

CITY OF SLIDELL

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT 2020-2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN



By the City of Slidell
Planning Department
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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates that the City of Slidell must submit a Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) for FY 2020-2024 to receive federal grant funds available under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The plan serves as both a local planning document, as an application for CDBG funds and as an action plan for budgeting, goal setting and performance assessment. In order to be eligible for CDBG funding, activities must achieve at least one of three national objectives defined by HUD:

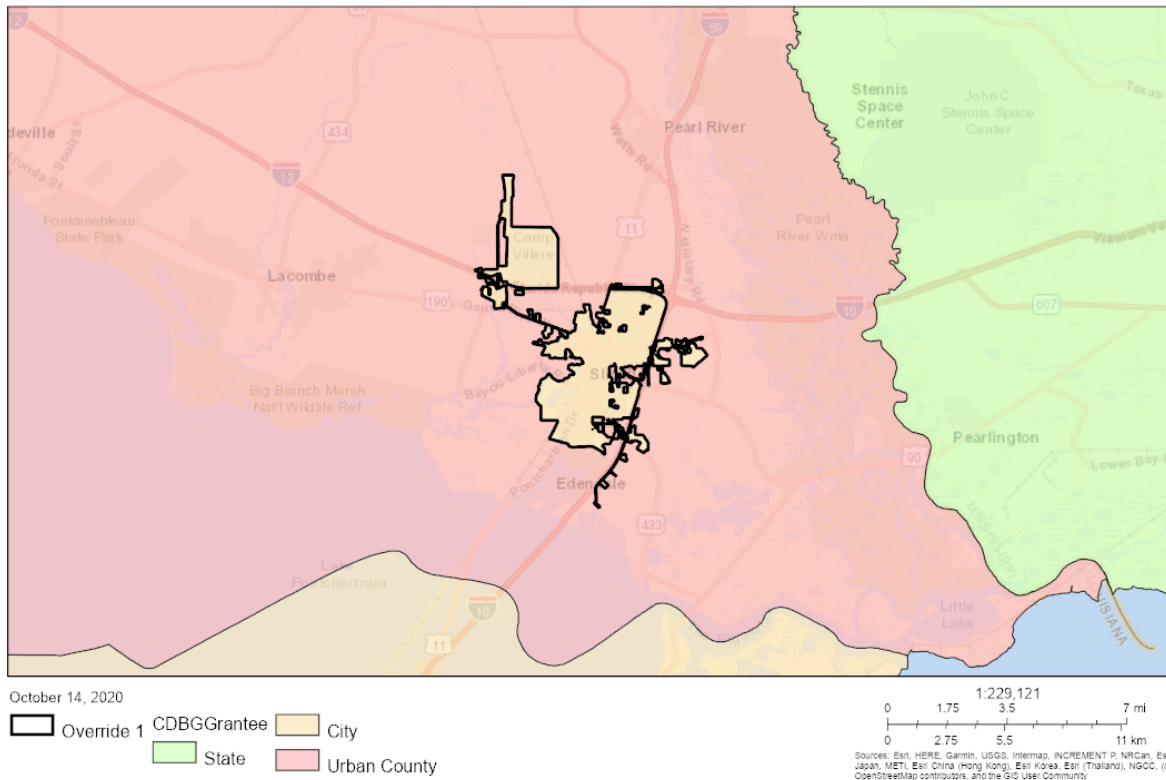
- Aid in the prevention of slums and blight
- Be of primary benefit to low to moderate-income citizens
- Meet community development needs having a particular urgency

As a planning document, the Consolidated Plan assesses local community development needs in the areas of affordable housing and non-housing community development. It establishes proposed activities to provide a suitable living environment, strengthen infrastructure, protect the environment, provide decent affordable housing, guarantee fair housing for all persons, help the homeless in a continuum of care, and generally improve targeted neighborhoods.

As a tool to help the City evaluate the overall needs of the community in the formation of this ConPlan, the City of Slidell encouraged public involvement. The City conducted a virtual public hearing, and it circulated surveys via email to local stakeholders and requested public input on-line. Community input assisted the City of Slidell in developing its FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan with its Planning Department as the Lead Agency.

HUD provided the data utilized throughout the needs assessment and market analysis utilized in preparing the Consolidated Plan. HUD receives custom tabulations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that is not largely available through standard census sources. “**CHAS**” (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) is the HUD census platform that assisted in demonstrating the housing problems and needs for Slidell. In addition, other data sources such as the **American Community Survey** and **U. S. Census Bureau** helped provide the most current statistical data utilized in the Consolidated Plan. Some information may seem out of date given the rapid changes that have occurred due to recent development trends, especially those influenced by the Coronavirus pandemic.

CPD Maps CITY OF SLIDELL JURISDICTION - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



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

The general strategy of the Comprehensive Plan is to target three HUD objectives. They are as follows:

1. Benefit to low to moderate-income persons
2. Aid in the prevention of slum or blight
3. Meet a need having a particular urgency (referred to as Urgent Needs)

The City of Slidell anticipates targeting CDBG funds to an area of the City that has the highest concentration of low to moderate-income persons. This area generally coincides with three of Slidell's older residential neighborhoods located in Census Tract 409. It incorporates the subdivisions of Lincoln Park, Terrace Park and Roosevelt Park, and it is located just east of Third Street or Sergeant Alfred Drive. The City's Planning Department will direct and monitor the CDBG programs and activities included in the Consolidated Plan with anticipated program funds received from CDBG. The City estimates that it will receive \$875,000 during the five-year allocation of CDBG entitlement funding. During this five (5) year period, the City will concentrate CDBG activities within the CDBG target area CT 409.

The Strategic Goals section of this document (SP40 and SP25) describes additional goals related to projects and/or programs.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Slidell's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan established priority needs developed through public outreach, consultation with civic leaders representing the target area and local affordable housing and homeless advocacy groups. It included solicitation and consultation from the City's staff in determining projects. In recent years, the City has completed sidewalk and drainage improvements along Cleveland Avenue, Terrace Ave, Second Street, and Guzman Street. The City also improved and elevated a park restroom at Veterans Memorial Park and constructed a basketball court and exercise path in Possum Hollow Park. The PY 2016 and PY 2017 Action Plans apportioned \$20,000 to support the Community and Economic Development priority needs established in the Consolidated Plan. The lack of a local eligible 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations and a lack of trained City personnel to oversee this type program hindered implementation resulting in these funds being unexpended. In addition, \$2,500 apportioned for Fair Housing Training remains unexpended.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Consistent with the CARES Act Waivers protocol, the City issued a five (5) day public review period for public review of the draft of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan; and on April 8, 2021 and May 17, 2021, the City conducted a public hearing to solicit public input. Furthermore, the Planning Department staff organized several meetings with the Mayor's office and other City departments to gain input on anticipated needs, priorities and to assess problematic areas of concerns. A needs survey was posted on the City website *myslidell.com* to gather further public comment. In addition to staff contacting various organizations by telephone, emailed the survey to various stakeholders and local non-profits. They included the following organizations:

- COAST (Council on Aging St. Tammany)
- CAA (Community Action Agency)
- CCC (Community Christian Concern)
- East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity
- Safe Harbor
- Northlake Homeless Coalition
- VOA (Volunteers of America)
- Slidell Housing Authority
- United Way SELA
- Northshore Land Trust
- St. Luke Good Sam's Ministry

A copy of the survey is included in this plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Survey: Response letters from any organizations that responded in writing are included as attachments in the Public Participation section at the end of this Plan. List of needs included but are not limited to:

- rent/mortgage assistance
- homebuyer assistance
- life-skills training
- homebuyer training
- infrastructure improvements
- job training
- affordable housing
- public transportation

Public Meetings:

Two virtual public meetings were conducted on April 8, 2021 and May 17, 2021.

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

The City of Slidell considered all comments and views.

7. Summary

The City of Slidell 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan defines strategies and establishes goals and objectives that focus on strategies to address the needs and priorities of the community. The City of Slidell compiled citizen need through consultation and with service providers, by a stakeholder survey and by a citizen survey. In analyzing the data, the City concluded that public facility and infrastructure improvements are the best methods to utilize CDBG funding to achieve the CDBG objectives of benefiting low to moderate-income persons and aid in the elimination of slums and blight. Assessments of future current needs will be conducted during the preparation of each annual plan and will addressed at that time.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator		City Planning Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Slidell Planning Department is the lead agency responsible for the management and implementation of the CDBG program.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The public email contact is cdbg@cityofslidell.org. The Slidell Planning Department phone number is (985) 646-4320 and correspondence may be directed to CDBG, City of Slidell Planning Department, P.O. Box 828, Slidell, LA 70459.

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

1. Introduction

The City of Slidell recognizes that public and private partnerships are vital to the delivery of the provisions of this Consolidated Plan (Con Plan). Partnerships and collaboration provide the expertise needed to ensure neighborhood revitalization efforts. In preparation for this Con Plan, the City of Slidell conducted extensive outreach to both citizens and stakeholders. These included people who work with low and moderate-income persons, persons with special needs, persons of protected classes, or those who work in low and moderate-income areas. Coordination and consultation with public and private agencies was essential when gathering information for the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. In the future, the City will continue to build better relationships with service providers including non-profit social service organizations, civic organizations, the Slidell Housing Authority and other local government entities to ensure that the planning process is both comprehensive and inclusive. The City of Slidell will

- Continue to reach out to and consult with organizations listed in the table titled “Agencies, groups, organizations who participated” in this section of the Plan
- Seek new opportunities for collaboration and consultation to find innovative approaches to addressing pressing community issues and fair housing
- Participate in the process and advance community strategies to end chronic homelessness by participating in the Northlake Homeless coalition

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

The City of Slidell strives to coordinate with public and private agencies to ensure funding priorities are in line with current community development needs. The City continues to promote affordable housing and supports the development of a region wide housing alliance. City staff participates in the Northlake Homeless Coalition and continues to seek out opportunities to strategize with a number of organizations that address short-term and long-term community needs through participation in local and regional meetings. These organizations include but are not limited to the East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity, Northshore Housing Initiative and National Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI).

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

The City of Slidell supports the Region IX Continuum of Care (CoC), the Northlake Homeless Coalition (NHC). Its mission is to prevent and eradicate homelessness. Participation in this organization assists the

city in providing information and referral services to other agencies actively engaged in providing homeless services.

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

The City of Slidell does not receive ESG funds. For those organizations that do participate in the ESG program, the Northlake Homeless Coalition determines which community programs to fund, and it also evaluates the outcomes of activities. The CoC plays a major role in the gathering and reporting of homeless data with the "Point-in-Time Count". The information gathered, which includes data counts within the City of Slidell, helps create continuum-wide performance measures that are used to evaluate performance and determine resource allocations for the COC.

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	Northlake Homeless Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Regional organization Planning organization
	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?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization, telephone consult and by attending in-person and virtual meetings with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Northshore Housing Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey and by consulting with board member concerning the need for affordable housing and housing services with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Council on Aging St. Tammany
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Southeast Louisiana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Regional organization Planning 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 - Unaccompanied youth 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?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization and by telephone consult with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Christian Concern
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing 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 Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization, telephone consult and by attending in-person meeting with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Luke the Evangelist Good Sam's
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Slidell consulted by emailing the needs survey.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Safe Harbor
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization and by telephone consult with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA GREATER NEW ORLEANS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons
	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 Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization and by telephone consult with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization and by telephone consult with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Slidell Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization and by telephone consult with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Tammany Community Action Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Consultation by emailing the needs survey to the organization, by telephone consult and in-person meetings with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing

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

The City contacted local social service agencies providing services within the community to provide consultation in all areas of the plan. The City actively pursued consultation with all agency types.

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	Northlake Homeless Coalition	Identifies gaps in homeless services and formulates initiatives to address gaps.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City consulted with St. Tammany Parish Community Action in the development of this plan. This agency is a public non-profit that provides various assistance programs such as homeless prevention and homeless assistance, rent/mortgage assistance to low income residents.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

The City of Slidell recognizes that citizens form the nexus in the development and execution of the Consolidated Plan. The City of Slidell Citizen Participation Plan outlines the policies and procedures by which residents, public agencies, and other interested parties can actively participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). Following the CDBG Cares Act Waivers protocol and the City of Slidell Citizen Participation Plan, the City of Slidell posted a public notice soliciting public review and held two virtual public meetings to solicit public input. Together with the written survey posted on the City of Slidell website *myslidell.com* and distributed to local community organizations, the City gathered most of the public information it needed to form a basis to formulate projects and target anticipated project funding. The City Planning Department had several meetings with the Mayor’s office and other city departments in order to gather their priorities and concerns. Various public and private non-profit groups were consulted through one on one meetings with representatives or by teleconference. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the Consolidated Planning process include those that responded to surveys, attended public meetings or contacted the City of Slidell Planning Department.

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 Notice	Non-targeted/broad community	A summary of the plan was made available for public comment pursuant to CV-19 Citizen Participation revisions.	No comments were received.	Not Applicable.	

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)
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted /broad community	A virtual public hearing was held on April 8, 2021 and May 17, 2021 to gather comments from the public.	No comments were received.	Not Applicable	
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Notification of the virtual meetings and summary of the consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan were published on myslidell.com. Links to the entire version were provided.	No comments were received.	Not Applicable	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan examines trends in population, income and demographic trends. This assessment is utilized to ensure the most effective and efficient use of CDBG resources. The City Slidell examined needs based on household income levels as well as other descriptive demographic categories in the development of this Consolidated Plan. Staff analyzed population trends, income and household demographics to establish the current needs of the City. The **Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy** (CHAS) afforded data collected by HUD from 2010 to 2015. CHAS data typically lags American Community Survey 5-year estimates by approximately two years. The City utilized income levels defined by the **HUD Area Median Family Income** (HAMFI). The document *Why Not in Our Community* published by HUD provided nationwide information about housing affordability and the **2019 Louisiana Housing Needs Assessment** prepared for the Louisiana Housing Corporation served provided additional information for this needs assessment. **Homelessness in America: Focus on Families with Children United States Interagency Council on Homelessness** served as a resource about homelessness. The **Resident Characteristics Report** from November 30, 2020 provided additional information about public housing. Analysis also consisted of census data from **Census.gov** and **American Community Survey**. The City examined factors impacting homelessness, non-homeless special needs groups and non-housing development needs such as public facility improvements.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The housing needs of a community are impacted by a variety of factors including changes in cost of housing for both homeowner's and renters, household income, interest rates, housing conditions and household size. Housing needs are affected by supply and demand. The supply side of housing can be determined by economic growth and available income. With high economic growth and rising incomes, the demand for housing increases which in turn increases housing prices. On the other hand, high unemployment and lower income restricts the market. In this case, fewer people can afford mortgage payments leaving many homes in default. High interest rates increase mortgage payments, which then causes lower demand for homeownership while making renting a more viable alternative. Lower interest rates can spur homeownership.

However, measuring the supply of housing does not accurately portray the needs of households. Currently, low to moderate-income households face a situation in which market conditions are forcing housing costs (both to purchase or rent) upward. This market causes a lack of affordable housing options forcing low to moderate-income households to be cost burdened and spend more than 30% on housing costs. Almost all households experiencing housing problems are cost burdened and/or overcrowded. Safe and decent workforce housing is a consistent need among low to moderate-income households. The **2019 Housing Needs Assessment** prepared for the Louisiana Housing Corporation states that residents within Louisiana appear to be more cost burdened than in other states with 20.9% of owner occupied units with mortgages devoting more than 35% of their income to housing costs. Rent stress or rental affordability (or lack thereof) is the fifth highest in the nation: 44.65% of renters devote more than 35% of household income to gross rent. Housing cost burden is a significant challenge for the City of Slidell. CPD data listed in the "**Total Households Table**" indicates that there are 10,140 households in Slidell and 4,059 households are defined by HUD standards (households that are below 80% of the area median income) as low to moderate-income households or approximately 40%. Furthermore, information provided by the **2019 Housing Needs Assessment** prepared for the Louisiana Housing Corporation illustrates that in Census Tract 409, 50% or more of households are cost burdened and 18-30% are extremely rent stressed.

Other factors considered in housing problems include inadequate facilities and household size. **Table 7** defines the number of households with housing problems. In Slidell, 2,898 households with income 80% below the area median income experience housing problems. A housing problem consists of one or more of the following four problems: cost burdened – monthly household costs exceeding 30% of monthly income; overcrowding – more than one person per room; unit lacking complete kitchen facilities; and housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities. Data from **Table 8** indicates that 1,709 low to moderate-income households in Slidell experience housing problems that include a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, severe overcrowding or severe cost burdens. This diversity of housing problems reinforces the need for quality affordable housing within Slidell.

The following tables describe housing conditions for various types of households living in Slidell.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	27,068	27,570	2%
Households	10,078	10,140	1%
Median Income	\$50,675.00	\$51,958.00	3%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Population Growth

The data presented indicates that Slidell has grown very little since the completion of the previous consolidated plan with only a 2% increase in population and a 1% increase in number of households.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,149	1,105	1,805	1,065	5,020
Small Family Households	375	370	550	505	2,710
Large Family Households	140	90	153	75	430
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	209	295	494	175	1,105
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	178	235	354	158	409
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	269	223	198	173	410

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	0	25	35	25	85	15	10	0	10	35
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	19
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	50	0	40	0	90	0	0	60	0	60
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	530	330	15	10	885	239	140	115	25	519

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	40	200	330	20	590	125	20	310	160	615
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	20	0	0	0	20	18	0	0	0	18

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

Cost Burden

The table above shows housing problems in the City of Slidell by category and income range. By far, cost burden for renters and homeowners is a problem facing many Slidell residents.

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	585	355	90	35	1,065	254	155	190	45	644
Having none of four housing problems	90	240	495	280	1,105	185	345	1,029	710	2,269
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	20	0	0	0	20	18	0	0	0	18

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

Severe Housing Problems

Table 8 indicates that lower the income households are more likely to experience severe housing problems.

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	235	215	145	595	95	55	194	344
Large Related	100	60	30	190	0	10	53	63
Elderly	100	150	70	320	229	85	124	438
Other	165	130	140	435	34	15	75	124
Total need by income	600	555	385	1,540	358	165	446	969

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

Cost burden for lower income households is tied to poverty. The above table shows the correlation and CPD maps indicate that 60% of households in the CDBG target area CT 409 have an income lower than 80% AMI.

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	195	100	15	310	60	55	90	205
Large Related	100	60	0	160	0	10	0	10
Elderly	100	125	10	235	159	65	19	243
Other	165	70	0	235	14	15	15	44
Total need by income	560	355	25	940	233	145	124	502

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

Cost Burden

The tables above indicate that cost burden in the City is a problem for low to moderate-income households. A significant number of households are severely cost burdened paying more than half their income for housing costs.

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	35	0	14	0	49	0	0	75	0	75
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	0	25	0	45	0	0	0	4	4
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	55	0	39	0	94	0	0	75	4	79

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
 Comments:

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

The American Community Survey in 2018 indicated that 2,572 single adults were living alone. Of that total, 1,227 were over the age of 65 years. The most vulnerable single-family households in need of housing assistance consist of those who have the lowest income ranging from zero to 30% of Adjusted

Median Income (AMI). The elderly often live alone and have scarce monetary resources. Many struggle to pay high rent, high mortgage payments, high insurance costs and high household maintenance costs.

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.

Not all victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are in need of housing assistance (not all are homeless nor is that information always shared when applying for assistance at a social service agency). The 2019 Point in Time Survey for Region IX conveys the most recent data on victims of domestic abuse in need of housing. It listed three individuals as survivors of domestic violence.

The **2015-2017 ACS** data reveals about 15% (or 4,215 persons) of the Slidell population, including children and adults, claim a disability status. This figure reflects persons not households; these are people who experience difficulties with hearing, vision, ambulation, cognition, self-care, or independent living. The HUD document *“A Picture of Disability and Designated Housing”* states that in the United States there is a prevalence of low-income households that have family members with a disability. The needs of families vary greatly depending on the type of disability and severity of the disability which the family member experiences. Not all persons with disabilities need housing assistance services, and disabled persons in need of housing assistance have different needs from other members of the disability community. These needs range from improvements for physical mobility in a home to social services tied with housing subsidies. The most common housing problem is excessive cost burden (high rents or mortgage costs, the need for health and safety upgrades (electrical, plumbing) to home sites and handicapped access in the home.

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden is the most common housing problem. Housing cost burden occurs when a household allocates more than 30% of its income for rent/mortgage costs. When this occurs, trade-offs are made to offset other household expenses. The need for shelter vies against the need for food, medical care, transportation and clothing. It is a widely accepted rule that housing costs should not exceed 30% of the household budget. By far, housing cost burden is the most common housing problem in Slidell and it is depicted in **Table 9**. This table shows that 1,442 households below 80% AMI suffer from housing cost burden. Most importantly in today’s economic market, household income is failing to keep up with rising housing costs. These costs are influenced by natural or declared disasters as in the as the Coronavirus pandemic when job losses exacerbate the housing crisis. Those hardest hit by the economic impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic are individuals that work in the service industry (**Table 42** indicates **1,152** people work in the service industry). These individuals have been severely impacted from job losses that increases housing cost burden and threatens homelessness. This is a problem for both renters and homeowners who now struggle to pay rent, mortgage and utility costs. Most recently, the CDC issued an Order under Section 361 of the Public Health Act to halt rental residential evictions until December 31, 2020 to help stop the spread of the Coronavirus. The deadline has recently been extended by Executive Order to March 31, 2021. This order does not preclude the obligation to make rent or mortgage payments,

and it is a temporary halt on evictions that could possibly endanger households where individuals may become homeless or relocate to close quarters, shared housing or congregate living. Fees and penalties still apply and can accrue which will only increase housing costs. Other measures to help boost household income has ended. This includes the \$600 unemployment benefit that ended July 31, 2020. Beginning in August the Louisiana Workforce Commission reported an extra \$300 to their unemployment benefits but about 87,000 unemployed will not qualify, most of them because they don't earn enough in-state benefits. This benefit ends mid-September. According to the Louisiana Housing Corporation Director, Keith Cunningham the average weekly unemployment benefit will now be \$247. As of July 11, 2020, 312,893 individuals had signed up for continued unemployment benefits and 26,351 first time applicants had applied. The Louisiana Rent Relief Program of \$24 million only assisted approximately 10,000 households. The economic impact of the Coronavirus has resulted in unexpected unemployment for many households, including those in Slidell. Housing cost burden is a direct effect of the pandemic.

The other three housing problems are less common.

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

Low-income households are disproportionately impacted, as are the disabled and elderly.

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

Eviction rates are high among the very low to moderate-income renters, especially single head of household families. They are the most at risk of losing their housing because of eviction due to inability to pay rent. When people allocate more than 30% of their household income for rent, even a minor crisis or setback, such as a reduction in work hours or an unexpected medical expense is devastating. As stated earlier, the need for shelter is vied against the need for food, medical care, transportation and clothing. *Homelessness in America: Focus on Families with Children United States Interagency Council on Homelessness* states that a recent survey that was based on the 2017 PIT National Survey indicated one in five renters with annual incomes below \$30,000 were unable to pay rent within the past three months of that year. Facts show that families with children are more likely to have difficulty paying rent, and twice as likely to face the threat of eviction, compared to households without children. Extremely low- income seniors and persons with disabilities represent two other groups that are at high risk of homelessness due to their limited income and additional needs. National census data shows that approximately 83% of those families living below the poverty level are families with children. This information is not locale specific to Slidell but the trend is comparable. Overall, low-income individuals and families suffer from housing cost burden. This has been exacerbated by the Coronavirus pandemic, which has affected households regardless of income.

The City of Slidell does not offer a rapid-rehousing program. However, St. Tammany Parish Community Action Agency does provide this program. Their contract year ends 6/30/2021. They do not have any families nearing the termination of their assistance.

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:

The City of Slidell has not generated an at-risk population definition or estimates of that sub-group.

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

Many factors contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These include lack of income, substance abuse, health issues, lack of education, lack of job skills, high level of debt and loss of benefits such as housing vouchers. Dilapidated housing associated with lack of adequate plumbing and heat is also linked with family instability and risk of homelessness.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

This section of the ConPlan compares housing problems among racial and ethnic groups to determine if there is a greater need and a disproportionate burden in any one group. The **2017 Assessment of Fair Housing** submitted by St. Tammany Parish and the City of Slidell to HUD in 2018 states that according to the HUD Dissimilarity Index, demographic and economic disparities within the Parish create segregation. HUD’s **eCon Planning Suite Desk Guide 2018** states that a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a greater rate of 10% or more. There are 999 households below 30% Area Median income experiencing one or more of the four housing problems identified by HUD. There are 570 (57%) White households and 335 (33%) Black households that experience one or more of the four housing problems. In the 30-50% AMI income range, 535 or (72%) of the 735 total households that experience one or more of the four housing problems is White and 170 (23%) are Black. In the 50-80% AMI range 545 (60%) of the total households are White and 284 (31%) are Black. Overall, the data reflect the overall racial and ethnic demographics of the City.

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	999	105	38
White	570	85	18
Black / African American	335	20	0
Asian	19	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	79	0	20

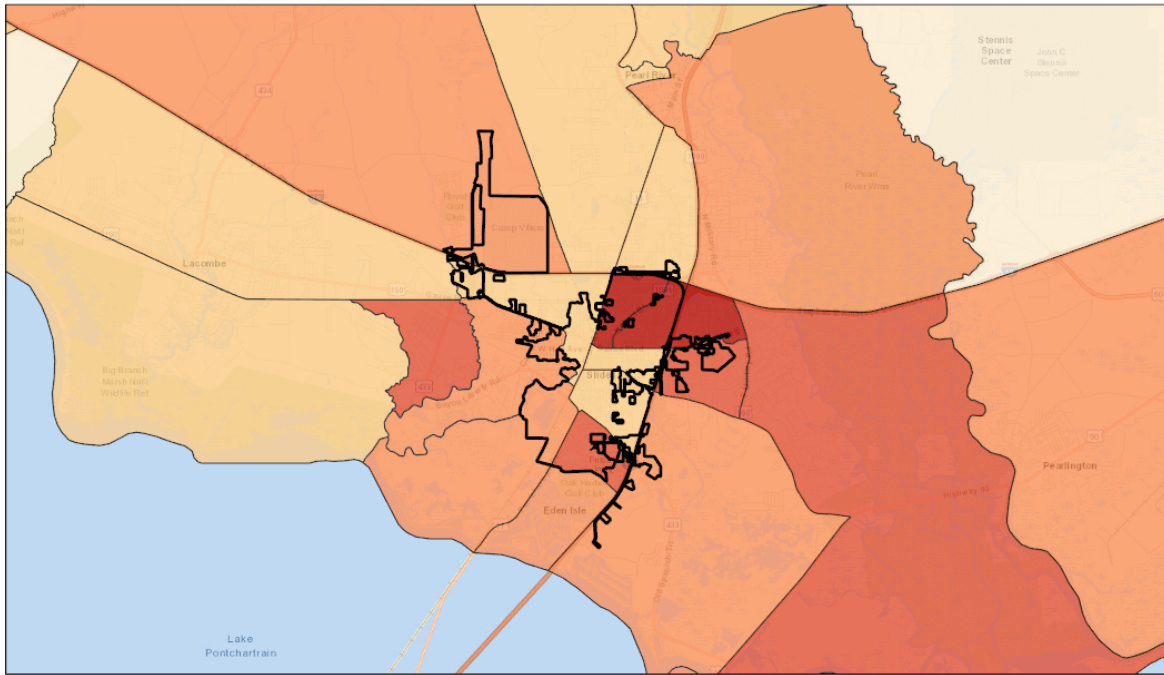
Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

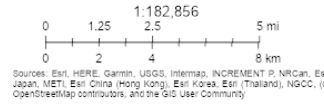
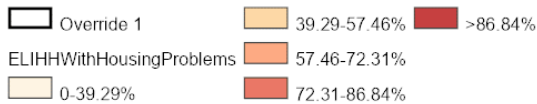
*The four housing problems are:

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

CPD Maps - % OF ELI HOUSEHOLDS WITH ANY 4 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS



December 29, 2020



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	735	370	0
White	535	285	0
Black / African American	170	65	0
Asian	0	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	4	0

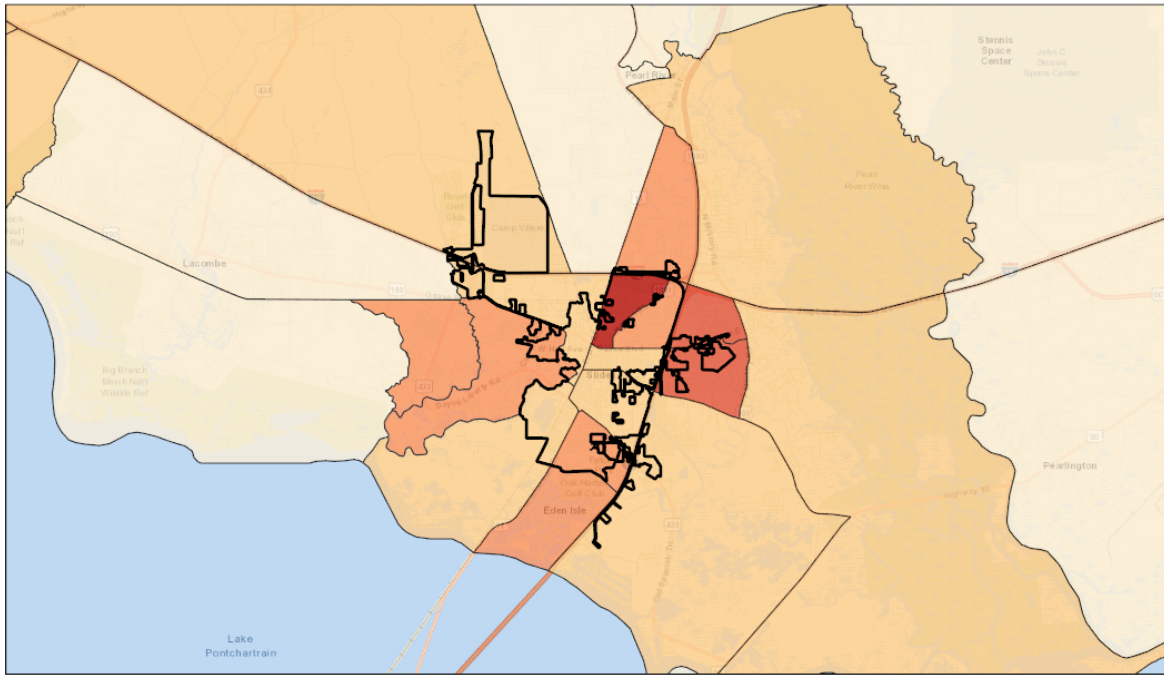
Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

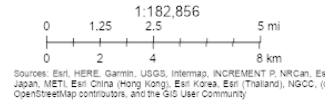
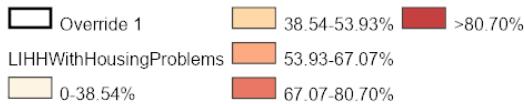
*The four housing problems are:

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

CPD Maps - % OF LOW INCOME HOSUSHEOLDS WITH ANY OF 4 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS



December 29, 2020



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	900	893	0
White	545	728	0
Black / African American	284	115	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	23	30	0

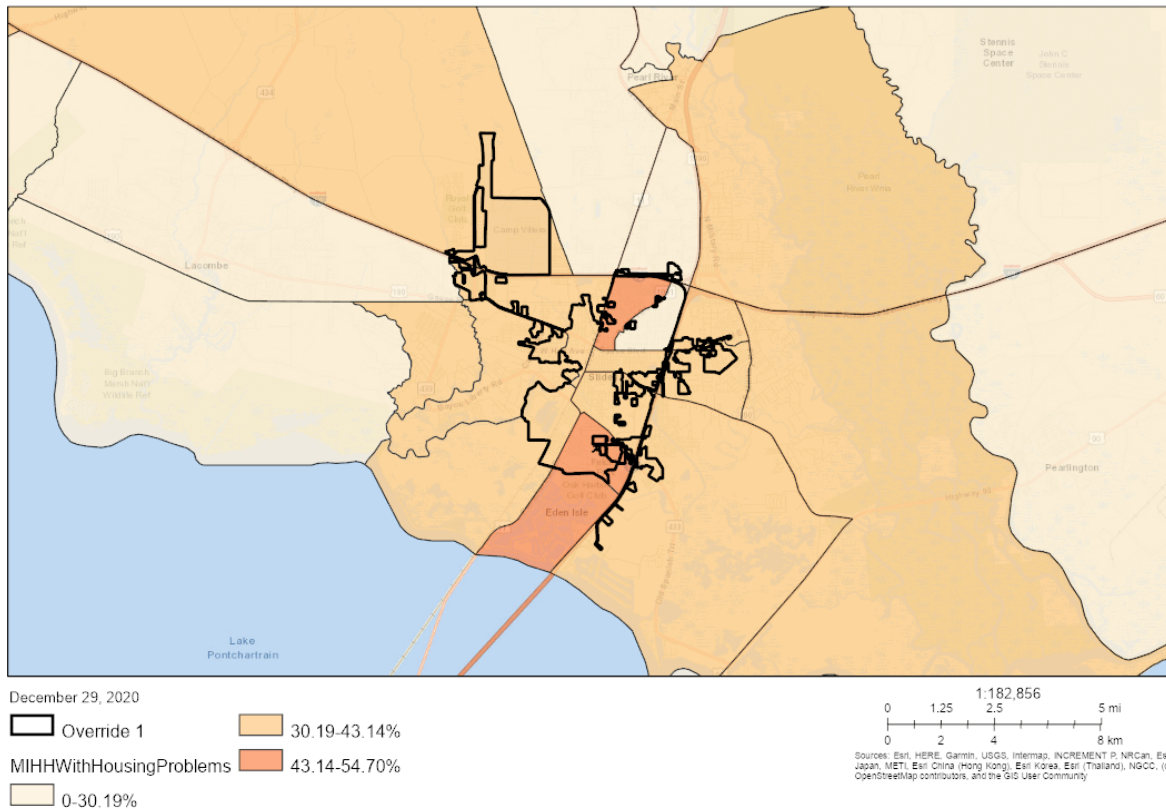
Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

CPD Maps - % OF MI HOUSEHOLDS WITH ANY OF A4 SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS



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	255	805	0
White	230	685	0
Black / African American	25	65	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	30	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

The tables indicate that housing problems for residents earning less than 80% of the HUD Area Median Family Income is a common problem. The demographics of those who earn between 50% -80% AMI shows an elevated number who experience housing problems. The tables reflect the overall racial and ethnic demographics of the City.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

The tables below show households impacted by severe housing problems and compares severe housing problems among racial groups.

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	839	275	38
White	490	170	18
Black / African American	255	99	0
Asian	19	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	79	0	20

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	510	585	0
White	380	440	0
Black / African American	100	135	0
Asian	0	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	4	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	280	1,524	0
White	205	1,073	0
Black / African American	60	334	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	18	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	19	35	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	80	990	0
White	80	835	0
Black / African American	0	90	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	30	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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 reflected in the previous section, severe housing problems affect both racial groups Blacks and Whites. When analyzed, households who earn 30% AMI experience one or more housing problems on a greater scale. The tables reflect the overall racial and ethnic demographics of the City.

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

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

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater need-housing cost burden when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience a housing cost burden at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole. Households who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened. Households paying more than 50% of their income are considered severely cost burdened. Households are classified as having housing problems if they face incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, overcrowding, or cost burdens. Cost is by far the most predominant housing issue in the City of Slidell.

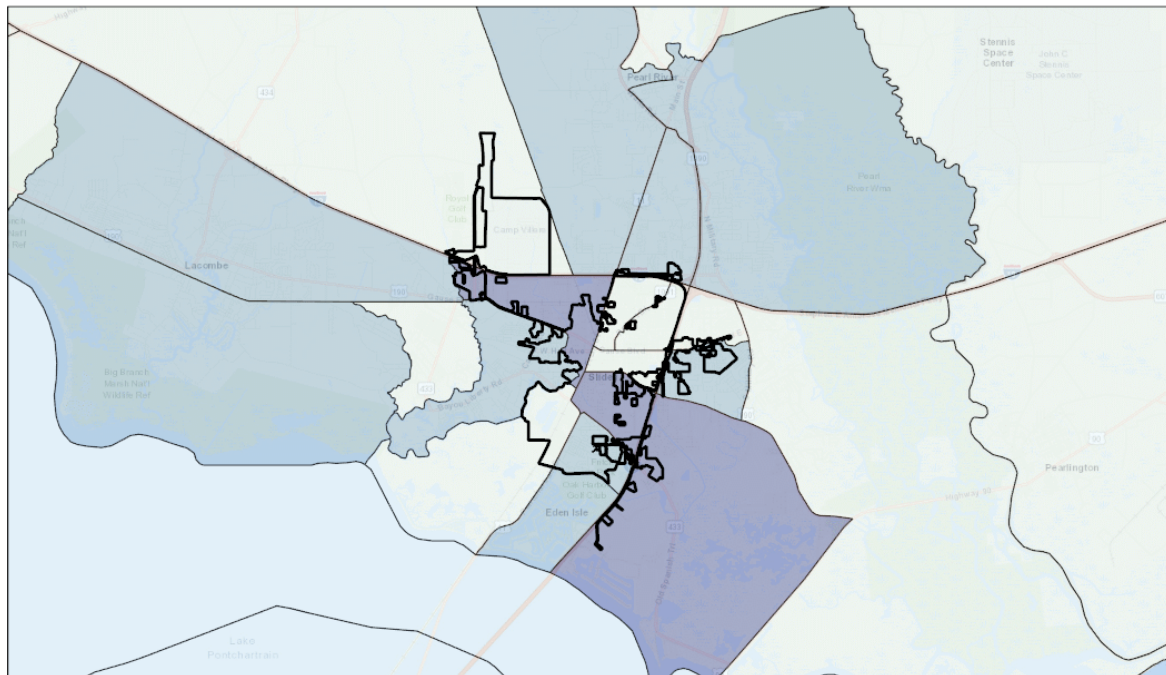
Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,003	1,569	1,479	75
White	5,700	1,050	1,000	18
Black / African American	925	429	365	20
Asian	99	4	4	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	19	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	254	12	98	20

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

CPD Maps - HOUSING COST BURDEN HAMFI



December 29, 2020

Override 1

HousingCostBurden

0-29.28% Paying>30%

29.28-38.78% Paying>30%

38.78-47.69% Paying>30%

1:182,856
0 1.25 2.5 5 mi
0 2 4 8 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Discussion:

The information above has been used to identify a racial or ethnic demographic group that is disproportionately impacted by housing cost burdens that relate to low household income. All racial and ethnic groups experience housing needs. Slidell is predominately White and figures appear to reflect a larger need in this segment of the population. However, housing problems experienced by households in Slidell reflect the overall racial and ethnic demographics of the City. A lower tally of Black households does not discount the need of that category as a whole.

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

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

Overall, not one racial or ethnic group experiences disproportionately greater need by income category. In both racial groups, Blacks and Whites, with AMI of less than 30% experience the greatest need related to housing cost burden.

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

No additional needs have been identified.

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

Not applicable.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Slidell Housing Authority was established to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing to eligible low-income families, the elderly and persons with disabilities. It receives allocations for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist in the management of public housing for low-income families at an affordable rate.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	100	414	0	413	0	0	1

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)

Length of Stay

The Resident Characteristics Report for November 30, 2020 indicates that the average length of stay for public housing residents is as follows: 17% stay between 1-2 years; 21% stay between 2-5 years; 27% stay 5-10 years; 7% stay 10-20 years and only 1% stay for over 20 years.

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,416	13,762	0	13,766	0	0	

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	41	56	0	56	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	17	106	0	105	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	100	414	0	413	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	24	108	0	108	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Black/African American	0	0	76	304	0	303	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	0	2	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

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	99	409	0	408	0	0	1
*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:

Based on past information, 15-20 applicants on the waiting list are for handicap accessible units and these applicants range from elderly to non-elderly disabled. The housing authority is compliant with federal and state laws that provide protection to persons with disabilities including Section 504.

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

The public housing waiting list is re-advertised periodically to give new applicants a chance to apply. Based on the Resident Characteristics Report, 9% are elderly, no children, non-disabled; 4% non-elderly, no children, non-disabled; 39% non-elderly with children non-disabled; 35% elderly, no children disabled; 8% non-elderly no children disabled; 4% elderly with children disabled; 1% elderly with children. The immediate needs of Slidell Public Housing residents and Housing Choice voucher holders is the need for affordable housing for the severely cost burdened. The Covid-19 pandemic has increased the need for protecting the health and safety of residents in assisted housing and addressing immediate food and health care needs of vulnerable residents.

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

With the current pandemic, adopting and protecting the population at large and those most vulnerable reflects the life threatening impacts of the current health crisis has had on the current population. Low and very-low income households in Slidell are most in need of safe affordable housing with a lower cost burden and with fewer physical problems.

Discussion

The information reflected on public housing has been compiled from the pre-populated tables and the Resident Characteristics Report. The Covid-19 pandemic has limited interaction with the Slidell Housing Authority. Their offices remain closed.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines the “homeless” or “homeless individual” or “homeless person” as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill)
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings

The data for the homeless needs assessment is based on the most recent **Point in -Time Count**. The most recent data is based on the 2020 count. The **Point in Time Count** is collected on a regional (CoC region) basis (which includes St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and St. Helena Parishes) and on a parish-wide basis. The **Point-in-Time Count** measures how many homeless are present in Region IX and includes the City of Slidell as LA-506 Slidell/Southeast Louisiana. The information provides insight of people experiencing homelessness on any given night.

Homeless Needs Assessment

It is estimated that the number of homeless unsheltered individuals in Slidell at any one time is between 25 and 35 persons. There are also about 20 homeless persons sheltered in emergency housing per night.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	12	0	0	0	0

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 Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	34	72	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	7	5	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	7	5	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source
Comments: Louisiana "One Night Counts-Homeless Survey." 2020

Indicate if the homeless Has No Rural Homeless population is:

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

The PIT survey indicates that there were 12 individuals that were listed as chronically homeless none of whom were part of a family. Five were sheltered and seven were unsheltered. The chronically homeless usually exhibit a history of drug abuse or disability. Twelve families with children were listed as homeless. Seven were unsheltered and five were sheltered. The lack of family stability and increased poverty exposes children in homeless families to developmental harm leading to problems later in life and

may limit their success. No homeless veterans were reported but homeless veterans often suffer from disabilities that need to be addressed so that they can become more stable and independent. There were no unaccompanied youth reported but as with homeless families, these individuals are at risk of continued housing instability and poverty.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	22	20
Black or African American	19	13
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	4	1
Not Hispanic	80	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

Data provided by the Summary of the **2020 Point-in-Time Count** indicates that the majority of homeless individuals in the Slidell area are adults. The survey lists twelve as chronically homeless. This count included children. Overall, veterans are able to access a wider range of resources available to assist them, including shelters. There is a large veterans-only shelter in Hammond. No veterans were reported as homeless.

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

As per the above information, 32 Blacks and 75 Whites are listed as homeless. Two individuals identified as American Indian or Alaska Native. Nine individuals classified themselves as multi-racial.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Most of the homeless persons in St. Tammany Parish are located in shelters including those in Slidell. Counting unsheltered homeless individuals is a difficult task as they often locate in areas that are not easily accessible such as cars, abandoned buildings and other areas not inhabitable.

The most significant shelter need is for more permanent housing for the chronically homeless and for those with mental illness.

Discussion:

The City will strive to create partnerships with other organizations that address the issues of the homeless with mental illness and long term shelter needs.

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

Introduction:

Individuals with special needs have diverse needs. The special needs population includes but is not limited to:

- Elderly and frail elderly
- HIV/AIDS population
- Individuals with substance and chemical dependency
- Neglected and abused children
- Individuals who are sensory and physically disabled
- Domestic violence survivors
- Emancipated foster youth

Special needs individuals may require a variety of supportive services to achieve or maintain a stable living environment. Supportive services also deliver assistance for caregivers in households caring for a loved one. The *Administration for Community Living* states on their website “studies have shown that coordinated support services can reduce caregiver depression, anxiety, and stress, and enable them to provide care longer, which avoids or delays the need for costly institutional care.” U.S. Census information from **July 1, 2019 Quick Facts** indicates that there are 3,482 individuals in Slidell with a disability under the age of 65.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Many Slidell households have members with special needs due to their physical, intellectual, or mental limitations. The special needs population exhibits characteristics that include the following: limited income, restricted transportation and mobility issues, and persons with physical, mental, and development disabilities. Locating affordable and adequate housing which may include living assistance is a challenge. Accessibility issues exacerbate mobility problems when housing lacks additional handrails, ramps, and wider doorways.

Housing cost burden in very low and low-to-moderate income households is a major issue. Many older adults are cost burdened. They live on fixed incomes and inflation exceeds COLA increases. In an April 16, 2020 article “*Here’s Every States Average Social Security Check for 2020*”, by Doug Whiteman he states the **2020 average annual benefit for social security recipients in Louisiana is \$17,077**. That is an average of **\$1,423.08 per month**, which is below Social Security’s estimated national average of \$1,503. Working to supplement income may not be an option. Persons with physical, mental, and development disabilities have a hard time finding employment.

Individuals that suffer from various forms of addiction also face significant problems. The **FY 2018-19 Combined Behavioral Health Block Grant Plan** written by the Louisiana Office of Behavioral Health states

the needs of individuals crosscut a wide range of characteristics in respect to values, expectations and experiences; and broad-based treatment does not address the specific needs that cross racial, ethnic, and sexual gender minorities. Data provided for Region IX indicates that there are 38,110 substance abusers (alcohol and drugs) in the region (no data available for the City) and 9,926 persons with mental illness in for St. Tammany Parish. There are several programs in the Parish to assist these populations with the Slidell Addictive Disorders Clinic and other behavior health providers located in the City limits of Slidell.

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

Many of the needs of these special populations are reflected in the community. There is a need for adequate housing albeit special accommodations may be needed for this population. Needs have been determined through data analysis and results from public participation and consultation efforts. For instance, housing and transportation are services needed for the general population. Special accommodations in both transportation and housing are also needed for special needs populations as well. Data suggests that that senior services, homeless shelters, and supportive services are needed for the elderly and for persons with disabilities. Their needs include housing assistance, transportation, counseling, and training for independent living, and repairs to make housing ADA accessible.

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

Only a small portion of this group would be considered homeless and most supportive services for this population comes out of the New Orleans AIDS Task Force and Program, which includes St. Tammany Parish in its service area, using Ryan White and other funds. Most adults with an HIV infection are working, have non-housing related special needs and are receiving medical care. **The Region 9-Hammond/Slidell HIV Update** showed 18 new HIV cases reported in St. Tammany Parish in 2018, but this information does not report cases exclusively in Slidell.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities include but are not limited to infrastructure improvements, senior centers, neighborhood facilities, parks and recreation areas and other facilities that are publicly owned by the government, or owned by a nonprofit and open to the public. The CDBG target area is located in an older section of the City of Slidell. The previous five-year plans identified projects that needed to be addressed including infrastructure improvements, renovations to a local senior center, and recreation improvements. A series of meetings conducted in 2018 and 2019 culminated in the Ducksworth Park Plan that identified projects to improve Ducksworth Park as high priority.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through consultation with the public, stakeholders and various public and private non-profit organizations.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Infrastructure improvements and public facility improvements are necessary to enhance the quality of life and improve safety within Census Tract 409.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through consultation with the public, stakeholders and various public and private non-profit organizations.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

In a declared disaster or emergency, residents may face struggles to meet basic needs, which are intensified for low to moderate-income residents. Public service programs provide assistance to address those needs created because of an unforeseen emergency or disaster.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through consultation with the public, stakeholders and various public and private non-profit organizations.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing market analysis assesses significant characteristics relative to the housing market, housing supply, demand, condition and cost in the City of Slidell. It also addresses the concentration of minorities and low to moderate-income areas within the City. As in other sections of the Consolidated Plan, this analysis utilizes pre-populated data provided from HUD.

QuickFacts

Slidell city, Louisiana; United States

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

All Topics	Slidell city, Louisiana	United States
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	27,633	328,239,523
PEOPLE		
Population		
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	27,633	328,239,523
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	27,265	308,758,105
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	1.3%	6.3%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	27,068	308,745,538
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent	▲ 6.8%	▲ 6.0%
Persons under 18 years, percent	▲ 26.8%	▲ 22.3%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	▲ 15.9%	▲ 16.5%
Female persons, percent	▲ 53.9%	▲ 50.8%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent	▲ 76.7%	▲ 76.3%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	▲ 17.0%	▲ 13.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	▲ 0.7%	▲ 1.3%
Asian alone, percent (a)	▲ 2.2%	▲ 5.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	▲ 0.0%	▲ 0.2%
Two or More Races, percent	▲ 2.4%	▲ 2.8%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	▲ 7.1%	▲ 18.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	▲ 71.8%	▲ 60.1%
Population Characteristics		
Veterans, 2015-2019	1,938	18,230,322
Foreign born persons, percent, 2015-2019	4.2%	13.6%
Housing		
Housing units, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	X	139,684,244
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2015-2019	68.6%	64.0%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2015-2019	\$161,700	\$217,500
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2015-2019	\$1,407	\$1,595
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2015-2019	\$427	\$500
Median gross rent, 2015-2019	\$1,042	\$1,062
Building permits, 2019	X	1,386,048
Families & Living Arrangements		
Households, 2015-2019	9,818	120,756,048
Persons per household, 2015-2019	2.79	2.62
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2015-2019	84.3%	85.8%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2015-2019	7.4%	21.6%
Computer and Internet Use		
Households with a computer, percent, 2015-2019	92.1%	90.3%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2015-2019	85.4%	82.7%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	89.4%	88.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	25.1%	32.1%
Health		
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2015-2019	12.2%	8.6%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 11.0%	▲ 9.5%
Economy		
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	61.5%	63.0%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	55.8%	58.3%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	150,388	708,138,598

2019 QUICK FACTS CENSUS INFORMATION

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

Introduction

This section examines the composition of the City's housing stock. CPD data indicates that the Slidell housing stock consists primarily of single family, 1-unit detached structures with three or more bedrooms. Median home values have increased from \$153,700 in 2009 to \$156,200 in 2019 (Census Quick Facts). Median gross rental rates have also increased to \$1,018 in 2018 from \$779 in 2015. Overall, Slidell has established neighborhoods with new construction of single-family homes consisting mostly of infill construction. Land is more plentiful in unincorporated areas surrounding the City. Development in the unincorporated area surrounding the City will outpace the City's residential development in the next five years. HUD's *Housing Market Analysis* states that in the submarket that includes St. Tammany Parish, homes sales increased by 5% during the period of 2011 to 2015 with demand greatest for homes ranging in price from \$200,000 to \$299,999. The same report states that the vacancy rate for apartments was 7.2% through the first quarter of 2018. This excluded units in lease-up. Eight hundred units with lease-up had an average vacancy rate of 52% in the same quarter. Increased construction activity included the construction of The Lofts at Canterbury with 350 units located near Spartan Drive and the Waypoint Apartments are under construction with 277 units.

As outlined throughout this document, Slidell has a need for affordable housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	8,740	77%
1-unit, attached structure	305	3%
2-4 units	618	5%
5-19 units	875	8%
20 or more units	640	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	130	1%
Total	11,308	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

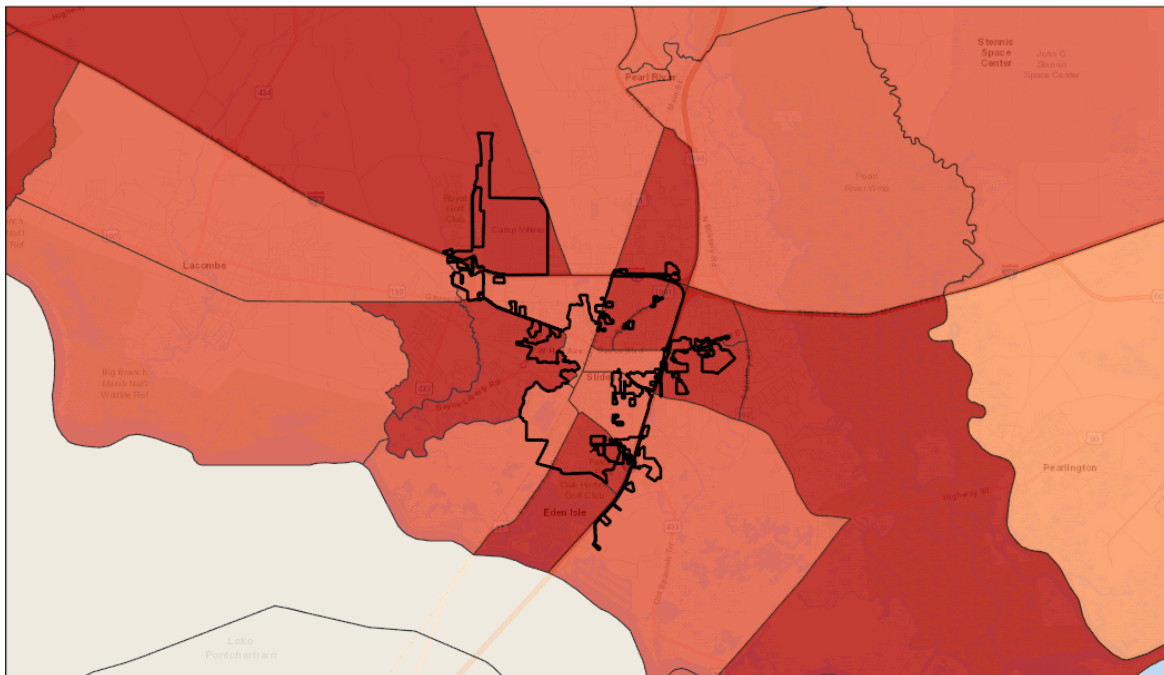
Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	15	0%	10	0%
1 bedroom	80	1%	540	18%
2 bedrooms	458	6%	920	30%
3 or more bedrooms	6,545	92%	1,569	52%
Total	7,098	99%	3,039	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

CPD Maps - % OWNER UNITS WITH 3 OR MORE BEDROOMS



December 30, 2020

Override 1

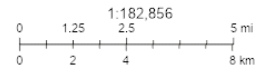
OwnerUnitsWith3orMoreBedrooms

0-36.22%

58.21-73.86%

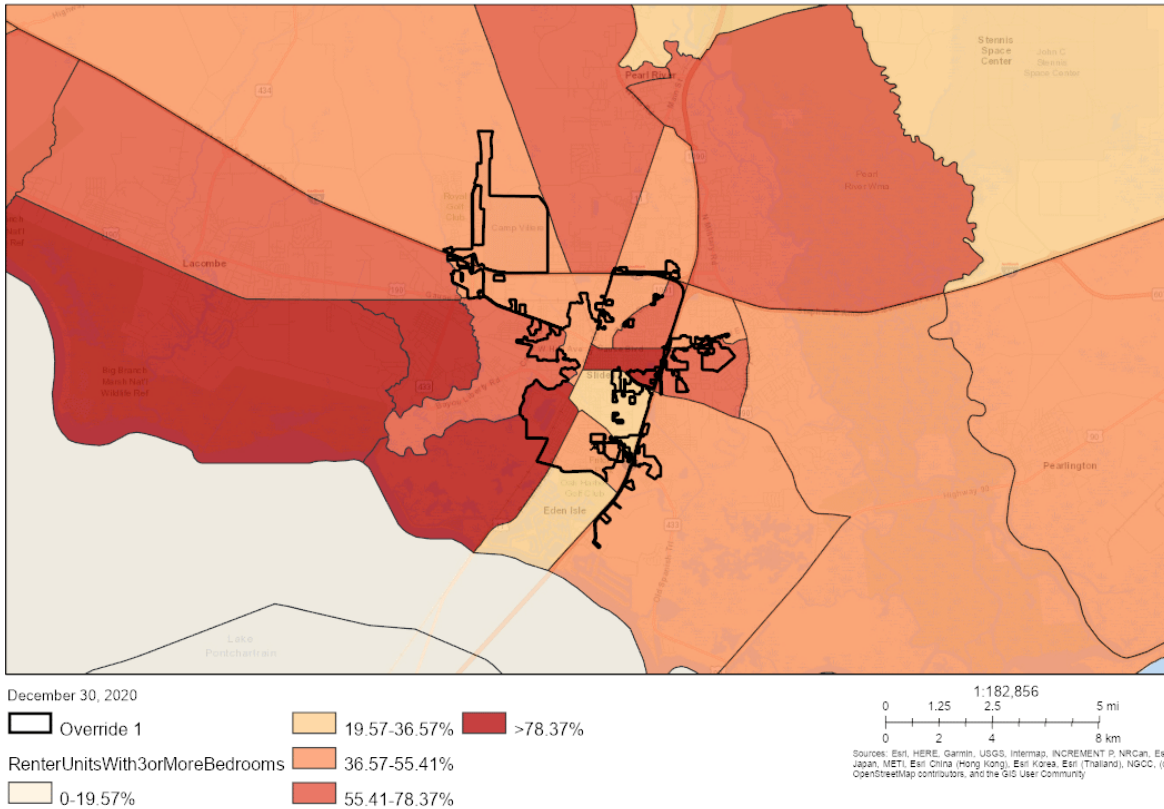
73.86-87.20%

>87.20%



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - % RENTER UNITS 3 OR MORE BEDROOMS



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

The City does not provide direct services to households.

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

There are no units expected to be lost and no Section 8 contracts expiring.

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

Generally, the availability of housing units in Slidell addresses the needs of the population. There is a need for additional subsidized living units and more affordable housing for the lower income community as stated in the **Fair Housing Assessment** that was prepared and submitted to HUD as a collaborative document for both the Parish of St. Tammany and the City of Slidell.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing cost burden is a significant issue for lower income families, as is housing that meets the needs of the mobility impaired and the elderly. Targeted housing for these groups could take the form single family or multi-family units, generally rental in nature.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Cost burden and overcrowding relates to the cost of housing in the community. Housing problems increase exponentially when the housing cost burden is high and exceeds 30% of total household income and when housing repairs are not affordable. This section evaluates the affordability of housing available for low to moderate-income households. The latest market data provided by CPD indicates that the median home value for Slidell in 2015 was \$152,600 and current market data from various real estate websites indicates increases from \$167,000 on Zillow to \$209,000 on realtor.com. This shows a steady increase from the 2015 assessment. The overall residential price distribution of homes within Slidell illustrates that there are fewer homes available for lower-income households. Rental costs have similarly risen. Quick Facts 2019 indicates that the median gross rental rate in 2018 was \$1,018 as opposed to \$779 in 2015 as indicated by HUD data below.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	153,700	152,600	(1%)
Median Contract Rent	780	779	(0%)

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	370	12.2%
\$500-999	2,030	66.9%
\$1,000-1,499	575	19.0%
\$1,500-1,999	25	0.8%
\$2,000 or more	25	0.8%
Total	3,025	99.7%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	130	No Data
50% HAMFI	340	404
80% HAMFI	1,710	1,893
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,781
Total	2,180	5,078

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	779	908	1,078	1,396	1,597
High HOME Rent	779	838	1,008	1,156	1,270
Low HOME Rent	606	660	792	915	1,021

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. Affordable housing is needed for lower income groups. Rents and housing prices have continued to rise which challenges low to moderate-income residents to afford decent housing. Only 470 renter units are available to residents with 30%-50% HAMFI. Homeownership is restricted due to lack of availability of affordable homes and the inability of the cost burdened renter to save for a down payment. In addition, lower priced homes generally require significant repairs and the overall quality of these homes can be deficient due to issues related to health, safety, or affordability of continued maintenance. The repairs due to environmental hazards such as lead-based paint or other indoor quality issues adds an additional price burden.

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

Housing affordability problems are expected to increase due to increased rents and decreased purchasing power. Low to moderate-income households are most impacted as housing costs continue to increase and less moderate priced housing is not available.

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

The FMR's given by HUD are at this time are in line with the rents being collected from the private market sector for similar properties. The rents are similar to market-based rents so that more property owners may be willing to rent their units for Section 8 tenancy. However, the availability of Section 8 Vouchers in Slidell has not grown in many years so that it does not keep up with the demand for them. The Slidell community does not receive HOME funds.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Figures provided in Table 33 calculated by CHAS indicate that 54% of rental units and 22% of owner-occupied housing units in Slidell exhibit one or more housing problems as defined by HUD. Table 34 indicates that two thirds of owner occupied homes and half of rental units within Slidell were built between 1950 and 1979. The housing units built prior to 1980 may contain hazards such as lead-based paint that is very dangerous to children under six years old, has long-term effects, and is very costly to remediate.

Definitions

The City enforces the International Property Maintenance Code and the International Residential Building Code to determine if a residence is habitable and safe to occupy.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,510	21%	1,530	50%
With two selected Conditions	44	1%	125	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,550	78%	1,385	46%
Total	7,104	100%	3,040	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. As stated previously, HUD describes four housing conditions as being problems: 1) the home lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) the home lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3) the home is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, 4) the household is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. Nearly 21% percent of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 50% of all renter occupied units have at least one housing condition.

Year Unit Built

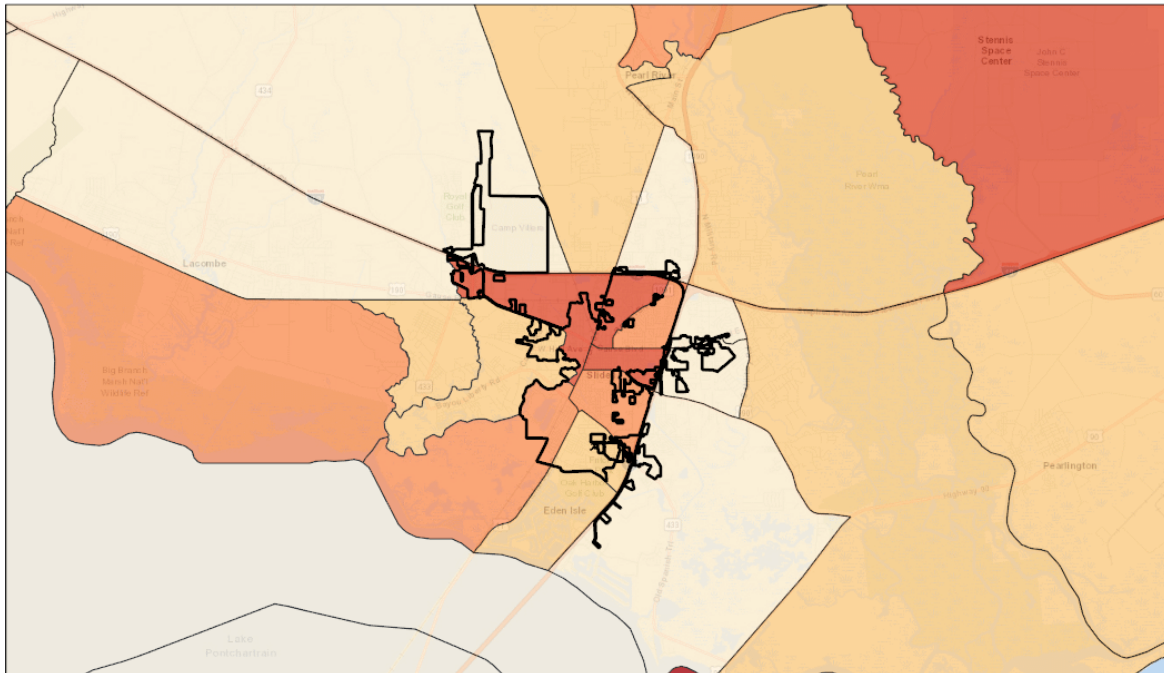
Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	985	14%	925	30%
1980-1999	1,399	20%	610	20%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	4,520	64%	1,415	47%
Before 1950	189	3%	80	3%
Total	7,093	101%	3,030	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

CPD Maps - % RENTAL HOUSING BUILT BEFORE 1980



December 30, 2020

Override 1

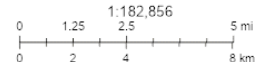
RentalHousingBuiltBefore1980

0-23.55%

23.55-45.04% >81.98%

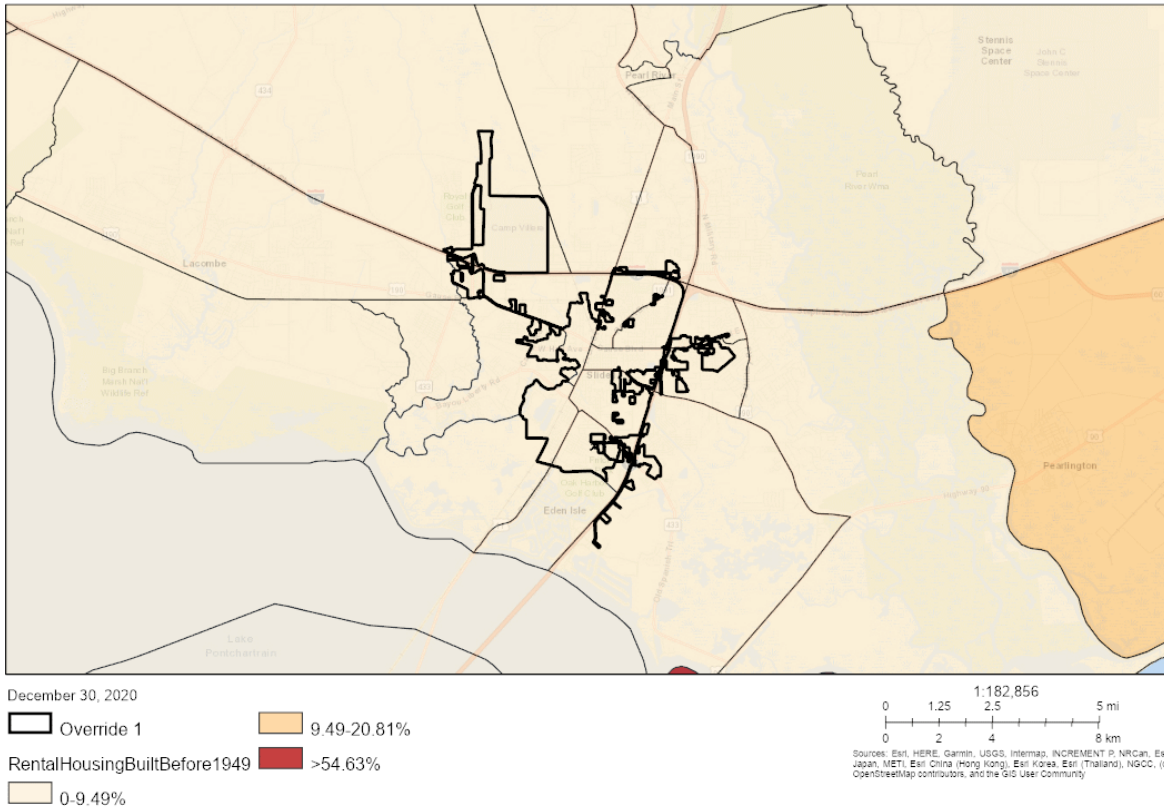
45.04-64.34%

64.34-81.98%



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - % RENTAL HOUSING BUILT BEFORE 1949



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	4,709	66%	1,495	49%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	707	10%	389	13%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

The majority of housing units within the City of Slidell were built between 1950 and 1979. These units have the most risk of lead-based paint.

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

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is a need of both owner and renter occupied housing rehabilitation. The major hurdle in providing a repair program is the requirement for flood insurance. The minor home repair program that the City of Slidell attempted to initiate in previous years was abandoned because of this issue. The need for home rehabilitation particularly for those of low to moderate-income households is substantial, as well as the need to elevate more homes so they will not flood as they did in Hurricane Katrina. In Slidell, 50% of the total renter occupied housing units and 21% of the owner-occupied units exhibit at least one housing problem and would benefit from rehabilitation. (Table 33)

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

Data exhibited in Table 35 indicates that approximately 6,204 housing units in Slidell were built prior to 1980. These housing units represent those that are more prone to environmental and safety hazards due to lead based paint exposure. Data is not available on the exact number of low to moderate income families occupy housing units that contain lead based paint exposure, but 10% of owner occupied units and 13% of rent occupied units have children present in the household.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The Slidell Housing Authority has 726 subsidized housing units available in Slidell (vouchers and public housing), which totals approximately 7.2% of the occupied housing units in Slidell. Data does not reflect the number of accessible units including non-elderly disabled, mainstream one-year, mainstream five-year and nursing home transition units.

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			126	600			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Slidell Housing Authority is comprised of 75 one, two and three bedroom units and 50 one-bedroom units for elderly families. The housing units meet minimum HAP and City building codes and are in good condition. The 600 scattered Housing Choice Voucher units are inspected annually to make sure that they meet minimum housing standards for the HAP program.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Slidell Housing Authority	NA

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

This information has not been made available to the City of Slidell. However, all the units owned and managed by the Slidell Housing Authority were renovated after 2009 because of the flooding that took place in 2005. These units should be in very good condition.

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

The Housing Authority's strategy for improving the living environment of low-to-moderate income families is to ensure the affordability of all public housing units and maintain appropriate quality standards for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

There are two shelters located within the city limits of Slidell. The Miramon Center is a homeless shelter for men and the Caring Center is a homeless shelter for women. The greater Slidell area has shelter beds and services available from a wide variety of providers such as NAMI, which operates group quarters, the Quad Area Veterans home, the Housing Authority's Section 8 Voucher Program, Family Promise and Safe Harbor. The estimated numbers of beds are summarized below. Several non-profit groups such as Volunteers of America, St. Tammany Parish Community Action Agency and Family Promise provide homeless prevention services. The data below summarizes the number of beds reported by the Region IX CoC. Information is not available at the city level. The Miramon Center and the Caring Center are two facilities located within the Slidell city limits. The "Point-in-Time Count" summarized statistics from all shelters located in St. Tammany Parish.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Housing Beds	Supportive
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	23	10	117	113	8
Households with Only Adults	66	10	88	149	18
Chronically Homeless Households	31	10	18	0	0
Veterans	7	0	6	6	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	2	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source One Night Counts study from Louisiana Housing Corp- ESGP Program

Comments:

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

The following organizations provide direct services to the homeless and nearly homeless.

Organization	Services
Business and Career Solutions Center:	Job training, placement
Florida Parishes Human Service Authority:	Medication management, psychiatric services
Transition/ St. Tammany Parish School Board:	Support Services for homeless youths
NAMI-St. Tammany:	Counseling, mental health advocacy
Louisiana Rehabilitative Services:	Job training, placement
Safe Haven	Behavioral health services
St. Tammany Parish Community Health Center Health	Mental Health
Workforce Investment Board	Job training, placement

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

The following represent organizations that are available to the nearly homeless and chronically homeless.

Type of Facility and Service	Name of Facility	Target Population
Non-profit CoC	Northlake Homeless Coalition	Homeless/LMI
Transitional Shelter	Community Christian Concern	LMI/Homeless
Emergency Shelter	Caring Center	Women & Children
Transitional Housing	Safe Harbor	Women & Children, DV
Transitional Housing	Family Promise	Homeless Families
Transitional Housing	Miramonte Center	Homeless Men

Supportive Housing

Volunteers of America

Housing for Disabled

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

Introduction

The Slidell area has a wide range of supportive services available for special needs persons and families. Many of these services are offered at low or no cost. There are Federal, State, local public and private sector resources that provide services to individuals with different mobility and cognitive handicap issues. The City works very closely with many of these agencies, groups, organizations who help these individuals and can provide information and referral services when necessary. Listed below is a list of some organizations that provide services in the Slidell area:

Sunshine House: *Sunshine House* located in Slidell serves East St. Tammany Parish with mental health services.

STARC – St. Tammany Association for Retarded Citizens: STARC is a private non-profit organization committed to providing services and support, enable people with mental retardation and/or developmental disabilities to reach their fullest potential as independent, contributing members of society. STARC provides special education, vocational services, in-home services, housing, daycare, physical, occupational and speech therapy, counseling, and many more services to individuals with disabilities.

Slidell Addictive Disorders Clinic: This agency provides alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment services. Some of these services include the following: Prevention activities, parent education, drug education, intervention, assessments, individual and group therapy, intensive outpatient treatment, problem and compulsive gambling counseling, relapse prevention, after care/continuing care, and assistance with drug court.

St. Tammany Council on Aging: The St. Tammany Council on Aging operates Senior Citizen Centers in St. Tammany Parish. The Rufus Viner Center is located within the City of Slidell Target Area, Tract 409.

Mt. Olive Food Ministry: The ministry delivers 250 meals per day to individuals who are unable to travel to the facility and serves 125 meals per day to walk-ins.

Transportation STAR Transit: This is a public transportation service in the parish. Reservations are required at least 24 hours in advance. Rides are usually limited to one round trip per day.

COAST: The Council on Aging St. Tammany provides transportation coordinated with STAR Transit, Meals on Wheels and various interactive activities for elderly adults.

VOASELA: Volunteers of America Southeast Louisiana provides case management, housing services, information and referral, and a home repair program.

Florida Parishes Human Services Authority: This organization provides services for those with developmental disabilities.

No Aids Task Force: The organization provides case management, testing and information and referral.

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

Special needs populations have unique requirements for social services and housing needs. The elderly population is one such group. Many seniors often require an increasing demand for housing and supportive services. When available, elderly developments for those over 55 years of age are usually cost prohibitive and are unaffordable for low to moderate-income residents. In addition, the elderly have unique needs that include adaptive modifications for those who may have walking difficulty or difficulty climbing steps. The low to moderate-income seniors who are homeowners often need repair services so to bring housing units up to code and repaired. Other persons with disabilities that include physical, vision, hearing, mental health, and intellectual development require special housing considerations to accommodate their needs. This may be achieved with expanded supportive housing services and repair services that are tailored to meet the individual's disability. The following represents a tabulation of what specific needs are necessary for these individuals.

Frail Elderly and Elderly- Assistance with home repairs and house cleaning; assistance with traveling to appointments and stores, completing forms.

Those with mental, physical, HIV, developmental disabilities- Assistance with simple tasks, traveling to appointments and stores, interpreting invoices and documents, job skills, completing forms, eating, bathing, etc.

Persons with alcohol and drug addictions- Coping skills, addiction counseling, often also needing health and HIV related services.

Public Housing residents- Job skills training, transit to work s, shopping, interpreting documents and forms.

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

Multiple organizations provide supportive housing services for persons transitioning out of institutions. NAMI, Slidell Addictive Disorders Clinic, and STARC in Slidell provide supportive services for individuals. NAMI operates a housing facility for those with mental illnesses.

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

The City of Slidell will strive to coordinate with social service organizations to provide information and referral services.

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))

Not applicable to Slidell.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Slidell's housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The City enforces the International Residential Building Code that is vital and necessary for safe housing construction.

Low to moderate income households are marginalized because of insufficient financial resources.

A long-term growth trend within St. Tammany Parish has created a demand for housing and a market condition in which land values and housing prices steadily increase. As in the Parish, median home values and the cost of new construction and remodeling have steadily risen over the years. Increased land values and the lack of availability of existing homes has been reduced making affordable housing more costly to develop. When natural disasters occur as in Hurricane Katrina, the housing stock dwindles due to uninhabitable units. This decreases the supply of marketable housing units particularly in affordable housing. In addition, as housing units continue to age, environmental hazards such as lead based paint may be present. Increased prices associated with an expanding market raises prices for repairs and remediation required to bring units to current code standards. Rising insurance rates also contribute to higher housing costs.

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

Introduction

Slidell is the largest municipality in St. Tammany Parish. Many factors contribute to the economic growth and development of the City of Slidell. It is located at the hub of three Interstate highways, which is a major asset to the community by creating access to west St. Tammany, southwest Mississippi, the Mississippi Gulf Coast and New Orleans. A wide range of employment characteristics are prevalent in Slidell, which sees residents working in banking, medical, retail and service industries such as hotel/tourism. The largest employment sector is Sales and Office with 3,680 individuals employed. It is followed by Management, Business and Financial sectors, which employs 2,840, Construction and Service jobs follow employing 1,184 and 1,155 respectively.

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	131	105	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,506	3,496	16	26	10
Construction	756	387	8	3	-5
Education and Health Care Services	1,635	3,022	18	22	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	559	625	6	5	-1
Information	172	170	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	680	691	7	5	-2
Other Services	303	364	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	838	771	9	6	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,647	3,492	18	26	8
Transportation and Warehousing	473	97	5	1	-4
Wholesale Trade	521	348	6	3	-3
Total	9,221	13,568	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Data provided for the 2017 Assessment for Fair Housing indicated that Slidell residents have a slightly higher access to employment when compared to other areas. However, community input suggested that residents reported that one of the barriers to finding affordable housing was the lack of transportation.

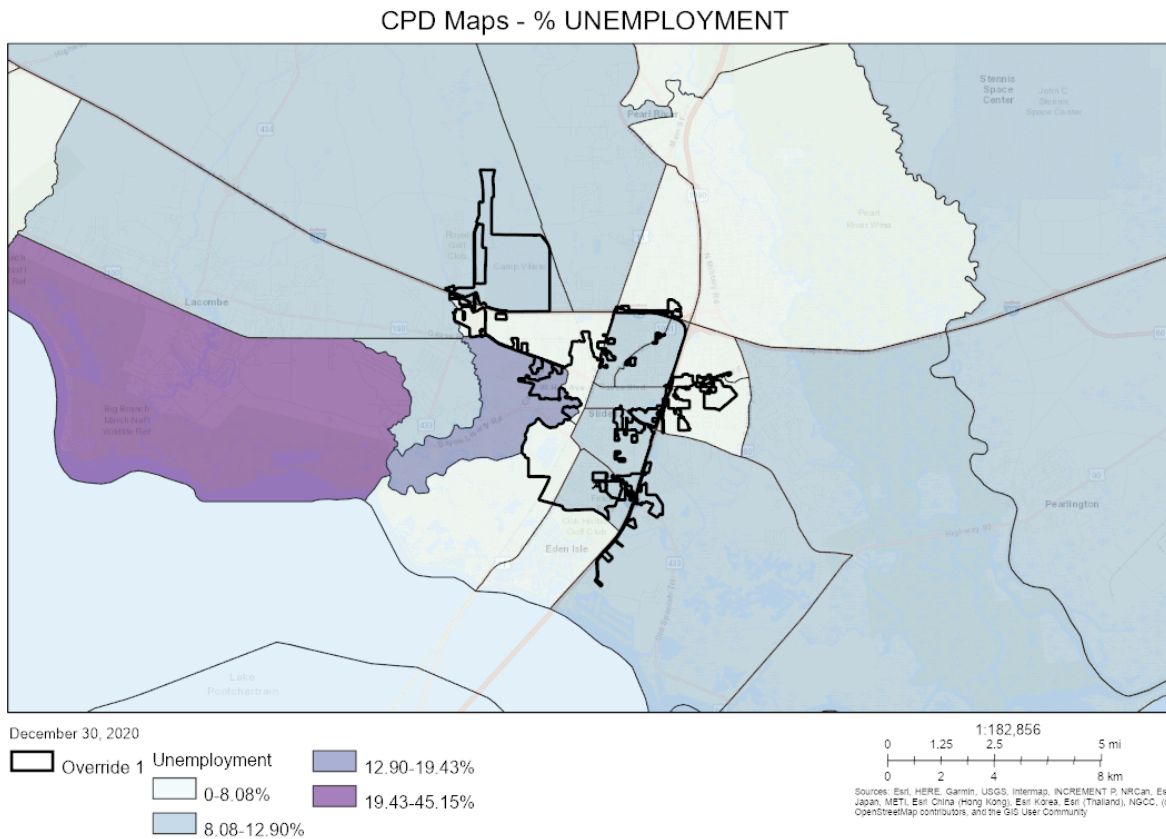
Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	13,754
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	12,475
Unemployment Rate	9.41
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	38.16
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.00

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 43 indicates the unemployment rate to be 9.41% prior to the COVID epidemic. This number may not reflect current trends.



Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,840
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	520
Service	1,155
Sales and office	3,680
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,184
Production, transportation and material moving	470

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

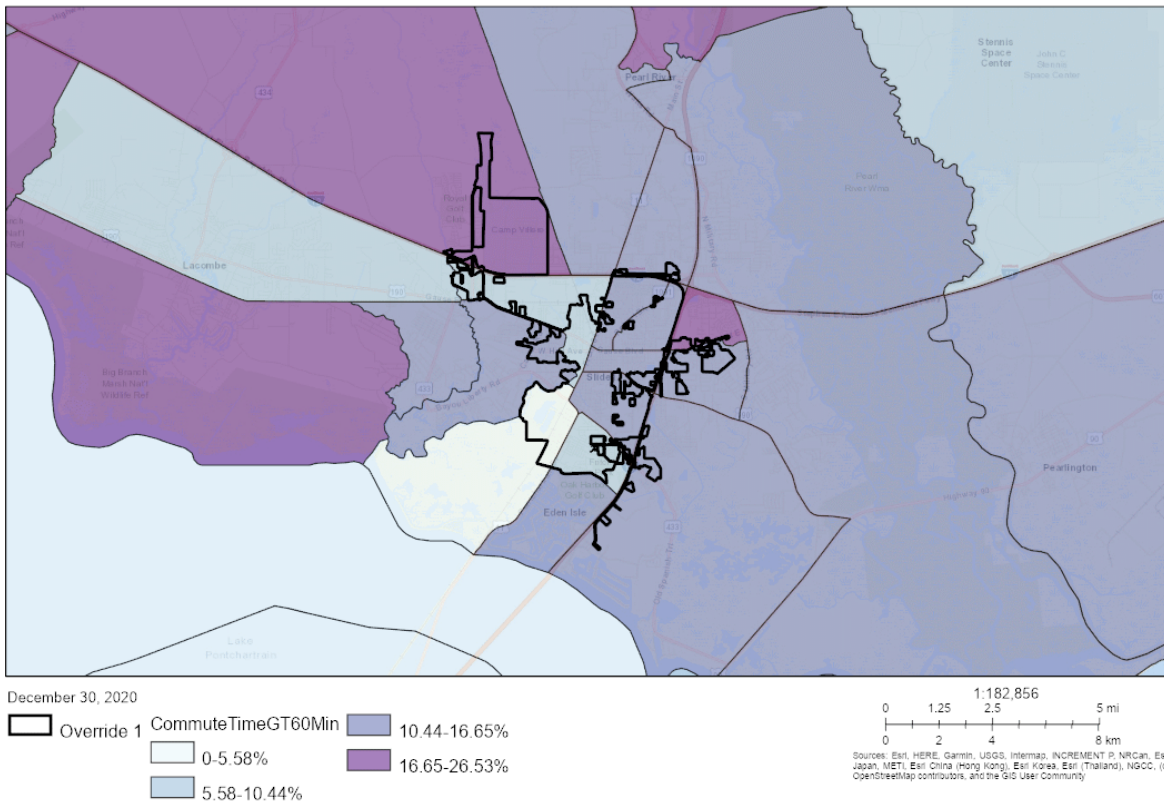
Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	6,750	57%
30-59 Minutes	3,955	33%
60 or More Minutes	1,208	10%
Total	11,913	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

CPD Maps - COMMUTE TIME >60 MINUTES



Most residents experience less than a 30-minute commute. Forty three percent of Slidell residents have a commute time between 30 to 59 minutes with 10% experiencing greater than an hour travel time to and from work.

Based on research conducted for the 2017 Assessment for Fair Housing, Slidell residents have a much lower access to transit when compared to other areas of the region. The cost of transportation is high because there is not a fixed-route transit system within the City of Slidell.

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	925	110	485
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,620	320	970
Some college or Associate's degree	3,950	205	1,085

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,020	85	545

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	15	65	68	324	315
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	564	420	230	420	520
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	649	805	760	2,385	1,533
Some college, no degree	740	1,390	1,175	1,749	989
Associate's degree	80	308	173	483	209
Bachelor's degree	75	849	680	1,034	570
Graduate or professional degree	0	194	254	640	315

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	42,586
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	181,110
Some college or Associate's degree	144,410
Bachelor's degree	213,319
Graduate or professional degree	207,828

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The major employment sector is the "sales and office" sector, followed by the management and business sector. These sectors alone provide over 50% of the jobs in Slidell. Those individuals with a Bachelor's degree or Graduate or professional degree earn significantly higher than those without.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community require an educated workforce that is knowledgeable in the current technology so that the demands of the business sector can be achieved. Technological assets drive productivity and spurs economic gains in all business sectors. A workforce that is knowledgeable in technical training and professional skills is required to provide a diversified and successful business community.

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

Fremaux Town Center is a mix of residential and commercial-retail development located close to Interstate 10. This Center provides additional tax revenue to the community and increased employment opportunities. A second important investment is the Northshore Technical Community College located in Lacombe that provides technical training and expanded employment opportunities.

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

Slidell schools are part of the St. Tammany Parish School System. It is one of the best education systems in the State of Louisiana. Thirty four percent of its high school graduates attain a bachelor's degree or higher. There is only a 10 percent dropout rate but any percentage of students not completing high school creates great disadvantage for those individuals in finding substantial employment. The Northshore Technical College is providing quality workforce training that contributes to meeting the demand of employment in Slidell.

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

Northshore Community College is a primary source of local workforce training. With over 400 students enrolled in specialty training classes, this workforce training is vital to Slidell's business needs.

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

Yes

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

The City encourages the development of workforce skills to meet market demand, training the underserved and aligning education and training to increase employability so that business needs are satisfied. Mixed-use neighborhoods are encouraged to attract, grow and retain businesses, improve access to jobs, and to increase economic equity.

Discussion

The City of Slidell Planning Director, Melissa Guilbeau, AICP, is an active member of the New Orleans Regional Planning Commission. She is actively pursuing land use strategies to facilitate economic growth by analyzing potential initiatives to create economic growth and diversification.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The CDBG target area, Census Tract 409, exhibits some of the lowest valued home prices and housing units with multiple problems.

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

The CDBG target area Census Tract 409 has a high concentration of minorities and low to moderate-income households within the City.

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

Areas where low-income families and minorities are concentrated tend to have less private investment than areas with wealthier residents. The areas of the city with the strongest market conditions tend to be in areas with low percentages of minorities and low-income families. Census Tract 409 is the CDBG target area. New housing construction is virtually non-existent. There are few vacant lots and those that are available are often limited to small lot sizes derived from "paper subdivisions" that may be unbuildable due to setback restrictions. The housing is primarily single family. Most of the mobile homes in Slidell are in this section of the City.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

This area is home to an elementary school and middle school within walking distance of many of the local schools. A community pool is located adjacent the local Boys and Girls Club, and three public parks are available for residents. The Senior Citizen Center is in the same area, along with small retail stores, churches, and banks.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Infrastructure improvements that connect minority and low-income residents to jobs and other assets located near the low to moderate-income community has been a priority for the City of Slidell. The City's goal is to increase public facility investment in the CDBG target area. To have community collaboration, the City of Slidell is collaborating with community residents and leaders to determine the needs of the community and develop the strategies best suited to enhance their neighborhood. Neighborhood-specific needs, projects, and activities will be identified from the results of community engagement.

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

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

Internet is an essential for increased interconnectedness of business, education, day-to-day life. Reliable access to the internet is a necessity and the lack broadband impedes education and economic opportunities. This is particularly problematic for LMI areas where economic opportunities are already often lacking. The American Community Survey in 2018 indicated that approximately 84% of Slidell households have access to broadband.

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

The high cost of this service serves as the main barrier for low to moderate-income households. Increased competition among providers would create lower prices.

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

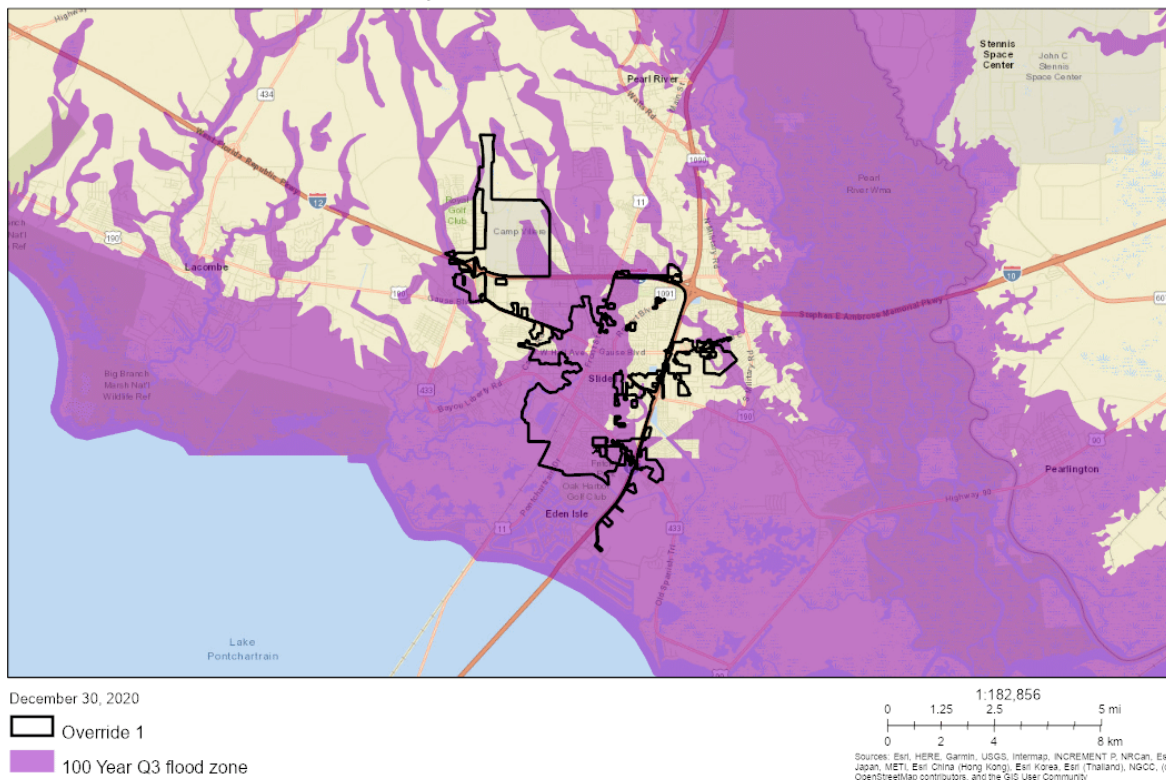
Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Extreme weather and rising sea levels affect climate change. Prolonged rain and storm surge produce flooding is the major natural hazard to Slidell that is associated with climate change. The area is threatened by the effects of tropical storms and hurricanes that result in high wind damage, tidal surge and flooding.

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

Low to moderate-income households lack the resources to defend against natural disasters and are at greater risk of experiencing homelessness because of a natural disaster. All of the target area, CT 409, is located within an Advisory Base Flood Elevation Area and is proposed to be in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

CPD Maps - 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN - Q3



Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Five-Year Strategic Plan identifies the priority needs the City of Slidell has identified for the low to moderate-income community in the CDBG target area, Census Tract 409. It also outlines the goals and objectives the City will undertake to address those needs. A wide array of information and resources such as the "Point-in-Time Count", CPD data provided by the HUD and census resources such as American Community Survey and data.census.gov., and public input has been utilized to develop the goals, priorities and the analysis included in the Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan serves as the foundation for future annual plans.

Listed below are the in no order or ranking are the priorities and goals of this Strategic Plan:

- Revitalize the target area Census Tract 409 to provide public facility improvements and other infrastructure improvements
- Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in in public facilities that maximize recreation amenities
- Improve housing opportunities by promoting decent, safe affordable rental and homeowner housing for populations and promoting homeownership opportunities for low to moderate-income families by supporting the Northshore Housing Initiative
- Promote homeless assistance programs as a working member for the Northlake Homeless Coalition
- Promote quality of life for residents by ensuring access to appropriate services by supporting social service organizations that provide emergency services
- Promote economic stability and prosperity by promoting organizations that increase opportunities for job readiness and increase the number of jobs or goods and services available, such as the Workforce Initiative
- Promote fair access to housing and fair housing information for all residents

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

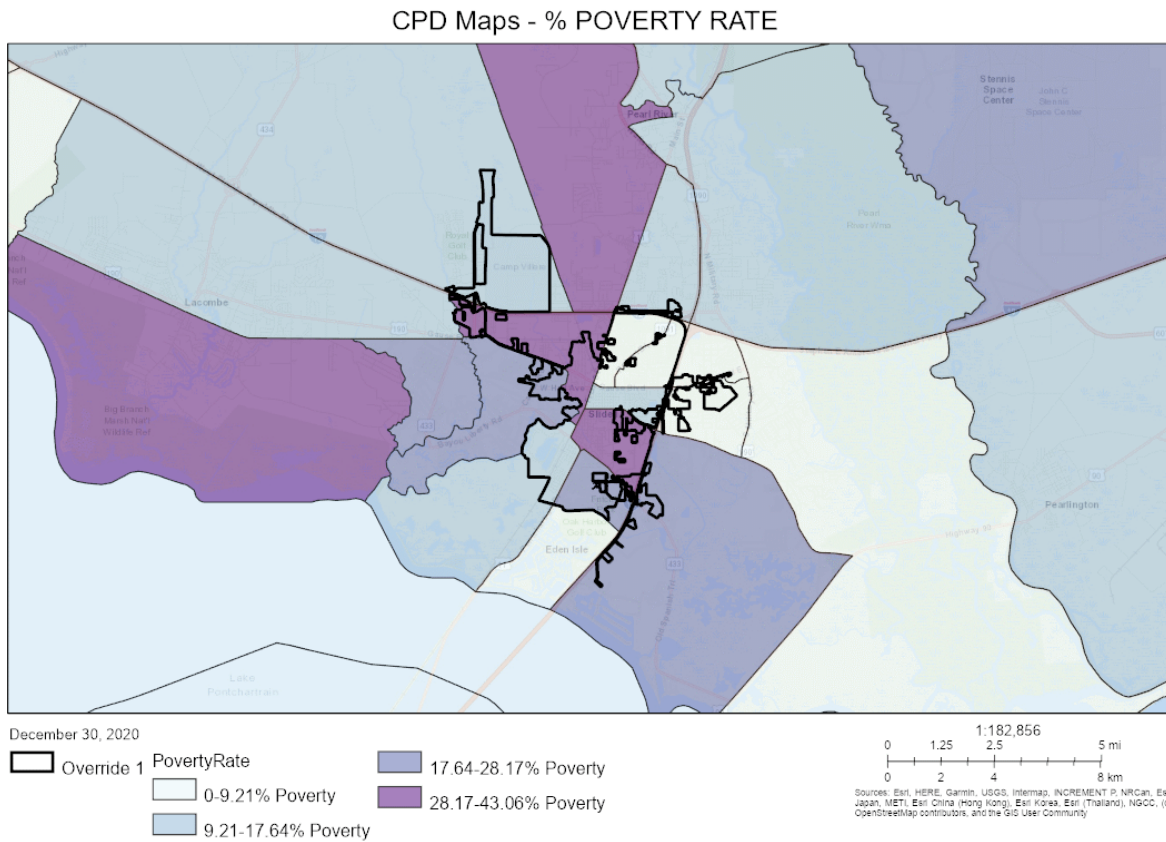
1	Area Name:	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	CT 409
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing stock consists of distressed housing, workforce housing stock and public housing. Municipal offices and small local businesses are located within the area.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The CDBG target area, CT 409, was originally identified as the area of the city with the highest concentration of low to moderate-income residents. Throughout the years, public meetings and public hearings served as a platform for residents to address their concerns and provide ideas to support the revitalization of the area. This has continued throughout the citizen participation process of this plan.
Identify the needs in this target area.	In previous consolidated plans, the City of Slidell identified public facility improvements as a priority need within CT 409. Infrastructure improvements include but are not limited to continued sidewalk and drainage improvements and revitalization of area parks.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Revitalization of the community through infrastructure improvements and public facility improvements to area parks will promote public safety and enhance the overall well-being of the residents in this area.	

<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Limited funding is a barrier to improvements within the target area. When possible, the City has allocated funds to leverage CDBG funding, but the demand for improvements exceeds financial resources. Flooding within the area limits program resources that target projects that require homeowner flood insurance.</p>
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General Allocation Priorities

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

Census data and CPD data have been used as a basis for choosing the target areas Census Tract 409.



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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Public Facility Improvements Administration and Planning
	Description	This priority needs focuses on expanding and improving public facilities and infrastructure within CT409, which will create a more viable community and improve the quality of life for area residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this priority is through community input and consultation with local stakeholders and non-profit organizations.
2	Priority Need Name	Increased coordination with service providers
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Foster Coordination with Service Organizations Administration and Planning
	Description	Coordinating and cooperating with social service organizations that provide emergency and supportive services will assist the City in identifying community needs. Supportive services are an investment in the future of families because they provide emergency intervention for those in need facing unforeseen circumstances. Many of the organizations that provide these services are mentioned throughout this document.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community participation and consultation with various non-profit organizations resulted in the basis for this priority.
3	Priority Need Name	Urgent Need
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
Associated Goals	Urgent Needs: Public Facility Improvements Urgent Needs: Public Service Activities Administration and Planning
Description	Provide services based on needs derived from unforeseen disaster.
Basis for Relative Priority	Community participation and stakeholder participation recognizing the importance of targeting resources to meet the needs arising from unforeseen disaster.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Median gross rental rates have also increased to \$1,018 in 2018 from \$779 in 2015. This is too high for a number of residents within the City at the lowest incomes. High cost burden is a significant problem for LMI residents in Slidell. The Housing Authority provides TBRA through Section 8.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments provide income for persons with special needs and disabilities. The average SSI payment in Louisiana including the New Orleans metro area is \$783. There is clearly a market based need for tenant-based rental assistance for persons with special needs.
New Unit Production	HUD’s Housing Market Analysis states that in the submarket that includes St. Tammany Parish, homes sales increased by 5% during the period of 2011 to 2015 with demand greatest for homes ranging in price from \$200,000 to \$299,999. Local market conditions affect housing production, especially when population growth and incomes are strong. In Slidell, scattered site new housing is more likely to be in-fill development within existing neighborhoods.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation will be the most common housing activity in Slidell, based upon the market conditions during the next five-year period. As homes have been flooded in the past, and as new construction costs rise even higher, many residents and new buyers will opt for rehab of older homes as a cost saving method.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, sometimes including preservation in the oldest parts of Slidell, should continue to be stable during this five-year consolidated plan period.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

Population Growth

The data presented indicates that Slidell has grown very little since the completion of the previous consolidated plan with only a 2% increase in population and a 1% increase in number of households.

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

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant will be the main source of funding for the projects discussed in the Consolidated Plan. Leveraging funds through public and private partnerships is a priority. Federal, local, and private funding opportunities are constantly being researched and explored to implement additional program funding. Previously, CDBG funds have been leveraged with municipal funds to create a greater impact and the City intends to continue this commitment on a project-by-project basis as resources allow.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	177,781	0	0	177,781	0	CDBG funds allocated for the first year of the ConPlan are \$177,781. The City expects no program income or other types of HUD funding. CDBG funds finance, public facilities improvements, and public services. CDBG funds are leveraged with other funding sources when possible.

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

There are no matching requirements involved in the CDBG and additional program funding is constantly being researched.

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

Publically owned land dedicated for recreation/park facilities will be used to address the needs identified in the plan. In the event of infrastructure improvement such as sidewalk extensions publically owned street rights of way will be provided, and if road connection projects are proposed publically owned unopened street rights of way will be provided.

Discussion

CDBG resources are allocated to activities that address the needs of the low to moderate- income community. These needs would not be met without CDBG resources.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(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
City of Slidell	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City of Slidell	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
Northlake Homeless Coalition	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Planning	Region
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority	Regional organization	Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	Region
Slidell Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Volunteers Of America Greater New Orleans	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Region
Family Promise	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Caring Center	Regional organization	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Miramonte Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
St. Tammany Parish community Action			Jurisdiction
East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity			Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
St. Tammany Parish Health Center	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The City of Slidell works to develop relationships with local nonprofit service providers to provide for the needs of City residents. These organizations provide a comprehensive delivery system to combat homelessness, provide emergency services and housing. However, there are still gaps preventing low to moderate-income persons and special needs populations from receiving critical services.

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

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Northlake Homeless Coalition helps provide a central delivery system and a coordinated placement system through its membership of organizations including triage, assessment, and referral of homeless families and homeless transition-aged youth to rapid rehousing programs, transitional housing, emergency housing, homeless shelters and other prevention programs.

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

The Northlake Homeless Coalition is a primary strength in deliverables to the homeless population. The membership organizations work well together. Primary gaps in the delivery of services is the limitation of financial resources and paid staff persons who operate the shelters and administer the programs. The following are some identified gaps for special needs populations when trying to access services.

- Transportation
- Income limits are low in many federal and state programs
- Too few services for persons with 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

To overcome the gaps in delivery of homeless services, or other community development services, the City will strive to work together with homeless prevention organizations and other service providers, and their planning networks.

Action steps in this strategy are as follows:

- Access resources needed to prevent homelessness for persons released from hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, by collaborating with governmental and other institutions in the region by working closely with the Parish government and Northlake Homeless Coalition and social service agencies
- Strengthen emergency rent, mortgage, utility, and related services by promoting increased coordination between social service agencies to reduce duplication and facilitate increased access to these services
- Strengthen and expand current financial management training for low and very low- income residents
- Advocate for decent affordable housing for low and very low-income persons at risk of homelessness

- Increase awareness of homeless prevention services available in the area

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Facility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Public Facilities Improvements	CDBG: \$142,225	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2041 Persons Assisted
2	Foster Coordination with Service Organizations	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Increased coordination with service providers	CDBG: \$0	Other: 10 Other
3	Urgent Needs: Public Facility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Urgent Need	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2041 Persons Assisted
4	Urgent Needs: Public Service Activities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Urgent Need	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Administration and Planning	2020	2024	Planning and Administration	CDBG Target Area CT409	Public Facilities Improvements Increased coordination with service providers Urgent Need	CDBG: \$35,556	Other: 1 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	Provide public facility improvements within the CDBG target area.
2	Goal Name	Foster Coordination with Service Organizations
	Goal Description	Increase networking with the organizations that can assist the low to moderate-income community.
3	Goal Name	Urgent Needs: Public Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	Provide public facility improvements based on needs resulting from a declared emergency or declared disaster.
4	Goal Name	Urgent Needs: Public Service Activities
	Goal Description	Provide public service activities based on needs resulting from a declared emergency or natural disaster.
5	Goal Name	Administration and Planning
	Goal Description	Provide administration and planning for the CDBG program.

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)

This is not applicable to the City of Slidell.

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

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

This compliance agreement is not in place for Slidell

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Resident Councils are already present in the community.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

NA

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Slidell's housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The City enforces the International Residential Building Code that is vital and necessary for safe housing construction.

Low to moderate income households are marginalized because of insufficient financial resources.

A long-term growth trend within St. Tammany Parish has created a demand for housing and a market condition in which land values and housing prices steadily increase. As in the Parish, median home values and the cost of new construction and remodeling have steadily risen over the years. Increased land values and the lack of availability of existing homes has been reduced making affordable housing more costly to develop. When natural disasters occur as in Hurricane Katrina, the housing stock dwindles due to uninhabitable units. This decreases the supply of marketable housing units particularly in affordable housing. In addition, as housing units continue to age, environmental hazards such as lead based paint may be present. Increased prices associated with an expanding market raises prices for repairs and remediation required to bring units to current code standards. Rising insurance rates also contribute to higher housing costs.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Impediments to remove the barriers to fair housing include:

- Working with St. Tammany Parish, the State of Louisiana, and the Federal Government to construct a levee system to protect South Slidell that includes the target area. This will significantly decrease flood insurance premiums which will help promote affordable housing and residential development
- Participate in activities that establish a network of support for affordable housing opportunities

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Slidell aligns its priorities with the Northlake Homeless Coalition in addressing the needs of residents experiencing homelessness or those who are at risk of experiencing homelessness. The NHC is the CoC for Region IX. With its members, NHC provides services to address the needs of homeless persons and families. CDBG staff attend coalition meetings, and stay current with the issues that affect the homeless population that serve them.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will work with homeless prevention organizations and service providers over the next five years to address homeless prevention.

The planned primary steps these organizations utilize to provide for assistance include but are not limited to the following:

- Coordinate with social service agencies in the region to establish effective discharge planning to prevent homelessness for persons released from hospitals, prisons, and other institution
- Strengthen emergency rent, mortgage, utility, and related services by promoting increased coordination between organizations to reduce duplication and facilitate increased access to these services
- Encourage the expansion of financial management training for low- and very low income residents
- Promote affordable housing for low and very low income persons at risk of homelessness in the region

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.

Local resources from various non-profit organizations provide homeless prevention. A wide range of services addresses transitional housing, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing and supportive services to prevent the recently homeless from becoming homeless again. The CoC member organizations utilize HMIS.

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

Local resources from various non-profit organizations provide homeless prevention. A variety of programs addresses transitional housing, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing and supportive services to prevent the recently homeless from becoming homeless again. The CoC member organizations utilize HMIS.

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

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

The City of Slidell will provide informational brochures about lead-based paint awareness. The City will inform local organizations that serve low to moderate-income populations about the availability of lead based paint educational materials.

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

Before 1980, an estimated 500 to 600 housing units were constructed in Slidell. Lead based paint is especially dangerous to young children who may be present in the home. Public initiatives will slowly address many of the significant lead based paint issues.

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

The City's primary role in lead based paint reduction is providing education materials.

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

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

The City of Slidell is invested in improving the lives of low to moderate-income families. Encouraging investment and providing economic security in the City’s low to moderate-income neighborhoods is a priority. This can be achieved by improving infrastructure and public facilities, encouraging education, promoting affordable housing, promoting fair housing, addressing crime issues, encouraging skills training, and encouraging business development.

The following are anticipated goals to be achieved within the next five years:

- Increase income by encouraging businesses to increase the number of jobs available, especially higher waged jobs for low to moderate income persons
- Increase the level of skills training to poverty level persons by encouraging enrollment in training programs at Northshore Community College along with GED services provided by St. Tammany Parish School System adult education classes
- Increase financial awareness by encouraging, homebuyer counseling and general financial literacy classes provided by local financial institutions and other organizations
- Enforce the International Property Maintenance Code, as needed
- Increase the visibility and activity of police surveillance to reduce crime and drug activity in lower income neighborhoods
- Encourage the construction of new housing units in Census Tract 409 by East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity
- Invest CDBG funds to alleviate blighted conditions in the target area by providing public facility and improvement

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

The goals encourage growth and opportunity to reduce debt and achieve homeownership.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City's CDBG program has no sub-recipients. However, evaluation and monitoring of the Plan will be an important priority to this City's administration and will be accomplished in several ways:

- The City will follow all guidelines established in OMB Circulars A-102, A-87, and A-128, in addition to the administrative guidelines established by HUD. A CAPER (performance review) will be completed on an annual basis
- The City will have an independent audit completed annually, which will review the expenditures of the City and program compliance
- Program CDBG staff and the Planning Director will hold regularly scheduled meetings to review each project's progress and to discuss any problems
- Staff evaluations shall be in writing and will be designed around the priorities and annual plan that are part of the consolidated plan
- Major amendments to the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, or Citizen Participation Plan will only take place after notification of public hearings and after public input. This will allow the citizens of Slidell continual access to the planning process
- Each proposed project activity funded with CDBG, or other grant funds includes an estimated number of beneficiaries. Actual project results will be compared to the projected number of beneficiaries

The City also will prepare an Annual CAPER Report and an Annual Action Plan and a P-26 form for each year represented in the Consolidated Plan. These documents will be available for public and HUD review to measure progress. The CAPER will be a tool used by the City in analyzing each project in relationship to adopted and written priorities.