the construction of housing for first occupancy or alteration if the cost of the alteration is 75% or more of the replacement cost of the completed project
 - Alteration means a change to a facility that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or any part of the facility, including but not limited to, reconstruction, remodeling, rehabilitation, historic restoration, changes or rearrangement in structural parts or elements and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. Alteration does not include normal maintenance, decoration and upgrades, including but not limited to re-roofing, re-siding, painting, wallpapering, replacement of doors and windows, asbestos removal and changes to mechanical and electrical systems unless they affect the usability of the facility
 - Ground floor means the first floor of a building with units and a building entrance on an accessible route – the first floor of a building with parking at ground level below the building is the first floor with units and an accessible entrance (which can be by elevator from the ground level)
 - Housing is considered to be constructed or altered on or after September 1, 2012 if:
 - the date when the last application for a building permit or permit extension is certified to be complete by the municipality is on or after September 1, 2012
 - if a municipality does not certify completion of applications, the date the last application for a building permit or permit extension was received by the

municipality is on or after September 1, 2012

- if no building permit is required, the date the construction or alteration starts is on or after September 1, 2012
- Does not apply to multifamily townhouses

Requirements and Standards

- New construction
 - If constructed after January 1, 1984 but before October 1, 1988, at least one unit for each multiple of 20 units must be accessible to persons with physical disabilities in accordance with ANSI A117.1-1980 (Section 4.34)
 - If constructed on or after October 1, 1988, at least 10% of the ground level units in the project and at least 10% of the upper story units connected by an elevator in the project must be accessible to persons with physical disabilities in accordance with ANSI A117.1-1986
 - If constructed on or after September 1, 2012, at least 10% of the ground level units in the project and at least 10% of the upper story units connected by an elevator in the project must be accessible to persons with physical disabilities and at least 2% of the units in the project, but not less than one, must include accessible communication features, all in accordance with the requirements for “Type A” units in the “most current” version of ANSI A117.1 (currently ICC/ANSI A117.1 - 2009)
 - Alterations and Additions
 - If constructed before October 1, 1988 and altered or enlarged on or after January 1, 1984 and the cost of the alterations exceeds \$100,000, at least one unit for each multiple of 20 units must meet the following 4 parts of ANSI A117.1-1980: Section 4.3 - accessible route; Section 4.13 – doors; Section 4.34.5 – adaptable bathroom and Section 4.29.3 – tactile warnings on doors to hazardous areas.
 - If altered or enlarged on or after October 1, 1988, at least 10% of the ground level units in the project and at least 10% of the upper story units connected by an elevator in the project must meet the following 4 parts of ANSI A117.1-1986: Section 4.3 - accessible route; Section 4.13 – doors; Section 4.34.5 – adaptable bathroom and Section 4.29.3 – tactile warnings on doors to hazardous areas.
 - If altered on or after September 1, 2012, at least 10% of the ground level units in the project and at least 10% of the upper story units connected by an elevator in the project must meet the parts of the “most current” version of ANSI A117.1 (currently ICC/ANSI A117.1 - 2009) for “Type A” units regarding accessible routes,
-

accessible doors and adaptable bathrooms. **Note:** If the cost of alterations is 75% or more of the replacement cost of the project, then the new construction requirements apply.

- Parking
 - If at least one parking space is provided for each unit (one-for-one parking), then at least one accessible space is required for each unit accessible to persons with mobility impairments
 - If less than one-for-one parking is provided, then a proportionate number of parking spaces, based on the ratio of parking spaces to the total number of units and units accessible to persons with mobility impairments, is required, e.g. if a total of 10 parking spaces are available for a total of 20 units, including 2 accessible units, then one accessible parking space is required



CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
Document Review Sign-Off

To: _____ Date: _____
 CA: _____ Project: _____
 Location: _____
 Total Area (S.F.) _____ Cost / Sq Ft: _____
 Applicant: _____

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS:

1) A. Drawings:	
B. Specifications:	
2) G.C. Contract	
3) Building Permit:	
4) SFMO Permit(s):	
5) Bonds:	
6) ALTA Survey	

CONSTRUCTION BUDGET:

Total Available (Proforma Attached):	\$ _____
Contract Amount:	\$ _____
Construction Contingency Amount:	\$ _____

Construction Services has received and reviewed the above documents and finds them suitable for contract purposes and for proceeding to the construction loan closing with the following conditions:	
Donald R. McGilvery, Construction Services Manager	Date: _____

Distribution: Original to Program Assistant; copy to LO and CA

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**ADDENDUM TO
AIA DOCUMENT A133™ - 2009 STANDARD FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNER
AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AS CONSTRUCTOR**

**THIS ADDENDUM TO AIA DOCUMENT A133™ - 2009, STANDARD FORM OF
AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNER AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AS CONSTRUCTOR
(the "Addendum") is entered into by and between**

Owner: _____
(Insert Name of Owner)

and

Construction Manager: _____
(Insert Name of Construction Manager)

for a project located at _____ (the "Project").
(Insert street and city of Project)

Owner and Construction Manager hereby enter into this Addendum and acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. Owner and Construction Manager acknowledge and agree that:
 - a. Maine State Housing Authority ("MaineHousing") proposes to provide funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") to the Owner for the development and construction of the Project.
 - b. As a condition of providing HUD funds to the Owner for the Project, MaineHousing must complete a satisfactory environmental review of the Project under HUD's environmental review rules at 24 C.F.R. Part 58. The Project's environmental review may require compliance with certain conditions that may be applicable to the Project, including but not limited to construction conditions dealing with the protection of historic and archaeological resources, remediation of environmental contamination on the Project site, addressing impacts to any wetlands or a 100-year floodplain, and protecting the Project's occupants from explosive and flammable hazards.
 - c. In addition to completing a satisfactory environmental review, MaineHousing must apply to HUD for the release of the HUD funds for the Project and obtain HUD approval of the release of the HUD funds ("Environmental Clearance").
 - d. Until Environmental Clearance of the Project, HUD's rules prohibit the Owner and the Construction Manager from taking certain actions, referred to as "choice-limiting actions", in connection with the Project, including but not limited to construction-related activities.
 - e. HUD's environmental review rules prohibit MaineHousing from providing any HUD funds for the Project if the Owner, the Construction Manager, or any other participant in the development process for the Project takes a choice-limiting action prior to Environmental Clearance.
 - f. Owner and Construction Manager are simultaneously entering into AIA Document A133™ - 2009 Standard Form of Agreement between Owner and Construction Manager as Constructor (referred to in this Addendum as the "CM Contract").

g. To ensure that no choice-limiting actions are taken in connection with the CM Contract, Owner and Construction Manager are entering into this Addendum to the CM Contract, which is effective as of the date of the CM Contract.

2. Notwithstanding any contrary or inconsistent provision of the CM Contract or of any other document incorporated by reference into the CM Contract, this Addendum is and at all times shall be and remain an integral part of the CM Contract as if each and every one of the terms and provisions of this Addendum were expressly stated and contained within the CM Contract. In the case of any inconsistency between the CM Contract and this Addendum, this Addendum shall take precedence and shall govern. Owner and Construction Manager shall be bound by and comply with the terms of this Addendum.

3. Notwithstanding any contrary or inconsistent provision of the CM Contract or of any other document incorporated by reference into the CM Contract, prior to written notification by MaineHousing to the Owner of the Project's Environmental Clearance, the Owner and Construction Manager shall not agree to take, or actually take, any of the following actions:

- a. Commence the Construction Phase or undertake the Work or any other Construction Phase responsibilities.
- b. Order or otherwise take steps to procure any construction materials.
- c. Incur or pay any costs or enter into any agreements relating to the Work or any other Construction Phase responsibilities.
- d. Enter into or execute the Guaranteed Maximum Price ("GMP") Amendment (AIA Document A133™ – 2009 Exhibit A) to the CM Contract.
- e. Issue a Notice to Proceed for the Project.

4. In the event that the environmental review of the Project requires compliance with any conditions, including but not limited to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 1.b above, Owner and Construction Manager shall ensure that the Work includes compliance with such conditions, including any measures required by MaineHousing.

5. Capitalized terms not defined in this Addendum are defined in the manner provided in the CM Agreement.

This Addendum is entered into and is effective as of the date of the CM Contract.

OWNER (Signature)

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER (Signature)

Printed Name and Title

Printed Name and Title

Date

Date

APPENDIX B

PROJECT CLOSE-OUT CHECKLIST AND FORMS

1. Construction Services Final Completion Checklist
2. Certificate of Completion of Design Professional
3. Final Certificate and Release for Contractors, Subcontractors, and Venders
4. Incomplete Work Escrow (IWE)
5. Supportive Housing/One Write Project Certificate of Completion



Project:
Address:
Project No.

**CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
FINAL COMPLETION CHECKLIST**

1	*	Date	Architect	Certificate of Substantial Completion (AIA document normally prepared by architect)
2	*		Arch/Owner	Architects Certificate of Punch list Completion (MSHA Document or letter from Design Professional)
3	*		Contractor	Elevator License (if applicable)
4	*		Contractor	Fire Alarm system Test Report and Sign-off by System Manufacturer's Rep
5	*		Contractor	Sprinkler Test Report/Sign-off by qualified installer and SFMO permit signed-off by "RMS" (Responsible Managing Supervisor)
6	*		Contractor	Certificate of Occupancy from local municipality
7	**		Contractor	Electrical Permit Sign-off by state or local electrical inspector
8	**		Contractor	Plumbing Permit Sign-off by state or local plumbing inspector
9	*		Architect	Certificate of Completion of Design Professional (M S H A Document)
10	*		All	Incomplete Work Escrow in the Amount of: \$
11	*		Contractor	Requisition for all items not identified on Incomplete Work Escrow list (item #10)
12	*		Contractor	Lien Releases (typically using M S H A's Contractor's Final Certificate and Release Form)
13	*		Contractor	O & M manuals (deliver to Owner) as applicable
14	*		Contractor	Warranty information to Owner (e.g. Roofing, Boilers.) as applicable
15	*		Contractor	As-built drawings (deliver to Owner, and 1 hard copy to MSHA)
16	*		Owner	As-built ALTA Survey with Certification (may be waived if work did not increase building footprint)
17	*		Contractor	State Fire Marshal Inspection and Plan of Correction (if required)
18	*		Owner	Owner/Agency Certificate of Completion (M S H A Doc.) Not Applicable for Tax Credit Projects
19	*		Contractor	Evidence of satisfactory Lead Based Paint Clearance testing (not required for new construction)
20	*		Contractor	Consent of Surety to release of final payment
21	*		Owner	Blower Door Test
22	*		Owner	NPS Part 3 Approval (required for Historic Tax Credit projects only)

* Required NR Not Required ** Required unless covered under local Certificate of Occupancy

Construction Services has received and reviewed the documents outlined above and find them suitable to satisfy closeout/completion requirements per Construction Services requirements:

/Construction Analyst :	Date:
Don McGilvery /Construction Services Manager :	Date:



FINAL CERTIFICATE AND LIEN RELEASE
for
CONTRACTORS / SUBCONTRACTORS / VENDORS

Any subcontractor who supplied material or labor with a value greater than or equal to \$2,000 or any material supplier who supplied materials with a value greater or equal to \$10,000 must complete this form.

PROJECT _____ Contract/Subcontract Date: _____
 ADDRESS _____ Contract/Subcontract Amt: \$ _____
 _____ Contract/Subcontract for (trade) _____

1. The undersigned certifies that there is due and payable under the above contract a final payment of \$ _____.
2. The undersigned certifies that all work required under this contract has been performed in accordance with the terms of the contract and was completed on _____, 20__.
3. The undersigned certifies that, except as set forth above, there are no unpaid claims for materials, supplies or equipment and no claims of laborers or mechanics for unpaid wages arising out of the performance of the contract.
4. The undersigned releases any and all claims, other than for the final payment set forth above, arising under or by virtue of the contract and agrees to indemnify the Maine State Housing Authority and the owner against any such claims.
5. The undersigned has attached to this certificate all manufacturers' and suppliers' written guarantees and warranties covering materials and equipment furnished under the contract.

Contractor: _____ Date: _____
 Signature: _____

State of Maine _____
 County of _____, ss. Date: _____

Personally appeared the above-named _____ and gave oath to the foregoing.

Before me,

 Name
 Notary Public of Maine/Attorney-at-Law
 My Commission Expires: _____



Incomplete Work Escrow

Project name/address:

Owner/Developer:

MH project number:

Contractor:

Architect:

CA:

The following items represent project features that have been determined to be incomplete as the result of:

- Seasonal limitations. Extraordinary circumstances w/MSHA concurrence Other

The value of all incomplete items as determined by the project team, with concurrence by Maine Housing, shall be multiplied by a factor of 150% to establish the total amount to be subject to escrow in accordance with MaineHousing policy.

#	Description	\$ Value	x 150%	Notes:
1				
2				
3				
4				
Sub Total:				

The amount of \$ _____ shall be withheld by MaineHousing till such time that work has been completed and determined acceptable by the Owner and representative of MaineHousing. Work shall be completed by: _____
 Upon satisfactory completion of the items listed above, the Authority will prepare a release of funds being withheld against those work items. At no time shall an aggregate amount exceeding 50% of the total escrow amount be released prior to completion of all escrow items.

Contractor *Date* _____
Owner *Date* _____

Architect *Date* _____

MaineHousing CA *Date*

Request for Concurrence *for MaineHousing use only*

As the result of an inspection on _____, Construction Services finds:

- All work is complete/satisfactory
 Outstanding work remains as follows... _____
 Completion date exceeded
 Extend to: _____ No extension... MH/Owner to complete

Construction Analyst *Date* _____
Construction Services Manager *Date*

To: Development Assistant
RE: Request for check **Date:** _____
CC: AM, LO
 In accordance with CS findings/recommendations, please prepare check in the amount of \$ _____ made payable to:
 1st _____

 2nd _____

Request for Concurrence *for MaineHousing use only*

As the result of an inspection on _____, Construction Services finds:

- All work is complete/satisfactory
 Outstanding work remains as follows... _____
 Completion date exceeded
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Construction Analyst *Date* _____
Construction Services Manager *Date*

To: Development Assistant
RE: Request for check **Date:** _____
CC: AM, LO
 In accordance with CS findings/recommendations, please prepare check in the amount of \$ _____ made payable to:
 1st _____

 2nd _____



Incomplete Work Escrow

INCOMPLETE WORK ESCROW POLICY

Following represents the complete policy for the handling of incomplete work escrow and expressly supersedes any and all instructions to Authority personnel.

1. MaineHousing will establish the content, completion date and appropriate retainage for the incomplete work escrow at the time of the final inspection in consultation with the contractor and architect, and in accordance with policy herein.
2. Eligible escrow items shall be limited to seasonal items, and back-ordered items (if proof of ordering is provided at the final inspection), unless the Authority determines that extraordinary circumstances warrant inclusion of other, non-safety related items.
3. 150% times the actual escrow amount shall be held in escrow by MaineHousing to cover any and all escrow items.
4. All escrow work shall be completed in full within 60 days from date of agreement, unless a longer period is agreed upon initially for seasonal or back-ordered items. No more than two (2) 15-day extensions shall be allowed beyond the initial completion date.
5. The Owner shall notify MaineHousing in writing when all items of an escrow section are complete and ready for inspection. No inspections shall be made until said notification has been received. MaineHousing shall schedule an inspection within 5 working days after receipt of notice from the owner.
6. Any MaineHousing inspection which determines the necessity for a re-inspection due to an action, omission, or deficiency caused by the development team, may result in charges billable to the Developer to cover the costs of labor and expense to MaineHousing for the re-inspection. The rate of charge shall be \$25.00 per man-hour for on-site time, \$15.00 per man-hour for travel time from MaineHousing's office to site and return. A maximum charge per re-inspection shall not exceed \$200.00.
7. Upon acceptance of all items in an escrow section MaineHousing will prepare a release of those funds being withheld against those work items. AT NO TIME SHALL AN AGGREGATE AMOUNT EXCEEDING 50% OF THE TOTAL ESCROW AMOUNT BE RELEASED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF ALL ESCROW ITEMS.
8. Upon the forfeiture of escrow monies to MaineHousing, MaineHousing shall proceed to have all incomplete work escrow items completed by a contractor, determined in the sole discretion of MaineHousing to be capable of completing said escrow items. Any escrow funds remaining, if any, after completing said escrow items shall be returned to the Developer.
9. WAIVERS TO THE ABOVE POLICY MAY ONLY BE APPROVED BY MAINEHOUSING'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

**SUPPORTIVE HOUSING/ONE WRITE PROJECT
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION
OF CONSTRUCTION/REHAB ACTIVITIES**

Owner(s): _____

Property Address: _____

MaineHousing Project No. _____ Number of Units _____

The undersigned Owner(s) certifies as follows:

1. The loan funds I have received from the Maine State Housing Authority to undertake property improvements have now been appropriately spent.
2. The improvements for which I used the money have been completed to my satisfaction and are the same improvements listed in Exhibit "A" of the Rehab Escrow or as listed in the Technical Services Document Sign Off, except as amended with the prior written consent of the Maine State Housing Authority.

The undersigned Owner(s) swears under penalty of law that he/she/they have read and understood this Certificate and that to the best of his/her/their knowledge and belief it is true.

OWNER:

By: _____ Date: _____

Name:

By: _____ Date: _____

Name:

APPROVAL BY Maine State Housing Authority:

By: _____ Date: _____

MAINE STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY USE ONLY

Final Escrow Draw occurred on: _____ Remaining Escrow Funds _____
(Date)

Recommended Initial Annual Inspection _____ Remaining Funds to: _____
(Mo. / Yr.)

CC: Legal; Asset Management); Development Manager

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

STATE CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the State certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The State will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the state, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the State's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-L.LL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts

under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of State -- The submission of the consolidated plan is authorized under State law and the State possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs under the consolidated plan for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.



Signature/Authorized Official

GOVERNOR

Title

7-7-16

Date

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
a. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="Maine State Housing Authority"/>		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="031201"/>	* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="06007116000"/>	
d. Address:		
* Street: <input type="text" value="355 Water Street"/>	Street: <input type="text"/>	
* City: <input type="text" value="Augusta"/>	City: <input type="text"/>	
* County/Parish: <input type="text" value="Kennebec"/>	County/Parish: <input type="text"/>	
* State: <input type="text" value="ME: Maine"/>	State: <input type="text"/>	
* Province: <input type="text"/>	Province: <input type="text"/>	
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>	Country: <input type="text"/>	
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="04330-4603"/>	Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text"/>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: <input type="text" value="Maine State Housing Authority"/>	Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
* Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/>	* First Name (Father): <input type="text"/>	
* Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Merrill"/>	Last Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Suffix: <input type="text"/>	Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="Deputy Director"/>		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="207 624-4603"/>	* Fax Number: <input type="text" value="207 624-5703"/>	
* Email: <input type="text" value="jane.c@mainehousing.org"/>		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:		
A. State Government		
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:		
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:		
* Other (specify):		
* 10. Name of Federal Agency:		
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:		
14-275		
CFDA Title:		
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:		
* Title:		
13. Competition Identification Number:		
Title:		
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):		
	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/>	<input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:		
Maine Allocation of the Housing Trust Fund for the State of Maine. The Consolidated Plan and the Allocation Plan contain program descriptions.		
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions		
<input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/>	<input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	<input type="button" value="Download Attachments"/>

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: [] * b. Program/Project: 162

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.
 [] [Add Attachment] [FEDERAL ASSISTANCE] [PROGRAM/PROJECT]

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 01/31/2016 * b. End Date: 12/31/2016

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	3,000,000.00
* b. Applicant	[]
* c. State	[]
* d. Local	[]
* e. Other	[]
* f. Program Income	[]
* g. TOTAL	3,000,000.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on []

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach: [] [] [] []

21. By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: [] * First Name: Paul

Middle Name: []

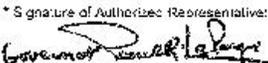
* Last Name: Lepage

Suffix: []

* Title: Governor

Telephone Number: 207 287-3531 Fax Number: 207 287-1334

* Email: []

* Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed: 7-7-16

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources