

CITY OF SLIDELL

Freddy Drennan, Mayor

Consolidated Plan

FY 2015 - 2019



Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

*The FY 2015-2019 Slidell Consolidated Plan required by HUD for Slidell is designed to be a coordinated process in which the community offers its unified vision for housing and community development, especially for those areas in which HUD funds will be invested. The process in Slidell has been open to the public, with public input being provided at public hearings and through written surveys sent out to local non-profit organizations and community development organizations. The Plan developed here, along with annual action plans, will serve several integrated functions for the City of Slidell. First, the Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document outlining required functions related to the receipt of CDBG and other federal funding. Secondly, the Plan provides goals and outcomes which help to measure the Plan's success. Third, the Consolidated Plan provides a tool to help the City and the public consider the overall needs of community development areas in Slidell. The City of Slidell has developed its Five Year Consolidated Plan, facilitated with its Planning Department serving as **the lead agency** in collaboration with citizens, non-profit organizations and public agencies. This Consolidated Plan identifies priority needs and proposed activities that the City will undertake to provide a suitable living environment, strengthen infrastructure, protect the environment, provide decent affordable housing, guarantee fair housing for all persons, help the homeless in a continuum of care, and generally improve targeted neighborhoods. Most proposed spending of HUD dollars will occur in the lowest income census tract in Slidell, Census Tract 409, in a neighborhood referred to as Lincoln Park-Roosevelt Park, just east of Third Street or Sergeant Alfred Drive. The City's Planning Department will direct and monitor the programs and activities included in the Plan with anticipated program funds received through CDBG. The City's estimated 5 year allocation of CDBG entitlement funding that will be used with this plan is about **\$910,000**, along with other projected income that will total \$1,110,000. During this 5 year Consolidated Plan time period, the City will administer the program, concentrating funding on the construction of an outdoor basketball court, sidewalk improvements or construction of new sidewalks, drainage improvements, fair housing awareness and housing repair programs, homeless assistance and street connectivity improvements, along with program administration.*

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

The Strategic Plan Timetable, as set forth in this Plan, is proposed to start at the beginning of the City of Slidell's fiscal year, which is July 1, 2015. The Five-Year Plan included herein will cover the dates of July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2019. The overall Plan will cover the five-year planning period, with specific annual action plans also prepared. The Plan describes the City's priorities for housing and community development needs, objectives, and the various funding amounts to address those needs and priorities.

The overall general strategy that came forth from Slidell's public input and planning process has been compressed into two overall goals as outlined below:

- 1) Providing opportunities for decent housing on an affordable basis*
- 2) Providing a suitable living environment in lower income target areas*

The three HUD objectives being met by the City's Consolidated Plan include a) aid in the prevention or elimination of slum or blight; b) be of primary benefit to low and moderate income persons; and c) meeting community development needs having particular urgency.

The more specific goals relate to 7 projects or programs described in the Strategic Goals SP40 and SP25 sections of this document. These include housing repair goals, sidewalk extension goals, recreation improvements, street connectivity, drainage, increased coordination and partnership goals, and small business -micro-enterprise goals.

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the last 5 year period, the City of Slidell has spent at least \$890,000 in CDBG Entitlement funds in lower income areas of the community, in addition to State provided ESG funds of \$160,000, and over \$300,000 in local funds to improve the local target area, Census Tract 409. The funds were spent on housing repairs, sidewalk construction, drainage improvements, construction of a local community center building, fair housing awareness, and new restroom facilities in Veterans Park. These were issues of concern by the community that were addressed with the use of CDBG and other funds. During this same time period, and going back to 1994, when the Slidell CDBG program started, there have been no major audit or monitoring findings, and the community has been shown to be spending its federal funds in appropriate ways. All funding has benefitted low to moderate income areas or individuals.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

In early April and in May 2015, the City held public hearings tailored to solicit public input for the Annual Plan and discussed the project funding at neighborhood meetings held by area Councilman. Through these meetings and the written surveys sent out, the City gathered most of the public information it needed. In addition, the City Planning Department had several meetings with the Mayor's office in order

to gather their priorities and concerns. In addition, the City had a 30 day public review of the draft Annual plan made available to the public. The City also solicited the input of various private and non-profit groups through one on one meetings with representatives from these groups. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the Consolidated Planning process include those that responded to surveys or that attended public meetings or contacted the lead agency representatives. This includes the City Planning Department, the Slidell Housing Authority, private banking representatives, homeless services organizations such as the Volunteers of America, city councilpersons, Neighborhood Housing Services of the Northshore, Olde Town Association, Sunshine Village, and many individuals. The City then posted its results on its website and notices at public building entrances. This public input helped to shape the Annual Plan budgeting and needs programs. The Citizen's Participation Plan for the City of Slidell has previously been submitted to HUD and is an accepted plan which is followed by the City. Response letters from any organizations that responded in writing are included herein as attachments in the Public Participation section at the end of this Plan.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY

Before me, Notary, personally came and appeared Maureen T. McCrossen who,
being duly sworn, did depose and say that she is administrative assistant of

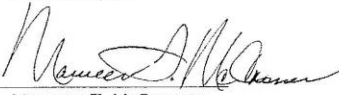
THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER

a newspaper of general circulation published within the Parish of St. Tammany, and that the legal notice

City of Slidell, Public Notice of Public Meetings FY 2015 Annual Plan

as per copy attached hereto, was published in the issue (s) of

March 26 and April 2, 2015


Maureen T. McCrossen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of April 2015
(A Correct Copy of Publication Here)

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF
PUBLIC MEETINGS
CITY OF SLIDELL
FY 2015
ANNUAL PLAN**

The City of Slidell will hold two public hearings related to the allocation of HUD CDBG funds as part of the Annual Plan public review process. The public is invited to attend these meetings and provide input or submit written comments or questions. The City expects to receive \$183,823 in CDBG funds for FY 2015, which will be spent on eligible activities within designated lower income target areas. The first public hearing will be at 4:30 pm on Wednesday, April 8th, 2015 and the second public hearing will be held on Monday, April 13th, 2015 at 6:30 pm. Both hearings being held in City Council Chambers located on the Third Floor of the City Administration Building at 2045 Second Street in Slidell. The purpose of this meeting is to obtain public views on the proposed expenditures of HUD grant program funds. At a minimum, the following items will be discussed at the public hearing:

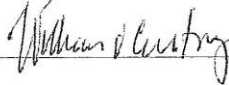
- The amount of funds available for proposed community and infrastructure development, and other programs through the use of CDBG funds.
- The range of activities that may be undertaken of funded, including the estimated amount of funds proposed to be used for activities that will benefit persons of low to moderate income, blight reduction, or urgent needs:

- The City's plans for minimizing displaced persons, if any, as a result of activities assisted with such funds, and

- The City's past performance and use of CDBG funds.

All residents, particularly low to moderate income persons, are welcome to attend this meeting. Accommodations will be made for persons with disabilities and non-English speaking individuals, provided that a 3 day notice is received by the City Planning Department. Questions or comments should be addressed to: Tara Ingram-Hunter, Director, City of Slidell Planning Department, 250 Bouscaren St., Suite 203, Slidell, LA 70459, (985) 646-4320.

3/26 & 4/2/15


William V. Courtney
Notary Public
LA Notary Public #46714
LA Bar #4445

slidell public notice

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

**CITY OF SLIDELL, LOUISIANA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SURVEY**

The City of Slidell is surveying local non-profits and community development organizations in order to solicit information and comments for improving the City's Annual Plan and Consolidated Planning process. We would ask that you assist in this endeavor by completing this brief two-page survey below with your comments. If you have questions about this survey, you may contact John Dardis at 985-507-5705 or by email at dardisj@bellsouth.net. We greatly appreciate your participation and value your input.

1. Please tell us the type of services you provided to the public in 2014-15. Can you share, by race and age categories, the number of people and households assisted by your organization? (attach information if available.)

2. What are a few of the greatest needs that would help to enhance your operations in the area?

3. What are your needs as far as staffing and operational funding?

4. Please describe what you think are the community development needs that are not being served or are underserved.

5. How do you believe that the City of Slidell can assist in this need?

community survey

5. Summary of public comments

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Although the City received primarily oral comments on the Plan and annual funding, it did receive comments during the public meetings and through the survey instrument. The comments included several related to the need for improved sidewalks, getting the drainage improvements in the several areas improved, need for housing repair assistance, and the need for park improvements in Possum Hollow. There were also several comments made about the need for skills business training programs for local residents. The Parish Volunteers of America returned a survey questionnaire stating their needs, which is also attached in the Public Participation Appendix. No public comments have been rejected.

PUBLIC MEETING-CDBG CONSOLIDATED PLAN (2015-2019) AND ANNUAL PLAN (2015)
CITY OF SLIDELL, LOUISIANA
Monday, APRIL 13, 2015 AT 6:00 P.M.

A public meeting was hosted by the City at the Slidell City Council chambers in order to provide the public an opportunity to participate in the process of preparing the Annual Plan and Consolidated Plan, while providing input into their needs. This public hearing was attended by 8 persons including the City Councilman from the CDBG target area (neighborhood revitalization area CT409) in Slidell, with many in attendance for the first time..

Tara Ingram-Hunter, the City's Planning Director and CDBG Coordinator, opened the meeting with a presentation of the amount of funding that hopefully will be available to Slidell from HUD (\$183,823 in FY 2015), the range of activities that could take place, past projects that have benefitted from CDBG funding in Slidell, and the impact on low to moderate income areas. She also summarized some of the possible projects (sidewalks, recreation, drainage, housing repair) that Slidell may target its CDBG funding towards in the next annual period and five annual funding periods (the Consolidated Plan period). Ms. Ingram-Hunter also provide a hand out explaining the CDBG program, the citizen's participation process and opportunities, some CDBG program basics, and funding availability. She then opened the floor for discussion and any comments from the City Council persons in attendance and from the public.

Councilman Glynn Pichon first talked about many of the needs that he had talked to residents about. But he wanted to hear more from the public. Several people, including Mr. Francart and Sheldon Fleming, discussed the need for more recreational opportunities, which they thought would benefit children. However, they did not request a certain project with certain funding.

Mr. Will Rachal from Dream Builders small business program, believes that public assistance to small and struggling businesses would represent a reinvestment of tax dollars in the community. He wants to see microenterprise loans or grants, and technical assistance training for certain business job skills. His firm may be able to help do training of small business owners that are not familiar with skills such as bookkeeping, sales, etc. He said that this is done in larger communities that he is familiar with, and would want to see a program set up in Slidell.

Tara Hunter with the City of Slidell mentioned that a business program has not been done previously using CDBG funds, and that such type services may be available from University small business assistance centers. However, these suggestions would be considered.

The Mayor and Councilman want more time to be able to consider the proposed budget and go through their neighborhood and list problems they have, and then try to set some type of priority to bring back to the City.

Since there were no further comments, the meeting was ended after about 1 hour.

minutes of public meeting 1

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minutes of public meeting 2

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

Consolidated Plan

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The City accepted all public comments and used them within the planning and funding process.

7. Summary

The City had a very inter-active public input process and there was much discussion on program priorities, although only one written comment. This was part of the reason for the late submission of the City's Consolidated Plan to HUD, in addition to the new public officials in Slidell.

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	SLIDELL	City Planning Department
ESG Administrator		City Planning Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency is the Slidell Planning Department of the City of Slidell, which will coordinate the HUD CDBG Consolidated and Annual Plan efforts.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The Slidell Plan public contact is Tara Ingram-Hunter, Director of the Slidell Planning Department at (985) 646-3879 and tingram-hunter@cityofslidell.org

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

One of the City's primary strategic plan goals is to increase consultation and cooperation with network and regional providers, other public agencies, and non-profit organizations in order to increase the effectiveness of Slidell CP Plan and the use of its CDBG funds.

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 will increase its participation with the Northlake Homeless Coalition CoC, the Florida Parishes Human Services Authority, the Northshore Affordable Housing Initiative, the Parish of St. Tammany, the Slidell Housing Authority, National Alliance for Mental Illnesses (NAMI), and the East St. Tammany Chamber of Commerce in order to increase the number of beneficiaries of the Consolidated Plan. This activity will take place through 1) increased Slidell participation in regional meetings; 2) submitting local needs into the regional planning and funding processes; and 3) increasing local contributions to the regional and networking organizations.

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

The Continuum of Care includes its planning and coordinating services in Slidell, with several homeless service providers and shelters being located in Slidell. Because of this, the City often interacts with these organizations and shelters in permitting concerns, inspections, fund-raising, and grant making. Because the City of Slidell has received State-controlled ESG homeless funds for at least the past 10 years, the support of the Northlake CoC has been important in helping meet the goals of the ESG program (the City does not have those funds this fiscal year however).

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

Letters of support for the Slidell ESG program have been provided by the regional CoC when the City makes grant applications to the State for homeless funds. It is imperative that the City and the CoC agree upon the City's goals and the proposed funding and activities proposed. However, the State ESG office within the Louisiana Housing Corporation makes the decision on which community to fund and also evaluates outcomes. The CoC plays a major role in the gathering and reporting of homeless data,

such as is done in the "One Night's Count" surveys. All of this information, including the City of Slidell input, is funneled for the creation of data and administration of HMIS.

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	PHA Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted through the sending of a local survey to the organization and through phone conversation.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Northshore Housing Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with Executive Director of NHI concerning affordable housing and housing services.

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

All mentioned herein have been consulted.

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		

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 is also able to cooperate with the Parish of St. Tammany in weatherization programs.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of Slidell held 3 public meeting, in early April and in May 2015, which were tailored to solicit public input for the Annual and Consolidated Plans and to discuss the project funding at neighborhood meetings held by area Councilman. Through these meetings and the written surveys sent out, the City gathered most of the public information it needed. In addition, the City Planning Department had several meetings with the Mayor's office in order to gather their priorities and concerns. In addition, the City had a 30 day public review of the draft Annual plan made available to the public. The City also solicited the input of various private and non-profit groups through one on one meetings with representatives from these groups. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the Consolidated Planning process include those that responded to surveys or that attended public meetings or contacted the lead agency representatives. This includes the City Planning Department, the Slidell Housing Authority, private banking representatives, homeless services organizations such as the Volunteers of America, city councilpersons, Neighborhood Housing Services of the Northshore, Olde Town Association, Sunshine Village, and many individuals. The City then posted its results on its website and notices at public building entrances. This public input helped to shape the Annual Plan budgeting and needs programs. The Citizen's Participation Plan for the City of Slidell has previously been submitted to HUD and is an accepted plan which is followed by the City. Response letters from any organizations that responded in writing are included herein as attachments in the Public Participation section at the end of this Plan. This open process definitely had an impact of projects selected and goal setting, since an early suggested drainage project did not receive funding or a priority (residents did not want the project).

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 Meeting	Minorities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	20	Many comments, which are summarized in the minutes of those meetings. Housing repair, sidewalks, and recreation improvements received the most comments.	None	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	20	Many comments, which are summarized in the minutes attached to this Plan.	None not accepted	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	written survey	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing non-profit organizations	2 responses received	Volunteers of America would like funding to help fund a staff position; Northlake Homeless Coalition/CoC would like to see more homeless program operating funds.	All comments were accepted	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Slidell has used public meetings and input, in addition to review of demographic, housing, and income information, to determine community needs in relationship to this HUD program. It has been determined that there are affordable and sustainable housing needs, homeless assistance needs, recreation needs, sidewalk and road needs, and small business development needs that should be addressed in this CP document and in the budgeting of projects. This section, and those that follow in this needs portion of the CP, further outline those needs, along with GIS maps showing the LMI targeted area of investment, and disproportionate greater needs. Note that there are more needs addressed than there is resources available, so that coordination and cooperation among groups and organizations is necessary.

U. S. Census 2010 Data – Demographic Profile – Slidell, Louisiana, United States

Census Demographic Profile	Census 2010, Slidell		Louisiana	United States
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
General Characteristics				
Total Population (Census Est. 2015) 28,800	27,068	--	--	--
Male	13,122	48.5	48.4	49.1
Female	13,396	51.5	51.6	50.9
Median age (years)	37.3	--	34.0 years	35.3 years
65 and over	3,785	13.9	11.6	12.4
One Race	26,455	97.7	98.9	97.6
White	20,559	76	63.9	75.1
Black or African American	4,601	17	32.5	12.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	127	0.5	0.6	0.9
Asian	423	1.6	1.2	3.6
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Some other race	160	0.6	0.7	5.5
Two or more races	367	1.4	1.1	2.4
Hispanic or Latino	1717	6.3	2.4	12.5
Average household size	2.66	--	2.62 persons	2.59 persons
Average family size	3.13	--	3.16 persons	3.14 persons
Total housing units	11,155		1,847,181 housing units	115,904,641 housing units
Occupied housing units	10,050	93.6	89.7	91.0
Owner-occupied housing units	7,226	71.9	67.9	66.2
Renter-occupied housing units	2,824	28.1	32.1	33.8
Vacant housing units	1,105	9.9	10.3	9.0
Social Characteristics				
Population 25 years and over	16,873	--	--	--
High school graduate or higher	13,968	82.8	74.8	80.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,713	22.0	18.7	24.4
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and older)	3,132	16.8	12.1	12.7
Disability status (population 5 years of age and older)	4,890	20.9	21.8	19.3
Foreign born	563	2.2	2.6	11.1
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years of age and older)	1,196	5.0	9.2	17.9
Economic Characteristics				
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	13,428	61.5	59.4	63.9
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	29.1	--	25.7 minutes	25.5 minutes
Median household income	48,122	--	32,566	41,994
Median family income	52,480	--	39,774	50,046
Per capita income	23,337	--	16,912	21,587
Families below poverty		9.5	15.8	9.2
Individuals below poverty level	3194	11.8	19.6	5.9
Housing Characteristics				
Single-family owner-occupied homes	6,662	--		
Median value (dollars)	171,000	--	85,000	119,600
Median of selected monthly owner costs		--		
With a mortgage (dollars)	1318	--	816	1,088
Not mortgaged (dollars)	401	--	232	295

community general demographics

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

Summary of Housing Needs

When reviewing the CPD maps and data, along with the more extensive U.S. Census data and information collected locally, it appears that there are a number of housing related issues in Slidell, most of which are tied to low household income and the market conditions which relate to rapidly growing areas in which housing costs (to purchase or to rent) are forced upward. Also in the mix of cause and effect is the unintentional rise in housing construction costs related to standards for construction and maintenance in flood areas (i.e.: flood insurance rates, elevation of homes); new building code standards, wind load standards, energy standards, and life-safety standards, and ADA handicapped standards that have greatly increased the costs of building and renovating residential structures, whether rental or not (more on these issued in "Barriers to Affordable Housing").

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	25,709	27,163	6%
Households	9,509	10,035	6%
Median Income	\$42,856.00	\$49,031.00	14%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	4,650	2,845	2,530	2,025	7,375
Small Family Households *	1,595	980	1,095	920	3,665
Large Family Households *	310	280	290	215	840
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	860	550	530	330	1,405
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	855	840	255	135	495
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	905	555	465	230	835
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	10	20	10	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	25	0	0	15	40	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	30	0	10	40	80	0	0	20	0	20
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	495	275	115	0	885	325	174	285	30	814
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	20	60	325	105	510	80	115	349	145	689

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	10	0	0	0	10	105	0	0	0	105

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	560	295	135	55	1,045	325	174	305	30	834
Having none of four housing problems	50	100	355	345	850	130	410	900	750	2,190
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	10	0	0	0	10	105	0	0	0	105

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	325	100	255	680	118	73	334	525
Large Related	70	0	0	70	35	60	55	150
Elderly	60	193	40	293	210	100	185	495
Other	60	55	159	274	35	55	60	150
Total need by income	515	348	454	1,317	398	288	634	1,320

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	315	85	35	435	110	44	160	314
Large Related	70	0	0	70	35	40	30	105
Elderly	50	155	30	235	175	35	35	245
Other	60	55	60	175	0	55	60	115
Total need by income	495	295	125	915	320	174	285	779

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	20	0	20
Multiple, unrelated family households	30	0	10	35	75	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	25	0	0	15	40	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	55	0	10	54	119	0	0	20	0	20

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The greatest extent and number of single family households in need of housing assistance are those households that are the lowest income, from 0 to 30% of AMI. This is not unusual or unique to the community of Slidell. Very low income households have the lowest amount of resources available to pay homeowner or rental costs, including maintenance and insurance. They are the households with the greatest rent burden, over 50% of income being spent on housing costs. They also are the households that usually have severe housing problems, and can be overcrowded when relatives and friends move in (temporarily or permanently). In the case of Slidell, our CPD -Census data indicates that 890, or 83%, (out of 1075 total households) of these very low income households have 1 or more severe housing problem; and 2945 households have housing cost burdens exceeding 30% of income, 65.6% of which are households labeled as very low income. This group represents the group with the greatest percentage of housing problems in the City, even though many in this income group are living in subsidized housing.

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.

The City was not able to find information on the number of disabled or victims of domestic violence and sexual assault that also are in need of housing assistance (not all are homeless or mention their need to an agency). However, data does show us that about 20% (or 4890 persons) of the Slidell population, including children and adults, have a disability status. With that high number, it is evident that a large number of disabled may have need of housing assistance or housing renovations that would accommodate a disability. So this could be several thousand persons in need, or close to 1000 households.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem is excessive cost burden (high rents or mortgage costs vrs moderate to low incomes), the need for health and safety upgrades (to electrical, plumbing) to home sites and handicapped access in the home. For these last 2 items, applicants for the City's home repair program usually request assistance for at least these concerns.

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

Yes, as mentioned above, the very low families are disproportionately impacted, as are the disabled and elderly who have to often adjust to limited mobility in their homes.

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

Census data shows that approximately 20% of households (1905 of 10,035 households) in Slidell are extremely low income families with children. One of the most vulnerable groups with imminent risk of becoming unsheltered are these very low income families with excessive cost burdens. The other such group would probably be single adults with mental illnesses that may be in rental housing. Both of these groups need housing subsidies of some sort or low rents for decent housing. The City of Slidell does not offer a rapid-rehousing program but the Parish of St. Tammany does. The Parish's data may show the number of families and individuals nearing the end of their housing assistance, but that information is considered confidential and not shared with the City of Slidell.

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 at-risk population definition and estimates.

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

The City has specified dilapidated housing, lack of adequate plumbing and heat, as characteristics linked with family instability and risk of homelessness. Those household characteristics that relate to instability include persons with mental illnesses, and very low income families with severe housing cost burdens.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

Based on the tables below, obtained from CPD tables, African-American households only in the 0-30% of AMI range (very low income) are disproportionately impacted by housing problems that include one or more of four defined housing problems. This effectively means that the lowest income households with the greatest housing problems are most often occupied by African-American families. In the City of Slidell, 17% of persons are African-American, yet 34% of units with one or more housing problems are occupied with very low income Black families. This demographic group though is not disproportionately impacted in the low and moderate income household ranges (above 30% of AMI).

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	995	75	115
White	550	55	105
Black / African American	345	20	10
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	645	330	0

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
White	530	275	0
Black / African American	80	50	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	35	10	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,110	585	0
White	865	530	0
Black / African American	195	30	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	14	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	335	850	0
White	185	675	0
Black / African American	60	100	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	70	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The information above has been used to identify any demographic group, by income range, that is disproportionately affected by housing problems.

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

Similar to the discussion in section NA 15 previous to this section, the tables below show that African-American households in only the very low income range, are disproportionately impacted by severe housing problems. (i.e.; 34% of households in that income range vrs 17% of African-American population).

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	890	185	115
White	485	120	105
Black / African American	310	59	10
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	475	510	0
White	390	415	0
Black / African American	70	55	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	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	30	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	430	1,260	0
White	325	1,075	0
Black / African American	95	130	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	29	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	85	1,100	0
White	30	835	0
Black / African American	4	155	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	35	110	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The information above has been used to identify any demographic racial or ethnic group by income range, that is disproportionately impacted by severe housing problems.

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:

Using the CPD data below, only white households exhibited a disproportionately greater impact on housing cost burdens only in the 30-50% of housing cost range. This percentage of 95.8% compares with the percentage of white persons in the community (76%). The remaining ranges and racial burdens were equally shared by all groups.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,905	1,215	1,730	180
White	5,524	1,165	1,180	140
Black / African American	480	300	425	40
Asian	30	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	0	40	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	395	90	65	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

The information above has been used to identify a racial or ethnic demographic group that is disproportionately impacted by housing cost burdens that generally will related to low household income.

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?

Yes, based on the information provide through the Census-CPD data, African-American families in Slidell have disproportionately greater needs than other groups in relation to housing problems; White families have disproportionately greater needs than other groups in housing cost burdens over 30% of income.

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

The City has also identified needs, not shown in CPD tables, related to the limited housing access of disabled and elderly families whose homes are not built to accommodate their limited mobility or disability. Often these issues arose later in life and the homes need to have renovations to improve access and mobility in and out of the house and within the house.

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

Yes, much of the African-American population is located in a section of Slidell that has become the major local target area for CDBG improvements.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Slidell does have a public housing authority that provide an important subsidized housing service need in the community. The pre-populated figures below are low and possibly out-of-date since the Housing Authority now has 124 public housing units and 475 total vouchers. The primary racial group using those subsidies is African-American. Household incomes that qualify for both public housing and vouchers tend to be below the poverty level.

Totals in Use

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

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,416	13,762	0	13,766	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	41	56	0	56	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	17	106	0	105	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	100	414	0	413	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	24	108	0	108	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	76	304	0	303	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	99	409	0	408	0	0	1
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

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

There are at least 15 applicants on the waiting list for accessible units and these applicants range from elderly to non-elderly disabled. It is possible for the Housing Authority to create additional accessible units using Reserve funds that they have since there is a demand.

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

The public housing waiting list is advertised periodically to give new applicants a chance to apply, but also is adjusted annual to remove those applicants that no longer are in need of public housing. So it is difficult to provide an accurate number of families in need of this type of housing. Generally however, the waiting list is between 100 and 150 applicants, primarily households in need of over 2 bedroom units and large family units. There is also a need for more accessible units as more persons come forward qualified with disabilities and with an aging population. Most public housing applicants are minority families. Section 8 voucher applications attract a much wider mix of racial and ethnic groups looking for subsidized housing choices.

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

The public housing needs somewhat match the needs of the Slidell population at large. This is true because the general population has about 20% of households in which a resident is disabled, and the very low income households in Slidell are most in need of housing with a lower cost burden and with fewer physical problems.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The City of Slidell bases the information provided herein primarily from the most recent "One Night Count" data provided by the Louisiana Housing Corporation, and which is collected primarily on a regional (CoC region) basis (which includes St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and St. Helena Parishes) and on a parish-wide basis. So the information below relates to the greater Slidell-Northshore area rather than only to the corporate limits. This information is tied with shelter and non-shelter homeless documentation that the City has used in its ESG applications. In addition to the State One Day Counts, local homeless assistance providers have provided their information. In determining the need for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing for the homeless, the City of Slidell works together with non-profit providers and the Northlake Homeless Coalition in the provision of Emergency Shelter grant funds. Working with this information, the City estimated and reviewed the figures set out below.

It is estimated that the number of homeless unsheltered individuals in Slidell at any one time is between 20 and 30 persons. There are also about 20 homeless persons sheltered in emergency housing per night.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	10	113	5	3	3	5
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	2	2	2	2
Persons in Households with Only Adults	29	124	10	10	6	14

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				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	27	31	5	5	3	90
Chronically Homeless Families	2	4	2	2	2	7
Veterans	9	7	2	2	2	5
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	2	2	2
Persons with HIV	0	2	1	1	1	5

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Louisiana "One Night Counts-Homeless in La." data from Louisiana Housing Corporation, and gathered through Southeastern La. University

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

The City does not keep information by race or ethnicity and could not find this type information in the "One Night Counts". However, Slidell is a primarily a Caucasian community (76%), so that the race of homeless persons in most likely primarily white.

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

Though data gathered, Slidell believes the majority of the persons that are homeless in and near Slidell are adult-only households. However, it is estimated that 5 families with children are in need of homeless housing assistance each year, and that 2 veteran families are in need of this type of assistance. Veterans were found to be able to access the wider range of resources available to assist them, including shelters and there is a large veterans-only shelter in Hammond.

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

As per the above information, Slidell does not have data on local homelessness by racial and ethnic group. However, it can be assumed that most homelessness is white persons and families based upon the people sheltered at the Caring Center, Good Samaritan Ministry, and the Miramon Center in Slidell. Also, the community is predominately white, so it appears as that group is the most impacted by homelessness.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Slidell has more shelter space available than the rest of St. Tammany Parish, so that for emergency shelter there are at least 25 beds available in the community and 26 beds available parish-wide for transitional housing. Most of the homeless persons in St. Tammany Parish will be located into shelters in Slidell. The most significant shelter need is for more permanent housing for the chronically homeless and for those with mental illness.

Discussion:

If the City can work in partnership with other organizations and the region, it should concentrate efforts to address the homeless with mental illness and long term shelter needs.

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

Introduction:

The data for this section primarily comes from the La. Department of Health and Hospitals, along with information obtained from the American Community Survey, 5 year estimates. It is difficult to find the data for just a small city like Slidell, so that the City has to use Parish-wide or Region IX data in its analysis herein.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The City has identified these non-homeless special needs populations as primarily those with mental illnesses that are sheltered in some way and not homeless. Substance abusers are also a significant problem with significant numbers. The data gathered for substance abuse is not just for Slidell, but includes the larger area of the CoC region IX, including all of St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington Parishes (see above source in Introduction section). The data provided for Region IX indicates that there are 38,110 substance abusers (alcohol and drugs) in the region (no data available for the City or Parish alone, but that 9926 persons with mental illness are listed for St. Tammany Parish. There are a number of programs in the City and Parish to assist these populations, but the programs are generally under-funded and under-staffed to provide the amount of assistance needed.

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

These needs were determined in part from reviewing Region IX CoC information and the data produced by the "One Night Counts" homeless survey. With substance abusers and those with mental illnesses being the largest populations that often are homeless or in need of services, these were the populations selected for the highest supportive needs. The needs include housing assistance, transportation, counseling, and training for independent living, and repairs to make housing ADA accessible.

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

That population was identified for St. Tammany Parish but not only for the City of Slidell. The Department of Health and Hospitals identified 370 person in the HIV/AIDS category in 2013. Only a small portion of this group would be considered homeless and most supportive services for this population comes out of the New Orleans AIDS Task Force and Program, which includes St. Tammany Parish in its service area, using Ryan White and other funds. Most adults with an HIV infection are working, and are being treated for the infection, so have non-housing related special needs.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Slidell has identified recreation and sidewalks in targeted areas as high priority public facility needs within the CT409 designated community development target area. The summary of these non-housing needs and priorities are outlined further below, and are in part proposed for the 2015 Annual Plan period.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION/EXTENSION

Objective PF-2: *The City has prioritized certain areas with the Roosevelt- Lincoln Park target area in which they would like to install new sidewalks or repair existing. Most of the new sidewalk work can only be done if the roadside ditches are closed-in, allowing the space needed for sidewalk construction on the public right of way. The planning concept is to provide pedestrian interconnectivity to recreational and other activity centers within the neighborhood while also increasing public safety by separating pedestrians from the vehicle traffic. Portions of the plan were completed in FY 2012 and 2013 and will be continued this the 5 year Consolidated Plan CDBG funds.*

The primary streets to receive sidewalk extensions or improvements include Cleveland Avenue, Public Street, Washington, and/or Eighth Street in Slidell.

Proposed accomplishments: The long-term community development objective is that the sidewalk improvements will improve not only the public safety in the area, but also the quality of life for their residents, while primarily benefitting low to moderate income persons. This project has a SL-1 and SL-3 outcome. Funding source: CDBG funds \$46,823 in FY 2015, with remaining additional FY 2014 CDBG funds and FY 16-19 funds (funded at \$136,000 for 5 year CP period).

RECREATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION

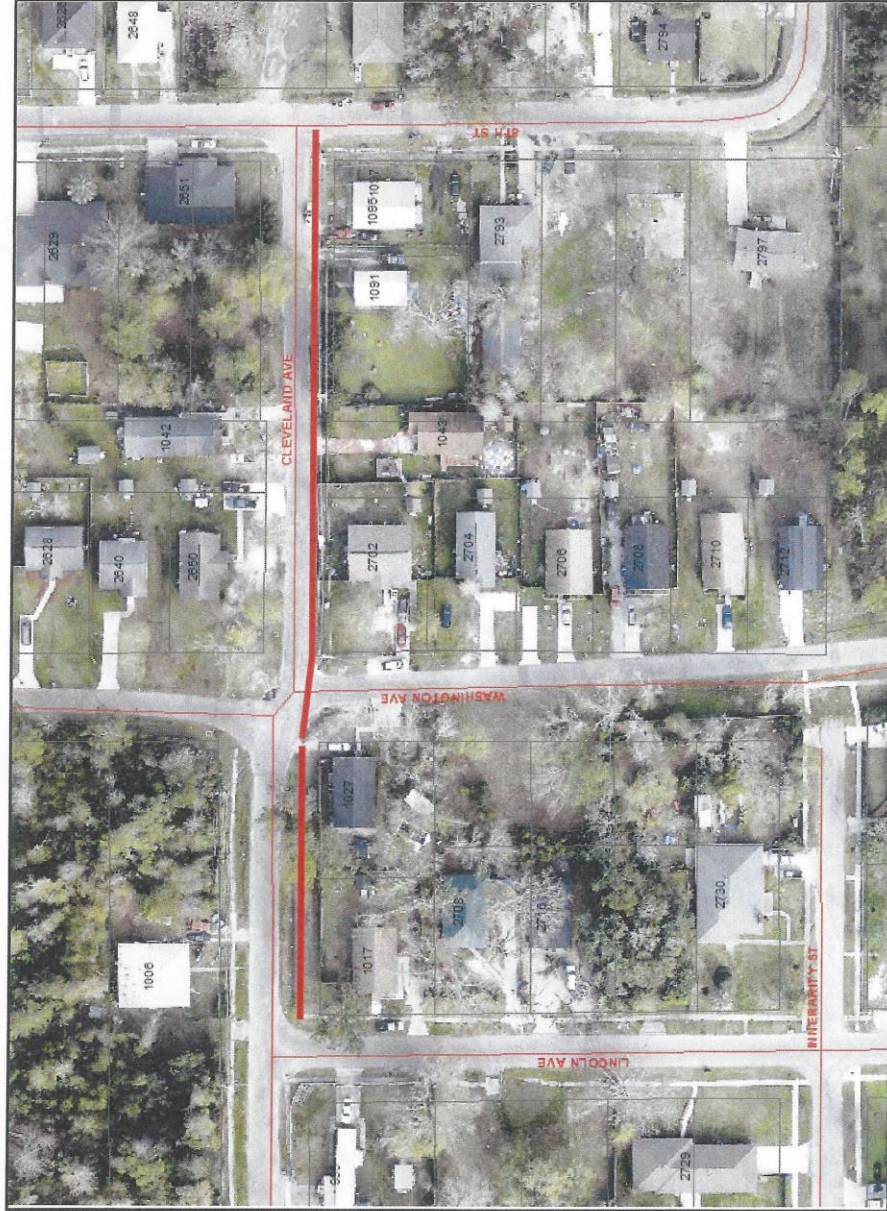
Objective PF-2: *Proposed accomplishments: The long-term community development objective is that recreational improvements and facilities will enhance the quality of life for the targeted neighborhood and will benefit primarily low to moderate income persons. This project has a SL-1 and SL-3 outcome. In FY 2013 the City priority was the funding of public restroom facilities within the Third Street Park in the CDBG target area, and completed that priority in 2014. FY 2015 CDBG funds in the amount of \$55,000 will be used to construct a new outdoor basketball court in Possum Hollow Park. During the 5 year CP period, the City has budgeted \$70,000 in CDBG funds for recreational facilities.*

Objective PI-1: Street Connectivity *Proposed accomplishments include connecting together of several dead-end streets within the LMI CDBG target area with an estimated budget of \$212,000 in CDBG funds.*

Objective PI-2: Drainage Improvements *proposed drainage upgrades within public rights of way in order to reduce street and yard flooding. The estimated budget for this is \$242,000.*

How were these needs determined?

Basis for assigning needs and priorities: The City has been and will be following the Five Year Consolidated Plan priorities and work based upon public input from public meetings and discussions with organizations, as well as City-identified non-housing community development needs. Sidewalk and street connectivity needs are also related to public safety concerns. See public input sections of this document.



Proposed Sidewalk Project – Cleveland Ave. from
Lincoln Avenue to Eighth Street

sidewalk priority area

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)



Proposed Site FY2015
 Possum Hollow Park - Basketball Court
 City of Slidell

Recreation priority area

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

CDBG



Consolidated Plan

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Slidell determined public improvement needs and priorities through the public feedback it received at 3 public meetings, discussions with City Public Works staff and Councilpersons, along with feedback received from organization. The drainage improvement indicated below is part of an overall Master Drainage Plan already completed for the CDBG target area.

PI-1 STREET CONNECTIVITY: *There are several dead end streets in the target area that are in need of connectivity. Since the City has a public right of way between these streets and there would be no displacement of households or buildings, the City wants to pave and connect these streets during the period of 2016-2018. The CDBG budget allocated for this is \$212,000 during the CP period.*

PI DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS: *The City wants to keep moving forward on its Master Drainage Plan with proposed drainage improvements in several areas within the CDBG target area. The purpose of the drainage improvements is to keep the adjacent roadway open to traffic without it flooding, and protecting nearby homes from flooding. The CDBG budget for this is \$242,000 during the CP period.*

How were these needs determined?

Basis for assigning needs and priorities: The City has been and will be following the Five Year Consolidated Plan priorities and work based upon public input from public meetings and discussions with organizations, as well as City-identified non-housing community development needs. Drainage and street connectivity needs are also related to public safety concerns. (see attached public meeting minutes)

community. A particular use of the funds, or a budget, was not mentioned. Mr. Rachal believes more investment in small business assistance grants and loans and training, would provide opportunity to the community. Ms. Marie Smith from the audience agreed that economic development is needed, such as the programs done by the City in New Orleans and many larger communities. Councilman Pichon said that this is the first time that Slidell was considering some type of economic development CDBG budget. Mr. Dardis said that there also are many SBDC college-based, small business development programs that are available to the public in Slidell free of charge, or for a low fee. Examples are the small business programs from University of New Orleans, Southeastern La. University, Southern University in New Orleans, and Delgado. Mr. John Murchison questioned if the City was still planning to provide a basketball court in the local park (yes it is planned), and doing home repair. Ms Ingram-Hunter stated that those projects are proposed and that funding is planned in the next few years. There is also proposed lighting improvements in Duckworth Park for which funding comes from the City's general budget.

Tara Hunter mentioned that HUD did have legislative limits on the amount of their CDBG allocations that could be spent for Program Administration activities and public services. If the City wants to amend its Annual Plan budgets during this process and during the program years, it can do so with the proper public input provided. All comments will be taken under advisement by the City before a final AP and CP plan are prepared.

Since there were no further comments, the meeting was ended after about 1 hour.

May 27 public meeting

**MINUTES OF PUBLIC MEETING
CDBG CONSOLIDATED PLAN (2015-2019) AND ANNUAL PLAN (2015)
CITY OF SLIDELL, LOUISIANA
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 2015 AT 6:00 P.M.**

A public meeting was hosted by the City of Slidell at the Rufus Viner Community Center on Schley Street in Slidell in order to provide the public further opportunity to participate in the process of preparing the Annual Plan and Consolidated Plan, while providing input into their needs, and the City's proposed projects. This public hearing was attended by 9 persons including the City Councilman from the CDBG target area (neighborhood revitalization area CT409) in Slidell.

Tara Ingram-Hunter, the City's Planning Director and CDBG Coordinator, opened the meeting by introducing the City Councilperson from the District, and with a presentation of the amount of funding that hopefully will be available to Slidell from HUD (\$183,823 in FY 2015 and about \$915,000 over the 5 year Consolidated Plan period), the range of activities that could take place, past projects that have benefitted from CDBG funding in Slidell, and the impact on low to moderate income areas. She also summarized some of the possible projects (drainage, sidewalks, recreation, economic development, housing repair) that Slidell may target its CDBG funding towards in the next annual period and five annual funding periods (the Consolidated Plan period), and that there was a long term drainage plan in place for this particular target area. The City is only partially complete with that drainage plan and more funding is needed. Ms. Ingram-Hunter and Mr. Dardis also provided a hand out explaining the CDBG program, the citizen's participation process and opportunities, and funding availability. She then opened the floor for discussion and any comments from the City Council persons in attendance and from the public.

There were a lot of possible projects, according to Councilman Glynn Pichon. He explained that he was trying to diversify the funded projects from the projects in the past. The idea of economic development, small business development, was a new concept in this CP Plan allocation. There are also a lot of physical needs in his district and the City, including sidewalk connections, opening of several dead end streets to connection them, and recreation improvements. The amount of housing repair funds are suggested to double from past years. There may also be some public service needs and home repairs, for which enough CDBG funds are not available. Other funds would be needed for those.

The public was encouraged to speak and Mr. Will Rachal, a local business owner, provided the first public comment. He said that there is a need for micro-business assistance and training of various sorts that would help small and emerging local businesses to be successful, and that they may need technical assistance, such as accounting and how to operate a business. He believes that investing in this type of program would provide needed investment into the

road connectivity aerial

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)



Proposed Right-of-Way Improvement
Harris Ave. north to Cleveland Ave.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The public services included for funding in the Five Year Consolidated Plan include proposed funding of \$20,000 for micro-enterprise grants for small business training and skills building, as long as those businesses are DBE certified and meet the criteria for serving LMI populations. A second funding priority (also \$20,000) is for the use of retaining the services of a social services counselor within a local non-profit organization. This position will provide social and health care services referrals, as well as do individual counseling, for lower income residents in need of homeless assistance, mental health services, substance abuse services, and other available services that can be provided at no cost or low cost to the local LMI population. With the small CDBG budget available to Slidell, other public services must come from the many coordinating networked service organizations that have their own budgets.

How were these needs determined?

Basis for assigning needs and priorities: The City of Slidell assigned public service needs after receiving feedback from 3 public meetings, feedback from organizations, and meeting with the City Councilpersons, along with the review of demographic data from the U.S. Census. (see attached public notices and minutes)

PUBLIC MEETING-CDBG CONSOLIDATED PLAN (2015-2019) AND ANNUAL PLAN (2015)
CITY OF SLIDELL, LOUISIANA
Monday, APRIL 13, 2015 AT 6:00 P.M.

A public meeting was hosted by the City at the Slidell City Council chambers in order to provide the public an opportunity to participate in the process of preparing the Annual Plan and Consolidated Plan, while providing input into their needs. This public hearing was attended by 8 persons including the City Councilman from the CDBG target area (neighborhood revitalization area CT409) in Slidell, with many in attendance for the first time..

Tara Ingram-Hunter, the City's Planning Director and CDBG Coordinator, opened the meeting with a presentation of the amount of funding that hopefully will be available to Slidell from HUD (\$183,823 in FY 2015), the range of activities that could take place, past projects that have benefitted from CDBG funding in Slidell, and the impact on low to moderate income areas. She also summarized some of the possible projects (sidewalks, recreation, drainage, housing repair) that Slidell may target its CDBG funding towards in the next annual period and five annual funding periods (the Consolidated Plan period). Ms. Ingram-Hunter also provide a hand out explaining the CDBG program, the citizen's participation process and opportunities, some CDBG program basics, and funding availability. She then opened the floor for discussion and any comments from the City Council persons in attendance and from the public.

Councilman Glynn Pichon first talked about many of the needs that he had talked to residents about. But he wanted to hear more from the public. Several people, including Mr. Francart and Sheldon Fleming, discussed the need for more recreational opportunities, which they thought would benefit children. However, they did not request a certain project with certain funding.

Mr. Will Rachal from Dream Builders small business program, believes that public assistance to small and struggling businesses would represent a reinvestment of tax dollars in the community. He wants to see microenterprise loans or grants, and technical assistance training for certain business job skills. His firm may be able to help do training of small business owners that are not familiar with skills such as bookkeeping, sales, etc. He said that this is done in larger communities that he is familiar with, and would want to see a program set up in Slidell.

Tara Hunter with the City of Slidell mentioned that a business program has not been done previously using CDBG funds, and that such type services may be available from University small business assistance centers. However, these suggestions would be considered.

The Mayor and Councilman want more time to be able to consider the proposed budget and go through their neighborhood and list problems they have, and then try to set some type of priority to bring back to the City.

Since there were no further comments, the meeting was ended after about 1 hour.

April 13 public meeting minutes

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY

Before me, Notary, personally came and appeared Maureen T. McCrossen who,
being duly sworn, did depose and say that she is administrative assistant of

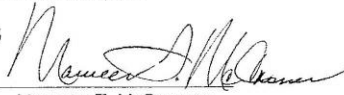
THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER

a newspaper of general circulation published within the Parish of St. Tammany, and that the legal notice

City of Slidell, Public Notice of Public Meetings FY 2015 Annual Plan

as per copy attached hereto, was published in the issue (s) of

March 26 and April 2, 2015


Maureen T. McCrossen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of April 2015
(A Correct Copy of Publication Here)

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF
PUBLIC MEETINGS
CITY OF SLIDELL
FY 2015
ANNUAL PLAN**

The City of Slidell will hold two public hearings related to the allocation of HUD CDBG funds as part of the Annual Plan public review process. The public is invited to attend these meetings and provide input or submit written comments or questions. The City expects to receive \$183,823 in CDBG funds for FY 2015, which will be spent on eligible activities within designated lower income target areas. The first public hearing will be at 4:30 pm on Wednesday, April 8th, 2015 and the second public hearing will be held on Monday, April 13th, 2015 at 6:30 pm. Both hearings being held in City Council Chambers located on the Third Floor of the City Administration Building at 2045 Second Street in Slidell. The purpose of this meeting is to obtain public views on the proposed expenditures of HUD grant program funds. At a minimum, the following items will be discussed at the public hearing:

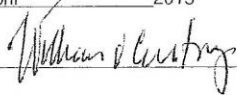
- The amount of funds available for proposed community and infrastructure development, and other programs through the use of CDBG funds.
- The range of activities that may be undertaken of funded, including the estimated amount of funds proposed to be used for activities that will benefit persons of low to moderate income, blight reduction, or urgent needs:

- The City's plans for minimizing displaced persons, if any, as a result of activities assisted with such funds, and

- The City's past performance and use of CDBG funds.

All residents, particularly low to moderate income persons, are welcome to attend this meeting. Accommodations will be made for persons with disabilities and non-English speaking individuals, provided that a 3 day notice is received by the City Planning Department. Questions or comments should be addressed to: Tara Ingram-Hunter, Director, City of Slidell Planning Department, 250 Bouscaren St., Suite 203, Slidell, LA 70459, (985) 646-4320.

3/26 & 4/2/15


William V. Courtney
Notary Public
LA Notary Public #46714
LA Bar #4445

meeting public notices

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Slidell is located in St. Tammany Parish, about 20 miles east of New Orleans, and is a small City of approximately 30,000 persons (up from 25,000 in Year 2000). Because of the flooding impacts upon the City brought by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the population counts are only estimates until the 2010 U.S. Census is complete. Hurricane Katrina left 80% of the City flooded, causing many people to move out of Slidell. Some of the residents have returned to live in Slidell. It is difficult to know at this point if the City has again reached its pre-storm population, but it believes that it has. Because the City of Slidell is located at an important crossroads of Interstates 10, 12, and 59, the City has become more than a bedroom community of New Orleans, and the City has developed a stronger industry and job base. The City now has several major shopping centers, rich cultural activities, and major employment related to retail activities, federal agencies, as well as Michoud and the NASA space program. Slidell is also the major entryway to the Honey Island Swamp, which includes over 40,000 acres of alluvial plains, bayous, marsh and swampland.

U. S. Census 2010 Data – Demographic Profile – Slidell, Louisiana, United States

Census Demographic Profile	Census 2010, Slidell		Louisiana	United States
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
General Characteristics				
Total Population (Census Est. 2015) 28,800	27,068	--	--	--
Male	13,122	48.5	48.4	49.1
Female	13,396	51.5	51.6	50.9
Median age (years)	37.3	--	34.0 years	35.3 years
65 and over	3,785	13.9	11.6	12.4
One Race	26,455	97.7	98.9	97.6
White	20,559	76	63.9	75.1
Black or African American	4,601	17	32.5	12.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	127	0.5	0.6	0.9
Asian	423	1.6	1.2	3.6
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Some other race	160	0.6	0.7	5.5
Two or more races	367	1.4	1.1	2.4
Hispanic or Latino	1717	6.3	2.4	12.5
Average household size	2.66	--	2.62 persons	2.59 persons
Average family size	3.13	--	3.16 persons	3.14 persons
Total housing units	11,155		1,847,181 housing units	115,904,641 housing units
Occupied housing units	10,050	93.6	89.7	91.0
Owner-occupied housing units	7,226	71.9	67.9	66.2
Renter-occupied housing units	2,824	28.1	32.1	33.8
Vacant housing units	1,105	9.9	10.3	9.0
Social Characteristics				
Population 25 years and over	16,873	--	--	--
High school graduate or higher	13,968	82.8	74.8	80.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,713	22.0	18.7	24.4
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and older)	3,132	16.8	12.1	12.7
Disability status (population 5 years of age and older)	4,890	20.9	21.8	19.3
Foreign born	563	2.2	2.6	11.1
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years of age and older)	1,196	5.0	9.2	17.9
Economic Characteristics				
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	13,428	61.5	59.4	63.9
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	29.1	--	25.7 minutes	25.5 minutes
Median household income	48,122	--	32,566	41,994
Median family income	52,480	--	39,774	50,046
Per capita income	23,337	--	16,912	21,587
Families below poverty		9.5	15.8	9.2
Individuals below poverty level	3194	11.8	19.6	5.9
Housing Characteristics				
Single-family owner-occupied homes	6,662	--		
Median value (dollars)	171,000	--	85,000	119,600
Median of selected monthly owner costs		--		
With a mortgage (dollars)	1318	--	816	1,088
Not mortgaged (dollars)	401	--	232	295

General Census information

GENERAL HOUSING MARKET NARRATIVE

Construction of single family housing continues to play a significant role in the Slidell economy and of the production of most new housing, even though housing construction slowed during 2008-2011 period. However, because of the Katrina and Gustav storms and the flooding in Slidell, there was plenty of home demolitions and reconstructions, as well as home repairs from flood and wind damage. There are now over 11,700 housing units in Slidell, with a high 9% vacancy rate, partly resulting from homes that are still damaged and unoccupied after the 2005 Hurricane Katrina flooded the City. From 2005 to 2009 Slidell recorded 416 new housing permits, along with several thousand renovation permits that resulted from storm damage. But, it is evident that most new construction in the Slidell area is occurring outside of the corporate limits. The median home value in Slidell in 2010 was \$171,000 - still not affordable to the low-moderate income. The designated community development Census Tract 409 which has, and will continue to receive, most of the CDBG funded improvements, is an older section of Slidell that has not received much new housing, except Habitat for Humanity homes built during the last 10 years. Home values are generally between \$50,000 and \$140,000 in that Census Tract. In the 1990s, 621 houses were built inside of the City limits. Between 2000 and 2004, 664 new houses had been built. The Habitat for Humanity has built 16 new houses in Slidell, 11 of them in the CDBG Target Area. Census Tract 409, the area in which CDBG funds are being spent, contains the greatest concentration of minority families in the City and has a high poverty rate but still many homes have been renovated and elevated after they were flooded in 2005. The general trend in housing unit construction during the past five years until 2015 in Slidell has continued with primarily one unit detached (single-family) housing. Nearly all housing within the corporate limits is connected to the City-operated sewerage and water system, though a small number of homes may still be served by individual wells and/or septic tanks.

A market analysis of the Slidell area shows that the average price of a house in 2004 was \$161,190, with a peak of \$195,000 average price in 2006 and moving slowly downward since that time to \$171,000. The *New Orleans Metropolitan Real Estate Market Analysis*, completed in March 2009 by the UNO Institute for Economic Development and Real Estate Research, indicates that condominium prices in St. Tammany East (Slidell area) were \$120,138, a decline from the price median in 2007. The report also showed that average per square foot rental prices for apartments in East St. Tammany in 2008 were about .88 cents per square foot, or on average \$969 a month (a decline of \$13 a month from 2007 rents). Even though the Slidell and East St. Tammany Parish areas are more affordable than other parts of St. Tammany Parish, the housing market is now in a state of flux as population growth has slowed and the regional economy is sluggish. .

General Housing Market Narrative

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

Introduction

In 1990, there were 9,087 housing units in the City of Slidell. As of the preparation of this Consolidated Plan, there are now estimated to be 11,750 units, which reveals an increase of 29 percent during a 20 year time period, with a median owner-occupied home value of \$160,500. Median rental rate is \$855 per month, according to CPD data. Slidell has increased in its percentage of minority residents, with the 2008 Census estimates showing 24.1% minority, an 8 year increase from the 19.5% in year 2000.

On average, Slidell's housing units (both rental-occupied and owner-occupied), have more rooms per unit than the Statewide average. According to the 1990 U. S. Census, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Slidell has 6.1 mean number of rooms per housing unit, compared to the Statewide mean of 5.2 rooms. Rental units were shown to have one or two rooms less than owner-occupied units. The housing mix in Slidell is primarily made up of single-family, detached units that comprise 84.7% of the total housing units in Slidell (including 1.4% that are mobile homes). This is above the Statewide housing units' average (75%) that are single-family, detached dwellings. The next highest percent of housing units in Slidell are multi-family dwellings, with 2 to 4 living units (6.7%).

Â

The overall percentages of the types of housing units in the City of Slidell are as follows :

Â

Â *The general trend in housing unit construction during the past five years in Slidell has continued towards 1 unit detached (single-family) housing. According to information provided by the Slidell Permit Department shows that new single-family housing construction costs is valued at almost \$113,835 per unit in Slidell and \$16,500 as a median value (2012). Nearly all housing within the corporate limits is connected to the City-operated sewerage and water systems, though a small number of homes may still be served by individual wells and/or septic tanks. The UNO Real Estate Market Data Center reported in its market analysis of the New Orleans area that home prices in eastern St. Tammany Parish (including Slidell) rose by an average of 29.09% in 2004. Even though the Slidell and east St. Tammany Parish areas are more affordable than other parts of St. Tammany Parish, the housing market is considered very tight, edging prices and rents upward, and making affordable, available housing difficult to find. It was estimated in 2012 by the U.S. Census that about 10 percent of the housing units in Slidell were vacant.*

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	8,684	79%
1-unit, attached structure	261	2%
2-4 units	829	8%

Property Type	Number	%
5-19 units	694	6%
20 or more units	440	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	113	1%
Total	11,021	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	62	2%
1 bedroom	112	2%	504	18%
2 bedrooms	623	9%	1,042	38%
3 or more bedrooms	6,548	90%	1,144	42%
Total	7,283	101%	2,752	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The number and type of units assisted with CDBG dollars in Slidell have generally been owner-occupied single family housing units occupied by elderly and/or disabled persons. The Housing Authority has also had funds for public housing units (124) and 475 Section 8 vouchers which are used for rental single family homes and apartments. Because of the small size of the Slidell CDBG program, there are only 2 to 3 home repairs done per fiscal year with CDBG funds. All of these programs have served very low to low income households.

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

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

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

The availability of housing in Slidell in most cases does meet the need of the population, and there is an approximately 10% vacancy rate for living units, which is typical in most communities. However, data indicates a need for additional subsidized living units or for more affordable housing being made available to the lower income community. The question is how to best do this and who will do it? The data from CPD shows how this need might best be targeted.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

In the housing needs assessment section NA, the City was able to identify housing cost burden as a significant issue for lower income families, as was housing that could meet the needs to handicapped and elderly. Targeted housing for these groups could take the form single family or multi-family units, generally rental in nature. Subsidies could come from the LHC tax credit housing program, or demonstrated, affordable housing units could be built through special funding partnerships.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The cost of building a new home in Slidell is now estimated to be \$125 to \$140 per square foot. The median value of housing as per the CPD data provided was \$160,500 estimated in year 2011 and the median rent was \$855, a 72% increase from the median rent in year 2000. As can be seen from the rise in housing prices and rents, it is important that household income keep up with those rises. After the rapid decline in the Slidell population after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the population has almost recovered to its pre-storm levels and much of the flooded housing in the City has been either demolished, or is being remodeled with private insurance funds and FEMA funds. But because of new Flood Insurance regulations, housing in the City cannot be constructed without subsidy for the affordable housing market.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	90,200	160,500	78%
Median Contract Rent	497	855	72%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	354	12.9%
\$500-999	1,661	60.4%
\$1,000-1,499	578	21.0%
\$1,500-1,999	147	5.3%
\$2,000 or more	12	0.4%
Total	2,752	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,075	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,270	145
80% HAMFI	5,350	485
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,244
Total	8,695	1,874

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	648	767	950	1,192	1,143
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: HUD User FY2015 St. Tammany Parish FMRs

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No there is not. The data provide through CPD, Census, and local sources indicate that affordable housing cannot be constructed for the LMI household without housing subsidies from some source. There seems to be sufficient number of housing units available in Slidell, but rents and housing prices have continued to rise during the past 4 years.

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

For Slidell, housing affordability problems are expected to increase so that the housing burdens as percentage of household income will grow and less moderate priced housing will be available.

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

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

Figures provided by CPD and HUD indicate that 25% of owner-occupied housing and 59% of rental housing contain at least 1 of 4 selected housing problem conditions. This would be considered a high number in many areas of the USA, but in Louisiana these percentages may not be high. However, the City is trying to change some of those housing problems by providing a home repair grant for qualified homeowners. The majority of Slidell's housing units, about 6000 units, were built between 39 and 50 years ago, so they are considered potential houses in need of repairs. Many also, were flooded during Hurricane Katrina.

Definitions

The City reviews this housing condition on a house by house basis, sending inspectors to the housing unit to provide a written assessment of its condition. Some of those units, with substandard conditions that devalue the home at less than 50% of its assessed value, will fall into a demolition category. Others that are suitable for rehabilitation, will have their owner notified as to the need to repair the unit and the City uses code enforcement action to enforce the housing concern. Of the occupied units in Slidell, about 10%, or 1010 units are vacant.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,839	25%	1,621	59%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	55	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,444	75%	1,076	39%
Total	7,283	100%	2,752	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	842	12%	606	22%
1980-1999	1,391	19%	885	32%
1950-1979	4,808	66%	1,192	43%
Before 1950	242	3%	69	3%
Total	7,283	100%	2,752	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	5,050	69%	1,261	46%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	280	4%	480	17%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Slidell believes that the need for rehabilitation is very significant, but most rehab needed would not be considered major rehabilitation. Minor rehabilitation is substantial, as is the need to elevate more homes. Based upon the percentage of rental units in the overall housing stock (29%) in Slidell, about 59% of those units have housing problems, compared to only 25% of the owner-occupied units. The minor repair housing program is badly needed, and if funds become available, should be used to also address rental housing units.

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

The CPD provided data indicates that about 760 housing units with children present in Slidell may have lead-based paint hazards. We do not yet know how many of those units have children under 7 years of age, which is the group of units of most concern to health officials and to HUD. Of those overall units however, it is estimated from the income and cost burden data we have that probably 40% of those units, or 304 units, are occupied by low to moderate income households. Not all of those units will have young children living there. But we can safely assume that at least several hundred units occupied by LMI families could contain lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The information below indicates that the local Slidell Housing Authority has 726 subsidized housing units available in Slidell (vouchers and public housing), which totals about 7.2% of the occupied housing units in Slidell. There are other assisted housing units that were funded through the Section 202 program and tax credit subsidized units through the State LHC programs. Generally, it is assumed that about 10 to 12% of all units are subsidized in Slidell but that there is a need for about 20% to be rent- subsidized.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			126	600			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The public housing supplied housing units meet minimum HAP and City building codes and are in good condition. The scattered Section 8 subsidized units are inspected annually to make sure that they meet minimum housing standards for the HAP program.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Slidell Housing Authority	NA

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

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

In the Housing Authority's Annual Plan, that organization describes the need for job training and other services for public housing residents. However, the living environment for residents is considered good, with on-site management and few physical problems with the housing sites. Public transit is also available to residents at Slidell's Housing sites.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

There never seems to be enough beds and services for homeless populations, the Slidell area does have shelter beds and services available from a wide variety of providers. These include the Parish of St. Tammany's Community Action Agency ESG program, the Miramon Center for homeless men in Slidell, the Good Samaritan Ministry, the NAMI operated group quarters outside of Slidell, the Quad Area Veterans home, the Housing Authority's Section 8 Vouchers, the new northshore Mission Center from New Orleans Mission, and Safe Harbor apartments for homeless with mental illnesses. The estimated numbers of beds are summarized below. But several non-profit groups, such as Volunteers of America and others also provide homeless prevention services.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

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

Substantial mainstream services are used to complement the services targeted to the homeless population. These services are used as referrals by all the organizations in the area that assist the homeless. They include mental health services, vouchers for bus transit service, job search and job training from the local Technical School, sobriety assistance, etc.

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.

Summary of Services for Homeless: Feeding meals through Mt. Olive Food Pantry; free transit service through GOSTAT buses; assistance with drug and alcohol related issues through the Slidell Addictive Disorders Clinic; Good Samaritan Ministry for hotel vouchers, food, clothing, and counseling; mental health assistance through NAMI and Sunshine House; variety of services, including legal, counseling, finding shelter through the St. Tammany Parish Community Action Agency, shelter and homeless services including job skills from the New Orleans Mission.

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

Introduction

The Slidell area has a wide range of supportive services available for special needs persons and families that are generally 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, but who may not be homeless. The City works very closely with many of these agencies, groups, organizations who provide assistance to these individuals. These are some of the organizations that provide services in the Slidell area:*

a. Sunshine House: A mental health program that enables members to reach their fullest potential and to avoid re-hospitalization. Sunshine House's Psychosocial Rehabilitation program (PSR) offers support and education opportunities to members, helping them to learn pre-vocational and daily living skills in the kitchen, clerical or home maintenance training. They offer re-socialization opportunities through social, cultural, or educational activities in the surrounding community. The staff and members actively work to de-stigmatize mental illness and educate members of the community concerning mental illness.

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

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

d. St. Tammany Council on Aging: The St. Tammany Council on Aging operates two Senior Citizen Centers in the Parish. One of these is located in the city limits of Slidell, which is within the Target Area.

e. Mt. Olive Food Ministry: Interchurch social service provider and food kitchen, provides social service assistance, counseling, food and clothing to individuals and families in crisis. Serves mostly elderly on waiting list for meals on wheels (approximately 150 persons) and walk-ins, many of whom are homeless (20 –40 persons).

f. New Orleans Mission: The Mission is the newest homeless service provider and non-homeless social service provider to locate in the Slidell area. The non-profit organization will begin services this year from a 70 acre site that they purchased about 1 mile outside of the Slidell corporate limits.

The City of Slidell recognizes that a broad-based coalition of agencies, community groups, academic institutions and individual community leaders are necessary, in order to provide housing and specific service needs for the special needs population.

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

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

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

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

Public Housing residents- job skills training, transit to work or chores, shopping, interpreting documents and forms

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

The Parish's NAMI program and Slidell Addictive Disorders Clinic, along with the STARC program in Slidell, help to provide such services for those clientele. Supportive housing is also available. NAMI operates a housing facility for those with mental illnesses.

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

During this particular CDBG 5 year plan period, a limited amount of funding was allocated for priority projects selected by the community, which include housing and public facility needs. There was not a special allocation approved by the City for special supportive needs. However, other organizations are using funds to benefit special needs categories and these are described in the 5 year Consolidated Plan and in this Section MA-35. These are linked to one year goals in the Annual Plan of the City.

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

Not applicable to Slidell

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

An investigation of the local, state, and federal public policies that may negatively impact the construction price, sales price, or rental cost for affordable housing was undertaken during the past year as part of the consolidated Plan review process. In many cases, the policies put into effect to help residents are also making the housing unaffordable to LMI families. Affordable housing cannot be provided to low and very low income individuals and families without some form of governmental assistance, because of construction, energy, and flood standards which have been implemented by the state and federal government (and which Slidell must enforce) during the past 10 years. It is generally found that Slidell's own housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The codes that primarily increase local affordable housing include the high standards set by the State of Louisiana when adopting the International Building Code, the updated Fire Safety Code, and the International Electrical Code. The federal government added the Flood Hazard Standards and the Wind Resistance Codes that resulted in the need to elevate housing or pay very high flood insurance annual fees. In most parts of Slidell now, housing to be constructed must be set above the federally set flood area, adding several thousand dollars of costs to the construction of housing. The City has no control on these policies nor do they have the authority to reduce or change them. Although the majority of these regulations and codes are vital and necessary for safe housing construction, upgraded state and federal housing codes and standards have caused an increase in housing construction prices, placing many homes out of the affordable range of moderate-, low and very low income individuals and families.

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

Introduction

The Slidell area is growing in population and is the hub of 3 Interstate highways, which is a major asset to the community. The significant office, entertainment, and retail workforce (over 50%) in the community has kept wages lower than in the remaining parts of St. Tammany Parish, but there is also a growing professional and technical sector that has grown in recent years, providing higher wages and skill availability to the community. Unemployment rates in the community have generally been lower than the state-wide average, but not as low as the community would like it.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	176	12	2	0	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,267	3,354	16	24	8
Construction	655	489	8	4	-4
Education and Health Care Services	1,254	2,470	15	18	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	474	743	6	5	-1
Information	150	287	2	2	0
Manufacturing	750	1,159	9	8	-1
Other Services	269	343	3	2	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	671	613	8	4	-4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,590	3,913	20	28	8
Transportation and Warehousing	390	77	5	1	-4
Wholesale Trade	482	478	6	3	-3
Total	8,128	13,938	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

THE CITY OF SLIDELL

STRATEGIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Slidell E.D. Plan

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	12,538
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	11,724
Unemployment Rate	6.49
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.21
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.54

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,417
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	463
Service	1,420
Sales and office	3,150
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,581
Production, transportation and material moving	311

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	6,391	56%
30-59 Minutes	3,808	34%
60 or More Minutes	1,141	10%
Total	11,340	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	825	139	836
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,574	248	887
Some college or Associate's degree	3,873	87	1,442

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,484	33	694

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	157	192	77	284	410
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	379	377	319	551	550
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	674	936	602	2,233	1,338
Some college, no degree	755	1,382	958	2,010	720
Associate's degree	43	290	177	676	119
Bachelor's degree	167	766	450	1,012	358
Graduate or professional degree	0	208	216	596	328

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	13,919
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,974
Some college or Associate's degree	31,048
Bachelor's degree	41,715
Graduate or professional degree	53,114

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The major employment sector by far is the "sales and office" sector, followed by the management and business sector. These sectors alone provide over 50% of the jobs in Slidell.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The business community is greatly concerned about the need for a workforce that at least has the basic high school math and English Skills understood. After that, there are a variety of workforce needs requested by the business community. According to the "Strategic Economic Development Plan" prepared by the community, the City, and volunteers, the local businesses, it prioritizes short-term needs for in-demand occupations and the associated training needed. These were the top 2 workforce needs identified in the local study. For infrastructure needs, the study identified the top local need as an attractive business-industrial park, and improved multi-modal transportation (rail-air-road connections). Other needs included the upgrading of its Olde Towne downtown area to into a true multi-use residential and commercial district.

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 most notable development change that is having, and will have an economic impact is the Fremaux Town Center, which is a mix of residential and commercial-retail development located close to Interstate 10. When fully developed, the Center will provide additional tax revenue to the community, will provide hundreds of new jobs, and will provide a mix of new residential developments. This major develop has started but is not yet completed. A second important investment in the community was the State of Louisiana decision to reopen and expand the local Northshore Technical Community College after it was closed because of damage from Hurricane Katrina. This college provides a host of training needs for the workforce in Slidell.

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

There has historically been a close match between workforce and employment, but now the increasing level of technology and tech-related skills has begun to dampen that balance. The local workforce not completing high school is at a great disadvantage in not developing these 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.

The primary local workforce training initiative is taking place at the Northshore Community College in Slidell. With over 400 students enrolled in specialty training classes, and taking classes on grant and loan programs, this workforce training is vital to Slidell's business needs. These efforts support the Consolidated Plan in that one of the goals of the Plan (#7 in Goals table) is to increase small business-microenterprise training for job creation and workforce stability.

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

No

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.

No, but a local Economic Development Plan was prepared volunteers and the Chamber of Commerce (in 2010)

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Yes, those problems are concentrated in the CT409 target area where the lowest valued housing is located, although there are scattered houses throughout the community with multiple housing problems.

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

Yes, the area selected by Slidell as target area is the CT 409 area in which over 65% of the households are African American and lower income.

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

There is very little new housing construction because most of the area is built out, with few remaining vacant lots. The housing is primarily single family and about 40% rental housing, higher than the other parts of the Slidell community. The homes are primarily single-family units in this area, whether they be rental units or not. Most of the mobile homes in Slidell are located in this section of the City.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Yes, there are significant assets in the neighborhood including the primary school and middle school, walking distance for many of the local children. There is a community center, a community pool, Boys and Girls Club, and 3 public parks. The Senior Citizen Center is in the same area, along with small retail stores and several churches, and several banks.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Yes, there are other opportunities possible if these various assets, mentioned above, could be brought together to cooperate and plan.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Slidell used existing plans and resources that it had available, such as the "State Housing Plan (2010)" and the "Strategic Economic Development Plan" for Slidell, the "One Night's Count" document prepared through La. Housing Corporation, and the CPD maps and data provided through that HUD-Based system, in addition to public input from various sources, in order to develop the goals and priorities and the analysis included in the CP Strategic Plan.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The basis for this determination was made by the City using needs and Census data. Census data identified the area with the largest percentage of minority persons (approx. 74%) and the lowest income area of the City, with substantial infrastructure and housing needs. That area, Census Tract 409, was selected by the City with the assistance from the public meeting, as its major area of investment.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Minor home repair program
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Home repair program
	Description	This is a major priority of citizens that submitted oral comments during the City's 3 public hearings. The City will continue to repair selected owner-occupied dwellings within the LMI target area, concentrating first on the elderly and very low income.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based upon public input and the significant number of homes having at least 1 of 4 defined housing condition.
2	Priority Need Name	Increased coordination with service providers
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Home repair program Coordinate with services networks
	Description	This priority is related to the effort and resources needed to truly impact the housing and health care needs of the community. Because the City recognized their limited resources in being able to assist all the people needing assistance, the City decided that it would more closely coordinate, cooperate, invest in, plan, and partner with other organizations that provide community needs. Many of these organizations are mentioned throughout this CP document.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The priority is related to the large amount of people and families seeking assistance for special needs , supportive services, and homeless needs.

3	Priority Need Name	Sidewalk extensions and connections
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Sidewalk extensions
	Description	This is a high priority need as expressed by the City Councilpersons and by residents who attended the public meetings for the CP Plan. It involves the construction of new sidewalks along 3 or 4 streets in order to connect those sidewalks to other sidewalks in the community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This is a priority not only because of public input but for the relative safety of the pedestrian and motoring public in the targeted neighborhoods.
4	Priority Need Name	Upgrade and improve public recreation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409

	Associated Goals	Recreation improvements-public parks
	Description	Investing in public recreation within Possum Hollow Park was indicated as a major interest in community meetings. This includes the construction of an outdoor basketball court, more park lighting, and upgrades to the restrooms and the playground equipment. A second park within the target area, Veterans Park, will also receive limited investment of CDBG funds.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was based upon community input and the lack of basketball facilities at Possum Hollow Park.
5	Priority Need Name	Dead end street connectivity
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Street Connections (from dead ends)
	Description	This priority is related to the need to connect dead-end streets within the target neighborhood and to improve traffic safety and congestion.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was especially important to district councilmen who have waited many years for these existing roadways to be connected along existing unopened rights of way.
6	Priority Need Name	Drainage Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Drainage improvements
	Description	Neighborhood drainage improvement needs were outlined in a Master Drainage Plan done for the CDBG target area 10 to 12 years ago. Some of the recommended improvements were completed and some have yet to be done. The City of Slidell wants to complete the improvements so that the drain lines will alleviate flooding in the way the Master Plan envisioned.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is related to the development of a Master Drainage Plan showing the drainage needs in the target areas for CDBG investment.
7	Priority Need Name	small business-DBE micro-enterprise assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409
	Associated Goals	Small business DBE development

	Description	This priority was selected because of a number of public comments about the needed reinvestment of public dollars to help create and sustain jobs in Slidell. Part of this effort will be in the provision of technical assistance to small DBE businesses, both existing and start-ups.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority arose out of public input and the lack of funds provided for micro-enterprise development.
8	Priority Need Name	Creation of a social service inventory brochure
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Target Area CT409

	Associated Goals	Coordinate with services networks
	Description	The City of Slidell thought it would be beneficial to help other non-profit organizations create an informational brochure or website that would provide contact information for a range of services relating to housing, homelessness, and special needs services that the public is looking for. This information could be helpful to organizations that help the low income populations or those in need of health services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was given a lower priority because the City and its CP Planners wanted to make sure that such information did not already exist. If it did, then the only need may be updates to the document/information. The City has not yet verified the existence of a comprehensive document for the local area's needy.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	No impact. These funds are not available for Slidell
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	No impact. These funds are not available for Slidell
New Unit Production	New unit production can be greatly impacted by local market condition, especially population growth and strong wage earnings. However, because available developable land in Slidell is scarce and the City is within a flood zone, the City believes that most new unit production would be on undeveloped land outside of the City limits where housing elevation is not as necessary. Scattered site new housing is more likely to be developed in spots within the City.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation will be the most common housing activity in Slidell, based upon the market conditions during the next 5 year period. As homes have been flooded in the past, and as new construction costs rise even higher, many residents and new buyers will opt for rehab of older homes as a cost saving method.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, sometimes including preservation in the oldest parts of Slidell, should continue to be stable during the next 5 year Consolidated Plan period.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Slidell, during this 5 year period, has only limited additional resources aside from the City's own tax funds and CDBG funds. It receives no HOME, ESG, or HOPWA funding from HUD although the City will sometimes qualify for State administered ESG funds. Other additional resources, such as weatherization and LIHEA energy assistance, comes through the St. Tammany Parish operated Community Action Agency.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	183,823	0	0	183,823	726,177	additional CDBG funds for next 4 years are estimated to be \$726,177. The City expects no program income or other types of HUD funding except for the Housing Authority.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

There are no matching requirements involved in the CDBG entitlements program.

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

For sidewalk extension-publically owned street rights of way will be provided

For road connection project-publically owned unopened street rights of way will be provided

For recreation improvements- publically owned park land will be provided

Discussion

see items above

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Slidell	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Northlake Homeless Coalition	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Florida Parishes Human Services Authority	Regional organization	Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The primary delivery of this program, with funding and grant administration, is from the City of Slidell, with the Planning Department being the lead agency. The strength in this structure is that the City is a small organization, with its various departments in the same site and within several buildings. One primary gap or weakness in this structure is that the small size of the City means that it must procure many outside services, including professional services and construction services.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

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

A primary strength in the system is that there is a homeless coordinating organization that works together with all the local communities and non-profits in providing services. A second strength is that a new emergency and transitional homeless shelter will soon be open in the Slidell area, providing shelter and services to both female and male persons in need. There is also a local shelter for single men and another for women with children.

Primary gaps in the delivery of services is the limitation of financial resources and paid staff persons that operate the shelters and administer the programs. Many workers are volunteers and possibly not trained as a professional provider might be.

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 order to overcome the gaps in delivery of homeless services, or other Community Development services, the City will primarily work together with homeless prevention organizations and other service providers, and their planning networks, in addressing the gaps. This is because the City is not able to provide the needed services by itself. Those action steps in this strategy are outlined herein:

- 1. Access resources needed to prevent homelessness of persons being released from hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, by collaborating with governmental and other institutions in the region, in order to establish effective discharge planning. Work closely with the Parish government and Northlake Homeless Coalition in this task.*
- 2. Strengthen emergency rent, mortgage, utility, and related services through increased private sector donations and implementation of an HMIS system to increase coordination, reduce duplication, and facilitate increased access to these services.*
- 3. Strengthen and expand current CDC financial management training for low- and very low-income residents.*
- 4. Increase availability of decent affordable housing for low- and very low-income persons at risk of homelessness in the region.*
- 5. Increase the amount and awareness of homeless prevention services available in the area, while also increasing the funding available to existing shelter providers.*
- 6. Use the City's CDBG Technical Assistance consultant to help provide expertise in any of the areas needed by the City.*

Every jurisdiction, such as Slidell and the St. Tammany Parish Council, receiving McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy will include “policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities,

or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons.” Although the City of Slidell itself is not the proper agency to prepare such a policy, it must provide cooperation in administration of the policy for any homeless assistance agency funded by homeless assistance funds. The City therefore cooperates with the Northlake Homeless Coalition and its Continuum of Care in making sure that the coordinated discharge policy is addressed. This organization is preparing such a plan and policy (adopted from the Homeless Coalition).

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	Home repair program	2016	2019	Affordable Housing	CDBG Target Area CT409	Minor home repair program Increased coordination with service providers	CDBG: \$70,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Coordinate with services networks	2015	2019	Homeless	CDBG Target Area CT409	Increased coordination with service providers Creation of a social service inventory brochure	CDBG: \$20,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15 Households Assisted
3	Sidewalk extensions	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Sidewalk extensions and connections	CDBG: \$70,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Households Assisted
4	Recreation improvements- public parks	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Upgrade and improve public recreation	CDBG: \$70,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Street Connections (from dead ends)	2016	2019		CDBG Target Area CT409	Dead end street connectivity	CDBG: \$212,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1340 Households Assisted
6	Drainage improvements	2016	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Drainage Improvements	CDBG: \$242,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1340 Households Assisted
7	Small business DBE development	2017	2019	Economic Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	small business-DBE micro-enterprise assistance	CDBG: \$20,000	Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Home repair program
	Goal Description	The City will receive quotes from private companies for minor health and safety repairs to owner occupied dwellings within the designated target area.
2	Goal Name	Coordinate with services networks
	Goal Description	This goal relates to the City's increased networking with the organizations that can provide assistance to homeless persons and families. It includes the Northlake Homeless Coalition and CoC, the Florida Parishes Human Services Authority, the New Orleans Mission, and the Volunteers of America.

3	Goal Name	Sidewalk extensions
	Goal Description	This goal provides for the extensions of sidewalks within the CDBG target area to allow for safer activities and access throughout the neighborhood.
4	Goal Name	Recreation improvements-public parks
	Goal Description	This goal is targeted to improvements to the activities in several public parks in the target area. The first scheduled facility improvements is for the addition of an outdoor basketball court in Possum Hollow Park in Census tract 409.
5	Goal Name	Street Connections (from dead ends)
	Goal Description	This goal is to connect at least 2 sections of the community where dead-end streets cause connectivity and crime issues, and for which the City has the unopened rights of way to allow for connecting of several streets. This also will improve traffic flow within the community.
6	Goal Name	Drainage improvements
	Goal Description	This goal involves the City's need to improve drainage flow within the CDBG neighborhood, through the installation of culverts and new ditches, that will keep roadways and yards from flooding.
7	Goal Name	Small business DBE development
	Goal Description	The City has set this goal in order to provide technical assistance or training for small DBE certified businesses and to assist in the start-up of local micro-enterprise entities in order to create jobs and sustain jobs.

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 proposed to improve single family housing for at least 4 lower income households and 1 very low income household through the City home repair program.

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, already in existence

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

An investigation of the local, state, and federal public policies that may negatively impact the construction price, sales price, or rental cost for affordable housing was undertaken during the past year as part of the consolidated Plan review process. In many cases, the policies put into effect to help residents are also making the housing unaffordable to LMI families. Affordable housing cannot be provided to low and very low income individuals and families without some form of governmental assistance, because of construction, energy, and flood standards which have been implemented by the state and federal government (and which Slidell must enforce) during the past 10 years. It is generally found that Slidell's own housing or land development policies are not burdensome and do not reduce the availability of affordable housing. The codes that primarily increase local affordable housing include the high standards set by the State of Louisiana when adopting the International Building Code, the updated Fire Safety Code, and the International Electrical Code. The federal government added the Flood Hazard Standards and the Wind Resistance Codes that resulted in the need to elevate housing or pay very high flood insurance annual fees. In most parts of Slidell now, housing to be constructed must be set above the federally set flood area, adding several thousand dollars of costs to the construction of housing. The City has no control on these policies nor do they have the authority to reduce or change them. Although the majority of these regulations and codes are vital and necessary for safe housing construction, upgraded state and federal housing codes and standards have caused an increase in housing construction prices, placing many homes out of the affordable range of moderate-, low and very low income individuals and families.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City is trying to help remove or lessen barriers to affordable housing through certain actions. *These include:*

-providing a comprehensive community-based brochure to any citizen interested in subsidized housing programs and fair housing resources. This brochure will be available free of charge from the City of Slidell and the Housing Authority.

- *updating the City's zoning, land use, and subdivision codes with a Resiliency Planning grant from the State of Louisiana*
- *providing HMGP funding that pays at least 75% of the cost of elevating homes to meet the new flood level requirements. This program continues to be available today.*
- *providing SHOP or donated funds for Habitat for Humanity to purchase new land for affordable housing construction.*
- *Providing permitting and approval of over 250 tax subsidized affordable rental units.*

This includes the 250 unit Lakeside Apartments in Slidell and the 164 unit Sienna Apartments.

- *planning for funding and development of a homeownership and credit counseling program to be based out of Slidell in 2015 (using Parish funds for Habitat)*
- *providing for an extensive amount of property that is zoned to allow multi-family housing*
- *providing funding for a housing minor repair program in the new 5 year Consolidated Plan period.*
- *rewriting of the City's zoning and subdivision ordinances, which is being done through use of DRU funds and a private planning consultant*

In addition, the Slidell Planning Department annually sponsors Fair Housing awareness information, often in conjunction with the Housing Authority or the Boys and Girls Club. These programs help to educate the public about fair housing laws, as well as provide information and phone numbers that citizens need if they need to file fair housing complaints.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Slidell has described in early parts of this CP plan, its homeless assistance needs and goals. particularly assisting chronically homeless persons, and those persons with mental illnesses. This assessment however, will primarily be done through the organizations skilled in doing such, rather than City government. The City will participate with those homeless provider networks

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

As outlined in the City's five year Strategic Consolidated Plan, the City will primarily work together with homeless prevention organizations and service providers over the next 5 years in addressing homeless prevention. Since this is not a specialty area of a small city government, the City must rely on the Northlake Homeless Coalition and the local Caring Center to suggest proper action steps that it and the City could take. Those action steps are outlined herein, although they are not only made for this program year but for many years to come. The planned steps to provide for assistance include the following:

- 1. Access resources needed to prevent homelessness of persons being released from hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, by collaborating with governmental and other institutions in the region, in order to establish effective discharge planning.*
- 2. Strengthen emergency rent, mortgage, utility, and related services through increased private sector donations and implementation of an HMIS system to increase coordination, reduce duplication, and facilitate increased access to these services.*
- 3. Strengthen and expand current CDC financial management training for low- and very low-income residents.*
- 4. Increase availability of decent affordable housing for low- and very low-income persons at risk of homelessness in the region.*
- 5. Increase the amount and awareness of homeless prevention services available in the area, while also increasing the funding available to existing shelter providers.*

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 actual services will be provided by the homeless network service providers mentioned herein.

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

The actual services will be provided by the homeless network service providers mentioned herein.

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

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

The City of Slidell will continue the actions and policies it has used in previous years, as described below. The City will also increase lead-based paint awareness through its application process for the minor home repair program and Section 8 housing program that it is continuing during this 5 year CP Plan. Informational brochures are provided to each applicant for housing assistance, whether or not that applicant receives housing funds. In addition, in most housing renovation jobs, the real estate agreement states that lead based paint issues have to be disclosed to a potential buyer. In addition, the Parish Health Unit routinely screens children, starting at 6 months old, for lead levels. If problems are found, the Health Unit staff utilizes an “environmental survey,” in order to locate the suspected cause of high lead levels and remove them.

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

These actions are related since an estimated 500 to 600 housing units were built before 1980 and may have small children present. The public awareness actions, paint removal actions, and testing actions will slowly address many of the significant lead based paint issues.

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

Yes, these actions are integrated into housing policies and procedures. For all City assisted home repair programs, the applicants are made aware of lead based paint issues and are given informational brochures. For repair and renovation building permits from the City, the permit applicant is given a lead based paint informational brochure. The City’s primary role in lead based paint reduction is public awareness and education, which will be an integral part of any housing or community programs. Working together with the City Housing Authority and the Community Action Agency, Slidell proposes to have a significant impact on the public’s awareness of lead based paint hazards, especially among the lower income populations that are more likely to live in older housing units.

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 CP Plan and Annual Plan address antipoverty programs and policies that may contribute to reducing poverty level families. however, not all of the needs discussed within this Slidell area can be met only by the City, with federal dollars, and/or a combination of both. Through the planned consolidation of resources, it is the hope of the City and the local community that limited resources can be put to better and more efficient use, in order to serve the local population.

This section of the Consolidated Plan summarizes the five year goals and actions that the City will take to help reduce the number of poverty-level families. To encourage investment and security in the City's low-to-moderate neighborhoods, and by actively improving infrastructure, education, housing, crime issues, skills training, and business development, poverty can be reduced.

GOAL: The City should enforce violations of City codes that include junked cars, condemnation and clearance of housing units that cannot be repaired, improvements in unsafe or unsanitary housing condition. Increase the visibility and activity of police surveillance, to reduce crime and drug activity in lower-income neighborhoods. Evaluation records of City-sponsored activities should show the number of code violations enforced and the number of houses demolished or improved. Two to four vacant, dilapidated houses per year should be cleared after condemnation. The construction of new housing units in Census Tract 409 will be pursued by Habitat for Humanity, along with City managed rehabilitation of owner-occupied units. New recreation, sidewalk and housing funds will be invested to alleviate blighted conditions in the target area. It is recommended in the Consolidated Plan that the various local housing organizations form a more structured alliance to plan and deliver housing services for the homeless and lower-income families. The groups that are now involved in a cooperative structure have provided input, including: The Slidell Housing Authority; the Northshore Housing Initiative; the City Planning Department; private banking representatives; Northlake Homeless Coalition; and homeless services organizations.

GOAL: Provision of a small business technical assistance, micro-enterprise development program to help create and sustain local small businesses. This program is targeted to DBE businesses, proposed or existing. The goal is to assist at least 3 such businesses this year, which will also help create employment opportunities for LMI persons.

GOAL: Increased level of skills training to poverty level persons through the use of the Northshore Community College and their training programs, along with GED services. Efforts will be made to increase school enrollment for local poverty level adult individuals by 5% with this 5 year CP period.

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

These goals are coordinated with the affordable housing plan in that low income families are given opportunities to reduce debt and become a homeowner of affordable housing with the housing programs offered locally. In addition, the City is able to repair homes with CDBG funds within its Plan, so that the homeowner is not spending their own limited funds on these repairs.

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

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

- 1. The City will follow all guidelines established in OMB Circulars A-102, A-87, and A-128, in addition to the administrative guidelines established by HUD. A CAPER (performance review) will be completed on an annual basis.*
- 2. The City will have an independent audit completed annually, which will review the expenditures of the City and program compliance.*
- 3. Program CDBG staff and the Planning Director will hold regularly scheduled meetings to review each project's progress and to discuss any problems.*
- 4. Staff evaluations shall be in writing and will be designed around the priorities and annual plan that are part of the Consolidated Plan.*
- 5. Amendments to the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, or Citizen Participation Plan will only take place after notification of public hearings and after public input. This will allow the citizens of Slidell continual access to the progress taking place in the planning process.*
- 6. Each proposed project activity funded with CDBG, ESG, or other grant funds includes an estimated number of beneficiaries. Actual project results will be compared to the projected number of beneficiaries.*
- 7. The City will use its micro-enterprise. small business technical training program to provide outreach and assistance to DBE certified businesses and potential minority-owned business that may want to start or expand in Slidell.*

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Slidell, during this 5 year period, has only limited additional resources aside from the City's own tax funds and CDBG funds. It receives no HOME, ESG, or HOPWA funding from HUD although the City will sometimes qualify for State administered ESG funds. Other additional resources, such as weatherization and LIHEA energy assistance, comes through the St. Tammany Parish operated Community Action Agency.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	183,823	0	0	183,823	726,177	additional CDBG funds for next 4 years are estimated to be \$726177. The City expects no program income or other types of HUD funding except for the Housing Authority.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

matching requirements will be satisfied

There are no matching requirements involved in the CDBG and other program ree

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

For sidewalk extension-publically owned street rights of way will be provided

For road connection project-publically owned unopened street rights of way will be provided

For recreation improvements- publically owned park land will be provided

Discussion

see items above

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	Home repair program	2016	2019	Affordable Housing	CDBG Target Area CT409	Minor home repair program	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
2	Sidewalk extensions	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Sidewalk extensions and connections	CDBG: \$46,823	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Households Assisted
3	Recreation improvements- public parks	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Target Area CT409	Upgrade and improve public recreation	CDBG: \$55,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Households Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Home repair program
	Goal Description	home repair program administered by City of Slidell

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

2	Goal Name	Sidewalk extensions
	Goal Description	Sidewalk extensions within the target area, including Cleveland Ave. and Public Street.
3	Goal Name	Recreation improvements-public parks
	Goal Description	Construction of a new basketball court in Possum Hollow Park

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

#	Project Name

Table 56 – Project Information

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

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

Consolidated Plan

SLIDELL

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

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

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

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

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

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

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

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

Discussion

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

Introduction:

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

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

Discussion:

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name	A Single Night Counts-Homelessness in La.
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	Louisiana Housing Corporation- ESGP Program
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	Provides information on homeless assistance by Parish and region, including counts of un-sheltered persons or families
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	This was developed to provide a comprehensive source of data for homelessness in Louisiana and to help make funding decisions.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	2012-13
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	The data collection was done by trained volunteers and staff from social service organizations, along with use of U.S. Census data and La. Dept. of Health and Hospitals data, all under the supervision of the Southeastern Social Science Research Center.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	Homeless unsheltered individuals and families, along with interviews of persons living in temporary shelters.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	We do not have that information, but the study was done on a state-wide basis.
2	Data Source Name	Strategic Economic Development Plan for Slidell
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	City of Slidell with the Chamber of Commerce
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	this was information and survey driven, rather than use of data sets
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	It was done to create goals and objectives for the economic growth of the community.

	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2012
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.