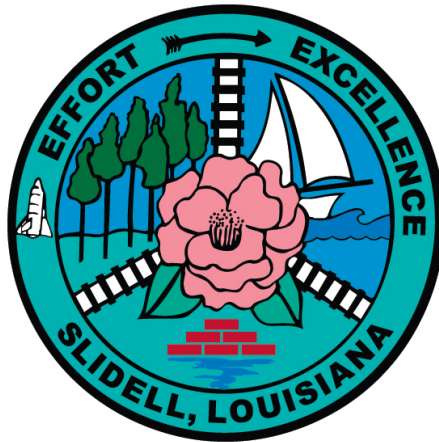


CITY OF SLIDELL

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT 2025-2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN



By the City of Slidell
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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Slidell is an entitlement community which means it is eligible to receive federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The purpose of the CDBG Program is to create viable urban communities by means of:

- Improving Housing Quality and increasing the availability of affordable, quality housing for low and moderate- income residents by rehabilitating aging housing stock, homeownership assistance and new construction - under certain circumstances.
- Strengthening Communities by providing community development projects that enhance the quality of life in underserved neighborhoods, providing public facility upgrades including but not limited to park improvements, community centers, and libraries.
- Infrastructure Improvements including sidewalks, drainage, water, sewer and road improvements.
- Economic Empowerment encouraging economic growth by providing support to small businesses and creating job opportunities for low and moderate- income residents through microenterprise and small business development, job creation, job retention, job training and large scale commercial and industrial development.

In order to be eligible to receive CDBG funds, the City of Slidell must submit a comprehensive five year planning document, the Consolidated Plan. It provides HUD with a comprehensive assessment of Slidell's housing and non-housing community development needs. The plan outlines goals, priorities, objectives and strategies to develop activities that address the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment. Activities are prioritized to ensure the greatest needs are addressed. They 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 residents.
- Meet community development needs having a particular urgency.

For each year that the Consolidated Plan is in effect, the City of Slidell must also submit an Annual Action Plan. This plan outlines specific activities to be achieved with CDBG funding. The Planning Department is the City's lead department responsible for administering the CDBG program. The City of Slidell utilizes CDBG funds to provide activities that benefit the low and moderate- income community concentrated in the CDBG Target Area, Census Tract 409.

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

The City of Slidell developed its Consolidated Plan based on analysis of information provided by HUD in its data system, the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan*, U.S. Census Bureau information, planning research and community feedback. The following list outlines the priorities derived from examination of the referenced resources that the City will work to accomplish. High needs are those that are considered critical or urgent and significantly impact quality of life, safety or well-being. Low Needs are less urgent or immediate in nature. They are important but do not require immediate attention or substantial resources.

Priority 1: Public Facilities Improvement and Infrastructure Improvements (High Need): Continue revitalization of public facilities/public parks within CT409 and provide infrastructure improvements including but not limited to sidewalks and drainage.

Priority 2: Developing Partnerships (Low Need): Network with local nonprofits encourage partnerships to provide additional resources.

Priority 3: Urgent Need Public Facilities (Low Need): Address emergency public facility public facility improvements that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that result from a serious and/or immediate emergency that threatens the health or welfare of the community. Improvements will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit.

Priority 4: Urgent Need Public Services (Low Need): Address emergency public service needs due to an unforeseen disaster to provide emergency public services and will target applicants who are by definition, limited clientele, who either satisfy documented low to moderate- income requirements or who are by HUD definition, presumed benefit recipients.

Priority 5: Program Administration (High Need): Efficiently administer and manage program funding and reporting.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Most recently, the City of Slidell successfully pooled multiple CDBG awards and leveraged funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to build a playground and convert a baseball field into a multi-use field in Ducksworth Park located within the CDBG target area. CDBG-CV funds provided public Wi-Fi and restroom improvements in area parks within the target area. In previous years, the City provided sidewalk and drainage improvements, improved and elevated a park restroom in Veterans Memorial Park,

constructed a basketball court in Ducksworth Park and an exercise path and basketball courts in Possum Hollow Park, constructed the Rufas Viner community center and provided a minor home repair program.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Prior to the development of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* was a citizen-driven planning effort that provided an excellent opportunity for residents and other stakeholders to provide input about the prioritization of community development needs of Slidell. A series of public events, publications, an on-line video and a survey were presented at public events and gave insight into community concerns. Those concerns included but were not limited to:

- Recreational opportunities
- Bike and pedestrian safety
- Street crossing improvements and pedestrian safety
- Redevelopment and reuse of vacant buildings
- Lack of jobs in Slidell particularly in science and technology

The consultation process for the Consolidated Plan included additional public outreach and consultation with civic leaders and public and private stakeholders. The participation of low and moderate- income residents, as well as those in legally protected classes was encouraged. Many comments were similar to those assembled for the Comprehensive Plan. Residents emphasized the need for infrastructure improvements and public facility improvements in public parks.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of public comments and response letters from organizations are included in the Public Participation section of this Plan.

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

The City did not receive any public comments that were not accepted. The City considered all views received from outreach efforts throughout the ConPlan.

.7. Summary

The City reached out to community stakeholders, non-profits and community leaders for input. Three public hearings were conducted to engage residents in the development of the Plan. The Mayor's Office and other City departments were also consulted. In analyzing the data, the City concluded that public facility and infrastructure improvements would be the best way to utilize CDBG funding to achieve the

CDBG objective of benefiting low to moderate-income persons. Assessments of future current needs will be conducted during the preparation of each annual plan and will be 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	Tekla Reichel	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 70458.

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

1. Introduction

The City of Slidell consulted with multiple community service providers, both public and private, and solicited feedback through the following methods:

- Community survey provided for *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan*
- Three Public Hearings
- Receipt of written comments

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(l)).

The City of Slidell networks with public and private agencies to ensure funding priorities are in line with current community development needs. Many supportive services are offered at low or at no cost to residents parish-wide which includes residents of the City of Slidell. The Northlake Homeless Coalition, Habitat for Humanity East, St. Tammany CAA, START Corporation, Choices, Families Helping Families, Co-ordinated Care Solutions, United Way, Volunteers of America and Family Reach Alliance are included among several organizations that provide for mental health services, homeless prevention, housing and supportive services in St. Tammany Parish, including Slidell. Organizations such as the Commission on Families and Housing Louisiana provide networking and information outreach. The commitment of the City to facilitate relationships with housing providers is stated in the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan*.

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

Continuums of Care (CoC) are crucial in addressing the needs of unhoused individuals and families. Continuums bring together various agencies, nonprofits, and community organizations to address homelessness comprehensively. The City of Slidell endorses the Region IX Continuum of Care (CoC), the Northlake Homeless Coalition (NHC).

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 role in the gathering and reporting of homeless data with the "Point-in-Time Count". The information collected, including data counts within the City of Slidell, help 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-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy - Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; Families with children; Veterans; 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 email.
2	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 email, participation in service provider groups with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Southeast Louisiana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services: Children; Services - Elderly Persons, homeless; Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; Families with children; 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 email and participation in service provider groups with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Christian Concern
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services: Elderly Persons; Services - homeless; Local Non-Profit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; Families with children; Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by email, participation in service provider groups with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Safe Harbor
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; 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 email, participation in service provider groups with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA GREATER NEW ORLEANS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services: Children; Services - Elderly Persons; Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; Families with children; Veterans; 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 email.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; Families with children; Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by email.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Tammany Community Action Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services: Children. Services: Elderly Persons; homeless; Employment; Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs: Chronically homeless; Families with children; Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by email, participation in service provider groups with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority City of Slidell
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation by email, participation in service provider groups with the anticipation of improving networking and information sharing.

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

The City actively solicited all agency types for consultation and public comment.

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.
Housing	Housing Louisiana	Network of regional housing alliances to promote affordable housing.
<i>Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan</i>	City of Slidell	Plan outlines housing, urban planning and economic development goals for the City of Slidell.

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 of Slidell consulted with public entities, including adjacent units of general local government and other community based organizations to ensure that the Consolidated Plan reflects a regional approach to addressing the needs of the homeless and the low and moderate income population.

Narrative (optional):

Consultation and coordination for flood prone management, public land, water resources and emergency management are civic duties conducted by the City of Slidell. Lead based paint hazards are reported to the Department of Health. Informal consultation was conducted with state and local health and child welfare agencies through participation in the Commission Families.

CITY OF SLIDELL CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES: Flood control, water resources, public land and emergency management are responsibilities of the City of Slidell. The Mayor conducts weekly meetings with City Department Directors to discuss and address all issues relevant to the efficient management of City. The City is responsible for the following.

- **FLOOD PRONE AREAS:** Chapter 15 of the City's code establishes flood hazard regulations to prevent or mitigate flood hazards within the City and minimize harm in flood hazard areas within the City. The flood

hazard prevention provisions create de facto zoning overlay districts that directly affect the location and design of development on affected properties.

- The City is implementing a \$2.37 million flood mitigation project that will create a more resilient Louisiana, using the [Louisiana Watershed Initiative](#)'s approach to reducing flood risk and respecting the natural functions of the state's watersheds. This project includes:
 - The Lee Street Drainage Pump Station Hardening project to provide mechanical bar screens in front of the Lee Street Drain Pump Station intake basin to capture debris and prevent clogs due to heavy rain to reduce flooding.
- The City Participates in the NFIP CRS program to lower flood insurance premiums and to address flooding issues.
- **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT:** The City of Slidell Flood Warning and Response Plan provides notification procedures for the City of Slidell Emergency Management Officials when flood or hurricane conditions threaten the City. It outlines roles and responsibilities before, during and after a flood event. The City has a Hurricane Incident Plan in which the mayor identifies missions to be initiated after a flood or severe storm event. Supervisors must review the plan annually to ensure that departments are staffed and equipped to accomplish their specified missions.
- **PUBLIC LAND:** The City maintains a database of all public land within the City of Slidell.
- **WATER RESOURCES:** The City is responsible for water and sewer connections for City residents.
- **LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARDS AND POISONINGS.** Neither the City nor St. Tammany Parish Government maintain a data base on lead based paint hazards or poisonings. According to the 2023 Kids Count Data Book, St. Tammany Parish had 4% of the children 0-6 reported for lead based poisoning. Only 1.3% were reported as testing positive for lead based paint poisoning.
- All lead based poisoning cases are managed through the Department of Health. The City Building and Safety Department has an established precedent to refer all lead based paint poisoning reports to the Department of Health; and therefore, the City did not consult the Department of Health.
- **LOCAL HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES:** Informal consultation through the Commission on Families, including but not limited with the following agencies:
 - START CORPORATION - provides primary care, behavioral health, WIC, Medicaid Enrollment and Counseling services
 - Hope House - child abuse services
 - Choices: - care for high risk and complex youth behaviors
 - Early Steps – screenings for audiology and speech
- Access Health Care – provides health care on a sliding scale to Slidell and St. Tammany residents.

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

In the context of the Consolidated Plan, citizen participation is a critical aspect in determining the needs of the community. 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. In accordance with the City's adopted citizen participation plan, all public notices for community meetings and public hearings were published in the Farmer, the official journal, as well as posted on the City's website. In developing this plan, the City Planning Department consulted with the Mayor's office and other City departments, various community organizations and other stakeholders in the community including those that attended public meetings or contacted the City of Slidell Planning Department. The City utilized the citizen participation process to develop the priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan so that CDBG investments would have the potential to improve neighborhood conditions and increase economic opportunities within the CDBG target area, CT 409.

Table 4 – 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	The City published two public notices in the official journal. One notice stated two public hearings would be conducted and that a draft plan of the Annual Action Plan would be available for a 30 day public comment. The second public notice provided a summary of the plan and added an additional public hearing date with an extended public comment period. Both notices indicated that virtual/remote attendance was available, and that the attendance link would be posted at least 24 hours prior to each meeting on the City's website, and that the public could request the meeting link, a particular accommodation or inquiries about accessibility by contacting the City by email or by telephone.	No comments were received for the May 8th meeting or the May 13th meeting. No comments were received for June 23, 2025, meeting.	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	<p>Two public hearings were held in the following dates: May 8, 2025, and May 13, 2025. The public did not attend either meeting.</p> <p>A third public hearings was conducted on June 23, 2025. . There were 12 attendees to the June 23rd meeting.</p>	No comments were received for the May 8th meeting or the May 13th meeting. Comments addressed at the June 23rd meeting included a variety of subjects including but not limited to: leveraging CDBG funding, disbursement of City funds for CDBG projects and other City projects, street flooding in specific areas outside the target area for CDBG.	Not Applicable	
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Notice of the public hearings were posted on the City website which included a broad summary of the plan and a hyperlink to the entire plan for review.	No comments were received.	Not Applicable	
4	Distribution of ConPlan and Action Plan to public libraries	Non-targeted/broad community	N/A	No comments were received	Not Applicable	

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan examines trends in population, income and demography. This assessment is utilized to ensure the most effective and efficient use of CDBG resources. The City of Slidell assembled information from many sources and examined needs based on household income levels, as well as other descriptive demographic categories in the development of this Consolidated Plan. The HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) determined income levels. Staff analyzed population trends, income and household demographics to establish the current needs using U.S. Census data, the American Community Survey (ACS) and the special tabulation of ACS known as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). Statistics and market research published in the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* provided additional resources. The City examined factors impacting homelessness, non-homeless special needs groups and non-housing development needs using results from a community survey prepared for the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan*.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Slidell has a mix of housing options, from single-family homes to multi-family developments. The majority of housing units are single family, detached homes with many homes being built prior to 1999. In the past, Slidell had two major stages of growth. The first growth surge was between 1950 and 1959 and the second between 1980 and 1999. Multi-family housing is present throughout the City.

In analyzing Slidell’s housing composition, research for the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* indicated that 68.6% of Slidell’s housing units consist of owner occupied and rental units comprise 31.4%.

Alternate Data Source Name:
Slidell 2024 Quick Facts Census Table S2504

Data Source

Comments:

Make sure in plan

Table 3-1. Housing Characteristics		
Number of Occupied Housing Units	11,033	
68.8% of Housing Units Occupied		
Median Home Value -Owner Occupied		\$207,800
Median Monthly Rent		\$1,381
Median Household Income		\$66,557
Source: Slidell 2024 Quick Facts Census Table S2504		

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2024	% Change
Population	27,570	28,510	3.3%
Households	10,140	10,761	5.8%
Median Income	\$51,958.00	\$66,657.00	22%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics
Data Source Comments:
Slidell 2024 Quick Facts
Census Table S2504

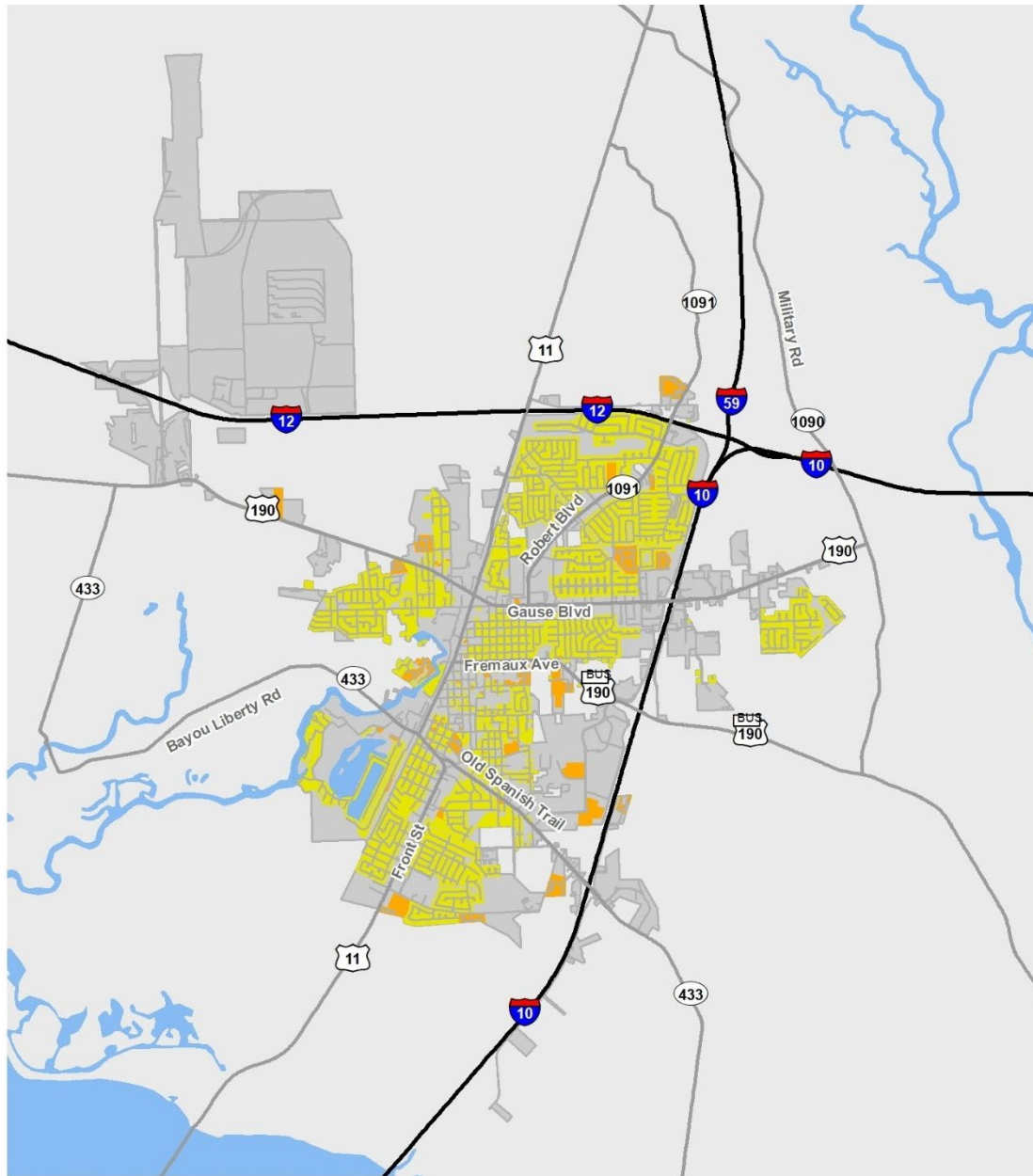


Figure 3-3: Single-Family and Multi-Family Housing Locations

Legend
 Slidell Land Use
 Multi-Family Residential
 Single-Family Residential



Source: City of Slidell, 2021

1 in = 1.25 miles

Burk-Kleinpeter, Inc.

November 2021

City of Slidell Single Family and Multi-Family Locations

AGE TRENDS

CITY OF SLIDELL
 2025-2029 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT CONSOLIDATED PLAN
 AND
 2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The following table indicates that the population of Slidell is trending older. The median age in the 2010 American Community Survey Table S0101, indicated 36.9 and as the median age in 2023 it was almost three years older. While there was a slight increase for children aged 5-9 years; overall, the number of children under age 19 decreased which may indicate that either adults are choosing to have smaller families or have no children. The 20-29 age group declined, possibly signifying these individuals are seeking educational opportunities and employment opportunities elsewhere; but there is a significant increase in adults 35 years to 39 years which may suggest relocation to Slidell because of the economic advantage of more affordable housing options compared to other areas of the Parish. Trends in the working-age group of 45- 60 years indicate lower numbers, while there is a significant increase in adults over 65. This could have implications for the local economy and housing market, as the elderly often face housing challenges and social service needs.

AGE	2010 PERCENT OF POPULATION	POPULATION 2010	PERCENT OF POPULATION	POPULATION 2020
Under 5 years	6.3%	1,705	5.6 %	1,556
5 years -9 years	7.9 7.9 %	2,138	6.7%	1,861
9 -14 years	6.9&	1,867	7.6%	2,111
15-19 years	6.2 %	1,678	5.9%	1,639
20-24 years	6.3%	1,705	5.2%	1,445
25-29 years	7.4%	2,002	5.8%	1,611
30-34 years	6.5%	1,759	6.6%	1,834
35-39 years	5.6%	1,515	7.4%	2,056
40-44 years	6.0%	1,624	6.3%	1,750
45-49 years	7.4%	2,002	5.7%	1,583
50-54 years	6.1%	1,651	5.6%	1,555
55-59 years	6.8%	1,840	4.9%	1,361
60-64 years	7.2%	1,948	6.7%	1,861
65-69 years	3.8%	1,028	5.4%	1,500
70-74 years	3.1%	839	5.0%	1,389
75+ years	6.5%	839	9.6%	2668
TOTAL		27,067		27,782
Median Age (Years)		36.9		39.5

Table 6 - AGE TRENDS TABLE List source: U.S. Census: Table S0101

RACE AND ETHNICITY TRENDS

Data indicates that Slidell is becoming slightly more racially diverse. The 2024 Quickfacts Census estimates show that 63.3% of Slidell residents identify as White; 20.6% identify as Black or African American and 9.3% as Hispanic and Latino and 9.5% identify as two or more races. When compared to the 2019 Quickfacts, estimates showed that 76% of Slidell residents identified as White, 20% identified as Black or African American and 7% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Asians represented 2% of the population in both counts. In 2019, only 2% of residents were counted as two or more races but in 2024 the percentage rose to 9.5%.

When considering all races, and ethnicity status (Latino/non-Latino), approximately 33% of the population is a minority, while 67% of the population is not.

INCOME AND POVERTY

According to the 2024 census Quickfacts, the Slidell median household income increased from \$54,906 in 2019 to \$66,657 in 2024. The median income reported in St. Tammany Parish in 2024 was \$76,914 which is significantly higher than in Slidell. In Slidell, 15.6% of the population live in poverty and in St. Tammany Parish 11% of the population live in poverty.

Table 1-1. Income and Poverty
List source: 2024 Quick Facts, 2019 Quick Facts

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,199	1,770	1,765	1,155	4,915
Small Family Households	240	395	585	460	2,465
Large Family Households	35	85	89	80	445
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	398	324	455	345	1,520
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	185	818	380	100	515
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	97	280	349	145	510

Table 7 - Total Households Table
Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

2016 -2020 CHAS

According to HUD information provided by 2016-2020 CHAS, 44% of Slidell residents live below the HUD Median Family Income percentage that determines low and moderate income families.

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	4	685	15	0	704	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4	0	10	0	14	0	0	0	4	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	20	10	4	34	0	0	34	0	34
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	484	175	40	0	699	260	200	20	4	484

	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)	64	215	270	80	629	155	104	245	75	579
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	15	0	0	0	15	45	0	0	0	45

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 CHAS

Source:

Housing Problems Summary: This HUD pre-populated table shows the number of households with one or more of the four housing problems or none of the four housing problems. They are listed by renter and owner according to AMI. Housing problems occur in very low and low AMI households more than low to moderate and higher income households.

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	494	880	75	4	1,453	260	200	54	4	518
Having none of four housing problems	170	285	490	490	1,435	275	410	1,140	650	2,475
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS

Source:

Severe Housing Problems: Severe housing problems are most experienced by those households both renter and owner below 50% AMI.

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	145	190	130	465	55	120	145	320
Large Related	35	30	0	65	0	55	4	59
Elderly	143	795	35	973	265	84	54	403
Other	230	74	150	454	90	45	59	194
Total need by income	553	1,089	315	1,957	410	304	262	976

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS

Source:

Cost Burden > 30% AMI: Cost burden for those greater than 30% AMI, both renter and owner, is exhibited across the board. Cost burden is more prevalent for small, related households and the elderly for both renter and owner households. Other households also present a high number for both renter and owner households.

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	0	0	70	70	10	80	0	90
Large Related	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
Elderly	119	730	25	874	155	30	4	189
Other	0	230	55	285	90	0	0	90
Total need by income	119	960	150	1,229	255	155	4	414

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Cost Burden > 50% AMI: Table presents cost burden as an overall problem.

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	4	20	20	4	48	0	0	34	0	34
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total need by income	4	20	20	4	48	0	0	34	4	38

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Crowding: Crowding is the least prevalent problem confronting low and moderate income households.

	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	1	0	0	1

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The 2023 U.S. Census Table S1101 Household and Families estimated that there are 11,033 households in Slidell. Family households consist of approximately 64.5%. There are 3,332 households where occupants live alone and 14.8% or 1,632 individuals living alone are over 65 years old.

The elderly and individuals with income ranging from zero to 30% of Adjusted Median Income (AMI) are the most vulnerable. These householders often have limited monetary resources and 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.

Safe Harbor is a domestic violence shelter for women that is not located within the city limits, but its resources and services are available to Slidell women and children.

What are the most common housing problems?

In today's economy, rising inflation is outpacing income and housing affordability is the most common housing problem. Housing costs are lower than St. Tammany Parish, but housing affordability remains a significant issue. This is a problem particularly pronounced among low and moderate- income households. Many Slidell residents budget 30% or more of their income to housing costs and are considered cost burdened. Cost burden is tied to the lack of affordable housing, high insurance premiums, rising taxes and higher utility costs.

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

The overall trends in the United States are reflected in Slidell. Low income households, the elderly and the disabled are disproportionately impacted by the prohibitive cost of housing. The median household income in Slidell is \$66,657. Rent, mortgage payments, property taxes, insurance and utilities are added together to assess, cost burden. If the total exceeds 30% of the household income, the household is considered cost burdened. Renters and owners can experience cost burden, but low income households are most vulnerable. Renters have a much higher incidence of cost burden than homeowner households. The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* states that (58.9%) of renters in Slidell are cost burdened. Cost burden restricts a household's ability to pay for food, healthcare and other expenses. The impacts on the elderly and disabled households are devastating because they often live on fixed incomes with no way to supplement income.

Elderly

An article, "Expanding Access to Home Equity Could Improve the Financial Security of Older Homeowners" by Laurie Goodman, Linna Zhu, Katie Visalli and Amalie published February 28, 2024, in the Urban Institute web publication Urban Wire offers insights into the mortgage debt that has increased over the years for elderly homeowners. The article states:

For homeowners ages 75 and older, median mortgage debt rose sharply to \$106,800 in 2022, up from \$66,369 in 1998—a 61 percent increase, after adjusting for inflation. This increase is substantive in dollar terms because mortgage debt is the largest type of debt homeowners carry, making up 99.4 percent of all debt for homeowners ages 75 and older. All age groups have experienced rising mortgage debt as home price increases have outpaced inflation, but homeowners ages 65 and older have been particularly affected.

The low interest rates during the COVID-19 pandemic gave borrowers the opportunity to refinance and lower their mortgage payments. Even so, the share of cost-burdened homeowners with a mortgage is up slightly from 2019. According to the 2022 American Community Survey, 40 percent of homeowners ages 62 and older with a mortgage were cost burdened, compared with 24 percent of homeowners younger than 62 with a mortgage.

Disabled

The National Disability Institute article, *The Extra Costs of Living with a Disability in the U.S. – Resetting the Policy Table*, October 2020, reports that a household containing an adult with a disability requires, on average, 28% more income to obtain the same standard of living as a similar household without a disability. The extra costs of disability fall broadly into two categories: indirect costs and direct costs. Indirect costs include foregone earnings that people with disabilities incur because they face barriers to work, such as employment discrimination. Direct costs are those expenditures people make because they have a disability. The largest extra costs are for personal assistance services and health care.

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

Research indicates that low income individuals and families with children especially those with extremely low income, who are housed but at imminent risk of homelessness often have the following characteristics:

- Economic Hardship: Have little or no financial safety net.
- Housing Instability: Live in substandard housing conditions.
- Employment Challenges. Unemployed or under employed.
- Single Parent Household: Lack of support system.
- Health Issues: Physical and mental health problems.

Their needs to overcome these challenges include:

- Affordable Housing: Access to affordable and stable housing.
- Financial Assistance: Financial assistance for basic needs such as rent, utilities and other living expenses.
- Healthcare Services: Access to affordable medical mental health services.
- Employment Services: Job training and placement services.
- Childcare: Affordable childcare services.
- Social Support: Support Network from social services and community resources.

The needs of former homeless families are similar:

- Sustainable Income: Securing stable income to afford housing without assistance.
- Long-Term Housing Solutions: Securing long-term affordable housing.

- Continued Case Management: Securing a support system to transition to independent living.
- Life Skills Training: Education on budgeting, tenant responsibilities and day to day life skills that support independent living.
- Support Networks: Connections with community resources and support systems.

The American Community Survey 2022 (S1701) estimates that approximately 24.5% of the population for whom poverty status is determined are households with children under 18 years of age. The Slidell Housing Authority offers the Housing Choice Voucher program. Family Reach Alliance and St. Tammany Parish Community Action provide intervention programs for imminently homeless families. In addition, the St. Luke the Evangelist Good Sams Program and Community Christian Concern provide additional homeless prevention programs for families including households with children.

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.

- Low income and Affordability: Prohibitive costs relative to income compounded with lack of affordable housing lead to instability and imminent risk of homelessness.
- Inadequate Housing Quality: Dilapidated housing associated with lack of adequate plumbing and heating is also linked with family instability.
- Personal Instability: Substance abuse, physical health issues, mental and behavioral issues.
- Insufficient Education: Lack of basic education, life skills and job skills.
- Insufficient Social Network: Lack of social services and case management.
- Financial Stress: Elevated level of debt and loss of benefits such as housing vouchers and risk of homelessness.
- Housing Discrimination: Discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender and other factors.

Discussion

Several factors affect housing needs in Slidell. They include the following:

Income Levels: Economic status influences housing needs. A higher concentration of low and moderate income persons generates the need for more affordable housing options.

Demographics: Composition of the populations including factors such as age, family size and special needs.

Market Conditions: Availability, cost and condition of housing stock.

Public and Assisted Housing: The availability of public and assisted housing.

Barriers to Affordable Housing: Regulatory and financial barriers that inhibit the ability to find affordable housing.

Urgent Needs: The effects of natural disasters and the availability of housing.

The City of Slidell is committed to providing safe, decent affordable housing. It works closely with the Housing Authority of Slidell, East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity and other non-profit organizations.

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

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group at any income level experience housing problems at a greater rate of 10 percent or greater than the income level. Data tables below show the number of households experiencing housing problems by income level and race/ethnicity.

This section of the Consolidated Plan compares housing problems among racial and ethnic groups to determine if there is a greater need and a disproportionate burden in any one group.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	969	230	0
White	655	150	0
Black / African American	245	59	0
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	42	10	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,400	370	0
White	1,110	189	0
Black / African American	140	150	0
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	10	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	655	1,115	0
White	388	885	0
Black / African American	185	185	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	33	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	165	985	0
White	80	710	0
Black / African American	70	135	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	140	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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%

Housing Problems Summary

The tables indicate that housing problems for residents earning less than 80% of the HUD Area Median Family Income is a more significant problem than for those who have an AMI of 80-100% AMI. Limited financial resources reduce housing choice and availability. Racial characteristics indicate that White people have a higher incidence of housing problems than Black people, and Hispanics present a much lower number than Black people. These numbers reflect the racial characteristics of Slidell. However, it should be noted that a fourth of the total households with an AMI Of 0-30% who experience housing problems are Black. For households with 50-80% AMI, Black and Hispanic households experience housing problems by less than half of White households. For those households with 80%-100% AMI the number is almost evenly split between White people and Black people and Hispanic individuals combined.

Discussion

Housing problems are experienced by all residents but at a higher rate by households with the lowest income and limited financial resources.

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 compare 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	754	445	0
White	460	355	0
Black / African American	235	69	0
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	38	15	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	1,080	695	0
White	930	365	0
Black / African American	59	225	0

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
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	70	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	129	1,630	0
White	79	1,194	0
Black / African American	35	335	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	89	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	8	1,140	0
White	8	780	0
Black / African American	0	205	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	150	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Housing problems in the City of Slidell are experienced across all income ranges with low income households being most affected. The tables reflect the overall racial and ethnic demographics of the City. ACS 2024 indicates that Slidell is 63.3% White and 20.6% Black.

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:

Households that spend between 30 to 50% of their household income on housing costs are considered cost burdened. Those who spend over 50% are considered extremely cost burdened.

Demographics indicate that housing cost burden affects all racial groups. Housing affordability 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	7,390	1,490	1,868	60
White	5,575	979	1,425	40
Black / African American	1,035	314	319	15
Asian	39	10	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	454	135	98	0

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

In today's economy, rising inflation is outpacing income and housing affordability remains a significant issue. This is a problem particularly pronounced among low and moderate- income households. Households that spend between 30 to 50% of their household income on housing costs are considered cost burdened. Those who spend over 50% are considered extremely cost burdened. Cost burden problems are experienced by those households in both renter and owner categories below 50% AMI. Demographics indicate that housing cost burden affects all racial groups. Housing affordability is by far the most predominant housing issue in the City of Slidell.

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 when compared to the demographics of Slidell. Black people and White people, 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?

Slidell, like in many other communities, has an area where racial and ethnic groups are concentrated. While there is not strict racial segregation, the CDBG target area, CT 409 has one of the highest concentration of minorities and low and moderate- income households in Slidell. The website Best Neighborhood indicates that Slidell has a diversity score 87 out of 100 indicating a significant mixture of racial and ethnic backgrounds.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

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	119	565	0	0	0	0	1

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Program Type

Data Source

Comments: Housing Authority of Slidell provided data for tables.

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	18,828	0	0	0	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	7	0	0	0	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
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	50	0	0	6	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	7	414	0	413	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Characteristics of Residents

Data Source

Comments:

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	44	0	108	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	95	521	0	303	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	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 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Race of Residents

Data Source

Comments:

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	9	0	0	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	99	557	0	0	0	0	1
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Ethnicity of Residents

Data Source

Comments:

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

The 504 Needs Assessment aims to identify the specific needs of public housing tenants and applicants who require accessible units. These needs may include accommodations such as ramps, wider doorways, or modified

bathrooms to enhance accessibility for individuals with disabilities. Based on past information, 785 applicants are on the waiting list 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. The Slidell Housing Authority has policies and procedures in place that are designed to provide assurances that all persons with disabilities, including applicants and current residents, are provided with reasonable accommodations so that they may fully access housing programs and related services.

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

The needs of Slidell Housing Authority residents are similar to the needs of other low and very low income residents throughout the City who need housing - affordability. With the rising cost of rental units, it is likely that low and very-low income families in Slidell may need housing assistance. In addition to the need for affordable housing, residents may also need additional access to service supportive programs including but not limited to the following:

- Job training and education
- Childcare
- Transportation
- Food and basic needs
- Youth activities

The housing needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units are similar to the broader population. Their specific needs focus on affordability, family size and in many cases accessibility accommodations for individuals with disabilities, including ramps, wider doorways or modified bathrooms. In contrast, the housing needs of the general population may include the above listed needs but also encompass other factors including location and housing quality.

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

The needs of Slidell Housing Authority residents are similar to the needs of other low and very low income residents throughout the City who need housing - affordability. With the rising cost of rental units, it is likely that more low and very-low income families in Slidell may need housing assistance. In addition to the need for affordable housing, residents may also need additional access to service supportive programs including but not limited to the following:

- Job training and education
- Childcare
- Transportation
- Food and basic needs

- Youth activities

The housing needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units are similar to the broader population. Their specific needs focus on affordability, family size and in many cases accessibility accommodations for individuals with disabilities, including ramps, wider doorways or modified bathrooms. In contrast, the housing needs of the general population may include the above listed needs but also encompass other factors including location and housing quality.

Discussion

The Housing Authority of Slidell is committed to providing safe, decent, sanitary housing for tenants. It creates affordable housing opportunities for qualified and eligible residents.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines the “homeless” to include individuals who lack a fixed nighttime residence and whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised temporary shelter, institution or a place not ordinarily used for sleeping. The data for the homeless needs assessment is based on the most recent Point-in-Time Count taken in 2023. The Point-in-Time Count is collected on a regional (CoC region) basis (which includes St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, Livingston 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. The report does not supply information specifically for the City of Slidell.

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)	41	141	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	20	134	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	2	1	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				
Unaccompanied Child	120	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source
Comments: Data Source Comments: Louisiana "One Night Counts-Homeless Survey." 2023

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 most recent data for the 2023 count is based on information located on the HUD website *2007-2023 PIT Counts by COC*. Services organized within the CoC include emergency shelter, transitional, permanent housing and supportive services. There is no data for the number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness or the number of days persons experience homelessness. There were 182 homeless on the designated night of the 2023 count. Only 28 were sheltered and 141 were unsheltered. There were also 13 people in transitional (temporary) housing during the survey. The count showed two sheltered homeless veterans. Individuals between the ages of 25-44 had a high number experiencing homelessness.

Economic factors and the lack of affordable housing influenced the significant rise in housing instability. Homelessness significantly increased from 107 individuals reported in the 2020 survey to 182 in 2023.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	19	64
Black or African American	16	71
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	1	1
Not Hispanic	13	137

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 2023 Point-in-Time Count indicated that there were 14 sheltered homeless families, six individuals in unsheltered families and two sheltered veterans and one unsheltered veteran. There is a large veterans-only shelter located in Hammond, Louisiana.

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

A recent Cornell-led study by James Dean, reported in the Cornell Chronicle February 16, 2023, article “Staggering Disparities: Homelessness Risk Varies Across Race”, reported “staggering” disparities of sheltered homelessness across race and ethnicity, revealing Black and Indigenous Americans experience homelessness more than other groups.

- The lowest rate of homelessness among Black Americans was nearly 1.4% was more than four times the highest prevalence for White individuals and families.
- Rates for American Indian, Alaska Native and Hawaiian and Pacific island natives were double the highest rates for White people and Asian individuals.

In the 2023, PIT Count for Region IX did not follow this trend. Of the homeless counted in emergency shelters, there were no Asians reported. The number was almost evenly split between Black people and White people. For the unsheltered, the number for White people was only slightly lower than the number reported for Black people. There was one Hispanic individual reported.

These findings do not negate the references above but reflect the demographic nature of the Parish and COC region.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Unsheltered homelessness refers to individuals who lack a fixed, regular and adequate night-time residence and who are living in places not meant for human habitation, such as streets, cars or abandoned buildings. Sheltered homelessness includes people staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

The number of unsheltered homeless has increased in recent years. It includes individuals not experiencing chronic homelessness. The chronically homeless are usually disconnected from formal employment, suffer from physical and mental health issues and have former or ongoing involvement with the criminal legal system

Discussion:

The number of unsheltered homeless has increased in recent years. It includes individuals not experiencing chronic homelessness. The chronically homeless are usually disconnected from formal employment, suffer from physical and mental health issues and have former or ongoing involvement with the criminal legal system.

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

Introduction:

There are several at risk population groups identified in Slidell. These populations include but are not limited to persons with physical disabilities, intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental health disabilities, substance use disorders, elderly, frail elderly, people with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, veterans and at-risk youth. These at-risk populations face financial difficulties and the ability to access information and need housing choices and available services.

Individuals in these populations may require a variety of supportive services to achieve or maintain a stable living environment. U.S. Census information from the U.S. Census Quickfacts 2024 indicates that 3,421 individuals under 65 live with a disability.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Many Slidell households have members with special needs who are challenged physically, intellectually, or mentally. The special needs population exhibits characteristics that include the following: limited income, restricted transportation and mobility issues. There is an absence of affordable and adequate housing especially for persons with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities. Everyday tasks are a challenge when housing lacks additional handrails, ramps, and wider doorways.

The 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment was a report on the overall health needs of the Northshore community defined as St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington Parish along with Pearl River County in Mississippi. It determined significant needs and concerns of the overall community. It determined that health conditions including substance abuse, addiction excessive alcohol use and trauma as major problems that lacked facilities and services to deliver treatment.

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

There is a need for affordable housing for the special needs community. Some within this population may need special accommodations and/or supportive services. Transportation may not be readily available, and there is no public transportation in Slidell. This affects the accessibility to health care and supportive services. The needs of this community include affordable housing, housing assistance, transportation, counseling, independent living skills, household ADA accessibility adaptation and other support services.

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

Information from the Louisiana Department of Public Health First Quarter 2024 Report (pg. 11) indicated that there was a total of 643 HIV cases in St. Tammany Parish. Region IX comprises the Hammond/Slidell Region which includes St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington Parish. In Region IX, page 34 of the 2024 First Quarter Report, indicated that there were 26 newly diagnosed cases January -December 2023 of which 10 were Black people, two were Hispanic individuals and were 14 White people. A total of 1,701 people were reported as having HIV. Men totaled 1,220 and woman totaled 455. Forty nine percent of the men were Black people, 43 percent were White people, and 41 percent were reported as Hispanic individuals. For women, 65 percent were Black people, and 28.63 percent were White people, and 4 percent were reported as Hispanic individuals. Overall, Louisiana was ranked fourth in the nation for newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2022, reporting 18.6 person per 100,000 for newly diagnosed cases; and 12th in the estimated number of HIV diagnoses. In Louisiana, 75 percent of the newly diagnosed were men and 68 percent were Black people. A significant percentage were among adolescents and young adults. Louisiana Department of Public Health First Quarter 2024 Report (pg. 1)

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

The City of Slidell does not receive funding for HOME or TBRA and does not have a preference for HOME or TBRA.

Discussion:

The 2021 SMH Community Health Needs Assessment reinforced that many factors outside of clinical care affect the quality of life of residents in Slidell and the surrounding area. Social and economic factors influence the availability of resources and care afforded to area residents. It stated that economic divides resulted in the lack of economic opportunity especially for people living on a fixed income like the elderly. It states many cannot afford basic needs like food or medication. Adults working excessively may have little time to visit the doctor. Lack of transportation, physical barriers related to infrastructure accessibility, food insecurity and housing cost burden negatively affect the homeless, nearly homeless, the special needs community and the low and moderate- income community.

HIV affects various races, ethnicities, genders, ages, sexual orientation and those with other characteristics. It is necessary for the medical community and the community at-large to develop strategies, care, treatment, coordination to ensure HIV education, HIV prevention and care activities. Service providers should focus on the needs of both the at-risk population and the general population to ensure quality medical and mental health care.

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 improvements and other improvements to publicly owned facilities or those owned by a nonprofit and open to the public. Public facility improvements focusing on infrastructure play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life for residents in Slidell's CDBG target area, Census Tract 409 (CT 409). This is one of the oldest sections of the City and is in need of infrastructure and public facility upgrades. Past CDBG projects focused on important sidewalk and drainage improvements, enhancements to public parks and renovation of a senior center. There is a clear consensus within the City to continue public facility upgrades as a component for non-housing community development needs.

How were these needs determined?

Data analysis, community input and local government assessments contributed to assessing the needs in CT 409. Research conducted for the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* reinforced the needs for public facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Street maintenance, sidewalk maintenance, and flood drainage improvements are important needs for Slidell. There is a need for infrastructure improvements that impact walkability, accessibility, and flood drainage. Improvements for pedestrians can often mean safer access to nearby services. Neighborhoods without or with limited sidewalk access can force individuals into the street, which is a safety concern. Also, sidewalks, ramps, and other pedestrian improvements and continued maintenance are necessary for more accessible housing options and services for persons with disabilities. Other public improvements may include water and wastewater services.

How were these needs determined?

Data analysis, community input and local government assessments contributed to assessing the needs in CT 409. Research conducted for the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* reinforced the needs for public improvements.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

In the City of Slidell, residents face increased cost of living for daily expenses, rising mortgage rates and rental rates, increased insurance costs and lack of affordable housing. The City does not directly provide public services to households facing economic hardship; however, Slidell is served by public and private supportive service organizations that assist people challenged by lack of resources.

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. It evaluates housing supply, housing demand, physical condition and housing affordability, city-wide and in areas where there is a concentration low and moderate- income and racial and ethnic households.

The growth rate in Slidell is stable with only a .4% increase from April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2023. There are approximately 11,975 housing units according the U.S. Census Table “H1: Occupancy Status Housing Units in Slidell 2022”. In 2023, census information reported the median home value in Slidell was \$193,600 (2022 Quick Facts). This is lower than the median home value of \$300,000 in St. Tammany Parish. Overall, Slidell is more affordable for homeownership than other areas surrounding the City. The median rent for all housing types is high throughout the Parish. In 2024, Zillow reported the median rent in Slidell to be \$1,900 compared with Mandeville, LA which reported \$2,000. These figures underscore the inflated cost of housing and the trend toward cost burden.

The housing market in Slidell faces challenges found in many urban markets. Buyers are faced with increased mortgage rates and declining inventory. Escalating homeowner’s insurance and flood insurance restrict homeownership. The housing stock is aging rapidly. The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* indicates approximately 70% of the City’s homes were built prior to the year 2000. These older structures require renovation. Escalating material costs make many home repairs unattainable. Deferred maintenance and disrepair are two issues facing aging housing stock.

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

Introduction

The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* states that single family detached homes comprise (79%) of housing types throughout the City. The remaining 21% is a mix of 1-unit attached, 2-unit, 3–4 unit, 5–9 unit, 10-19 unit and 20 or more-unit structures located throughout the City. New home construction is occurring in the outskirts of the City, and new subdivisions are proposed to be constructed within the City. Multi-family developments are limited high end and high priced. The prevalence of floodplains, wetlands and elevated risk flood zones contribute to the excessive cost of construction. Community housing providers often voice concern over the lack of affordable housing available within the city, especially for low and moderate-income households but a limited supply of buildable development sites and high infrastructure costs escalate pricing, decrease affordability and reduce the availability of affordable housing. The Slidell Housing Authority provides more affordable housing alternatives. It manages 119 publicly supported housing units, as well as providing approximately 564 housing vouchers.

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	8,790	75%
1-unit, attached structure	320	3%
2-4 units	835	7%
5-19 units	505	4%
20 or more units	1,140	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	85	1%
Total	11,675	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	25	0%	25	1%
1 bedroom	80	1%	1,100	31%
2 bedrooms	470	6%	1,015	29%
3 or more bedrooms	6,660	92%	1,425	40%
Total	7,235	99%	3,565	101%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

In Slidell, the Slidell Housing Authority provides 119 publicly assisted units. This includes Low-Income Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) 564 units.

Other non-profit organizations provide affordable housing options. Habitat for Humanity East serves the Slidell area. Homeowners must meet the income requirements set forth by HUD annually, which is between 30% and 60% of the median household income for family size.

Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan: Source: HUD LIHTC Database, 2021

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?

The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* states that there is a high demand and short supply for housing. Market-based affordable housing is in limited supply, and many of the units are in poor condition and located far from services and jobs. Most multifamily rental properties are expensive and not affordable for low and moderate-income households. The Plan states that down payment assistance programs, interest rate subsidies and lower cost units constructed by affordable housing developers are all potential strategies for meeting demand.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing cost burden is a significant issue for low and moderate-income families. There is a need for affordable housing for individuals and families at 80% AMI or less. Persons on fixed incomes and persons with special needs require subsidized rental single family or multi-family units. There is also an additional need for homeownership opportunities for those at 80% AMI or less.

Discussion

Affordable housing within the city is critical to keeping people, especially more vulnerable populations, housed.

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

Introduction

The 2024 Census Bureau Quick Facts reported the median home value in Slidell was \$207,800 and median gross rent was \$1,381 per month. However, median home value and median sales price differ. The median home sales value was \$224,681 in 2024 which according to Zillow is down 2.1% from 2023. Factoring inflation and escalating real estate prices, Realtor.com indicated that the average median sale price for houses in January 2024 was \$230,000. The median rent for all property types according 2024 Quick Facts was \$1,381 but Zillow reported median rent rose to \$1,850. These rising prices restrict affordability for many potential home buyers and renters. The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* suggests the need for “Middle housing” to combat housing affordability. This refers to housing types between a single-family dwelling and an apartment building. These units include more multiple dwellings and can include duplexes, triplexes, or quadplexes. Often times, they are built on developable infill lots where zoning encourages such development especially within more transitional areas that create more diverse yet inclusive neighborhoods.

Listed below is the cost of Housing based on the 2016-2020 ACS provided by HUD.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	152,600	167,900	10%
Median Contract Rent	779	1,050	35%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	372	10.5%
\$500-999	1,342	37.8%
\$1,000-1,499	1,010	28.4%
\$1,500-1,999	125	3.5%
\$2,000 or more	700	19.7%
Total	3,549	99.8%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	195	No Data
50% HAMFI	440	428
80% HAMFI	1,809	2,091
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,923
Total	2,444	5,442

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,071	\$1,236	\$1,478	\$1,889	\$2,217
High HOME Rent	\$1,059	\$1,136	\$1,364	\$1,568	\$1,730
Low HOME Rent	N/A	\$889	\$1,067	\$1,232	\$1,373

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: 2025 HUD FMR St Tammany Parish, LA; HUD HOME Rents Slidell Mandeville-Covington

2025 HUD FMR

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) annually estimates fair market rents (FMRs) for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas. High HOME Rent is HUD’s definition of affordability for a household at or below 80% Area Median Income (AMI) and Low HOME Rent is HUD’s definition of affordability for a household at or below 30% AMI. The rents assume 1.5 individuals per bedroom. Family affordability is a concern for large units where there is a substantial gap between market rents and affordable rent for 30% AMI households.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* examined housing trends in Slidell. Over half (58.9%) of renters are cost burdened. The 0 – 30% AMI is the most poorly served demographic and the highest cost burdened households. Although household income has increased within Slidell, housing costs for renters and owners have increased. Specifically, renters are more likely to be cost burdened when compared to homeowners. Quick Facts 2024 reports \$1,381 as the median gross rent and the median mortgage cost as \$1,575.

The City of Slidell has a diverse housing market, but affordable housing is needed for lower income groups. Escalating rents and housing prices present a challenge to low and moderate-income residents. Rising insurance rates and inflation affect housing costs for renters and homeowners. Renters face the challenge of saving for down payment for an affordable home because of increased rent. Homeowners struggle to afford substantially increased monthly mortgage payments due to significant changes in flood and homeowner insurance costs.

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

According to the National Business Capital Data-Driven Division study, “The States where Inflation is Hitting Hardest (2024), 40% of the U.S. population lives in 10 U.S. states where inflation is most affecting consumers. The report examined rising prices, and the difficulty residents experienced when paying bills. Louisiana ranked sixth out of ten. It states:

Personal consumption expenditures didn’t increase much in Louisiana from 2021 to 2022 (0.9%, 39th), so how did the Bayou State land on our top 10 list? Unfortunately, while price increases were on the modest side (105.1 IPD, 38th), real personal income in Louisiana took a wallop, dropping 6.1% in one year (9th). Nearly 44% of Louisiana adults reported struggling to pay expenses in Q1 of 2024 (2nd). 90-day credit card delinquencies, as well, were at 11% in Q4 of 2023 (6th).

Housing affordability problems mirror the bleak economic forecast. Decreasing personal income and increasing housing costs create housing market instability. Rising interest rates for mortgages make homeownership more expensive, especially for lower income households. The “lock-in effect” whereby homeowners are reluctant to sell due to inflation costs restricts housing availability and affordability. Low and moderate- income households lack the resources for down payments as housing costs continue to increase and rising rental costs restrict the ability to save for a down payment.

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

Rental costs have increased significantly over the past few years. The limited supply of housing stock, especially affordable housing, creates steep cost increases in both homes for sale and rent. Listed below are FMR rates from 2021 through 2024.

The monthly rental chart illustrates the escalation of HUD Fair Market Rents. The estimated median contracted rent in 2024 Census Quick Facts is \$1,38, but Zillow estimates the rental market median rent for all housing types as \$1,850. Rental prices are high, and the limited availability of Section 8 Vouchers does not meet the demand for low and moderate- income renters. This leaves a void of affordable housing. With the drop in personal income, rising housing costs and overall inflation, housing affordability is stagnant. The City’s new development code will

help address disparity by creating a unified system of development that will encourage all housing types including affordable housing.

FY 2024 FMRs By Unit Bedrooms New Orleans-Metairie MSA					
Year	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom
FY 2021 FMR	\$765	\$899	\$1,061	\$1,371	\$1,583
FY 2022 FMR	\$786	\$927	\$1,089	\$1,404	\$1,623
FY 2023 FMR	\$848	\$1,002	\$1,182	\$1,524	\$1,770
FY 2024 FMR	\$986	\$1,149	\$1,368	\$1,750	\$2,039
FY 2025 FMR	\$1,017	\$1,236	\$1,478	\$1,889	\$2,217

FMR HUD Website

Discussion

Housing affordability within the City of Slidell is an obstacle for both renters and homeowners. Rising insurance costs, taxes and drop in personal incomes have significantly increased existing homeowner housing affordability. The new development code being proposed by the City will help address inconsistent development and will create and encourage housing of all types.

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

Introduction

HUD calculates the number of occupied housing units with one or more “selected conditions” by tenure. These conditions include:

- Lack of complete plumbing
- Lack of complete kitchen facilities
- More than one person per room
- Cost burden greater than 30%

About 70% of the City’s existing housing stock was built prior to 2000. Homes built prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint which is very costly to remediate and other deferred maintenance costs that require rehabilitation or upgrades to make them safe and habitable.

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. Most households only have one housing condition. Cost burden and severe cost burden were the most common housing problems, especially among extremely low (0-30% AMI) and very low (30-50% AMI) households. Renters had disproportionately more housing problems than homeowners. While the number of overcrowded households is minor compared to other housing problems, it still indicates the need for larger housing units to accommodate larger household size.

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

The definition of standard condition and substandard condition is based on the International Building Code.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,370	19%	1,370	39%
With two selected Conditions	4	0%	725	20%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,870	81%	1,470	41%
Total	7,244	100%	3,565	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	965	13%	1,490	42%
1980-1999	1,645	23%	515	14%
1950-1979	4,420	61%	1,340	38%
Before 1950	225	3%	205	6%
Total	7,255	100%	3,550	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	4,645	64%	1,545	44%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	803	11%	474	13%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: US Census 2020

Lead Paint Risk

A large 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.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The age and condition of Slidell housing stock is an indicator of the rehabilitation needs. Approximately 62.05 % of Slidell's housing stock was built between 1970 and the year 2000. Housing units over 25-30 years start exhibiting deterioration needing costly repairs in terms of heating and cooling systems, hot water heaters, new plumbing fixtures and exterior repairs like new paint and new roofing. The City of Slidell does not provide a rehabilitation or weatherization program.

A 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. There is also a substantial need to elevate homes at severe risk of flooding and repetitive loss. The City participates in the Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program to help address flooding issues. Additionally, the City participates in the NFIP CRS Program. A major component of this plan has been the preparation of the Flood Warning and Response Plan. A general overview states on page 18 that "Slidell's flood defense system includes a network of river observation gauges, drainage canals, pump stations and levees". Other strategies of the program include community outreach to educate the public about flooding and encouragement to participate in a flood insurance program along with an active floodplain mitigation program. These are some initiative and proactive measures that provide a flood defense system and help protect some of the most vulnerable inhabitants of Slidell who live in the CDBG Target Area, Census Tract 409 which is located within a flood zone and prone to flooding during a major rain event. Furthermore, the City enforces the International Property Maintenance Code and the International Residential Building Code that ensures residences are habitable and safe to occupy.

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

Data from the 2019 American Community Survey indicates that approximately 37% of housing units in Slidell were built prior to 1980. These housing units are more prone to environmental and safety hazards due to lead based paint exposure. Data is not available on the exact number of low and moderate- income families that occupy housing units which contain lead-based paint exposure, but 10% of owner-occupied units and 13% of rent occupied units have children present in the household.

Discussion

Substandard housing refers to housing that poses a risk to the health, safety or physical well-being of its occupants. Factors considered in determining substandard housing include lack of sanitary facilities, poor ventilation, overcrowding and structural deterioration. The consequences of substandard housing include increased disease risk, social isolation and mental health. A significant percentage of owner and renter households in Slidell experience at least one substandard housing condition. They are suitable for habitation but expensive to maintain. There is a significant need for the preservation of older housing units occupied by low and moderate-income households. Cost burden is the most prevalent challenge to both homeowners and renter and underscores the need for more affordable housing.

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

Introduction

The Slidell Housing Authority is comprised of 75 one-, two- and three-bedroom units and 50 one-bedroom units for elderly families. There are 119 units leased as of February 2025. The housing units meet minimum NSPIRE standards 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 Housing Choice Voucher program. There are 618 HCVP vouchers allocated to Slidell.

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 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)
Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Slidell (HACS) manages two public housing sites. Washington Heights consists of seventy-five (75) units with one, two and three bedrooms. They are available for families and individuals in need of affordable housing. Country Gardens Estates is exclusively for elderly families 62 years of age and older. There are fifty (50) one-bedroom units available. The Slidell Housing Authority housing units meet minimum NSPIRE standards and City building codes and are in good condition. The scattered Housing Choice Voucher units are inspected annually to make sure that they meet NSPIRE standards for the HAP program.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Housing Authority of Slidell	64

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

Renovations were made in 2023 and 2024 and are ongoing in 2025. HACS provides ongoing maintenance and repairs. Regular inspections identify areas that need attention.

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 and 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:

The Slidell Housing Authority is committed to providing safe, decent and sanitary housing for low-income residents of Slidell. HACS faces challenges related to maintenance safety and community well-being. Management focuses on providing needed repairs, aesthetics and social services to enhance residents’ quality of life.

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

Introduction

The Northlake Homeless Coalition and its partners provide a continuum of care for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. There are two shelters located within the city limits of Slidell. The Men's Shelter is a homeless shelter for men and the Caring Center is a homeless shelter for women. The data below summarizes the number of beds reported by the Region IX CoC. Information is not available at the city level. The 2023 "Point-in-Time Count" summarized statistics from all shelters located in St. Tammany Parish and Region IX.

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)	24	0	6	336	0
Households with Only Adults	27	0	0	107	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	68	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source
Comments:

Homeless Shelters

The Northlake Homeless Coalition and its partners provide a continuum of care for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. There are two shelters located within the city limits of Slidell. The Men's Shelter is a homeless shelter for men and the Caring Center is a homeless shelter for women. The data below summarizes the number of beds reported by the Region IX CoC. Information is not available at the city level. The 2023 "Point-in-Time Count" summarized statistics from all shelters located in St. Tammany Parish and Region IX.

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

Homelessness is fundamentally a housing affordability problem, and for most individuals and families the pathway out of homelessness is to return to the same type of housing other households occupy in the community while receiving the support needed to stabilize. A variety of housing opportunities and services are offered to homeless individuals by non-profit and for-profit organizations in St. Tammany Parish. Housing facilities include emergency shelters, transitional housing, safe havens, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing options. Homeless support services offered within the Parish include outreach, housing navigation assistance, employment assistance, substance abuse recovery, legal aid, mental health care, veteran services, public assistance benefits, shelters and domestic violence support.

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.

Housing Facilities for Homeless Persons in St. Tammany			
Type of Facility / Service	Name of Facility	Target Population	Beds Available
Rapid Re-Housing for Families	Family Reach Alliance	Homeless Families	Not Available
Transitional Housing for Men	Men's Housing Center	Homeless Men	10 Facility-Based Beds
Emergency Shelter for Woman and Children	Caring Center of Slidell	Women and Children	12 Facility-Based Beds)
Transitional Housing For Women and Children Who Are Victims of Domestic	Safe Harbor	Victims of Domestic Violence	6 Facility-Based Beds and 9 Scattered-Site Rental Units
Basic Needs/Thrift Store	Community Christian Concern	LMI/Homeless Population	See Miramon Center
Basic Needs, Supportive Housing	Community Action Agency	LMI Population, Nearly Homeless Population, Homeless Population	
Supportive Housing and Services for Mentally Ill	Florida Parishes Human Services Authority	Mentally Ill in need of housing	

Supportive Housing	Volunteers of America Greater New Orleans	Disabled in need of housing	167 Scattered-Site Beds
Healthcare: Community Health Center	Start Corp	St. Tammany	Start Community Health Centers provide holistic care. Their clinics consist of physicians, nurse practitioners, and licensed social workers. Start Corp also provides other programs and services such as ACT, Safe Haven, and Sunshine Village.

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

Introduction

The HUD definition of “special needs” includes the frail and non-frail elderly, persons with physical, mental, or behavioral disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with alcohol or drug addictions. There are several at-risk populations identified in the City of Slidell. They include but are not limited to those persons listed below:

- physical disabilities intellectual and developmental disabilities
- mental health disabilities
- those with behavioral or substance abuse disorders
- seniors
- people with HIV/AIDs domestic abuse

Many in this population require supportive housing and supportive services to live in the least restrictive environment to avoid homelessness. The Slidell area has a wide range of supportive services available for special needs persons and families. Several 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.

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

The following are some, but not all programs that meet the needs of the elderly, disabled, persons with drug or alcohol addiction and persons with HIV/AIDS.

Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities:

STARC of Louisiana

- STARC: home and respite care, home sitters, community involvement
- START Corp: home and case management; ACT team; FQHC

Mental Health Disabilities:

- NAMI St. Tammany
- VOASELA – Permanent Supportive Housing (PCH) – including case management
- START Corp – Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) – including case management

- Community Action Agency (CAA) – Rapid rehousing and case management
- Northlake Community Coalition (NLCC) – Continuum of Care for homeless individuals
- Family Reach Alliance – Housing for families and case management

Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse:

- ACER: detox, IOP, counseling, education, therapy
- Truth 180: detox, IOP, counseling, education, therapy
- Florida Parishes Human Services Authority: addictive disorders services, counseling, and treatment
- Covington Behavioral Health Hospital: Medical Detox; inpatient and outpatient treatment
- Northlake Behavioral Health Hospital: Inpatient and outpatient treatment (including
- Intensive Outpatient: Long Branch: Private drug addiction residential treatment facility

Seniors:

- COAST: transportation, Meals on Wheels, utility assistance
- STAR Transit: point-to-point transportation
- VOASELA: volunteer services, case management, home repair
- Catholic Charities: adult day care, outreach, reentry employment program
- SALT Council: outreach, education, advocacy

Additional At-Risk Populations

Persons with HIV/AIDs:

- VOASELA: Case management, testing
- NO/AIDS Task Force: case management, testing, information and referral
- Southeast Louisiana Area Health Education Center: education, information, and referral
- LA Region 9 Health Units in 2 contiguous parishes

Domestic Violence:

- Safe Harbor

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

The city will continue to network with local social service organizations who provide services for persons returning from mental and physical health institutions that provide housing and supportive services in an effort to provide information and referral and expand awareness of the need for supportive services for families in crisis.

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 will continue to participate in the Northlake Homeless Coalition which is the continuum of care for Region IX. It will continue to network with the Commission on Families, St. Tammany Parish Department of Health and Human Services, including St. Tammany Community Action.

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))

There is an array of supportive services for the at-risk population in Slidell. Multiple organizations provide supportive housing services for persons transitioning out of institutions, and they provide other critical needs. NAMI, St. Tammany Community Action, Good SAMS and Volunteer of America and Community Christian Concern offer an array of supportive housing services. The City of Slidell will continue to network with local service providers, nonprofits and community organizations to coordinate and enhance supportive services for special needs and at-risk individuals.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Low and moderate- income households are marginalized because of insufficient financial resources to meet basic needs. Household members often work multiple jobs to meet necessities such as daycare, medications and food. External market factors related to inflation and rising prices produce consumer inequity which disproportionately impacts low and moderate-income consumers by producing a gap in purchasing power. It creates a barrier to renting and purchasing affordable housing. Escalating rent, increased prices of homes due high mortgage rates, higher taxes, escalated insurance homeowner and flood insurance outpace the affordability of homes.

While the City of Slidell cannot control market conditions, it does encourage affordable housing and residential development. The City of Slidell's housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The development code is being revised and will provide opportunities to integrate a variety of housing opportunities that enable mixed use and diverse neighborhoods. Slidell is also addressing environmental issues including flood mitigation to combat environmental constraints to affordable housing. It participates in the NFIP Community Rating System so that residents are eligible for discounts on flood insurance premiums, and it is coordinating with St. Tammany Parish Government to create a ring of levees around the City to help prevent flooding in natural disasters. The City works closely with East St. Tammany Habitat of Humanity to encourage the construction of affordable housing and provide homeowner education. By enforcing the International Residential Building Code, the City ensures safe housing construction standards.

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

Introduction

St. Tammany Parish is located in the southeast portion of Louisiana. Slidell is the largest municipality in the Parish. Many factors have contributed to its economic growth and development that have made it an important economic asset to St. Tammany Parish and the metropolitan area. 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. Slidell is known for its accredited police and fire departments and an outstanding school system.

The Port of New Orleans, St. Bernard Port & Terminal and Hancock County Port & Harbor are in close proximity to the City. The Port of Slidell is located on Bayou Bonfouca and serves as a marine and business park for the Gulf South. An Amtrak train station is located in the heart of Slidell and a Norfolk Southern rail line runs between New Orleans and Picayune, MS and is an important link for the country's freight movement.

Slidell Municipal Airport has added 1000 feet to its runway to accommodate commercial and private jets. It is a 350 acre site located in the northwest sector of the City. It leases property to general aviation (GA) and corporate tenants. The *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* states:

GA is a category of aviation defined by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) that includes private flights and recreational aviation activities. The airport generates revenue from leasing ground and hangar space as well as fuel sales. The facility features one active runway and 33 hangars. Some tenants include the National Weather Service Station, Cloud Chasers Skydiving, and the St. Tammany Parish Mosquito Abatement District #2 Flying Operations. An Airport Master Plan was completed in April 2019 and includes a detailed plan for future growth and development.

Slidell's business sector is dynamic and poised for growth. Slidell has been reaccredited as a Louisiana Development Ready Community. This program guides selected communities through creating and implementing strategic economic development plans, making them more competitive for new investment and jobs.

The following table shows the number of workers by business sector, the number of jobs by business sector, the share of total workers, share of total jobs, and the percentage of jobs less percentage of workers. The table indicates the share of jobs and shares of workers are well aligned, with little variance between the two.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Workers Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	118	39	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,728	3,905	18	28	10
Construction	744	459	8	3	-5
Education and Health Care Services	1,739	2,902	18	21	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	526	635	6	5	-1
Information	171	282	2	2	0
Manufacturing	712	902	8	6	-2
Other Services	317	439	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	826	675	9	5	-4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,620	3,431	17	24	7
Transportation and Warehousing	471	131	5	1	-4
Wholesale Trade	505	263	5	2	-3
Total	9,477	14,063	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity
 Data 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
 Source:

Economic Development Market Analysis

Slidell’s business sector is dynamic and posed for growth. Slidell has been reaccredited as a Louisiana Development Ready Community. This program guides selected communities through creating and implementing strategic economic development plans, making them more competitive for new investment and jobs.

The following table shows the number of workers by business sector, the number of jobs by business sector, the share of total workers, share of total jobs, and the percentage of jobs less percentage of workers. The table indicates the share of jobs and shares of workers are well aligned, with little variance between the two.

Employers

Source: St. Tammany Corporation 2021, InveST St. Tammany 2024

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	12,905
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	12,195
Unemployment Rate	5.50
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.29
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.63

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,344
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	275
Service	1,759
Sales and office	2,425
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,555
Production, transportation and material moving	645

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	6,404	56%
30-59 Minutes	3,402	30%
60 or More Minutes	1,632	14%
Total	11,438	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Commuters

More than 90% of workers commute to work. Most do not carpool with carpoolers making up less than 10% of the total commuters. Transit, walking, bicycling, and other means of transportation combined only make up less than 3% of commuters while close to 12% reported working from home. According to the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan*, approximately 14,000 commuters drive into Slidell for and fill 85% of the jobs located within the City limits.

Over half of Slidell commuters drive to work in less than 30 minutes. Slidell residents have a 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. St. Tammany Area Transportation (STAR Transit) with the Council on Aging offers a demand curb to curb service. It is only available Monday through Friday and does not operate outside of St. Tammany Parish. It must be booked one week in advance.

Means of Transportation

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	
Car, truck, or van	84%
Drove alone	75. %
Carpooled	8.6%
Public transportation, Walk, Bike, Taxi, Motorcycle, or other means	.3%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
Workers 16 years and over in households	11,862
No vehicle available	1.4%
1 vehicle available	20.3
2 vehicles available	46.1
3 or more vehicles available	32.0

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	815	154	324
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,499	75	1,095
Some college or Associate's degree	3,860	170	1,155
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,355	94	645

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Institutions

There are three public high schools, 14 public elementary and middle schools within the city limits of Slidell. They are part of the St. Tammany Parish Public School System which is accredited by the Southern Association of

CITY OF SLIDELL

2025-2029 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT CONSOLIDATED PLAN

AND

2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Colleges and Schools. There are seven private schools within the City. The St. Tammany School System partners with the community, law enforcement, government and businesses to provide support and resources for its students. Institutions of higher learning are located throughout St. Tammany Parish and the New Orleans metro area.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	0	103	59	319	224
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	440	169	62	575	379
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	639	759	940	1,975	2,090
Some college, no degree	465	950	1,480	1,760	1,420
Associate's degree	0	364	200	484	350
Bachelor's degree	379	820	745	795	690
Graduate or professional degree	25	254	319	420	414

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	118,198
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92,909
Some college or Associate's degree	174,689
Bachelor's degree	190,381
Graduate or professional degree	222,561

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The top employers in Slidell include: Ochsner Medical Center-Northshore (1,359) and Slidell Memorial Hospital (959), Textron Systems Marine & Land Systems (901).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The regional educational and training institutions within the area combined with Slidell's central location, affordability and access to four interstates provide groundwork for strong business and manufacturing growth. To encourage economic growth, the City is developing a new storm water management plan and upgrading its wastewater treatment facility. A fiber ring around the City is being installed. As a reaccredited Louisiana Development Ready Community (LDRC), Slidell utilizes the LDRC principles to promote business growth and leverage local assets. In partnership with Tri-Parish Works, the City ensures the necessary workforce to achieve economic growth.

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.

The City of Slidell has three economic development districts.

- Fremaux Economic Development District (adopted by Slidell City Council March 2008 – 0.5% tax rate)
- Camellia Square Economic Development District (adopted May 2013 – 1.0% tax rate)
- Northshore Square Economic Development District (adopted October 2014– 0.5% tax rate)

Source: *(Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan)*

Located within the Fremaux Economic Development District is Summit/Fremaux, a 35 Acre Technology and Business Park. It is a Louisiana Economic Development Certified Business Site which is a development ready business site suitable. The Amazon distribution warehouse and defense contractor Horsburgh&Scott are located here. St. Tammany Tri-Parish Works Center is located within the city limits and provides potential workers with available jobs. Slidell's economic growth is influenced by infrastructure investments, economic development and support from the local business community.

Source: *(Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan)*

Tax Incentives

There are several programs that incentivize private development through tax credits. New Market Tax Credits (NMTCs) and Qualified Opportunity Zones (OZ) are both federal tax incentive programs for investment in low-income communities and distressed areas. Census tracts that qualify for these programs are designated by the federal government with input from the states, and Slidell contains areas for each. The Enterprise Zone Tax Credit

(EZ) encourages job creation and investment in Slidell. It provides tax incentives to businesses creating permanent net new full-time jobs.

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

The relationship between workforce skills, education and employment opportunities is crucial to Slidell’s economic growth. With industry needs changing rapidly, the workforce needs to be adaptable and flexible to tap a wider range of skilled workers including those knowledgeable in the current technology.

The business community relies on an educated workforce that has been trained through courses, apprenticeships and credentialing. There are many educational opportunities available to Slidell residents. The St. Tammany Parish School System is one of the best education systems in the State of Louisiana. It offers four-year college degree curriculums and a technical job training program. The Northshore Technical College offers high school equivalency education and programs in health, business, culinary arts and IT. The Slidell population is located within close proximity to Southeastern University, the University of New Orleans, Holy Cross, Tulane and Loyola. All offer quality postsecondary education to high school graduates who will enter the workforce with top level skills.

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 source of local workforce training. It offers degree programs in health, business, culinary arts and IT. High school equivalent education and workforce development degrees are also provided. Tri-Parish Works offers employment and training services. They are the workforce development authority designed to meet the needs of industry. St. Tammany Corporation provides an incubus program for entrepreneurs and mentorship, networking, technical advice and capital investment information.

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.

Slidell has received 3.1 million dollars as part of the Water Sector Program Grant from the State of Louisiana to invest in water and drainage infrastructure that will help prevent overflows in certain areas after inclement

weather. These improvements follow a \$15 million project funded by FEMA for a water, sewerage and drainage project on the Old Towne area. An internet fiber ring has been installed around the City to expand internet availability.

Discussion

The City of Slidell is proactive in the development of economic opportunities for the City. It has actively pursued and gained major employers, encouraged private development through tax credits and tax incentive programs and provided infrastructure improvements to encourage economic growth.

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, has some of the lowest valued home prices. The 2023 ACS Table DP04 estimates that there are 1,759 housing units and the 2024 ACS Table states median housing value is \$207,800.

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 or defined area where minorities and low and moderate- income households live within the City. This 2023 Census Table S1903 states CT 409 has 1,492 households. Distributed by race, there are 616 Black of African American households and 625 White households. There are 201 households that consist of two or more races, 131 households that are Hispanic. Census Table S1901 indicates the median household income is \$42,146.

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. The strongest market conditions tend to be prevalent in areas with lower percentages of minorities and low-income families. In Slidell, Census Tract 409 (CT 409) is the designated CDBG target area. It has a high percentage of minorities and low income families. The neighborhoods of Lincoln Park and Terrace Park are located in this area. The housing stock is primarily older single family dwellings, and many homes are in need of repair. New housing construction is virtually non-existent. As in other areas of the City, CT 409 is located within a flood zone. The City of Slidell attempted to initiate a home repair program in previous years, but it was abandoned because of the need for flood insurance which many homeowners cannot afford.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The Slidell Housing Authority is located in Census Tract 409. This area is home to an elementary school and middle school. Four parks, a community pool, the local Boys and Girls Club, and senior center are located in CT 409. The Senior Citizen Center is in the same area, along with small retail stores, churches, and banks. Community Christian Concern offers supportive services. St. Tammany Parish Community Action, Slidell City Hall and St. Tammany Parish satellite offices are within walking distance.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City's goal is to increase public facility investment in the CDBG target area. In order to have community collaboration, the City of Slidell consulted with community residents and leaders to determine the needs of the community and develop the strategies best suited to enhance their neighborhood.

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 prohibitive cost of this service serves as the main barrier for low- and moderate-income households. Increased competition among providers creates lower prices.

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

Internet is essential for increased interconnectedness of business, education and 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 2023 indicated that 10,401 households out of the total 11,033 have access to broadband, 1,567 households below the income of \$20,000 have broadband and 161 do not. For those households between \$20,000-74,999, 4,052 have broadband and 376 do not have access to broadband. There are 4,943 households with an income of \$75,000 or more that have broadband access and only 95 do not. To help increase the availability of broadband, in 2021, the City partnered with Camellia City Fiber to provide a fiber ring surrounding the City and the City installed Wi-Fi accessibility in four area parks to provide internet access during the COVID pandemic.

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

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

Slidell, like many coastal cities, faces heightened risks due to climate change. Hurricanes and tropical storms produce prolonged rain and storm surge causing flooding along with high wind. The Louisiana Watershed Initiative funded projects including the East Slidell Ring Levee, Dellwood Drainage Pump Station improvements, Lee Street Pump Station improvements and Bayou Patassat Flood Mitigation improvements to help mitigate natural hazard risks. In addition, St. Tammany Parish Government, proposes flood improvements with anticipated resources provided by the 2024 Water Resources Development Act. The Parish has been authorized and an advancement of \$5.9 billion to provide critical infrastructure to protect residents from future flooding risks.

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

Slidell, like many coastal cities, faces heightened risks due to climate change. Hurricanes and tropical storms produce high winds, prolonged rain, and storm surge flooding. The Louisiana Watershed Initiative funded projects including the East Slidell Ring Levee, Dellwood Drainage Pump Station improvements, Lee Street Pump Station improvements and Bayou Patassat Flood Mitigation improvements to help mitigate natural flood hazard risks. In addition, St. Tammany Parish Government, proposes flood improvements with anticipated resources provided by the 2024 Water Resources Development Act. The Parish has been authorized and advancement of \$5.9 billion to provide critical infrastructure to protect residents from future flooding risks.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Community Development Block Grant plays a crucial role in improving communities by providing housing solutions, economic opportunities, recreational opportunities, public facility improvements, infrastructure improvements and public services for low and moderate- income families. The Strategic Plan analyzes community development needs and helps the City plan activities and funding for the five years of the Slidell Consolidated Plan. Listed below in no order or ranking are the priorities and goals of this Strategic Plan:

- Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public facility improvements.
- Improve affordable housing opportunities by permitting mixed use developments that provide a mix of housing options.
- Ensure fair housing by enforcing Slidell’s Property Maintenance Code and responding to reports of housing quality issues.
- Accommodate housing needs of the elderly, people with disabilities, and low-income populations by increasing low and moderate- income affordable housing by promoting incentives and financing mechanisms to encourage development of workforce and affordable housing developments.
- Provide recreational opportunities by maintaining and rehabilitating existing park facilities.
- Support homeless prevention and assistance programs by participating in local and regional meetings.
- Develop an antipoverty strategy by promoting partnerships with local service providers and nonprofits ensuring access of low and moderate- income residents to supportive services, healthcare, affordable housing and mental health services.
- Promote economic stability and prosperity by capitalizing on the City’s location and transportation logistics and incentivizing STEM related employment and educational opportunities.

The City will focus its CDBG activities in Census Tract 409 where more than 51% of the population is low and moderate- income. The City will utilize 80% of CDBG funds for CDBG activities and 20% for Administration and Planning.

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Census Tract 409
	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.	Census Tract 409
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing stock consists of distressed housing, workforce housing 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 and 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.	The City of Slidell identified public facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, recreation improvements, and community services as needs for this target area.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Revitalization of the community through infrastructure improvements and public facility improvements will increase access to recreation, promote public health and safety, enhance the overall well-being of the residents in this area.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Limited funding is a barrier to providing improvements within the target area. When possible, the City has allocated funds to leverage CDBG funding, but the demand for improvements exceeds financial resources.

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. CT 409 has the greatest need when compared to other areas of the City. The following system for establishing priority for the selection of activities is based upon the following:

- Meeting statutory requirements of the CDBG program.
- Meeting the needs of low and moderate- income households.
- Leveraging resources.
- Citizen input.
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact.

Ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success.

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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Public facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low; Low Moderate; Families with Children; Elderly; Public Housing Residents; 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	Census Tract 409
	Associated Goals	Public facilities and Infrastructure Urgent Needs: Public Facilities
	Description	Enhance and develop public facilities and infrastructure within CT 409 Potential strategies may include, but may not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing or improving public facilities. • Developing and/or improving parks and recreation. • Developing and/or improving sidewalks and drainage, bike lanes. • Improving ADA accessibility. • Developing and/or improving lighting, bike lanes and recreation infrastructure. • Planting trees and installing other shade structures in public facilities and/or parks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public facility improvements are one of the biggest needs in CT 409. Enhancing existing public facilities, most notably neighborhood parks, will provide green space and recreation availability to allow residents to enjoy outdoor activities including soccer, baseball and football. This will add to the enjoyment of residents who currently utilize the basketball courts and multi-use field funded by CDBG. Infrastructure improvements which may include but not be limited to sidewalk/drainage improvements will provide accessibility to area businesses, schools and government facilities. Drainage improvements will help reduce street flooding and enhance safety.

2	Priority Need Name	Developing Partnerships
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low; Low Moderate; Families with Children; Elderly; Public Housing Residents; 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	Census Tract 409
	Associated Goals	Developing Partnerships
	Description	Through creation of partnerships with local nonprofits, activities to address neighborhood needs can be expanded. Community engagement may provide opportunities for civic involvement to address specific projects that will benefit more individuals and families, increase quality of life, provide inclusivity and upgrade inadequate and unsafe facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Collaboration and community engagement including but not limited to partnerships with nonprofit organizations helps enhance and provide affordability to public facility improvements within the CDBG target area.
3	Priority Need Name	Urgent Need Public Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low; Low Moderate; Families with Children; Elderly; Public Housing Residents; 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	Census Tract 409
	Associated Goals	Public facilities and Infrastructure

	Description	The purpose of this activity is to provide public facility improvements that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that result from a serious and/or immediate emergency that threatens the health or welfare of the community. Improvements may include sidewalk/drainage repair, ADA accessibility and other projects as determined to be necessary for the welfare of the City. Projects will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this priority is to target resources to meet needs arising from unforeseen emergency or disaster.
4	Priority Need Name	Urgent Need Public Services
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low; Low Moderate; Families with Children; Elderly; Public Housing Residents; 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	Census Tract 409
	Associated Goals	Urgent Needs Public Services
	Description	The purpose of this activity is to provide public services that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that pose a serious immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and will target applicants who are by definition, limited clientele, and presumed benefit recipients or who satisfy documented low to moderate- income requirements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this priority is to provide public services to those in need following an emergency or disaster.
5	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low; Low Moderate; Families with Children; Elderly; Public Housing Residents; 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	Census Tract 409
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Description	<p>The purpose of this priority is to encourage community education to increase the understanding of housing discrimination and fair housing.</p> <p>Potential Strategies may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Fair Housing information and outreach to tenants, landlords, builders and stakeholders to increase public awareness of fair housing rights. • Educate CDBG staff on the significance and the responsibilities of fair housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this priority is to help ensure both housing providers and tenants understand fair housing rights critical to helping people stay housed or obtain new housing.
6	Priority Need Name	Administration and Planning
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low; Low Moderate; Families with Children; Elderly; Public Housing Residents; 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	Census Tract 409
	Associated Goals	Administration and Planning

	Description	To efficiently administer and manage the program funding and reporting Potential strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective administration of CDBG program
	Basis for Relative Priority	Efficient and effective planning and administration are crucial to the success of the CDBG program.

Narrative (Optional)

The Community Development Block Grant plays a crucial role in improving communities by providing housing solutions, economic opportunities, recreational opportunities, public facility improvements, infrastructure improvements and public services for low and moderate- income families. The Strategic Plan analyzes community development needs and helps the City plan activities and funding for the five years of the Slidell Consolidated Plan. Listed below in no order or ranking are the priorities and goals of this Strategic Plan:

- Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public facility improvements.
- Improve affordable housing opportunities by permitting mixed use developments that provide a mix of housing options.
- Ensure fair housing by enforcing Slidell’s Property Maintenance Code and responding to reports of housing quality issues.
- Accommodate housing needs of the elderly, people with disabilities, and low-income populations by increasing low and moderate- income affordable housing by promoting incentives and financing mechanisms to encourage development of workforce and affordable housing developments.
- Provide recreational opportunities by maintaining and rehabilitating existing park facilities.
- Support homeless prevention and assistance programs by participating in local and regional meetings.
- Develop an antipoverty strategy by promoting partnerships with local service providers and nonprofits ensuring access of low and moderate- income residents to supportive services, healthcare, affordable housing and mental health services.
- Promote economic stability and prosperity by capitalizing on the City’s location and transportation logistics and incentivizing STEM related employment and educational opportunities.

The City will focus its CDBG activities in Census Tract 409 where more than 51% of the population is low and moderate- income.

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)	Cost Burden/Housing affordability. Housing is the single largest budgetary expense for most households. Section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan analyzed housing needs of residents, including low/moderate income households. The most common housing problem affecting LMI households is cost burden. Demand surpasses the supply of subsidized, accessible affordable rental units. TBRA programs may present a solution to address the immediate needs of homelessness and cost burdened households.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	At-risk households often have poverty-level incomes and TBRA can provide assistance. 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 a need for safe and accessible housing and removal of barriers for elderly and non-elderly with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with substance abuse and mental health diagnoses. There is clearly a market for tenant-based rental assistance for persons with special needs.
New Unit Production	New unit production will help alleviate cost burden by increasing housing supply. The City of Slidell will continue its efforts to provide affordable housing by supporting mixed use neighborhoods, participating in the NFIP program to raise the CRS score so that homeowners will be less burdened by the high cost of flood insurance. Other flood mitigation measures will also help minimize flood dangers and damage.
Rehabilitation	Maintenance and operation of housing are major factors contributing to cost burden that can be mitigated through rehabilitation. Rehabilitation will be the most common housing activity in Slidell. Since a majority of homes in Slidell are 40 or more years old, it is highly likely that many of these units need repair or rehabilitation to maintain their livability. 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. The City does not fund a housing rehabilitation program.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition and rehabilitation are not a priority in the City of Slidell because of mandated flood insurance for homeowners and the lack of financial resources available to the City. A Home Elevation Grant is administered by the City to help residents prevent reoccurring flooding.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant will continue to 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, state, local, and private funding opportunities are constantly being researched and explored to implement additional program resources.

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	207,836	0	0	207,836	0	CDBG funds allocated for the first year of the ConPlan are expected to be \$207,836. 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 51 - 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

The City recognizes that the annual allocation will not meet all anticipated needs and will continue to seek additional program funding.

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

Publicly owned land dedicated for recreation/park facilities will be used to address the recreational needs identified in this plan. In the event of sidewalk and drainage improvements and other infrastructure improvements, publicly owned street rights of way or other publicly owned land will be used to provide improvements.

Discussion

CDBG resources are allocated to activities that address the needs of the low and moderate- income community. Leveraging resources will increase the CDBG impact on the community.

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	Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Northlake Homeless Coalition	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Slidell Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA GREATER NEW ORLEANS	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Men's Housing Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Caring Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Community Action Agency	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Region

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Slidell has a long history of administering the CDBG program. It works to develop relationships with local nonprofit service providers to provide for the needs of City residents. However, there are still gaps preventing low and moderate- income persons and special needs populations from receiving critical services. The City will need additional funding outside of CDBG to meet all the needs recognized within this plan.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
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	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X		X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X		X
Other			
Food Distribution	X	X	X

Table 53 - 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)

Social services for all homeless populations are available throughout St. Tammany Parish including the City of Slidell. There is a network of organizations that provide critical needs and supportive services to all sub-populations of the homeless. Services to address legal issues, mainstream financial assistance programs, immediate shelter needs, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing, among others, are all in place. 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. The coalition holds meetings at which stakeholders can address issue and stay up-to-date on HUD priorities and issues related to homelessness.

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 main strength of the CoC, Northlake Homeless Coalition, is coordination in deliverables to the homeless population. The membership organizations work well together. Primary gaps in the delivery of services are 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

In St. Tammany Parish, including Slidell, existing housing, social service, mental health, and other health care resources are well utilized and coordinated. Current gaps stem from inadequate funding and staff resources at local agencies. To overcome the gaps in delivery of homeless services, or other community development services, the City provides information and referral to prevention organizations and other service providers and their planning networks. It works closely with Habitat for Humanity East and the Housing Authority of Slidell to address the housing needs for the homeless and the low and moderate income community.

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 facilities and Infrastructure	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Public facilities and Infrastructure Improvements Urgent Need Public Facilities	CDBG: \$165,769	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,423 Persons Assisted
2	Developing Partnerships	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Developing Partnerships	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,423 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Urgent Needs: Public Facilities	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Public facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,423 Persons Assisted
4	Urgent Needs Public Services	2025	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Census Tract 409	Urgent Need Public Services	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,423 Persons Assisted
5	Fair Housing Education and Awareness	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Fair Housing Education and Awareness	CDBG: \$500	Other: 1 Other
6	Administration and Planning	2025	2026	Planning and Administration	Census Tract 409	Administration and Planning	CDBG: \$41,567	Other: 1 Other

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	<p>Enhance and develop public facilities and infrastructure within CT 409</p> <p>Potential strategies may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing or improving public facilities. • Developing and/or improving parks and recreation. • Developing and/or improving sidewalks and drainage, bike lanes. • Improving ADA accessibility. • Developing and/or improving lighting, bike lanes and recreation infrastructure. • Planting trees and installing other shade structures in public facilities and/or parks.
2	Goal Name	Developing Partnerships
	Goal Description	<p>Through creation of partnerships with local nonprofits, activities to address neighborhood needs can be expanded. Community engagement may provide opportunities for civic involvement to address specific projects that will benefit more individuals and families, increase quality of life, provide inclusivity and upgrade inadequate and unsafe facilities.</p>
3	Goal Name	Urgent Needs: Public Facilities
	Goal Description	<p>The purpose of this activity is to provide public facility improvements that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that result from a serious and/or immediate emergency that threatens the health or welfare of the community. Improvements may include sidewalk/drainage repair, ADA accessibility and other projects as determined to be necessary for the welfare of the City. Projects will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit.</p>
4	Goal Name	Urgent Needs Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>The purpose of this activity is to provide public services that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that pose a serious immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and will target applicants who are by definition, limited clientele, and presumed benefit recipients or who satisfy documented low to moderate-income requirements.</p>

5	Goal Name	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Goal Description	<p>The purpose of this priority is to encourage community education to increase the understanding of housing discrimination and fair housing. Potential Strategies may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Fair Housing information and outreach to tenants, landlords, builders and stakeholders to increase public awareness of fair housing rights. • Educate CDBG staff on the significance and the responsibilities of fair housing.
6	Goal Name	Administration and Planning
	Goal Description	To efficiently administer and manage the program funding and reporting Potential strategy; effective administration of 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)

The City does not participate in HOME.

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 provide a platform of community engagement.

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

Low and moderate- income households are marginalized because of insufficient financial resources to meet basic needs. Household members often work multiple jobs to meet necessities such as daycare, medications and food. External market factors related to inflation and rising prices produce consumer inequity which disproportionately impacts low and moderate-income consumers by producing a gap in purchasing power. It creates a barrier to renting and purchasing affordable housing. Escalating rent, increased prices of homes due to high mortgage rates, higher taxes, escalated insurance homeowner and flood insurance outpace the affordability of homes.

While the City of Slidell cannot control market conditions, it does encourage affordable housing and residential development. The City of Slidell's housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The development code is being revised and will provide opportunities to integrate a variety of housing opportunities that enable mixed use and diverse neighborhoods. Slidell is also addressing environmental issues including flood mitigation to combat environmental constraints to affordable housing. It participates in the NFIP Community Rating System so that residents are eligible for discounts on flood insurance premiums, and it is coordinating with St. Tammany Parish Government to create a ring of levees around the City to help prevent flooding in natural disasters. The City works closely with East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity to encourage the construction of affordable housing and provide homeowner education. By enforcing the International Residential Building Code, the City ensures safe housing construction standards.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The city is committed to the principle that all individuals should have available to them an equal opportunity for housing choice regardless of race, color, religion, familial status, sex, national origin or handicap. The City of Slidell will continue to encourage affordable housing activities and projects and maintain affordable housing stock through code enforcement to fight blighted and uninhabitable structures. Slidell will strive for better intergovernmental cooperation between City and Parish partners, as well as community groups, to effectively identify and address potential barriers to affordable housing choice, and monitor public policies to ensure they do not constitute a barrier to affordable housing.

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

In 2022, the City of Slidell adopted the document the *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan* with goals aimed at reducing barriers to affordable housing. This plan is not policy but serves as a guide for policy decisions. Currently, the City is revising its development code to enhance and incorporate many of the recommendations from *Slidell 2040 Comprehensive Plan*.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Addressing the needs of homeless individuals is crucial for creating a stable and healthy community. Some strategies include:

- Prioritizing affordable housing.
- Providing rapid rehousing.
- Providing supportive housing for those with intense needs like mental health support, substance abuse treatment and case management.

The City does not provide direct social service programs. The Northlake Homeless Coalition collaborations help provide emergency, transition and permanent housing along with prevention services. The City will provide information and referral to organizations 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. Additionally, CDBG staff will continue to network with the Northlake Homeless Coalition and other non-profit organizations that provide homeless services.

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

The Region IX COC, the Northlake Homeless Coalition, provides an integrated homeless prevention system that helps the homeless stabilize and mainstream individuals by providing links to supportive services and housing.

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

Northlake Homeless Coalition coordinates community-wide assistance to address those aging out of foster care, persons exiting health care, mental institutions and correctional facilities. The coalition provides triage and assessment to assist these individuals in creating stable, permanent housing and independent living.

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

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

Addressing lead based paint (LBP) hazards is crucial for creating safe and healthy housing. Raising awareness among homeowners, renters and contractors about LBP through education is a crucial step in LBP prevention and mitigation. When the need arises, the City of Slidell will refer individuals and organizations to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for remediation.

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

Public awareness 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 referral to the Department of Health and Human Services.

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 and moderate- income neighborhoods is a priority. This will be achieved by improving infrastructure and public facilities, encouraging education, promoting affordable housing, promoting fair housing, encouraging job training, and encouraging business development.

Planned economic development strategies include:

- Employment: Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, and job training opportunities.
- Financial Assistance: Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development.
- Redevelopment Program: Plan and promote the development and redevelopment of vacant commercial and industrial sites. Increase income by encouraging businesses to increase the number of jobs available, especially higher waged jobs for low and moderate- income persons.
- Education: Encourage skills training to poverty level persons by encouraging enrollment in training programs at various educational institutions including Northshore Community College and St. Tammany Parish School System adult education classes.

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

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to address the most pressing need among low and moderate -income residents. Investment in the community through development of public facilities, infrastructure, and recreational activities promotes the elimination of blight and is a means to establish healthy neighborhoods. Slidell's poverty reducing goals, programs and policies promote affordable housing by networking with agencies responsible for poverty reduction and housing. Information and referral provided by the City can connect residents with relevant social and housing services improving the well-being of residents.

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 Slidell Planning Department is the primary department responsible for the planning and implementation of the CDBG program. This includes but is not limited to monitoring compliance with all Federal regulations. The City's monitoring plan is based on standards and procedures outlined in the CDBG Monitoring Handbook published by HUD.

The City prepares an annual CAPER Report and PR-26 form reporting about the progress of each annual action plan. These documents are available for public and HUD for review to measure progress. The City does not have any sub-recipients that require annual monitoring.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant will continue to 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, state, local, and private funding opportunities are constantly being researched and explored to implement additional program resources. The City will utilize 80% of CDBG funds for CDBG activities and 20% for Administration and Planning.

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	207,836	0.00	0.00	207,836		CDBG funds allocated for the first year of the ConPlan are expected to be \$207,836. 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 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City recognizes that the annual allocation will not meet all anticipated needs and will continue to seek additional program funding.

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

Publicly owned land dedicated for recreation/park facilities will be used to address the recreational needs identified in this plan. In the event of sidewalk and drainage improvements and other infrastructure improvements, publicly owned street rights of way or other publicly owned land will be used to provide

improvements.

Discussion

CDBG resources are allocated to activities that address the needs of the low and moderate- income community. Leveraging resources will increase the CDBG impact on the community.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public facilities and Infrastructure	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Public facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$165,769.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3423 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Developing Partnerships	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Developing Partnerships	CDBG: \$.00	<p>The City proposes to create partnerships with local non-profit organizations. Community engagement may provide opportunities for civic involvement to address specific projects that will benefit individuals and families, increase quality of life, provide inclusiveness and upgrade inadequate and unsafe facilities.</p> <p>Benefit: 3423 Persons Assisted</p>

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Urgent Needs: Public Facilities	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Urgent Need Public Facilities	CDBG: \$.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3423 Persons Assisted
4	Urgent Needs Public Services	2025	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Census Tract 409	Urgent Need Public Services	CDBG: \$.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Persons Assisted
5	Fair Housing Education and Awareness	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tract 409	Fair Housing Education and Awareness	CDBG: \$500.00	Other: 1 Other
6	Administration and Planning	2025	2026	Planning and Administration	Census Tract 409	Administration and Planning	CDBG: \$41,567.00	Other: 1 Other

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	<p>Enhance and develop public facilities and infrastructure within CT 409.</p> <p>Potential strategies may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing or improving public facilities. • Developing and/or improving parks and recreation. • Developing and/or improving sidewalks and drainage, bike lanes. • Improving ADA accessibility. • Developing and/or improving lighting, bike lanes and recreation infrastructure. • Planting trees and installing other shade structures in public facilities and/or parks.
2	Goal Name	Developing Partnerships
	Goal Description	<p>The City proposes to create partnerships with local nonprofits. Community engagement may provide opportunities for civic involvement to address specific projects that will benefit more individuals and families, increase quality of life, provide inclusivity and upgrade inadequate and unsafe facilities.</p>
3	Goal Name	Urgent Needs: Public Facilities
	Goal Description	<p>The purpose of this activity is to provide public facility improvements that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that result from a serious and/or immediate emergency that threatens the health or welfare of the community. Improvements may include sidewalk/drainage repair, ADA accessibility and other projects as determined to be necessary for the welfare of the City. Projects will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit.</p>
4	Goal Name	Urgent Needs Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>The purpose of this activity is to provide public services that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that pose a serious immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and will target applicants who are by definition, limited clientele, and presumed benefit recipients or who satisfy documented low to moderate-income requirements.</p>

5	Goal Name	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Goal Description	<p>The purpose of this priority is to encourage community education to increase the understanding of housing discrimination and fair housing.</p> <p>Potential Strategies may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Fair Housing information and outreach to tenants, landlords, builders and stakeholders to increase public awareness of fair housing rights. • Educate CDBG staff on the significance and the responsibilities of fair housing.
6	Goal Name	Administration and Planning
	Goal Description	<p>To efficiently administer and manage the program funding and reporting Potential strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective administration of CDBG program

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects have been selected for inclusion in this Plan based on 2020-2024 Con Plan priorities and public input. Projects align directly with Slidell's primary initiatives to revitalize neighborhoods within CT409. Slidell will continue to invest in neighborhood facilities including but not limited to public parks and infrastructure improvements. These projects only represent those funded with federal formula CDBG allocations and may not signify all activities that may be accomplished during the program year. For instance, some activities may be provided or expanded because of assistance from local non-profits or additional federal resources.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Public Facility Improvements
2	Develop Partnerships
3	Urgent Needs Public Facility Improvements
4	Urgent Needs: Public Services
5	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
6	Planning and Administration

Table 57 – Project Information

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

Priorities were based on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and public input. Lack of financial resources is the greatest obstacle in addressing underserved needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Target Area	Census Tract 409
	Goals Supported	Public facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Public facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$165,769.00

	Description	Provide public facility improvements within the CT 409.
	Target Date	5/1/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimates indicate that 721 low to moderate- income families may benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Activities will be completed within Census Tract 409.
	Planned Activities	<p>Potential projects may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and/or improving parks and recreation. • Developing and/or improving sidewalks and drainage. • Improving ADA accessibility. • Developing and/or improving lighting and recreation infrastructure. • Planting trees and installing other shade structures in public facilities and/or parks.
2	Project Name	Develop Partnerships
	Target Area	Census Tract 409
	Goals Supported	Developing Partnerships
	Needs Addressed	Developing Partnerships
	Funding	0:
	Description	The City proposes to create partnerships with local non-profit organizations. Community engagement may provide opportunities for civic involvement to address specific projects that will benefit more individuals and families, increase quality of life, provide inclusivity and upgrade inadequate and unsafe facilities.
	Target Date	5/1/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is expected that 721 low and moderate families may benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Activities will be completed within Census Tract 409.
	Planned Activities	<p>Activities include but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of partnerships with local non-profit organizations.
	Project Name	Urgent Needs Public Facility Improvements

3	Target Area	Census Tract 409
	Goals Supported	Public facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Urgent Need Public Facilities
	Funding	0:
	Description	The purpose of this activity is to provide public facility improvements that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that result from a serious and/or immediate emergency that threatens the health or welfare of the community. Improvements may include sidewalk/drainage repair, ADA accessibility and other projects as determined to be necessary for the welfare of the City. Projects will be limited to the CDBG Target Area CT 409, as defined by HUD definition of area benefit..
	Target Date	5/1/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimates indicate that 721 low to moderate- income families within the target area may benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Activities will be completed within Census Tract 409
	Planned Activities	In the event of a disaster or emergency, public facility activities will be planned to meet urgent needs.
4	Project Name	Urgent Needs: Public Services
	Target Area	Census Tract 409
	Goals Supported	Urgent Needs Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Urgent Need Public Services
	Funding	0:
	Description	To provide public services that have a particular urgency and are designed to alleviate existing conditions that pose a serious immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and will target applicants who are by definition, limited clientele, who are by HUD definition, presumed benefit recipients or who satisfy documented low to moderate- income requirements.
	Target Date	5/1/2026

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 10 families may benefit from these activities.
	Location Description	Activities will be completed within Census Tract 409.
	Planned Activities	In the event of a disaster or emergency, public service activities will be planned to meet urgent need.
5	Project Name	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Target Area	Census Tract 409
	Goals Supported	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Education and Awareness
	Funding	CDBG: \$500.00
	Description	<p>The purpose of this priority is to encourage community education to increase the understanding of housing discrimination and fair housing. Potential Strategies may include, but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Fair Housing information and outreach to tenants, landlords, builders and stakeholders to increase public awareness of fair housing rights. • Educate CDBG staff on the significance and the responsibilities of fair housing.
	Target Date	5/1/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimates indicate that 721 low to moderate- income families within the target area may benefit from this project
	Location Description	Activities will be completed within Census Tract 409.
	Planned Activities	The activity will increase community education about housing discrimination and fair housing by distributing fair housing information at City offices and the Housing Authority of Slidell.
6	Project Name	Planning and Administration
	Target Area	Census Tract 409
	Goals Supported	Administration and Planning
	Needs Addressed	Administration and Planning

Funding	CDBG: \$41,567.00
Description	<p>To efficiently administer and manage the program funding and reporting</p> <p>Potential strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective administration of CDBG program
Target Date	5/1/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is expected that 721 families will benefit from this activity.
Location Description	<p>350 Bouscaren Street</p> <p>Slidell, LA 70458</p>
Planned Activities	To provide efficient administration of CDBG funds.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Assistance will be directed to Census Tract, CT 409.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Census Tract 409	100

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Census Tract 409 has been the target area in previous years and needs have been identified in various public meetings in preparation for previous plans and this current plan. This area has the highest concentration of low to moderate-income households and is the area most in need of revitalization.

Discussion

Census Tract 409 has a higher concentration low and moderate- income and minority households when compared to other areas of the City. Housing units are older, public parks are deteriorating, and infrastructure is aging.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Slidell has a diverse housing market, but affordable housing is needed for lower income groups. Escalating rents and housing prices present a challenge to low and moderate-income residents. Rising insurance rates and inflation affect housing costs for renters and homeowners. Renters face the challenge of saving for a down payment for an affordable home because of increased rent. Homeowners struggle to afford substantially increased monthly mortgage payments due to significant changes in flood and homeowner insurance costs.

The City of Slidell receives one of the smallest entitlement allocations in Louisiana. While the City will not directly provide public services, it will support social service organizations that assist decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing units.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	0

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	0

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

Discussion

The City of Slidell encourages affordable housing and residential development. The development code is being revised and will provide opportunities to integrate a variety of housing opportunities that enable mixed use and diverse neighborhoods. Slidell is also addressing environmental issues including flood mitigation to combat environmental constraints to affordable housing. It participates in the NFIP Community Rating System so that residents are eligible for discounts on flood insurance premiums, and it is coordinating with St. Tammany Parish Government to create a ring of levees around the City to help prevent flooding in natural disasters. The City works

closely with Habitat for Humanity East to encourage the construction of affordable housing and provide homeowner education. By enforcing the International Residential Building Code, the City ensures safe housing construction standards.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Slidell Housing Authority was established pursuant to the U. S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended. It provides safe, decent and affordable housing to low-income families. Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing.

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

The City will coordinate with the public housing authority concerning information sharing of their respective programs.

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

The housing authority sponsors resident council meetings and encourages active participation from residents.

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

The Slidell Housing Authority is not a troubled PHA.

Discussion

The City has a long history with the Slidell Housing Authority. This City supports HACS's investment in the community by providing safe, decent and affordable housing.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The following represents the Homeless Strategy for the City of Slidell.

- Support the development of housing for the homeless and disabled by non-profit organizations or other entities.
- Support local agencies' efforts to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.
- Cooperate in the planning efforts of the various homeless organizations to more fully coordinate their policies and procedures to address homelessness.

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

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

The City of Slidell will network with the Northlake Homeless Coalition and other nonprofit organizations that serve the homeless. Staff will keep current on issues that address homeless persons. As need arises, the City may provide information and referral to help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. This includes and is not limited to the following:

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Slidell does not directly fund any emergency shelters. The focus of the City is to continue to coordinate with those organizations that provide emergency shelter and transitional housing needs.

The member organizations of the CoC address the needs of low-income households to avoid becoming homeless. Information and referral between organizations guides those who contact organizations for assistance. The City

will continue current on homeless resources and help address issues that face low-income individuals, families and the homeless.

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

The City of Slidell does not directly fund any emergency shelters or provide homeless assistance. The focus of the City will coordinate with those organizations that provide emergency shelter and transitional housing needs.

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

The City of Slidell does not directly fund homeless assistance but will continue to provide information and referral and network with non-profit organizations who provide homeless services.

Discussion

The City of Slidell does not directly fund any emergency shelters. The focus of the City is to continue to coordinate with those organizations that provide emergency shelter and transitional housing needs.

The member organizations of the CoC address the needs of low-income households to avoid becoming homeless. Information and referral between organizations guides those who contact organizations for assistance. The City will continue current on homeless resources and help address issues that face low-income individuals, families and the homeless.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The city will continue to engage community leaders and the public sector to help break down the barriers of affordable housing. The City of Slidell does not have any specific public policy that affects the home buying market other than those costs associated with regulatory building codes established for the overall public good. Collaboration is the key to breaking down barriers and the City will continue to coordinate with the public and private sector to encourage affordable housing. It will inform the public and educate developers about the need for affordable housing in an effort to eliminate the stigma associated with this issue.

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

The City of Slidell's housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The development code is being revised and will provide opportunities to integrate a variety of housing opportunities that enable mixed use and diverse neighborhoods. Slidell is also addressing environmental issues including flood mitigation to combat environmental constraints to affordable housing. It participates in the NFIP Community Rating System so that residents are eligible for discounts on flood insurance premiums, and it is coordinating with St. Tammany Parish Government to create a ring of levees around the City to help prevent flooding in natural disasters. The City works closely with East St. Tammany Habitat for Humanity to encourage the construction of affordable housing and provide homeowner education. By enforcing the International Residential Building Code, the City ensures safe housing construction standards.

Discussion:

The City will continue to affirmatively further fair housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Slidell will plan its annual CDBG program based on the needs of the community. When needs cannot be addressed by CDBG, the City will endeavor to create partnerships to ensure the delivery of services to the low and moderate- income community of Slidell.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to meet with non-profit organizations who address the needs of the underserved and will provide information and referral services.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to encourage affordable housing and encourage opportunities for “live-work” and mixed use development.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will continue to educate the public about the dangers of lead based paint and encourage the use of on-line resources. It will provide educational information available to the public and local organizations.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will institute the following strategies and actions to help families achieve financial stability:

- Encourage businesses to increase the number of jobs available, especially higher waged jobs, for low- and moderate-income persons by combining core capacities of the science and technology sector with the growing transportation and logistics industry.
- Network with the public sector to increase financial awareness, homebuyer counseling information, and information about general financial literacy.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

A number of non-profit organizations and private entities carry out a range of housing and supportive service programs. The City will continue to network and advocate for these entities.

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

agencies

The City will seek to further existing relationships and establish new connections with community partners.

Discussion:

The City continues to reaffirm relationships with community organizations in the areas of affordable housing, community development, and homeless prevention.

Program Specific Requirements
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

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

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.	

Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. 100.00%

Discussion

The City targets all CDBG funds minus administrative expenses to CDBG activities located within the CDBG target area CT 409.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	Program Type
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Slidell Housing Authority
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Update of program type provided in IDIS table
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	To ensure up-to-date statistics
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
February 2025	
Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	
Information was obtained from Housing Authority records.	
Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	
N/A	
Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	
N/A	
2	Data Source Name
	Characteristics of Residents
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Housing Authority of Slidell
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Data was provided by Housing Authority derived from their records.
What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
To provide up-to-date information	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	
February 2025	

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>N/A</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Race of Residents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Housing Authority of Slidell</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Information was derived from Housing Authority of Slidell</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide up-to-date information.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>February 2025</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>N/A</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Ethnicity of Residents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Housing Authority of Slidell</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Information was derived from Housing Authority</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide up-to-date information</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2-11--2025</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Demographics</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Census Bureau Quick Facts 2024; Census Bureau 2019 Quick Facts</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Estimates of population, households and income</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide up-to-date information</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>1/2025</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>City of Slidell</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>N/A</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Census Data</p>

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Census- 2024 Quickfacts</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Demographics</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide up-to-date information</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>February 2025</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>N/A</p>