

CITY OF BOSSIER CITY



**CITY OF BOSSIER CITY
FY 2025-2029 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
FOR THE COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
PROGRAM**

**PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD**

**BY THE CITY OF BOSSIER CITY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

**ROBERT BROWN, DIRECTOR
THOMAS H. CHANDLER, MAYOR**

PRELIMINARY

AUGUST 11, 2025

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

As a recipient Community Development Block Grant Program funds, the City of Bossier City is required to submit a Consolidated Plan under Federal Regulations at 24 CFR Part 91. The Consolidated Plan must be prepared every five years and must be updated annually, via the preparation of the Action Plan. The purpose of the City of Bossier City Consolidated Plan for FY 2025-2029 is to assess the City's community development priorities, goals and strategies to address the identified needs; and identify the resources available to address the needs and implement the strategies. The City of Bossier City has a demonstrated commitment to serving its residents with the greatest needs. The goal is to continue this commitment. The Consolidated Strategy and Plan is a flexible document accomplished in a unified and comprehensive manner that will open new opportunities for collaboration and problem solving for the next five years. The plan encompasses these three basic goals related to the community and the U.S. Department of HUD set by Congress: (1) Provide Decent Housing, (2) Provide Suitable Living Environment and (3) Expand Economic Opportunity.

The City of Bossier City acting as the lead agency consulted with several public and private agencies, city departments, and local jurisdictions for their input in development of the plan as well as the citizens of Bossier City. The process developed a local strategy for fulfilling housing priority needs and community development priority needs.

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

Overview

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

This summary includes items provided elsewhere in the plan or a reference to another location.

This Consolidated Plan contains goals, objectives and outcomes that address needs identified for homelessness, special needs, and affordable housing, and non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

Eliminate Blight

Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards

Retain Affordable Housing-

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Improve Living Conditions of Low/mod Children
Provide for the Public Service Needs of Special Populations
Provide Public Service Activities to Support Housing
Planning and Administration

These goals are supported by a collection of associated objectives and performance goals. These objectives seek to work toward meeting the goals stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and social services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

The plan was advertised in the local newspaper. The complete documents are available for review in print form at the following locations: The preliminary plan will be available for review at the Bossier City Community Development Department, 100 John Wesley Blvd, Bossier City, LA, and a copy of the 2025 Draft Annual Action Plan is available for review on the city's website at www.bossiercity.org. The following activities are the activities to be included in the 2025 annual action plan:

(1) Lead Paint, (2) Emergency Housing Rehabilitation, (3) Owner Housing Rehabilitation, (4) Ramps & Critical Repair, (5) Demolition (6) Project Delivery Cost, (7) VOA Lighthouse, (8) Compassion for Lives (9) Fire Prevention Activities, (10) Low Income Youth Sports Program, (11) Gift of Dance, (12) Community Services Transportation, (13) MCDC-Homebuyer Ed & Fin Literacy, (14) Dress for success (15) Plant A Seed In Our Youth Foundation, (16) Catholic Charities Utility and Rental Assistance to Low to Moderate income Residents of Bossier City with Financial Education and rental and/or credit Counseling. (17) Still Big Brothers, (18) Micro-Business Loan (19) CDBG Program Administration.

This Consolidated Plan contains goals, objectives, and outcomes created to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, and non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards
Retain Affordable Housing-
Improve Living Conditions of Low/mod Children
Provide Homeless Services including Homeless Transitional Housing and Homelessness Prevention
Provide for the Public Service Needs of Special Populations
Provide Public Service Activities to Support Housing
Demolition Activities to support elimination of Blight
Provide Public Service to provide Employment Training & Assistance
Provide Small Business/Microloan Assistance
Planning and Administration

These goals are supported by a collection of associated objectives and performance goals. These objectives seek to work toward meeting the goals stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and social services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

3. Evaluation of past performance

As a recipient of CDBG program funds the City is required to submit a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Performance Report (CAPER) at the end of each program year. The CAPER summarizes the accomplishments of the ending program year and the progress made towards the goals established in the Consolidated Plan.

The CAPERs for Fiscal Years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 were reviewed to assist with the formulation of goals and objectives as stated in this Plan. The City does not receive ESG and HOME Program funds; yet the City has addressed the goals of the Consolidated Plan with CDBG funds. The City addressed the Decent/Affordable Housing and Homeless goal by funding a housing rehabilitation program, a homeless prevention activity, and a Down Payment Assistance program. The City also addressed the Suitable Living Environment Goal by funding public services that assist seniors, youth, and homeless persons; and by improving public facilities. In addition it addressed the Expanding Economic Opportunities goal by providing to encourage job creation for low to moderate income persons. These efforts served as a basis to formulate the Five Year Plan objectives, but the anticipated amount of CDBG resources to be made available to address identified needs limit the services that the City can offer.

The City of Bossier City's CDBG investments have been used to make long lasting improvements to many low and moderate income neighborhoods. Prior accomplishments include: reconstruction of sidewalks in the Barksdale Annex Neighborhood, successful completion of many Housing Rehabilitation projects , Emergency Rehabilitation Projects and Ramps and critical repair Projects. The City expended all of its CDBG funds for activities that principally benefit low and moderate income persons.

The City of Bossier City's CDBG investments, through the years, have been used to make long lasting improvements to many low and moderate income neighborhoods. The 2023 accomplishments included: successful completion of 3 Housing Rehabilitation projects, 4 Emergency Rehabilitation Projects and 7 Ramps and critical repair Projects. These projects were still hampered by the effects of the COVID-19 shutdowns and were limited by the inflation of construction costs so less of these projects were completed than normal. The City expended all of its CDBG funds for activities that principally benefit low and moderate income persons. This evaluation of past performance helped lead the planning of goals and projects.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Citizen Participation Plan delineates the comprehensive process used by the City of Bossier City to keep its residents, community agencies, businesses, and all other interested parties continually informed about its community development efforts through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. It is also the tool to gather a wide variety of input from the City's low to moderate income residents, as well as the City's public/private sectors. Citizen input is solicited and gathered at every step of the Consolidated Plan process, beginning with development of the plan.

Since Citizen Participation is a key component of the consolidated planning process, Bossier City residents, especially those of low-income, and minorities are encouraged to participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, its substantial amendments and the performance report. In addition, auxiliary aids are made available to persons with disabilities. The City makes public notices available to non-English speaking individuals, as well. Prior to the preparation of the Draft Consolidated Plan, the City conducted public meetings to allow citizens to provide input on housing and community

development needs. The City, as required by HUD regulations, also consulted with various agencies concerning housing and community development needs. Input was elicited from residents as well as organizations via the use of a survey or in person.

For the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan, The City held five public hearings on its Consolidated Plan. Notices of the public hearings were published in the local newspaper. The Annual the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan objectives were presented opened up for comment allowing citizens to have input into the development of the Consolidated Strategy and Plan. These Public Hearings were held August 13, 2024 at the MLK Community Center at Hooter Park in the evening and on August 15, 2024 at 100 John Wesley Blvd. The City held 3 final Public hearings to discuss the drafts of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan and for the CDBG program. These Public Hearings were held on October 8, 2024 at the MLK Community Center at Hooter Park and on October 10, 2024 at the and at the Community Development Office on John Wesley Blvd. and a final hearing was held before City Council on October 22, 2024 at 620 Benton Rd where the proposed goals and objectives of the Five-year Consolidated Plan and funding allocation for the 2025 Annual Action Plan were presented allowing citizens to have any additional input into the development of the Consolidated Strategy and Plan. These Public Hearings were held the results of the meetings with the general public and other agencies have been beneficial to the coordination of the research and were necessary requirements for the preparation of local Consolidated Strategy and Plan documents. All interested persons and agencies were notified of these meetings. A total of approximately _____ residents and stakeholders participated in the meetings. There is a 30-day comment period on the draft plan was prepared which allows all residents to review the plan and the draft funding recommendations for the following year's activities through CDBG Program funds. The draft Consolidated/Action Plan is placed at the Bossier Central Library and the MLK Recreation center at Hooter Park in the community as well as the Community Development Department for easy access by citizens. Citizens and stakeholders were also invited to comment on the draft Consolidated Plan during the 30-day public comments period that began October 22, 2024 and ended November 21, 2024.

5. Summary of public comments

There are no public comments on the plan at this point in the process.

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

There are no public comments on the plan have not been accepted

7. Summary

This document was developed through a process that included community involvement, which included Public fact gathering meetings, Public Hearings on the proposed plan, and a public review period. No comments have been received from the public at this point in the public review process.

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		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The following agencies and entities are responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and administration of the grant programs and providing input on needs:

Lead Agency the Community Development Department of the City of Bossier City is the lead agency and the responsible agency for the development of the consolidated plan.

Local Agencies Involved

The following agencies have previously been instrumental in the previous planning periods and are being consulted on this plan. They include HOPE Connections, the area Continuum of Care, the Housing Authority of Bossier City and Bossier Parish Section 8 Housing were instrumental in the development of the plan. Involvement of local not-for-profit organizations was also crucial to the success of this plan and, as such, they were invited to contribute to its development. The efforts of the following not-for-profit organizations will be important to realizing the goals outlined in this document: Volunteers of America, Providence House, Caddo Council on Aging, Bossier Community Services, Multicultural Development Center, etc. The Barksdale Annex Neighborhood Association also was a major contributor. The consolidated planning process allows the city to verify that a comprehensive, coordinated system is in place with interaction with citizens, public service agencies and organizations, and public and private housing and developers. Also, City staff often serves on the boards and/or task forces of many area community service and development organizations.

The process of development of the Consolidated Strategy and Plan encompassed the broad planning of certain elements, such as housing, social services, and various other related programs. The Consolidated Strategy and Plan for 2025 through 2029 will be and is the planning document for the planning of affordable housing in the City of Bossier City.

The Community Development Department has, throughout the year, met with Barksdale Annex Neighborhood Association and other civic, church and individual groups and individuals within the targeted neighborhoods for the Community Development Block Grant. These meetings have helped the

department keep abreast of housing and other related needs and problems. The Community Development Department has undertaken the planning process and coordination of the information from talking to, meeting with, and listening to the various agencies involved in the providing of housing and other private or non-profit services.

The jurisdiction has conferred with Shreveport/Bossier City/Northwest Louisiana Continuum of Care (HOPE Connections) and reviewed information provided by the State of Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) regarding the needs of the elderly, children, persons with disabilities and homeless providers serving the homeless.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The following agencies and entities are responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and administration of the grant programs and providing input on needs:

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Services (DSS) regarding the needs of the elderly, children, persons with disabilities and homeless providers serving the homeless.

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

1. Introduction

which In preparing the Five Year Consolidated Plan, the City, in addition to using U.S. Bureau of Census Data provided by HUD and the results from the meetings, utilized HUD's information on the Continuums of Care for LA, and the following documents: a) from the City: 2013 Comprehensive Plan as amended, the 2020-2024 City of Bossier City Five-Year Capital Projects Plan; 2020-2023 Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER), 2010 and 2012 and 2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 Annual Action Plans, and the 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan; b) from the State of Louisiana: 2020- 2024 Consolidated Plan; 2023 Louisiana Annual Action Plan and Louisiana HIV, AIDS, and Early Syphilis Surveillance Quarterly Report 1st Quarter of 2024; c) from HUD: HUD's Office of Policy Development and Resources Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis; d) from Public Housing Authorities. The City of Bossier City consulted with residents and stakeholders (e.g., social service providers, City departments and other community partners). Consultation included five public meetings to obtain citizen participation in the Consolidated Plan process.

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

The City of Bossier City FY 2020 -2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan was prepared by the staff of the City of Bossier City. The HUD Consolidated Plan regulations mandate that, according to the requirements of each Section, the City consult with other public and private agencies, the state, and public housing authorities for preparation of the Consolidated Plan. Several meetings were held to establish preliminary housing and community development priorities. Residents of Bossier City were also informed about the Consolidated Plan process and their input solicited through the publication of a newspaper ad in the Bossier Press Tribune.

Another process that provided information conducive to the development of the plan was the Community Needs Assessment that was carried out over the last couple of years. The Community Needs Assessment developed information and coordination over the past year culminating with the Stakeholders Meeting. Co-sponsors of the meeting were the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the City of Bossier City Community Development Department (Bossier), The City of Shreveport Community Development Department (Shreveport) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The purpose was to bring together local leaders and service providers to help identify available and missing resources that will lead to community development and disaster recovery. Three priorities are education, housing and economic development. Each priority was associated with a cluster (study group) each member of whom has interest and/or expertise in the area. Some

participants were members of more than one cluster. After a work period of approximately a year, each cluster presented a report of their findings. The findings and coordination was also helpful in the preparation of this plan.

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

The City is not a direct recipient of ESG funds but does have the option to apply for and receive ESG funds through the state and belongs to a Continuum of Care, HOPE Connections. The Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest LA CoC (HOPE Connections) has received funding from HUD, and has conducted the point-in-time count to determine the homeless population. The City of Bossier City is in close proximity to the City Shreveport and is part of the Shreveport-Bossier City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA); Bossier City has used CDBG funds to assist those persons that are at risk of becoming homeless. In past years it has also funded transitional housing services to the homeless and an emergency shelter to the victims of domestic violence. The jurisdiction has conferred with HOPE connections regarding the needs of the elderly, children, persons with disabilities and homeless providers serving the homeless.

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

Not applicable.

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

5	Agency/Group/Organization	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA (LIGHTHOUSE DIVISION)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Questionnaire. Discussed what the educational needs are of the children Living in the in public Housing.

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

None were excluded intentionally.

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	HOPE Connections	The Consolidated Plan depends on resources and data produced from the Continuum of Care plan in addressing Homeless Prevention needs
City of Bossier City Comprehensive Plan	City-Parish Metropolitan Planning Commission	The plans complement each other. The Comprehensive Plan Housing Element contains the shared goals to increase affordable housing, and diversify housing types.
Public Housing 5-Year and Annual Plan for Sec. 8	Bossier Parish Section 8 Housing	The plans complement each other. Among the shared goals are to provide affordable housing to lower income households.
Public Housing 5-Year and Annual Plan for HABC	Housing Authority for Bossier City (HABC)	The plans complement each other. Among the shared goals are to provide affordable housing to lower income households.
2023-2028 Five-Year Capital Projects Plan	City of Bossier City	The plans complement each other. The Consolidated Plan utilizes the Five- Year Capital Projects Plan to prioritize community development activities, and to leverage CDBG funds where possible.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Community Needs assessment	Co-sponsors of Community Needs Assessment: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).City of Bos	The purpose was to bring together local leaders and service providers to help identify available and missing resources that will lead to community development and disaster recovery. Three priorities are education, housing and economic development. Each priority was associated with a cluster (study group) each member of whom has interest and/or expertise in the area. Some were members of more than one cluster. After a period of a year, each cluster presented a report of their findings which made up the Community Needs Assessment

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(I))

The City of Bossier City works with the Housing Authority of Bossier City and Bossier Parish Section 8 in the provision of programs to address local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan. Bossier City occasionally works with the state on common and overlapping areas.

In the case of public emergency the city coordinates with Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness which has a comprehensive national Strategy that guides State and local strategies. There is an office in Bossier City That is the Point of Contact for emergency planning and action. In Bossier City the Contact Phone Number is 318-425-5252.

Narrative (optional):

The development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan require the help of the local public services agencies, non-profit groups and other organizations. Specific priorities are identified and ranked through utilizing input from public hearings, meetings, consultations, research and surveys. The City relies on continuing associations to make sure that these views and comments are received and incorporated into the Plan.

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

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

The Citizen Participation Plan is a very comprehensive process by which the City of Bossier City keeps its residents, community agencies, businesses, and all other interested parties informed about its community development efforts through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. It is also the tool to gather a wide variety of input from the City's low to moderate income residents, as well as the City's public/private sectors.

Citizen input is solicited and gathered at every step of the Consolidated Plan process, beginning with development of the plan. The Consolidated/Action Plan development began in August with a Public Hearings to acquire ideas, facts, general information and planning. The citizens of Bossier City are informed about every stage of the plan development and citizen participation process via display advertisements in the local newspaper.

The City held five public hearings on its Consolidated Plan. Notices of the public hearings were published in the local newspaper. The Community Development Department held two fact gathering public hearings on August 13, 2024 at the Community Development Offices at 100 John Wesley Blvd and on August 15 2024, at MLK Community Center at Hooter Park allowing citizens to have input into the development of the Consolidated Strategy and Plan. The results of the meetings with the general public and other agencies have been beneficial to the coordination of the research and were necessary requirements for the preparation of local Consolidated Strategy and Plan documents. There were three additional public hearings on the draft plans on October 8, 2024 at 6:00 PM at MLK Community Center at Hooter Park, and October 12, 2024 at 6:00 PM at the Community Development Offices at 100 John Wesley Blvd. and October 22, 2024 at 3:00 PM at the City Council Meeting in the City Council Chambers, 620 Benton Rd., Bossier City, LA. Newspaper ad ran August 10 including the final comment period and the August 10, 2024 public hearing and presentation to the City Council. There were approximately twenty persons in attendance: October 22, 2024 at 3:00 in the City Hall Council Chambers, 620 Benton Rd., Bossier City, LA 71111. Due to spacing requirements or other health concerns, any citizen that wished to observe the City Council Meeting live-stream could have done so at <http://bossiercity.org/373/Live-Stream> and Suddenlink channel 12.

There is a 30-day comment period after the draft plan is prepared which allows all residents to review the plan and the draft funding recommendations for the following year's activities through CDBG Program funds. The draft Consolidated/Action Plan is placed at the Community Development Department for easy access by citizens.

Citizens' questions during the plan's early development were questions concerning the nature of some existing projects and other city programs: It was noted in each of the Public Notice solicitations that provisions would be made available upon request for persons with disabilities, non-

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English speaking persons requiring interpreters or other aids in an effort to attract a broad audience of citizens. Four of the five Public Hearings were held in neighborhoods with the highest percentage of minorities and the Public Hearing before the City Council was broadcast on television. There were no comments that were not accepted.

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	Non-targeted/broad community	The hearing was held at Hooter Park. There were approximately eight Neighborhood members there. There were questions about the specific projects of some of the prospective sub-recipients.	There were some comments about property standards and some proposed on some proposed Projects.	There were no Comments were not accepted.	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Advertised the two public fact gathering meetings at the MLK center at Hooter Park and at the C. development offices at 100 John Wesley Blvd.	No Comments were received. There were questions about what different kinds of projects were possible.	No Comments were 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	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-targeted/broad community	Presented the Draft of the Plan to the Citizens and the city council making them aware the contents of the draft of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan and ask for input on the plans.	Specific Questions were asked about the nature of the different projects. There was no opposition to any project.		
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	No Public attended this meeting.	There were no comments received	There were no comments that were not accepted.	
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Advertised three Public Hearings on the draft of the Consolidated plan		There were no comments that were not accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Bossier City receives U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program funds annually. The City is required to prepare a Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan prior to receiving these funds. Prior to preparation of this plan HUD introduced an on line computer program, the eCon Planning Suite, to aid grantees in preparation of their Consolidated Plans. With this new system HUD provided the City of Bossier City with some of the tables pre-populated with data from the Census and other sources.

The needs projected for the next five years were based on the analysis of the data provided in the prepopulated tables and in some cases the tables we completed. The estimate of the number and types of families in need of assistance came from these tables for the extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income categories, of renters and owners, and for the other categories, it was determined that the largest numbers of renters who are cost burdened earn >50-80 percent of the area median income (AMI). The largest numbers of overcrowded households earn between 50 and 80 percent AMI (renters) and 30 to 50 percent AMI (owners). The largest numbers of renter and owner households that have one or more housing problem are in the 0-30% AMI group; Cost burden affects almost equally small related renter households, cost burden for the owner small related households was most concentrated in the >30-50% AMI and are almost equal with the other two; Severe cost burden for small related renter households and owner households was greatest in the 0-30% AMI; In the Large related (family) category renter & owner households were concentrated in the >0-30% AMI; Elderly Renter households the largest concentration in the income category 30-50% AMI. & >0-30% almost as high; in the Elderly Owner category the largest number is in the 0-30% AMI. In the Other households category the need was concentrated in the 0-30% AMI for renter and owner households. Overcrowding is more prevalent for renters in single family households in the income range 0 –80% AMI. In renters overcrowding and severe overcrowding is higher for households in >50-80% AMI, and for owners overcrowding is highest in the >50-80% AMI, however, severe overcrowding is in the >50—80% AMI. Overall, Bossier City has 25,535 households with 9383 or 36% experiencing cost burden, of which 12 % are experiencing severe cost burden. When analyzed in terms of disproportionate greater need based on race and ethnicity with regard to housing cost burden and severe cost burden, White, Black/African American households, Asian households, and American Indian/ Alaska Native households are experiencing cost burden (30-50%). White, Black/African American households, Asian households, and American Indian/ Alaska Native households are also experiencing severe cost burden (>50%). Black/African American households are also experiencing disproportionate cost burden at 14% of the group. The City of Bossier City used the analysis results of the above Planning data, City Reports, community response, and agency input to formulate the priority needs. Attendees at the public meetings had the opportunity to discuss the priorities of housing and community development needs

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based on their severity in Bossier City. Those who participated identified housing rehabilitation, Streets and drainage and public services as priority needs.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Bossier City's single residents with housing needs are typically seniors whose homes are aging and in need have repair. About 26.09% percent of Bossier City's households are made up of single people living alone and 9.99% of Bossier City households is single persons 65 years old or older. There is also a shortage of affordable, accessible housing and/or the means to make accessibility improvements for residents with disabilities.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	66,100	68,290	3%
Households	25,535	27,270	7%
Median Income	\$47,342.00	\$48,385.00	2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,700	3,175	4,070	2,320	14,025
Small Family Households	1,334	1,515	1,175	1,105	6,735
Large Family Households	125	200	460	175	799
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	464	669	1,045	384	3,240
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	339	294	334	258	1,095
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	725	645	623	373	1,500

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	20	15	0	35	0	10	4	10	24
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	35	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	44	90	15	0	149	0	20	0	0	20
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,510	1,050	510	35	3,105	809	274	145	45	1,273
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	275	965	1,185	565	2,990	19	140	330	235	724

Demo

	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)	495	0	0	0	495	240	0	0	0	240

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 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	1,565	1,200	540	35	3,340	809	305	149	55	1,318
Having none of four housing problems	1,025	1,285	1,875	1,310	5,495	295	405	1,495	915	3,110
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 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	615	1,255	480	2,350	204	109	210	523
Large Related	75	104	200	379	24	55	10	89
Elderly	298	359	393	1,050	129	228	133	490

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	849	420	653	1,922	475	45	119	639
Total need by income	1,837	2,138	1,726	5,701	832	437	472	1,741

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 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	0	0	730	730	189	40	0	229
Large Related	0	0	19	19	20	15	0	35
Elderly	118	160	305	583	129	199	4	332
Other	0	845	170	1,015	475	0	0	475
Total need by income	118	1,005	1,224	2,347	813	254	4	1,071

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 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	54	85	15	0	154	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	39	0	0	39	0	20	0	0	20
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	54	124	15	0	193	0	20	0	0	20

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 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.

Bossier City's single residents with housing needs are typically seniors whose homes are aging and in need have repair here is also a shortage of affordable, accessible housing and/or the means to make accessibility improvements for residents with disabilities.. About 26.09% percent of Bossier City's households are made up of single people living alone and 9.99% of Bossier City households is single persons 65 years old or older. There is also a shortage of affordable, accessible housing and/or the means to make accessibility improvements for residents with disabilities. There is an insufficiency of affordable rentals for victims of domestic violence and two emergency shelters. There is an insufficiency of affordable rentals for victims of domestic violence and two emergency shelters. Some of the most common social and housing characteristics that lead to housing instability and homelessness include severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of gross household income in housing costs); and crowding.

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

In the 2013-2017 Community Survey estimates there were 8113 households with persons 65 ye Housing Rehabilitation Programs assist 13 low income homeowners with major, and minor interior and exterior home repairs and Emergency Repairs. Also in a typical year the Public Service Community Services transportation Program assists 40 to 50 persons (unduplicated) wians or older with 2587 householders over 65 living alone and 2837 with a disability. There were 7548 non-institutionalized disabled persons including approximately 502 families with a disabled member in public housing or being assisted with the various available vouchers. Many of Bossier City residents with disabilities are seniors who need assistance with home repair, accessibility improvements and transportation services. The exact number of residents with these needs is unknown. However, in a typical year, th transportation services. The Domestic Violence Study Group Report for the 2013 Legislative Session published by the Department of Children & Family Services indicated that the homicide rate among females murdered by males in Louisiana was 1.67 per 100,000 women in 2011. Louisiana domestic violence service providers provided almost 91,000 nights of emergency shelter and took over 38,000 crisis calls but also documented over

1800 unmet needs. The 2013 Point-in-Time Homeless Count reported that 17.49 percent of the homeless population identified domestic violence as the reason they were homeless. There are an unknown number of families living with friends, relatives or in area motels and hotels with children attending area schools, which are fleeing domestic violence situations. There does not appear to be more specific information on victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking families [households] available or in the provided tables.

According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) Report published in 2019, these statistics are taken from various reports from 2011 to 2016: 33.4% of Louisiana women and 28.4% of Louisiana men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes. In 2010, Louisiana ranked 4th in the nation for femicide; 2/3 of these murders were committed using guns. 81% of female homicides in Louisiana are committed by a partner or ex-partner. As of December 31, 2016, Louisiana had submitted 19,829 domestic violence misdemeanor and 1,209 protective order records to the NICS Index. 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner. On a typical day, domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 21,000 calls, approximately 15 calls every minute. Intimate partner violence accounts for 15% of all violent crime. Abusers' access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner femicide at least five-fold. When firearms have been used in the most severe abuse incident, the risk increases 41-fold. 72% of all murder-suicides involved an intimate partner; 94% of the victims of these crimes are female.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems of the groups discussed above include:

There is an insufficiency of affordable rentals for victims of domestic violence and two emergency shelters.

There is also a shortage of affordable, accessible housing and/or the means to make accessibility improvements for residents with disabilities. The city does have a Homeowner Ramps & Critical repairs program for low to moderate homeowners that can help make their homes more accessible.

For Bossier City residents overall, the most common housing problem is housing cost burden greater than 30% of income for >30-50%, >50%-80%, and >80-100% AMI, with the >50%-80% being the greatest, and with severe cost burden >0%-30% being the greatest. There also appears to be and problem with overcrowding and severe overcrowding in the renter category.

The most common housing problems experience by both owners and renters in Bossier City is cost burden, severe cost burden, and overcrowding. Of those most affected with severe cost burden are renters in the income categories 0-30% AMI and >30-50%, and >50%-80% and owners in the income categories 0-30%, >30-50%, >50%-80%, and >80-100% AMI.

There are more Renters that are experiencing substandard housing particularly in the 0-30% and >30-50% AMI which is 81% of that group. The owners experiencing substandard housing are in the >50-80% and 80-100 AMI which is 100% of the substandard units of that group.

There are more Renters having 1 or more of four housing problems than owners. The renter households in the 0-30% AMI that have one or more of the four housing problems are 49.9% of all renter

households and 37.2% of all households. Approximately 38.1% of the all renter households have one or more of the housing problems and this is 23.27% of all households. Owner households with one or more of the four problems is 7.94% of all households and 20.41% of all owner households.

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

The largest numbers of renters who are cost burdened earn >30-50 & >50 -80 percent of the area median income. The largest numbers of severely overcrowded households earn between >50-80 and >80-100 percent AMI (renters) and there are no owners in this category. The largest numbers of overcrowded greater than 30% of income households earn between >50-80 and >80-100 percent AMI (renters) and none for the owners. The largest numbers of renter and owner households that have one or more housing problem are in the 0-30% AMI group.

Cost burden affects almost equally small related renter households, cost burden for the owner small related households was almost evenly distributed but was most concentrated in the >30-50% AMI, Severe cost burden for small related renter households and owner households was greatest in the 0-30% AMI.

In the Large related category renter & owner households were concentrated in the >30-50% AMI. Small Related Households were the largest concentration of in the income category 0-30% AMI. Elderly households are the second largest concentration in the income category 0-30% AMI & >30-50 is higher for the Elderly Households in the renter category.

In the Other households category the need was concentrated in the 0-30% AMI for renter and owner households.

Overcrowding is more prevalent for renters in single family households in the income range 50 –80% AMI. For renters, severe overcrowding is higher for households in >80-100% AMI in housing with complete kitchens and then the next highest group >50-80% AMI, and for overcrowding with none of the problems the highest renters group is >50-80% AMI and for owners overcrowding is highest in the >50—80% AMI, however, there is no severe overcrowding evident.

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

According to U.S. Census 2010 “Household by Presence of People under 18 Years by Household Type”, there are a total of 8670 households with one or more people under 18 years. Utilizing this data in addition to data obtained from the American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (2013-2017) and HUD Tables 6 and 8, estimates for renters and owners households with children present were calculated at 10,262 rental households and 6,673 owner households with one or more people under 18.

The 2018 Annual Homeless Assessment Report by HUD to Congress during November 2018, shows important nationwide trends in homelessness. First, sheltered homelessness among families with

children decreased by 2.7 since 2017 and 29 % since 2010; and second that homelessness overall increased 0.3% since 2017, but showed a 13.2% decrease since 2010. Louisiana was one of the states that experienced decreases in the total number of homeless individuals between.

Each Continuum of Care conducts a point-in time survey of sheltered and unsheltered homeless households/persons with and without children. These data can be accessed at HUD's website. Review of the Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest Louisiana CoC (HOPE Connections) 2019 data revealed that during the point-in time count conducted during 2019 there were 337 total homeless and 60 unsheltered homeless. This was a 55% reduction of total homeless since 2014 and a 32% reduction of total homeless since 2018. There was also a 52% reduction in unsheltered homeless since 2014, and a 36% reduction in unsheltered homeless since 2018.

Some of the characteristics of these population groups are unknown, as data are not available on their demographics, incomes and/or housing situations.

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:

In Bossier City, according to the above tables, about 4433 renters, an increase from 3856 renters in 2015, and 1679 owners which is an increase over the 1601 owners counted in 2015, pay more than 30 percent of their gross monthly household income in housing costs. The tables above report that 869 owners which is an increase over the 740 owners shown in 2015 and 2402 renters, an increase over the 2060 renters shown in 2015, are severely cost burdened (>50%). These households are at highest risk of being foreclosed upon or evicted in the event that their household experiences income instability. The City used the criteria for "at risk of Homelessness" definitions provided by the HUD Exchange guidance published in reference to Emergency Solutions Grants program rule on December 5 2011 published January 2012.

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

Some of the most common social and housing characteristics that lead to housing instability and homelessness include severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of gross household income in housing costs); domestic violence; job losses/inability to find stable employment; and medical or disability related conditions that negatively affect earned income. Homelessness is basically caused by economic factors, and is primarily the inability to pay for housing. The report indicates that one of the challenges faced by low to moderate income people when trying to obtain housing is the level of housing cost burden. Based on the U.S. Census 2010 American Community Survey, 75% of households at or below the poverty line nationally were severely housing cost burdened. Therefore, in Bossier City, those renters and owners experiencing cost burden and severe cost burden can be categorized as at risk population. The most common housing problem for both owners and renters in the 0-80% AMI were cost burden, severe cost burden and overcrowding.

Demo

Discussion

Please see above and the sections below.

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

The 2016-2020 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30 percent, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group.

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.

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	2,030	340	590
White	879	155	189
Black / African American	875	185	335
Asian	0	0	35
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	245	0	25

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,835	655	0
White	780	380	0
Black / African American	784	234	0
Asian	10	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	239	15	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,410	1,795	0
White	1,355	1,180	0
Black / African American	800	439	0
Asian	0	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	135	125	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	804	1,495	0
White	515	1,104	0
Black / African American	189	339	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	94	25	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Households with Disproportionately Greater Need Housing Problems with one or more of four housing problems From TABLES 13,14 and 15 (2016-2020 CHAS) show that American Indian, Alaskan Native and Hispanic families have disproportionate needs in the 0-30% AMI, Black/African American and American Indian, Alaskan Native families have disproportionate needs in the 30-50% AMI and Asian and Pacific Islanders families have disproportionate needs in the 50-80% AMI, and Black/African Americans have disproportional needs in the 80-100% AMI categories. This Primarily due to no or a minimal amount of income, especially in the lower Median Income Areas.

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

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

Introduction

The 2016-2020 CHAS data constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden over 50 percent, and severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room). The tables below show the distribution of severe housing problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group.

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	1,820	550	590
White	829	195	189
Black / African American	719	335	335
Asian	0	0	35
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	245	0	25

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,150	1,345	0
White	495	675	0
Black / African American	470	549	0
Asian	10	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	164	90	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	715	3,485	0
White	415	2,110	0
Black / African American	205	1,030	0
Asian	0	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	90	175	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	148	2,140	0
White	29	1,584	0
Black / African American	65	465	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	54	65	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

In the City of Bossier City there are severe housing needs in evidence in all income levels and disproportionate (greater than 10% higher than the jurisdiction as a whole) housing needs in evidence in the two groups. At the lower earnings levels, American Indian, Alaska Native Households in the 0-30% AMI **group** experience disproportionately more severe housing needs and Hispanic households have disproportional needs in all of these severe housing problem income group categories including the 0-30% AMI, 30-50% AMI, 50-80% AMI and >80-100% AMI.

These are households with severe Housing Problems (lacking complete kitchen/plumbing facilities, overcrowding with more than one person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%:

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:

As the income groups were assessed a disparity was found. In the lower income groups the number of African-American households within each category is proportionally larger in comparison to the White households within the same income category. This shows a disparity in income distribution between African-American and White households at those levels.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,470	4,258	3,559	600
White	12,605	2,355	1,790	189
Black / African American	3,255	1,485	1,325	350
Asian	245	0	10	35
American Indian, Alaska Native	115	15	10	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	10	0
Hispanic	1,035	255	355	25

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

In the lower income groups the number of African-American households within each category is proportionally larger in comparison to the White households within the same income category. This shows a disparity in income distribution between African-American and White households at those levels.

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?

In the lower income groups the number of African-American households within each category is proportionally larger in comparison to the White households within the same income category. This shows a disparity in income distribution between African-American and White households at those levels.

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

Although delineated above, in lower income groups the number of African-American households within each category is proportionally larger in comparison to the White households within the same income category revealing a disparity in income distribution between African-American and White households at those levels.

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

African-American are more concentrated in many of the low to moderate income neighborhoods.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	409	635	22	543	66	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	29	0	2	27	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	153	95	2	87	5	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	66	219	8	183	26	0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	409	635	22	543	66	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	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
White	0	0	95	132	2	111	18	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	312	501	20	430	48	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**
Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Tenant - based	
				Total	Project - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
					Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *	
Hispanic	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	409	631	22	66	539	0

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**
Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

According to the PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan for the Housing Authority of Bossier City for the 2019 fiscal year, there were and 69 families with disabilities on the public housing wait list. As with families with disabilities in privately owned housing, residents need housing units that provide easy access to the unit and all rooms within the unit, are free of obstacles that would prevent access to bath and kitchen facilities, and are designed in a way that allows those with disabilities access to cooking and food preparation surfaces.

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

According to Bossier Parish Section 8, over 1000 families were on the Section 8 waiting list. The Bossier City Housing Authority's PHA Plan shows that the public housing wait list included 794 families, 99 percent of which were extremely low-income. Twenty-five percent were families with children, four percent were elderly, and ten percent were families with disabilities. Considering immediate housing needs of public housing residents, 29 percent were seeking one-bedroom units, 49 percent were looking for two-bedroom units, 20 percent needed three-bedroom units, and the remaining 2 percent needed four-bedroom units.

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

The housing needs of the public housing wait list loosely reflect the distribution of units by number of bedrooms for 1 bedroom units. For 2 bedroom units the demand for the overall rental population in Bossier City was 34 percent of units in contrast to 49 percent housing authority for 2 bedroom units. And the city at large has 37 percent of rental units that are 3 or more bedroom units while the public housing 3 or more-bedroom units were only 23 percent of all units. This may indicate that there is a need for more units with three or more-bedrooms or there may be some other explanation. There is a sizable need for 2 bedroom and there

Discussion

There were and 69 families with disabilities on the public housing wait list. As with families with disabilities in privately owned housing, residents needs housing units that provide easy access to the unit and all rooms within the unit, are free of obstacles that would prevent access to bath and kitchen facilities, and are designed in a way that allows those with disabilities access to cooking and food preparation surfaces. The public housing wait list included 794 families, 99 percent of which were extremely low-income. Twenty-five percent were families with children, four percent were elderly, and ten percent were families with disabilities. Considering immediate housing needs of public housing residents, 29 percent were seeking one-bedroom units, 49 percent were looking for two-bedroom The housing needs of the public housing wait list loosely reflect the distribution of units by number of

Demo

bedrooms as shown above. units, 20 percent needed three-bedroom units, and the remaining 2 percent needed four-bedroom units.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Consolidated Plan regulations require that the City describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homeless within its jurisdiction, using data from the HMIS and Point-In-Time (PIT) count. HUD requires that the grantees consult with their local Continuum of Care (CoC's) to generate data for the tables presented below. The Consolidated Plan regulations require that the City describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homeless within its jurisdiction, using, at a minimum, data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and data from the Point-In-Time (PIT) count. HUD requires that the grantees consult with their local Continuum of Care (CoC's) to generate data for the tables presented below. Since there is no specific data for the number of homeless in the City, during preparation of its 2020 Action Plan. Given the mobility of homeless persons, the location of BC as part of the Shreveport Bossier Northwest Louisiana Continuum of Care (HOPE for the homeless), and the availability of data for the CoC, a decision was made to include the 2019 CoC "Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Data" obtained from HUD's web site, to describe plausible trends on homelessness for the City of Bossier City. The following table provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families within several categories. These numbers are taken from the previous Point-in-time count. Information was also included from the 2023 Point in Time Survey was the latest published by HUD.

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)	67	7	159	133	67	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	4	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	16	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	7	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

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):

This Data is not yet available.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	50	21
Black or African American	152	37
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	1	0
Not Hispanic	189	60

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to 2019 Homeless Populations and Subpopulations, 60 of 246 persons surveyed were unsheltered. The survey results reported that 157 respondents were sheltered either in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, Rapid Re-housing, or safe havens. It is estimated that more than a third of individuals were suffering from severe mental illness, of which a little less than half were unsheltered. Of the individuals who were chronic substance abusers, there was only one unsheltered. A large percentage of chronic homeless individuals were unsheltered.

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

According to 2019 Homeless Populations and Subpopulations, 60 of 246 persons surveyed were unsheltered. The survey results reported that 157 respondents were sheltered either in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, Rapid Re-housing, or safe havens. It is estimated that more than a third of individuals were suffering from severe mental illness, of which a little less than half were unsheltered. Of the individuals who were chronic substance abusers, there was only one unsheltered. A large percentage of chronic homeless individuals were unsheltered.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to 2019 Homeless Populations and Subpopulations, 60 of 246 persons surveyed were unsheltered. The survey results reported that 157 respondents were sheltered either in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, Rapid Re-housing, or safe havens. It is estimated that more than a third of individuals were suffering from severe mental illness, of which a little less than half were unsheltered.

Of the individuals who were chronic substance abusers, there was only one unsheltered. A large percentage of chronic homeless individuals were unsheltered.

Discussion:

Please see above.

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

Introduction:

These groups have a large range of characteristics as do all individuals.. A distinguishing characteristic for them, unfortunately, is an increased risk of homelessness because of their fragile nature of their existence, with some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are excessive and impairing. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. The Bossier Council on Aging (CCA) is responsible for the operation of one senior citizen center in Bossier City. The center provides much needed services including meals, recreation activities, and a social component.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These groups have a wide spectrum of characteristics. A distinguishing characteristic for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence, some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. The National Institute of Alcohol and Abuse and Alcoholism estimated the number of adult men with a drinking problem at 15 percent of the total population and that of adult women at 6 percent. These percentages, when applied to Bossier City, would yield a total population of alcohol abuser at 6,375 persons, using 2010 U.S. Census population figures.

Elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. The Bossier Council on Aging (CCA) is responsible for the operation of one senior citizen center in Bossier City. The center provides much needed services including meals, recreation activities, and a social component.

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

Housing and supportive service needs of these populations include but are not limited to the following items suggested by service providers:

Addressing unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions, assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping and shopping, counseling/ support groups to deal with the problem, extensive medical care and treatment, group housing, medical care/prescription medications to supplement their limited income, mobility assistance in normal daily activities, new job training skills, physical rehabilitation and medical care rehabilitation programs and physical rehabilitative care due to injuries, Special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition, Unemployment and the resulting loss of income and insurance coverage as a result of inability to perform job functions.

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

According to the HIV Update published by the Louisiana Office of Public Health in 2024, there were 339 cases of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Bossier Parish. In 2019 there were 278 cases of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Bossier Parish and 1000 persons in Region 6. The number in Bossier Parish, although up a small amount, has decreased from 808 cases in 2011.

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

N/A

Discussion:

Non-homeless special needs populations include a broad spectrum of persons and households that can only be generally categorized. Many have the need for public assistance. For some, the needs can only be met with help from outside the family. Some are on the Threshold of homelessness. Some live independently, while others depend of family or caregivers. The needs for these populations are as varied as the individuals.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

In determining the priority needs, the city had included Parks, Recreational & Community Facilities. The City of Bossier City has a limited, but slowly increasing number of community facilities offering a range of services to citizens. Most of these facilities are combined with city park facilities. Through the past the City has identified and funded several CDBG eligible community facility projects including the renovation of the Old City Hall into the Bossier Community Center, Adding additional bathroom facilities and additional floor space to the Bossier Senior Citizens Center in two different projects, and constructing and adding to the MLK Center at Hooter Park in several different projects.

Several park projects have been done with CDBG funding that did not include community centers. Walbrook Park has had two improvement projects done with CDBG funds one of which included a master plan that was completed with a large percentage of City funds.

Mitchel Park had a master plan prepared with CDBG funds and the improvements were begun in phases and they included ball field reconstruction, ball field and park lighting, a walking trail, a large play structure and a pavilion. There was a gym and community center included in the plan, but the amount of CDBG funds has not been and is not expected to be adequate to fund that project so these projects were rated low.

How were these needs determined?

In determining the priority needs, the city had included Parks, Recreational & Community Facilities. The City of Bossier City has a limited, but slowly increasing number of community facilities offering a range of services to citizens. Most of these facilities are combined with city park facilities. Through the past the City has identified and funded several CDBG eligible community facility projects including the renovation of the Old City Hall into the Bossier Community Center, Adding additional bathroom facilities and additional floor space to the Bossier Senior Citizens Center in two different projects, and constructing and adding to the MLK Center at Hooter Park in several different projects.

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Mitchel Park had a master plan prepared with CDBG funds and the improvements were begun in phases and they included ball field reconstruction, ball field and park lighting, a walking trail, a large play structure and a pavilion. There was a gym and community center included in the plan, but the amount of CDBG funds has not been and is not expected to be adequate to fund that project so these projects were rated low.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public service needs priorities were judged to be high for most categories, including senior services, handicapped services, youth services, medical transportation services, child care services, employment/training services, health services, and fair housing activities. Substance abuse services, crime awareness, and landlord/tenant counseling ranked low in the evaluation.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were based on input from partners who serve low to moderate income residents and residents at risk of homelessness. Service providers have a unique ability to identify the most pressing needs through service provision and tracking of resources that are most requested and used by residents. The results of the survey and the comments received in the public meetings contributed to the process of determining those needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public service needs priorities were judged to be high for most categories, including senior services, handicapped services, youth services, medical transportation services, child care services, employment/training services, health services, and fair housing activities. Substance abuse services, crime awareness, and landlord/tenant counseling ranked low in the evaluation.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were based on input from partners who serve low to moderate income residents and residents at risk of homelessness. Service providers have a unique ability to identify the most pressing needs through service provision and tracking of resources that are most requested and used by residents. The results of the survey and the comments received in the public meetings contributed to the process of determining those needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The local housing market reflects the availability and affordability of housing. The housing market has gradually rallied from the foreclosure crunch of the last recession. Housing prices have increased, but with some backsliding at times at the loss of some major area employers. Homes are still affordable with the low mortgage interest rates still found in the current market. The following analysis looks at a variety of data from the American Community Survey, the census, the Housing Authority of Bossier City, and homeless service providers to provide an overview of the local market.

The City of Bossier 2010 population was 61,315 which was an increase of approximately 8.6% over the 2000 census population of 56,461. Population breakdowns in 2010 indicate a continuing slight population movement from the inner city areas, and a significant growth in the north portions of the city and into Bossier Parish. According to 2010 figures, the number of housing units in Bossier City increased by 14% from the 2000 figures. In 2000, there were 23,026 housing units versus a 2010 count of 26,226. This shows a significant growth in housing through 2010. The 2013-2017 American Community Survey estimates showed more growth with 29,156 housing units.

According to the 2010 census, there were 26,226 available year round housing units in Bossier City. The total number of occupied units was 23,864 with 13,944 of these units owner occupied and 9,920 renter occupied. The total number of vacant units was 2,362. The 2013-2017 American Community Survey estimates showed 29,156 housing units, 25,885 occupied housing units and 3,271 vacant housing units. Of the occupied housing units, 13,753 were owner occupied and 12,132 were renter occupied. In comparison, the 2000 census showed 23,026 available year round housing units in Bossier City. The total number of occupied units was 21,197 with 12,714 of these units owner occupied and 8,483 renter occupied. The total number of vacant units was 1,829.

Analysis of the figures as compared to the 2000 census show that the number of owner and rental units have increased with the number of vacant units also increasing, which indicates a continuing stability in the proportions of owner-occupied, renter-occupied, and vacant.

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

Introduction

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	21,680	69%
1-unit, attached structure	1,340	4%
2-4 units	2,845	9%
5-19 units	2,725	9%
20 or more units	1,725	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,080	3%
Total	31,395	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	10	0%	210	2%
1 bedroom	150	1%	2,480	19%
2 bedrooms	1,154	8%	5,040	38%
3 or more bedrooms	12,835	91%	5,395	41%
Total	14,149	100%	13,125	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

There are ten properties in Bossier City with public subsidies, one Section 811 development and one section 202 developments.

According to the City of Bossier City Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) for Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 2016, 2017, and 2018 about 74 low-income owner-occupied units have been rehabilitated, had emergency repairs or Ramps and Critical Repairs.

The City of Bossier City has the Housing Authority of Bossier City (HABC) which owns and operates 436 units of public housing 180 Section 8 housing units, and 304 low to moderate income housing units for a total of 920 housing units. Bossier Parish Section 8 administers 746 Section 8 Vouchers and 185 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers.

Multifamily Assisted Housing there are 1073 units including 78 Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly 24 Supportive Housing for the disabled.

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

At this time there are no housing units expected to be lost from the general affordable housing inventory.

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

The inventory of available and suitable housing units for housing choice voucher recipients is in place to meet the needs of the population. The funding is just not available to utilize them fully.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Based on the Housing Needs Assessment Section of this Plan, in addition to market rate homes, affordable housing for owners and renters in the Low/Mod or 0-80% AMI income category is needed to address cost burden, severe cost burden, and overcrowding housing conditions. Cost burden and severe cost burden affects households in the income category 0-80% AMI. The largest numbers of renters who are cost burdened earn >0-30 percent, but the numbers from >30-80% are all high of the area median income (AMI). The largest numbers of overcrowded households earn between 50 and 80 percent AMI (renters) and 50 to 80 percent AMI (owners). The largest numbers of renter and owner households that have one or more housing problem are in the 0-30% AMI group.

Cost burden affects almost equally small related renter households, cost burden for the owner small related households was most concentrated in the >30-50% AMI,

Severe cost burden for small related renter households and owner households was greatest in the 0-30% AMI.

In the Large related category renter & owner households were concentrated in the >30-50% AMI renters and >50-80% owners. Elderly households were the largest concentration in the income category 30-50% AMI for renters and >0-30% for owners. In the Other households category the need was concentrated in the >0-30% AMI for renter and >30-50% AMI owner households.

Overcrowding is more prevalent for renters in single family households in the income range 50 –80% AMI. In renters overcrowding is higher in >50-80% and severe overcrowding is higher for households in >80-100% AMI, and for owners overcrowding is highest in the >50-80% AMI.

Discussion

Based on the Housing Needs Assessment Section of this Plan, in addition to market rate homes, affordable housing for owners and renters in the Low/Mod or 0-80% AMI income category is needed to address cost burden, severe cost burden, and overcrowding housing conditions. Cost burden and severe cost burden affects households in the income category 0-80% AMI.

The largest numbers of renters who are cost burdened earn >50-80 percent of the area median income (AMI). The largest numbers of overcrowded households earn between 50 and 80 percent AMI (renters) and 50 to 80 percent AMI (owners). The largest numbers of renter and owner households that have one or more housing problem are in the 0-30% AMI group.

Cost burden affects almost equally small related renter households, cost burden for the owner small related households was most concentrated in the >30-80% AMI, Severe cost burden for small related renter households and owner households was greatest in the 0-30% AMI. In the Large related category renter & owner households were concentrated in the >30-50% AMI.

In the Other households category the need was concentrated in the 0-30% AMI for renter and for owner households the >30-50% AMI category.

Overcrowding is more prevalent for renters in single family households in the income range 30 –50% AMI. In renters overcrowding and severe overcrowding is higher for households in >30-50% AMI and for owners overcrowding is highest in the >50-80% AMI, however, severe overcrowding is highest in the >30—50% AMI.

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

Introduction

Housing costs are a major portion of any households' monthly budget. In 2000, the median home value in Bossier City was \$77,700. In 2009 it had increased to \$121,700. By 2011, the median value had increased by 74% percent from 2000 to over \$135,300. In the most recent measured year of 2015 it had increased to \$ 150,200. Rental costs had similar, though somewhat lower, increases rising 51 percent from \$405 in 2000 to \$559 in 009 and then to \$610 in 2011. In the most recent year of 2015 it was up to \$691. In Bossier City, almost 25.5 percent of renter households paid between \$0 and \$500 per month in rent.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	150,200	165,600	10%
Median Contract Rent	691	745	8%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,599	19.8%
\$500-999	7,119	54.2%
\$1,000-1,499	2,799	21.3%
\$1,500-1,999	370	2.8%
\$2,000 or more	219	1.7%
Total	13,106	99.9%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	890	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,415	588
80% HAMFI	7,735	2,629
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,003
Total	11,040	7,220

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to Table 30, the lowest income households earning 30% HAMFI have a very small amount of housing stock from which to choose - 630 (owner not measured), clearly not enough to meet the needs of the community. Those earning below 30 percent of the area median income basically only have the option of rental properties. The data show that 7.34% percent of rental units are affordable to those earning less than 30 percent of the area median income. With this inadequate amount of available housing, many households have to move up to higher priced rental housing thus spending more of their income on housing. This creates a cost burden for those households, requiring that they spend more than 30 percent of their household income on housing expenses. In many cases it creates an extreme cost burden, because they are spending more than 50 percent of their income for housing. This may lead to crowding or severe crowding in some cases because families are forced to double-up with other families, in shared housing units intended for one household.

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

With a 23 percent increase in median home value from 2009-2015, homeownership is becoming less affordable in Bossier City. That pressure on homeownership is likely to increase if the economy continues to improve and the housing market improves with it. One factor may mitigate this trend. Mortgage interest rates are very low, which makes housing purchases more affordable than they would be if rates were higher. The lower interest rates are, to some extent, responsible for the rise in home prices since a household can afford a higher priced home because of the lower interest rate. Rents increased at a higher rate at 51 percent between 2000 and 2011. However, Rents are considerably less affordable than in 2000 with the demand for rental housing higher than in 2000.

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

HOME and Fair Market Rents compare favorably to the area median rent (AMR) of \$691 in 2015. The median rent covers all unit sizes while HOME and Fair Market Rents are shown by unit size indicated by

the number of bedrooms. Except for the efficiency apartment rents of which there are a small number in Bossier City, and the one bedroom rents which are only slightly less for the Low HOME Rent, the HOME and Fair Market Rents exceed the median rent. Fair Market Rents for three and four-bedroom units are sufficiently high to justify housing strategies that support the development of larger units for larger households looking for rental properties with Section 8 assistance.

Discussion

Because of the somewhat offsetting housing market factors of rising prices and very low mortgage interest rates, homeownership affordability has been easier on Bossier City residents over the last few years. Rents increased by 70.6 percent from 2000 to 2015, putting pressure on lower income households looking for rental opportunities.

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

Introduction

The condition of housing is highly associated with the income level of the households residing within those housing units. In Bossier City, 48.55 percent of owner-occupied housing units and 30.79 percent of renter-occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 22 percent of owner households and 70.69 percent of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or more than one person per room, with the later more likely for renter housing than for owner housing. Of all housing units, 48.92 percent were built prior to 1980 (2013-2017 ACS), making those units potential sources of lead-based paint contamination. While not all will have lead-based paint, the age of the units suggest that at one time lead-based paint may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children present. 14263 units in Bossier City were built before 1980 and may have children present in the household. It is assumed that a large number of these households are lower income households because older housing is often affordable to the lower income households.

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

“Standard Condition” The house meets the International Building Code Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation": “Standard Condition” The house meets the International Building Code and section 8 and has no Conditions and "substandard condition has one or more conditions that can all be repaired for the funding available and have the unit meet the international Building Code and Section 8 code Requirements.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,065	22%	6,380	49%
With two selected Conditions	45	0%	210	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	11,040	78%	6,545	50%
Total	14,150	100%	13,135	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,473	17%	2,385	18%
1980-1999	4,484	32%	4,000	30%
1950-1979	6,775	48%	5,955	45%
Before 1950	415	3%	785	6%
Total	14,147	100%	13,125	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	7,190	51%	6,740	51%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,123	15%	1,024	8%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[F8DC4D3147433947165558A235C46686]
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Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Based on the age of housing stock in Bossier City, Table 14 (Below) shows, approximately 13,638 Bossier City housing units were constructed before 1980. Utilizing percentages from the federal governments Lead-Based Paint Hazards Technical Assistance Bulletin, 62% (+/-10%) of the units will the test positive

for lead paint which equates to an estimate of 8455 units of housing with the high potential of lead-based paint. The actual results show that all of the houses that have applied for housing rehabilitation in the last 4 years were constructed before 1978 and therefore were tested for lead. Of those tested in the last 2 years, approximately 20% of the houses tested positive for lead base paint. In previous years it has been as high as 90%. These risks are mitigated through efforts to build awareness and continued availability of the Home Rehabilitation program, which requires testing of all homes built before 1978 for lead based paint. Older housing units generally become occupied by low to moderate income families. Typically, with some exceptions, the oldest neighborhoods found in a city houses the poorest residents. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 13,638 units built prior to 1980 and occupied by families with children are likely occupied by low to- moderate-income families.

Discussion

In Bossier City, 48.55 percent of owner-occupied housing units and 30.79 percent of renter-occupied housing units have no reported housing problems. In this discussion four conditions are represented as housing problems. These include a lack of complete kitchen facilities, a lack of complete plumbing facilities, crowding more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 29.31 percent of owner households and 70.69 percent of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Apparently, this one housing problem is usually either cost burden or more than one person per room, with the later more likely for renter housing than owner housing. Of all housing units, 48.92 percent were built prior to 1980 (2013-2017 ACS), making those units possible sources of lead-based paint contamination. While not all will have lead-based paint, the age of the units suggest that at one time lead-based paint may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children present. 14,263 units in Bossier City were built before 1980 and may have children present in the household. A large number of these households are lower income households because older housing is often more affordable to the lower income families.

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority of Bossier City administers the public housing in Bossier City and the Bossier Parish Section 8 Housing administers the Section 8 Program in Bossier City.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				Disabled *
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
# of units vouchers available	0	0	437	746	28	718	544	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 Housing Authority of Bossier City administers public housing in Bossier City. Currently, the Housing Authority operates 437 public housing units with 437 units in 3 developments and some scattered site single-family housing units. There are 158 one-bedroom units, 124 two-bedroom units, 123 three-bedroom units, and 32 four-bedroom units. In addition to public housing the Housing Authority owns and operates The Villages at Eagle Pointe (VEPs). The VEPs are apartment homes for low income families, the elderly, and the handicapped. Many of the tenants are assisted by Section 8. The VEPs are Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties, which means that the apartments rent for 60% market

rate, and residents must fall within a specific income guidelines based on the number of people who are living in the apartment. Also, Riverwood Apartments is managed by the Housing Authority of Bossier City. Riverwood provides fair market housing to individuals and families and does accept Section 8 vouchers.

Riverwood Apartments was originally built in the 1940s as military housing. In 1999, the property was purchased by the Housing Authority of the City of Bossier City and revitalized.

Bossier Parish Section 8 administers 746 Section 8 Vouchers and 185 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Housing Authority of Bossier City has completed its major restoration projects and continues to maintain the properties and upgrades them as necessary to provide high quality housing for its tenants

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

The Housing Authority of Bossier City continues to consult with the tenant organization for ideas to improve the living environment for their tenants. They have supported such activities as the VOA Lighthouse Program for the children in the public housing and the Plant a Seed organization for the children in public housing.

Discussion:

The Housing Authority of Bossier City has completed its major restoration projects and continues to maintain the properties and upgrades them as necessary to provide high quality housing for its tenants. The Housing Authority continues to consult with the tenant organization for ideas to improve the living environment for their tenants. They have supported such activities as the VOA Lighthouse Program for the children in the public housing and the Plant a Seed organization for the children living in the public Housing.

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

Introduction

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	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)					
Households with Only Adults					
Chronically Homeless Households					
Veterans					
Unaccompanied Youth					

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

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.

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

Introduction

The Special needs populations in Bossier City are comprised primarily of the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons with substance abuse problems. Many of these persons subsist on public or other assistance.

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

The services needs of special needs populations in Bossier City are different for each population. It is expected that the needs of the elderly and frail elderly will increase as the elderly segment of the population increases. Needs may include nursing homes for low to moderate- income persons to whom private nursing home care is not available. The supportive housing needs for the elderly population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, with aging disabilities and other health issues become more common. Because of this, supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the resident. It is important to help residents stay independent and in their own homes for as long as possible if they prefer that.

Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is still important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must be accessible and medical facilities should be nearby.

Individuals dealing with Alcohol or Drug Addiction require housing options that provide a nontoxic, residence for recovery. A strong system is necessary to maximize the possibility of healing, work, and contact with family.

Persons with mental, physical and developmental disabilities have a varied assortment of abilities. In addition to the common problems of the typical population and the additional needs that are distinctive to them. Frequently persons that have disabilities also have limited housing options and static income. Those with the necessary abilities may make use of subsidized housing but others that need supplementary care or specialized housing have less opportunities. Many of these individuals stay with their parents or families due to a lack of viable options. Housing options for persons with mental, physical, and developmental disabilities may also need to be increased as persons with these disabilities lose parental caregivers creating a larger demand for group housing that provides the maintenance this population requires.

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

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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)

Bossier City will be funding housing rehabilitation, emergency housing rehabilitation and the ramps & critical repair programs that work with the elderly, among other populations, in an attempt to maintain their homes so they can continue living there. Elderly homeowners are frequently unable to maintain their homes. The City's programs work with those homeowners to bring houses totally up to code, to address emergency issues that arise, such as electrical or plumbing problems and also problems that are not life threatening but are necessary to preserve the home or the need for ramps or other handicapped accessibility. The city also provides public services funding for transportation to medical appointments and an Elderly Ombudsman Program to help the frail elderly to get the best service from their nursing home environment.

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))

The City of Bossier City does not currently have any plans, other than those mentioned above, to directly address the housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. The City supports the efforts of the Bossier Council on Aging, which operates many programs that address the supportive service needs of seniors, including the operation of a senior center where meals are served and meals on wheels programs.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The areas that are defined as low to moderate income census tracts and Block Groups and that are elsewhere in the plan as eligible for CDBG area benefit (median income below 80 percent of the area median income) are the older neighborhoods in the city with the older housing which was predominately constructed before 1970. The housing in these neighborhoods is often in poor condition due to deferred maintenance and many need extensive rehabilitation. As noted above these areas are where the lower income households of the city live. The housing that is not in good condition is traditionally requesting lower rents and sales prices. These are also the areas where residents are burdened by paying more than thirty percent of their income for housing in spite of the lower rents or purchase prices. So, for the purposes of this section the definition of “concentrated” would mean that a large percentage of the neighborhood has these housing problems and are rent burdened.

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

Introduction

This section describes the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community and gives the major employment sectors within Bossier City. It describe major changes that 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. It also discusses current workforce training initiatives and how the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities

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	655	693	3	2	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,161	8,693	21	31	10
Construction	1,074	1,090	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	4,205	3,682	21	13	-8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,156	1,549	6	5	-1
Information	343	262	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	1,384	1,424	7	5	-2
Other Services	631	861	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,375	1,861	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,195	5,797	16	21	5
Transportation and Warehousing	659	652	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	976	1,673	5	6	1
Total	19,814	28,237	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	28,454
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	26,625
Unemployment Rate	6.34
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	11.86
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.72

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	6,280
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	504
Service	2,995
Sales and office	5,725
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,559
Production, transportation and material moving	1,455

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	25,596	86%
30-59 Minutes	3,186	11%
60 or More Minutes	869	3%
Total	29,651	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	1,990	275	1,735
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,615	148	3,275
Some college or Associate's degree	8,035	785	2,895

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,865	90	1,325

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	75	489	355	320	672
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	940	715	829	1,295	720
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,755	3,085	1,659	4,445	3,830
Some college, no degree	2,375	2,880	1,805	4,120	3,050
Associate's degree	299	1,609	1,395	1,040	360
Bachelor's degree	444	1,695	1,440	2,475	1,060
Graduate or professional degree	60	820	1,439	1,195	427

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	149,892
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	259,020
Some college or Associate's degree	254,280
Bachelor's degree	407,660
Graduate or professional degree	518,133

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The major employment sectors within Bossier City are: Education and Health Care Services; arts, Entertainment and Accommodations Services, Retail trade and manufacturing

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Bossier City has focused its development efforts on education, arts, and entertainment based businesses and the Retail trade businesses entertainment and accommodation based businesses, advanced learning industries, which will demand workers in the coming years.

To meet its workforce needs, the City will begin prioritizing basic skills and literacy training, academic partnerships, and targeted workforce training (including for possible expanding industries like tourism, Arts/entertainment, medical manufacturing, and job placement programs.

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.

There are no major economic development initiatives that Bossier City is undertaking that need to be further coordinated with the Consolidated Plan at this point. There are existing local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth. Bossier City will be open to coordinate with and support any plans to positively impact economic growth. The previously noted Coordinating and Development Corporation that serves the economic, community workforce, transportation and business development needs for ten parishes. They work with the Louisiana Workforce Commission LAWorks that provides additional planning and support. In Bossier City it is located in the Bossier Career Solutions Center at 4000 Viking Drive #B1. Also the Bossier City Community Development has a Micro-Business Loan program for qualified applicants designed to help small businesses be established or help existing small businesses expand and create new jobs in the process and work together for Workforce Development. Bossier City has several subrecipients that do different forms of job readiness training for many different persons looking for many different types of Jobs.

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

Bossier City has focused its development efforts on education, arts, and entertainment based businesses and the Retail trade businesses entertainment and accommodation based businesses, advanced learning industries, which will demand workers in the coming years.

To meet its workforce needs, the City will begin prioritizing basic skills and literacy training, academic partnerships, and targeted workforce training (including for possible expanding industries like tourism, Arts/entertainment, medical manufacturing, and job placement programs.

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.

There are no major workforce training initiatives are that Bossier City is undertaking that need to be further coordinated with the Consolidated Plan at this point. Bossier City There are existing local has

several Subrecipient that are several different regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth. Bossier City will be open to coordinate with and support any plans to positively impact economic growth. The previously noted Coordinating and Development Corporation that serves the economic, community workforce, transportation and business development needs for ten parishes. They work with the Louisiana Workforce Commission LAWorks that provides additional planning and support. In Bossier City it is located in the Bossier Career Solutions Center at 4000 Viking Drive #B1. Also the Bossier City Community Development has a Micro-Business Loan program for qualified applicants designed to help small businesses be established or help existing small businesses expand and create new jobs in the process and work together for Workforce Development.

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

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.

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Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The areas that are defined as low to moderate income census tracts and Block Groups and that are elsewhere in the plan as eligible for CDBG area benefit (median income below 80 percent of the area median income) are the older neighborhoods in the city with the older housing which was predominately constructed before 1970. The housing in these neighborhoods is often in poor condition due to deferred maintenance and many need extensive rehabilitation. As noted above these areas are where the lower income households of the city live. The housing that is not in good condition is traditionally requesting lower rents and sales prices. These are also the areas where residents are burdened by paying more than thirty percent of their income for housing in spite of the lower rents or purchase prices. So, for the purposes of this section the definition of "concentrated" would mean that a large percentage of the neighborhood has these 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")

The areas that are defined as low to moderate income census tracts and Block Groups and that are elsewhere in the plan as eligible for CDBG area benefit (median income below 80 percent of the area median income) are the older neighborhoods in the city with the older housing which was predominately constructed before 1970. The housing in these neighborhoods is often in poor condition due to deferred maintenance and many need extensive rehabilitation. As noted above these areas are where the lower income households of the city live. The housing that is not in good condition is traditionally requesting lower rents and sales prices. These are also the areas where residents are burdened by paying more than thirty percent of their income for housing in spite of the lower rents or purchase prices. So, for the purposes of this section the definition of "concentrated" would mean that a large percentage of the neighborhood has these housing problems.

In some of these areas where dilapidated homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for infill construction of new housing units. Private and non-profit developers may be able to find appropriate sites to provide additional residences or multi-family housing units for a wide spectrum of income levels. These efforts would support sustainability by bringing families into the neighborhoods and improving the average level of the housing available.

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

Because these neighborhoods, described above, include much of the inadequately maintained housing in the city, the housing market, for these areas, comprises more of the lowest cost housing as well. These areas require more code enforcement and housing rehabilitation to help maintain the viability of the residential areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas have community resources, including parks and recreation facilities, and other public facilities. Some of the public housing operated by the Housing Authority of Bossier City is located within these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In some of these areas where dilapidated homes have been removed, there may be opportunities for infill construction of new housing units. Private and non-profit developers may be able to find appropriate sites to provide additional residences or multi-family housing units for a wide spectrum of income levels as they have in past years. These efforts would support sustainability by bringing families into the neighborhoods and improving the average quality of the housing available.

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

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

Broadband service is defined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as having a minimum download speed of 25 Mbps and 3 Mbps upload speed. Broadband service is widely available from multiple providers across the city of Bossier City. The majority of the city is covered by at least three providers. They offer at least the minimum level of speed, with any given area generally having the option of one cable provider, one fiber provider, and two satellite providers. Very small portions of Bossier City are not served by any of these providers. Broadband service is widely available from multiple providers across the city of Bossier City. The majority of the city is covered by at least three providers. The City did not identify a need in this ConPlan to utilize funds for broadband wiring. The city lack fiber wiring, but still have at least three providers offering broadband service. The City did not identify a need in this ConPlan to utilize funds for broadband wiring.

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

As is the case where there is competition almost anywhere, there is the provision of any product or service and the customer has the freedom to choose, there is the opportunity for a lower price for the customer, all other things being equal. According to the study, there are multiple broadband providers in Bossier City, including AT&T Fiber (in certain areas). According to the Federal Communications Commission database, Bossier City is served by at least 11 broadband Internet providers. Ten of these providers provide residential service.

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

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

Bossier City has historically been disposed to various natural hazard events including flooding, heavy rain and thunderstorms, tornadoes, drought, and others. The potential impacts of climate change, including an increase in prolonged periods of extremely high temperatures, additional heavy rainfall, and additional severe droughts, are often the expected result for susceptible communities such as Bossier City. The average summer temperature is projected to rise four degrees by the middle of the century. This rise in temperature could lead to altered weather and precipitation patterns, a rise in severe storms and an increased risk of catastrophic floods. Bossier City has a multi-hazard mitigation plan. This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency and identifies natural hazards and risks within the city. The plan lays out the City's hazard mitigation strategy to make Bossier City less vulnerable and more disaster resistant addressing various phases such as hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, disaster response, and disaster recovery. Incorporate smart growth initiatives into the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and long term community development planning activities will help address gaps and improve resiliency to natural disasters.

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

Low and moderate income residents are at particular risk due to having less available resources. A dramatic rise in electricity or housing costs could put them at imminent risk of homelessness or living in substandard conditions. When Bossier City has an event that does not merit a federal declaration, there are not as many options for aid to people who are uninsured or underinsured. Flash floods are one example of an event that usually does not rise to a federal level but that impacts a large number of people without insurance. This type of unexpected expense, like having a flooded car or home damage, can be enough to put a family in crisis. Low and moderate income households are cost burdened at a rate of 6% among all homeowners and 16% among all renters. With more than 30% of their income going toward their housing costs, there are little funds remaining to accumulate savings and plan for emergencies. While those without insurance would be particularly affected in a natural disaster, even those with insurance may struggle to come up with the funding needed to cover their deductible. Floods, fires, and tornadoes are all natural disasters that may cause a household to temporarily or

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan delineates the direction the City intends to take in the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant funding for the next five years. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with service providers and consideration of a community survey that was conducted in the development of the Consolidated Plan. Some of the activities included will be targeted to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual benefit). Other programs will be directed toward particular low to moderate income Census Tract or Block Group areas within Bossier City. The primary goal of the Consolidated Plan is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate- income persons. Based on the needs identified, anticipated resources, and input received, this Section introduces the key points of the Strategic Plan.

The Goals established for the 2025-2029 Five-year Plan are similar to those in the previous five-year plan. The goals and activities planned for the next five years address the most significant needs in the City. The City's goals and objectives are listed below and summarized in Section SP-45.

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

Geographic Area

Area Name:	Area Type:	Other Target Area Description:	HUD Approval Date:	% of Low/Mod:	Revised Type:	Other Re-evaluation Description:	Identify the neighborhood/hood/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 opportunities for improvement in this target area?	What are the barriers to implementation of this target area?	Are there any other barriers to improvement in this target area?

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Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The proposed allocation of funds is based on federal funding requirements for the Community Development Block Grant. Almost all of the projects are targeted as city wide to qualified applicants at this time. Almost all of them fall into the census tracts and block groups that are low to moderate income. All of these areas of low to moderate-income concentration and certain areas of high minority concentration are potential targets for infrastructure projects. They are all delineated by census tracts and block groups, because of the availability of the population statistics needed for qualification. No neighborhoods are targeted by name at this time.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Description	Qualified low/Mod applicants within the city boundaries
	Basis for Relative Priority	Due to the age of the housing has often has lead-based paint and the large number of low to moderate income families that live in that housing this becomes a high priority.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
Geographic Areas Affected		

	Associated Goals	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing
	Description	1) Funds will be used to provide deferred loans to rehabilitate the homes of low-moderate income Homeowner to bring the unit up to minimum International Property Maintenance Code or HUD H Q S. 2) Provide emergency housing rehabilitation to existing low-to moderate-income homeowners for owner occupied rehabilitation to correct threats to life, health and safety. 3) Funds will be used to provide assistance to low to moderate income families, the elderly and disabled to correct dangerous and deteriorating code violations to the unit, that if allowed to continue may be or become threats to life, health and safety and/or ramps and other accommodations for the handicapped.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priority based on feedback through community meetings and agency interviews as well review of demographic information for the City resulted in this activity having the high priority need. The city has a long waiting list of homeowners in need of assistance.
3	Priority Need Name	Youth Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Description	Providing access/accessibility to low-to-moderate income youth to enriching services for youth which can help prevent problems in the future for the youth, their families and the city. This may include after school tutoring and fees for after school age appropriate Sports and Dance instructionsactivities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on public and agency feedback, this need was identified as high priority because it is provided at the age level where lifetime positive changes can be made with small investments of time and funds.

4	Priority Need Name	Operating Costs For Homeless/Aids Patients Program
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence 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	
	Associated Goals	Public Service Needs of Special Populations
	Description	Provision of services to help eliminate homelessness including transitional Housing for the homeless including HIV/AIDS patient homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs analysis and input from service providers indicated the need for services to help eliminate homelessness.
5	Priority Need Name	Special Population Services
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate 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	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	The need identified was a need for services for special populations. These may include but are not limited to Senior Citizens, Handicapped Services, and Transportation Services, Public Services needs of Special Populations, Frail elderly and Handicapped.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public and institutional input showed this area to be a high priority.
6	Priority Need Name	Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Service Activities To Support Housing Planning and Administration

	Description	The need was identified to provide Sustainability of housing and lifestyle through the provision of Financial Training, Housing & Loss Mitigation Counseling and other public service activities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The relative priority of this activity was based on public input and number of households with Low to moderate income and housing burdens and Severe housing burden.
7	Priority Need Name	Parks, Recreational Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children Planning and Administration
	Description	A need was identified for some Improvements to some parks, recreational and neighborhood facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A need was identified for Improved parks, recreational and neighborhood facilities
8	Priority Need Name	Street and Sidewalk Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Planning and Administration Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities

	Description	Need for public improvement and infrastructure to improve the safety and livability of neighborhoods
	Basis for Relative Priority	The amount of CDBG funding expected will not be adequate to meet this need.
9	Priority Need Name	Water/Sewer Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Planning and Administration Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Description	Need to improve the safety and livability of neighborhoods by improving water and sewer infrastructure.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priority ranked low because the amount of CDBG funds is not sufficient for projects of this size.
10	Priority Need Name	Drainage Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Planning and Administration Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Description	There is a need for improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods by drainage improvements.

	Basis for Relative Priority	CDBG funding is not expected to be at a level that would allow a project of this type to be funded. No CDBG funds were allocated for meeting this need. It would have to be met with City Funds.
11	Priority Need Name	Public Services for Persons With Disabilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Service Needs of Special Populations Planning and Administration
	Description	Need for public services for persons with disabilities other than low/moderate income benefits
	Basis for Relative Priority	Interviews with non-profits and analysis of data.
12	Priority Need Name	Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Public Service Needs of Special Populations Planning and Administration
	Description	Need for public services for victims of Domestic Violence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Interviews and analysis of data.
13	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly 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	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Ensure that Residents living in poverty, those with special needs and residents experiencing or are at risk of homelessness are able to access the social services they need by ensuring that they have access to education, food service, and other services not covered by other activities in the strategic plan.
	Basis for Relative Priority	An effective social services system is a necessary component of a healthy living environment. It is important that low to moderate income residents experiencing serious financial or social problems be able to access the services they need to allow them to maintain a viable lifestyle for their families.
14	Priority Need Name	Employment Training and Assistance

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Individuals Families with Children Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Service Needs of Special Populations Job Readiness Planning and Administration
	Description	Need for employment training and assistance in job readiness and job search to increase economic development opportunities and facilitate job creation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This need has high priority due to the current incidence of persons who are at risk of homelessness.
15	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Need for services to population at risk of becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This need has high priority due to the current incidence of persons who are at risk of homelessness.

16	Priority Need Name	Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance Planning and Administration
	Description	Need for establishment, stabilization, and expansion of small businesses (including micro-enterprises) to create and provide jobs for low to moderate-income persons.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This need was a high priority due to the opportunity for job creation and employment training. A loan fund is allocated to this need.
17	Priority Need Name	Public Services For Job Training and Job Readiness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	There is a need for job training, job readiness and other job related services to prepare low to-moderate income persons so that they can obtain and retain jobs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This need is based on the number of persons below poverty level and in other low to moderate income situations where a job would help them rise above their circumstances.

Narrative (Optional)

Use of Community Development Block Grant funds is limited to those activities deemed to have "High" priorities due to the limited amount of funding. That could change with changes in may sources of funding.

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)	The City does not anticipate funding TBRA in the near future.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not anticipate funding TBRA in the near future unless more additional resources become available.
New Unit Production	Unless there is a change in funding that provides Bossier City with more resources. The City does not anticipate new unit production in the near future.
Rehabilitation	The continued aging of the City's housing stock--much of which was built during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s--and the growth of the City's senior population is a primary reason that the City will continue to prioritize rehabilitation of existing homes, as well as improvements to residential infrastructure. Rehabilitation activities are affected by the cost of materials and labor. In Bossier City these costs are relatively low in comparison to other areas of the country.
Acquisition, including preservation	The city supports a homebuyer education program that includes other family financial training to help increase accessibility for low to moderate income homebuyers

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) entitlement program, established in 1974 and administered by HUD, provides metropolitan cities and urban counties with funds to assist in the efforts of providing decent housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, as well as the prevention and elimination of slums and blight, and assistance to low- and moderate income persons. The processes involved for the allocation of each entitlement grant are based on goals and strategies outlined in the City's 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan for HUD Programs. At the time that this plan was developed, the final funding amount was and is not known and the total amount of funding and the funding levels of all the activities shown are estimated amounts based on the total amount of funding received for 2024. Therefore, Bossier City is including the following contingency plan to give an explanation as to how this proposed plan will be adjusted to match the actual allocation amount, once the actual amount is given to the city. This plan cannot be submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development until it is revised to conform to the actual allocation amount. This amount will not be known until Congress approves the total budget amount and then HUD determines the amount each recipient will receive from the total amount by formula. In the case that the actual allocation amount is different than the estimated amount used to create the plan, the plan will be revised so that all proposed activities' budgets amounts will be proportionally increased or decreased, as the case may be, from the estimated funding levels to match actual allocation amounts.

The 2025 Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Funds includes 19 projects. These projects represent the utilization of funds to serve the needs of the community of Bossier City, which include: housing rehabilitation a public facilities park shade Structure and public service programs.

This plan is the product of public outreach. This public participation has included multiple public hearings, and consultation with agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the provision of public services. A complete draft of this plan has been made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period.

Eligible CDBG activities include but are not limited to:

Economic Development-Microenterprise, special economic development, financial assistance. Public Services-Job training and employment, health care, and substance abuse services. Community Facilities-Rehabilitation, construction, or acquisition of neighborhood facilities. Community Revitalization-Urban renewal activities and the removal of slums and blight. Housing-Rehabilitation for residential purposes, lead-based paint testing, and mitigation.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	558,769	0	0	558,769	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is allocation this year times 4

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

All of the Public Services Activities require matching funds and generally the matching funds exceed the federal funds and the federal funds leverage and increase the ability to provide those services to Bossier City Residents. The city includes City funds in the Public Facilities and Public Infrastructure projects. This amount varies with each project.

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

Adjudicated properties may be used to help provide affordable housing.

Discussion

See 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
BOSSIER COMMUNITY SERVICES	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	Other
Catholic Charities of North Louisiana	Subrecipient	Ownership Rental public services	Other
HOPE Connections	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
Dress for Success Shreveport - Bossier	Subrecipient	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	Other
Region VII - Shreveport The Philadelphia Center	Other	Non-homeless special needs public services	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care			
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare			
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills		X	
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The services targeted to homeless and persons with HIV are utilized by homeless and persons with HIV. Many of the other services are available to the homeless.

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

The strengths are those services that provide services to all the gaps are those areas that are still difficult because of difficulties of physical access and

knowledge of those services available. There are several agencies that provide this information, including some outreach programs.

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

The existing agencies, including Bossier City, and new agencies will be encouraged to consider and utilize means of responding to these and any

other gaps that become apparent or develop.

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	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards	2025	2029	Affordable Housing		Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 16 Household Housing Unit
2	Retain Affordable Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing		Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
3	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Youth Services Parks, Recreational Facilities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9000 Persons Assisted
4	Operating Costs of Homeless/Aids Patients Programs	2025	2029	Homeless				Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 25 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 25 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Public Service Needs of Special Populations	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Operating Costs For Homeless/Aids Patients Program Public Services for Persons With Disabilities Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence Employment Training and Assistance		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
6	Public Service Activities To Support Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing		Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 120 Households Assisted
7	Job Readiness	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Employment Training and Assistance		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75 Persons Assisted
8	Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance	2025	2029			Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance		Jobs created/retained: 4 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Planning and Administration	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Planning and Administration		Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling Parks, Recreational Facilities Street and Sidewalk Improvements Water/Sewer Improvements Drainage Improvements Public Services for Persons With Disabilities Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence Employment Training and Assistance Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9000 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 25 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 10 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 4 Jobs Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 97 Buildings Other: 50 Other
	Consolidated Plan				BOSSIER CITY			

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Street and Sidewalk Improvements Water/Sewer Improvements Drainage Improvements		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards
	Goal Description	Lead based-Lead Hazard/Test/Abate
2	Goal Name	Retain Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Units and Lead Based Paint Hazard/ Test Abate
3	Goal Name	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Goal Description	Youth Services
4	Goal Name	Operating Costs of Homeless/Aids Patients Programs
	Goal Description	Operation Costs for Homelss & Aids Patientsand Homeless Prevention Programs.

5	Goal Name	Public Service Needs of Special Populations
	Goal Description	Public Services for persons with disabilities. Public services for special Populations. Employment Training & Assistance. 0
6	Goal Name	Public Service Activities To Support Housing
	Goal Description	Public Service Activities to support housing consisting of Housing and Financial Counseling for Low-to-Moderate-Income Families.
7	Goal Name	Job Readiness
	Goal Description	Employment Training and Assistance. Public Services for Job Training and Job Rediness.
8	Goal Name	Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance
	Goal Description	Small Business/Microenterprise Assistance.
9	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Planning and Administration of all Projects, Funding and Reporting and Coordination and Public Information.
10	Goal Name	Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities
	Goal Description	Street and Sidewalk Improvements. Water and Sewer Improvements. Drainage Improvements

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)

Bossier City anticipates approximately 56 families will be assisted through the Housing Rehabilitation program. The City estimates that 15 extremely-low income households, 30 low-income households, and 11 moderate-income households will be assisted with housing rehabilitation, Ramps and Critical Repair or Emergency Repair within the 2024-2029 plan period.

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)

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Bossier Housing Authority has a Resident Advisory Board which is composed of two tenants from each housing development. These representatives are elected by the tenants and serve a two-year term. In the past the Housing Authority staff members and the Tenant Association have approached tenants concerning management and participation in homeownership.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The areas that are defined as low to moderate income census tracts and Block Groups and that are elsewhere in the plan as eligible for CDBG area benefit (median income below 80 percent of the area median income) are the older neighborhoods in the city with the older housing which was predominately constructed before 1970. The housing in these neighborhoods is often in poor condition due to deferred maintenance and many need extensive rehabilitation. As noted above these areas are where the lower income households of the city live. The housing that is not in good condition is traditionally requesting lower rents and sales prices. These are also the areas where residents are burdened by paying more than thirty percent of their income for housing in spite of the lower rents or purchase prices. So, for the purposes of this section the definition of “concentrated” would mean that a large percentage of the neighborhood has these housing problems and are rent burdened.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Although there are no public policies identified, the city plans to take the following actions.

The City’s 2025–2029 Consolidated Plan contains a number of objectives that address housing goals by using CDBG, and any other funds that become available through the state or other sources to assist low- and moderate-income households whose incomes range from 0% to 80% of area median income.

The City of Bossier City is committed to eliminating racial and ethnic segregation and other discriminatory practices in housing. Fair housing planning is a means to make housing choice a reality by furthering the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The local Continuum of Care, Hope Connections, has outreach and assessment as a part of their program as do most of the members. HOPE conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons. These surveys serve to help focus agency activities for the coming year, as well as provide documentation in response to HUD program requirements.

The City Bossier City plans to address the needs of emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons by providing funding for non-profits in the following manner:

The city has developed annual goal and objective Homeless services including homeless transitional housing and rapid Re-Housing. No project and at this time, is funded at this time to provide Transitional Housing for Women with children, including wrap-around, services to be funded with CDBG funds and rapid re-housing with ESGP funds through the State Program.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Bossier City will continue to support strengthening the capacity of local service providers. The plans to address the needs of shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons by providing funding for non-profits in the following manner:

The city has developed annual goal and objective of Homeless services including homeless transitional housing, and possibly one project, to provide Transitional Housing for Women with children to be funded with CDBG funds.

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.

As mentioned above, Bossier City has one project, Providence House, to provide Transitional Housing for Women with children to be funded with CDBG funds with the end result of. Facilitating access for homeless families to affordable housing units, and helping to prevent those families from becoming homeless again. The City of Bossier City will continue to support strengthening the capacity of local service providers.

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

Hope for the Homeless with its membership is the major focus for Homeless prevention in this area including Bossier City. For some of the agencies, homeless prevention is their sole purpose. Other agencies include homeless prevention as a support program in conjunction with the provision of shelter and other support services.

Bossier City has developed annual goal and objective: Provision of public service activities to support housing. One Project involving a non-profit, MCDC's Housing and Financial Education Program will provide Financial, Housing, and homebuyer training and or counseling.

The City Plan provides support for re-entry and job readiness training programs in an effort to prevent evictions and the homelessness that would ensue.

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

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

The overall goal of Bossier City regarding lead-based paint reduction is to significantly reduce or eliminate lead-based paint hazards and prevent childhood lead poisoning. The City will continue to implement this long-term strategy. Program funds will be used to eliminate lead-based paint hazards. This strategy will include the development and integration of consolidated health, environmental and housing programs that can effectively address lead hazards. Strategies that the city will include in lead hazard reduction are as follows: Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards and protect young children. The city will work with other agencies and groups to coordinate and provide direction for prevention. The City will also follow its Implementation Plan for Lead-Based Paint Program Requirements. The plan for reduction of LBP hazards relates to the extent of LBP poisoning and hazards by testing for the presence of lead, mitigating or removing potential hazards, increasing safer environments, and requiring third-party certified clearances. The City will continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs and provide public information and education on the extent of lead problems and the measures to be taken to reduce risk and protect health.

The City will also seek additional funding to finance lead hazard abatement and reduction activities and Provide training for program staff on lead hazard evaluation and reduction and provide each family receiving federal assistance with information regarding LBP hazards and inspect federally assisted homes before purchase to ensure minimum housing standards are met. This includes inspection for lead-based paint hazards. Sellers prior to closing and subsequent move-in by homebuyers must address identified hazards.

Continue to encourage local rehabilitation contractors to become state, EPA and HUD certified to do lead-based paint work, because of the lack of capacity of certified workers and licensed contractors to bid on projects with lead paint hazards in housing and rehabilitation activities. The city has set procedures to manage lead-based paint through abatement or encapsulation of the targeted surfaces with a durable, resilient surface replacement. The x-ray fluorescence method of testing for lead based paint will continue to be used for the next five years. Wipe sampling and laboratory analysis of the samples for the presence of lead dust will continue to be used after mitigation for clearance testing to verify that cleanup is complete.

All applicants to federally assisted programs are required to sign a notice of possible lead based paint and the problems that lead based paint can cause and they are provided a copy of the EPA lead-based paint pamphlet.

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

The dwellings that are enrolled for housing rehabilitation are tested by a State licensed Lead inspector and Risk Assessor who provides recommended actions to mitigate any lead hazards found. If we receive notification of an owner-occupied home at which a child has been found to exceed the safe limits, this house is prioritized for testing and mitigation.

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

These above actions are integrated into the lead based paint plan and the policies and procedures. The dwellings that are enrolled for housing rehabilitation are tested by a State licensed Lead inspector and Risk Assessor who provides recommended actions to mitigate any lead hazards found. If we receive notification of an owner-occupied home at which a child has been found to exceed the safe limits, this house is prioritized for testing and mitigation.

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

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

Bossier City's anti-poverty strategy will assist with reducing the number of poverty level families by increasing access to the following services and programs:

- Programs supporting housing maintenance and improvements.
- Programs which combine housing assistance with supportive services.
- Information and referral services and Case management to special needs persons and low and moderate income households through various non-profit organizations.
- Employment and training programs to improve the academic, basic, and technical skills of low and moderate income persons, homeless and institutionally discharged persons so that they can find jobs or improve their earning capacity.
- Supplementary and emergency assistance, health, transportation, financial assistance, and educational assistance to low and moderate income households, particularly those with special needs. These programs are primarily carried out through subrecipient relationships with nonprofit organizations.

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

The City will continue its efforts in conjunction with the HOPE Connections and the Housing Authority of Bossier City to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families, with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service agencies operating in the city.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City's monitoring has three components: 1) On-site monitoring of entities implementing HUD Grant-funded programs; 2) Desk reviews of performance and financial reports during contract periods; and 3) Final reviews of files after activity close-out. On-site monitoring of all subrecipients is performed at least annually. Regulatory requirements are reviewed during monitoring by checklist, including but not limited to: 1) An administrative view of how funded projects are operating, and improve system and management, verify compliance and operation according to contract. 2) Ensure subrecipients comply with all regulations governing their administrative, financial and program operations and ensure that subrecipients achieve performance objectives within schedule and budget. 3) A risk assessment will be prepared to identify subrecipients requiring comprehensive monitoring. High-risk subrecipients will receive comprehensive monitoring. The full subrecipient monitoring plan is on file to delineate how we will do monitoring. An attachment to the plan specifies when each subrecipient is to be visited. Each subrecipient will receive one or more monitoring visits per year. There will be a checklist specifying what will be examined. A standardized monitoring checklist will be used for on-site reviews listing the steps in the inspection. The monitoring will include: 1) General information review 2) Eligible Activities Requirements 3) Financial Regulations 4) Program Disbursements 5) Procurement and Audits 6) Conflict of Interest 7) Environmental Compliance, and Other Federal Requirements. Monitoring of subrecipients will emphasize positive feedback and opportunities for dialogue. Desk audits to review in hand written data will be done when one of the following is ready: 1) The subrecipient's application for funding; The written agreement with the subrecipient; Progress reports; Drawdown requests; Documentation of previous monitoring; Copies of audits – whether by an independent Certified Public Accountant or HUD or other federal I.G. Monitoring Visit steps: Notification letter; Entrance conference; Documentation, data acquisition and analysis; Exit Conference; Monitoring follow-up letter. The following three stages of increasingly serious levels of intervention will be taken for performance problems: 1: Low level intervention. One or more of the following actions: Clearly identify problem areas and require corrective actions. Plan a subrecipient strategy that includes any training or technical assistance that may help to address identified problems. Require more frequent or thorough reporting by the subrecipient. Conduct more frequent monitoring. 2: Moderate-Level intervention: After trying low-level intervention, the following steps may be taken; Restrict payment requests. Disallow certain expenses or require repayment of funding provided for certain expenses. Impose probationary status. 3: High-Level intervention: The most serious actions must be taken to end to non-compliance. These actions may be taken: Temporarily suspend the Program. Not renew the organization or activity for the PY. Terminate the organization or activity for the current PY. Initiate legal action. Staff also provides individual informal training for subrecipients and distributes copies of "Playing by the Rules" manual and provides ongoing technical assistance. Construction inspections are made during each project. Housing Rehabilitation inspections are made at all locations. On-site interviews of construction workers are conducted to verify

Davis-Bacon wage rate requirements. Staff performs outreach to Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) when the need arises.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) entitlement program, established in 1974 and administered by HUD, provides metropolitan cities and urban counties with funds to assist in the efforts of providing decent housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, as well as the prevention and elimination of slums and blight, and assistance to low- and moderate income persons. The processes involved for the allocation of each entitlement grant are based on goals and strategies outlined in the City's 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan for HUD Programs. At the time that this plan was developed, the final funding amount was and is not known and the total amount of funding and the funding levels of all the activities shown are estimated amounts based on the total amount of funding received for 2024. Therefore, Bossier City is including the following contingency plan to give an explanation as to how this proposed plan will be adjusted to match the actual allocation amount, once the actual amount is given to the city. This plan cannot be submitted to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development until it is revised to conform to the actual allocation amount. This amount will not be known until Congress approves the total budget amount and then HUD determines the amount each recipient will receive from the total amount by formula. In the case that the actual allocation amount is different than the estimated amount used to create the plan, the plan will be revised so that all proposed activities' budgets amounts will be proportionally increased or decreased, as the case may be, from the estimated funding levels to match actual allocation amounts. The 2025 Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Funds includes 19 projects. These projects represent the utilization of funds to serve the needs of the community of Bossier City, which include: housing rehabilitation a public facilities park shade Structure and public service programs.

This plan is the product of public outreach. This public participation has included multiple public hearings, and consultation with agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the provision of public services. A complete draft of this plan has been made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period.

Eligible CDBG activities include but are not limited to:

Economic Development-Microenterprise, special economic development, financial assistance. Public Services-Job training and employment, health care, and substance abuse services. Community Facilities-Rehabilitation, construction, or acquisition of neighborhood facilities. Community Revitalization-Urban renewal activities and the removal of slums and blight. Housing-Rehabilitation for residential purposes, lead-based paint testing, and mitigation.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description	
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$			Total: \$
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	558,769.00	0.00	0.00	558,769.00	2,235,076.00	Expected amount for remainder of Con Plan is allocation this year times 4

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

All of the Public Services Activities require matching funds and generally the matching funds exceed the federal funds and the federal funds leverage and increase the ability to provide those services to Bossier City Residents. The city includes City funds in the Public Facilities and Public Infrastructure projects. This amount varies with each project.

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

Adjudicated properties may be used to help provide affordable housing.

Discussion

See 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	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards	2025	2029	Affordable Housing		Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3 Persons Assisted
2	Retain Affordable Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing		Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
3	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Youth Services Parks, Recreational Facilities Public Services		Homeowner Housing Added: 200 Household Housing Unit
4	Operating Costs of Homeless/Aids Patients Programs	2025	2029	Homeless		Operating Costs For Homeless/Aids Patients Program Homeless Prevention		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 85 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Public Service Needs of Special Populations	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Operating Costs For Homeless/Aids Patients Program Special Population Services Public Services for Persons With Disabilities Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence Public Services Employment Training and Assistance Homeless Prevention		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 25 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 25 Persons Assisted Other: 25 Other
6	Public Service Activities To Support Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing		Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 600 Households Assisted
7	Job Readiness	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Employment Training and Assistance Public Services For Job Training and Job Readiness		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Planning and Administration	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Planning and Administration		Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units Youth Services Operating Costs For Homeless/Aids Patients Program Special Population Services Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling Parks, Recreational Facilities Street and Sidewalk Improvements Public Services for Persons With Disabilities Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence Public Services Employment Training and Assistance Homeless Prevention Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance Public Services For Job Training and Inh	Other: 70000 Other	115
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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance	2025	2029			Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance		Other: 2 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Retain Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Operating Costs of Homeless/Aids Patients Programs
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Public Service Needs of Special Populations
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Public Service Activities To Support Housing
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Job Readiness
	Goal Description	

8	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Expenses for planning and administration of the CDBG funded activities.
9	Goal Name	Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance
	Goal Description	Funded by Micro-Loan fund

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan sets goals and strategies to be achieved over the FY 2025 – 2029 period and identifies a list of funding priorities. The Consolidated Plan Goals represent high priority needs for the City and serve as the basis for FY2025 programs and activities identified in the Action. Based on these goals, the table below summarizes the priorities and specific objectives that the City of Bossier City aims to achieve during the Consolidated Plan five-year period (accomplishments sought in order to address the goals are expressed in terms on quantitative outcomes).

The City's distribution of CDBG funds is based on the type of project, and how they meet the allowable activities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Lead Paint
2	Owner Housing Rehabilitation
3	Owner Emergency Housing Rehabilitation
4	Ramps & Critical Repair
5	Demolition
6	Project Delivery Cost
7	VOA Lighthouse
8	Compassion For Lives
9	Fire Prevention Activities
10	Low-Income Youth Sports Program
11	Gift of Dance
12	Community Services Transportation
13	MCDC Homebuyer Education & Financial Literacy
14	Dress for Success
15	Plant A Seed in our Youth Foundation
16	Catholic Charities - Rental & Utilities A& Financial Assistance Financial Education
17	Still Big Brothers
18	CDBG Program Administration
19	Micro Business Loan

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Allocations were based in accordance with the priorities and goals set in the City's Consolidated Plan. CDBG funds are distributed as noted above, projects and programs identified for funding with CDBG are selected in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Refer to sections AP-20 and AP-35 above for further details.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

Consolidated Plan
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 09/30/2021)

BOSSIER CITY

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1	Project Name	Lead Paint
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$43,268.00
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to test for and mitigate lead base paint hazards for low to moderate income families owner occupied homes.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Four low to moderate-income homeowner families are expected to benefit from this project.
	Location Description	City-wide to low/mod income families.
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds will be used to test for and mitigate lead base paint hazards for low to moderate income families' owner occupied homes.
2	Project Name	Owner Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$168,850.00
	Description	Funds will be used to provide deferred loans to rehabilitate the homes of low-moderate income persons. Forgivable loans of up to \$45,000 per unit will be available to bring the unit up to minimum International Property Maintenance Code or HUD Housing Quality Standards.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Eight low to moderate-income homeowner families are expected to benefit from this project.

	Location Description	City-wide to qualified low to moderate income applicants.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used to provide deferred loans to rehabilitate the homes of low-moderate income persons. Forgivable loans of up to \$45,000 per unit will be available to bring the unit up to minimum International Property Maintenance Code or HUD Housing Quality Standards.
3	Project Name	Owner Emergency Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,694.00
	Description	Funds will be used to provide to rehabilitate emergencies that prevent harm to the occupants of the homes of low-moderate income persons. Funds will be available will be available solve the problem and resolve the dangerous situation to bring the emergency item in the unit up to minimum International Property Maintenance Code or HUD Housing Quality Standards.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Three low to moderate-income homeowner families are expected to benefit from this project.
	Location Description	City-wide to qualified low to moderate income applicants.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used to provide to rehabilitate emergencies that prevent harm to the occupants of the homes of low-moderate income persons. Funds will be available will be available solve the problem and resolve the dangerous situation to bring the emergency item in the unit up to minimum International Property Maintenance Code or HUD Housing Quality Standards.
4	Project Name	Ramps & Critical Repair
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,604.00

	Description	Funds will be used to provide assistance to low to moderate income families, the elderly and disabled to correct dangerous and deteriorating code violations to the unit, primarily but not limited to the exterior envelope of the structure, that if allowed to continue may be or become threats to life, health and safety and ramps and other accommodations for the handicapped. This assistance will be in the form of a forgivable loan. Repairs will be to meet National Housing Code and HUD Housing Quality Standards.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Five owner-occupied housing units are expected to be completed
	Location Description	City-wide to low to moderate income applicants.
	Planned Activities	Repairs to homeownership units to correct dangerous and deteriorating code violations to the unit, primarily but not limited to the exterior envelope of the structure, that if allowed to continue may be or become threats to life, health and safety and ramps and other accommodations for the handicapped to National Housing Code and HUD Housing Quality Standards.
5	Project Name	Demolition
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$48,545.00
	Description	Funds will be used to demolish dilapidated houses in low to moderate income Neighborhoods.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Two or more low/mod Families may benefit from this project.
	Location Description	City-wide to low-to-moderate income families.
	Planned Activities	Delapidated houses that belong to families that can't afford to demolish them may be relieved of the burden along with the neighborhood.
6	Project Name	Project Delivery Cost

	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units
	Funding	CDBG: \$68,240.00
	Description	This project covers direct program delivery costs related to the CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Programs.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 20 low to moderate income families will benefit from this Project.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	This project covers direct program delivery costs related to the CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Programs.
7	Project Name	VOA Lighthouse
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,638.00
	Description	Funds will be used for the Lighthouse After-school Program and leadership academy to serve the children residing in the Bossier Housing Authority complexes. These children are from families that usually meet governmental criteria of poverty and attend schools that do not provide structural after-school efforts.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is expected to benefit 18 low to moderate income youths.
	Location Description	Located on Housing Authority Property located in CT113.

	Planned Activities	The Lighthouse After-school Program and leadership academy will serve the children residing in the Bossier Housing Authority complexes. These children are children from families that usually meet the governmental criteria of poverty and attend schools that do not provide structural after-school efforts. This program will provide tutoring and structured after school activities as well as mentoring and counseling.
8	Project Name	Compassion For Lives
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Job Readiness
	Needs Addressed	Special Population Services Employment Training and Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,361.00
	Description	This Project will provide workforce development for ex-offenders and offenders of Bossier City.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 12 persons from Low to Moderate Income families (Primarily ELI) will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	The program is open City-wide to qualified low to moderate income Bossier City offenders and ex-offenders. The teaching and instruction is often provided at the prison and jails. The program offices are located at 7505 Pines Rd., Shreveport, La.
	Planned Activities	Training in Workforce Development will be provided.
9	Project Name	Fire Prevention Activities
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,508.00
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to fund the Bossier City Fire Prevention Department as a sub-recipient for the creation and administration of public service programs. These programs benefit the public School children in schools located in or serving L/M income areas. The programs serve all the low/mod income community.
	Target Date	12/31/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is expected to benefit 1800 children from Low to Moderate income Families. The Fire Prevention offices
	Location Description	<p>Training will take place in schools located in Low/mod income CT or BG's or serve a majority of children from them.</p> <p>CT 113 CT104 CT 108.01 CT 106.01 CT 106.02 CT 106.02 BG 1 CT 107.02 BG 1,2 CT 107.01 BG 3 CT 105 BG 2,3</p> <p>The Fire Prevention offices are in City Hall, 620 Benton Rd. in Bossier City.</p>
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds will be used by the Bossier City Fire Prevention Department for the creation and administration of public service programs to teach fire prevention. These programs benefit the public School children in schools located in or serving L/M income areas. The school children will be trained to protect themselves and their families from home fires and fire hazards.
10	Project Name	Low-Income Youth Sports Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,562.00
	Description	Funds are used to pay the fees to allow low to moderate-income youth to participate in Bossier City youth sports programs free of charge.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 100 youth from low to moderate income families will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	The program will be available to children from qualified low to moderate-income families City Wide.

	Planned Activities	Funds are used to pay the fees to allow low to moderate-income youth to participate in Bossier City youth sports programs free of charge. The children generally participate in organized football and basketball.
11	Project Name	Gift of Dance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,251.00
	Description	Funds will be used to pay the fees for low to moderate income youths to participate in a two week Gift of Dance free Camp, a community service youth dance program, sponsored by Gift of Dance, Inc., providing dance lesson sessions, etc. for at-risk youth.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Twenty-one youth from Low to moderate income families will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	Plantation Park School located on Plantation Park Drive. The program will open City-wide to all qualified low to moderate income children.
Planned Activities	Funds will be used to pay the fees for low to moderate income youths to participate in a two week Gift of Dance free Camp, a community service youth dance program, sponsored by Gift of Dance, Inc., providing dance lesson sessions, etc. for at-risk youth. Activity will include Instruction and participation in dance training and programs for primarily young women.	
12	Project Name	Community Services Transportation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Special Populations
	Needs Addressed	Special Population Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,582.00
	Description	Funds will be used to provide transportation provided to low/moderate-income persons to access social service agencies; provide access to critical care services (i.e. dialysis).
	Target Date	12/31/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that approximately 48 persons will benefit from the transportation program.
	Location Description	This program is operated by the Bossier Office of Community Services located at 700 Benton Rd. Bossier City, La. The transportation services are available City-Wide to qualified low to moderate income beneficiaries who receive transportation from their residences city-wide to various locations (mostly medical) and back.
	Planned Activities	Project will provide transportation for low/moderate-income persons to access social service agencies or access to medical and critical care services (i.e. dialysis).
13	Project Name	MCDC Homebuyer Education & Financial Literacy
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Retain Affordable Housing Public Service Activities To Support Housing
	Needs Addressed	Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,701.00
	Description	Funds will be used to fund a First Time Homebuyer, Credit and Budget Counseling and Kids Financial Literacy Financial Boot Camp and one-on-one Credit Counseling. The program will primarily serve low to moderate income families to improve their housing and financial situation.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 25 persons from Low to Moderate Income families (Primarily ELI) will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	This Program will be available to qualified low-to-moderate income persons City-Wide. The office location is at 935 Eatman Street, Bossier City, Louisiana.
	Planned Activities	Activities planned are First Time Homebuyer, Credit and Budget Counseling and Kids Financial Literacy Financial Boot Camp and one-on-one Credit Counseling.
14	Project Name	Dress for Success
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Job Readiness

	Needs Addressed	Employment Training and Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,258.00
	Description	the Dress for Success program help with proper attire for the work environment it also includes wrap-around services contributing to Job Readiness, available job listings, group support, Job basics training and counseling.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated approximately nine qualified low to moderate Bossier City women will benefit from the training program.
	Location Description	This training will be available to qualified low to moderate income Bossier City women City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The Dress for Success program includes wrap-around services contributing to Job Readiness, available job listings, group support, Job basics training and counseling.
15	Project Name	Plant A Seed in our Youth Foundation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,678.00
	Description	Funds will be used to fund a mentoring/tutoring after school program to guide children into becoming responsible adults by helping them to make informed decisions. The program will primarily serve children who live in public housing who will be mentored by personnel from collaborating partner organizations.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 45 low to moderate income persons (youth) will benefit from this program.

	Location Description	It is located at 1518 Cox St. in CT 113 which has the largest percentage of low/mod residents and is located near large Housing Authority developments. It will be available to qualified Low-to-moderate income youth from public housing and City-Wide.
	Planned Activities	Participants choose from a menu of services including exercise, basketball, mentoring, dance, anger management, team building, leadership, art, nutritious meals, computer training, literacy/numeracy remediation, homework assistance, building/enhancing self-esteem, character education and gardening/vegetable growing.
16	Project Name	Catholic Charities - Rental & Utilities A& Financial Assistance Financial Education
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Service Activities To Support Housing
	Needs Addressed	Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling Homeless Prevention
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,638.00
	Description	Catholic Charities - Rental & Utilities A& Financial Assistance Financial Education
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is expected that 20 Low to moderate Families will benefit from Rental & Utilities Financial Assistance Financial Education
	Location Description	This assistance will be offered city wide to qualified applicants. The office of operation is located at 902 Olive Street, Shreveport, La.
	Planned Activities	Rent and Utilities Financial Assistance and Financial Education will be made available City-Wide to low to moderate income qualified applicants.
17	Project Name	Still Big Brothers
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children Job Readiness
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services Employment Training and Assistance Public Services For Job Training and Job Readiness

	Funding	CDBG: \$7,638.00
	Description	Funds will be used to fund a Youth Program for learning Automobile Repair to improve self-esteem and provide training for future possible employment.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 25 low to moderate income Bossier City youth will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	This program will be available to qualified low to moderate students City-Wide. The location of the teaching activity is at 3725 Greenwood Rd. in Shreveport La. The students will be transported to the location by private bus.
	Planned Activities	This proposed Program Will provide training in a variety of automobile maintenance activities to prepare and keep the youthful recipients busy and preparing them for Success in obtaining and maintaining employment in a subject they are interested in.
18	Project Name	CDBG Program Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Lead-Base Paint Hazards Retain Affordable Housing Improve the Living Conditions or Low/Mod Children Operating Costs of Homeless/Aids Patients Programs Public Service Needs of Special Populations Public Service Activities To Support Housing Job Readiness Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance Planning and Administration

Needs Addressed	Lead-Based /Lead Hazard/test/abate Rehabilitation of Existing Owner Occupied Units Youth Services Operating Costs For Homeless/Aids Patients Program Special Population Services Public services-Housing and Financial Counseling Parks, Recreational Facilities Street and Sidewalk Improvements Water/Sewer Improvements Drainage Improvements Public Services for Persons With Disabilities Public Services to Victims of Domestic Violence Public Services Employment Training and Assistance Homeless Prevention Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance Public Services For Job Training and Job Readiness
Funding	CDBG: \$111,753.00
Description	To provide local officials and citizens with information about the program; prepare program budgets and schedules, and amendments thereto; develop systems for assuring compliance with program requirements; develop interagency agreements and agreements with sub recipients and contractors to carry out program activities; monitoring program activities for progress and compliance with program requirements; prepare reports and other documents related to the program for submission to HUD.
Target Date	12/31/2025
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All of the families and persons that will benefit from the other projects included in this plan will benefit from this project.
Location Description	These activities take place and are available at the Community Development office located a 100 John Wesley Blvd. they are available to local officials and citizens including information about the program; program budgets and schedules, and amendments thereto; interagency agreements and agreements with sub recipients and contractors to carry out program activities; monitoring program activities for progress and compliance with program requirements; prepare reports and other documents related to the program for submission to HUD

	Planned Activities	Provide local officials and citizens with information concerning the program; prepare program budgets and schedules, and amendments thereto; develop systems for assuring compliance with program requirements; develop interagency agreements and agreements with sub recipients and contractors to carry out program activities; monitoring program activities for progress and compliance with program requirements; prepare reports and other documents related to the program for submission to HUD
19	Project Name	Micro Business Loan
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Small Business Micro-Loan Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Small Business and Microenterprise Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	Micro business loans will be made available for new and existing business expansion that will create jobs for low to-moderate income persons. The funding is the microloan loan account.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Two jobs are expected to be created that will benefit two low to moderate income families.
	Location Description	Funds will be made available for micro business loans to businesses in bossier city. Funding will come from the CDBG:Micro-Business Loan Fund.
	Planned Activities	Micro Loans of up to \$15,000 will be made available to micro-business or proposed micro businesses in Bossier City. Funding will be the CDBG:Micro-Business Loan Fund.

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

The target areas are the low to moderate income Census tracts and block groups within the city limits of Bossier City and most of the funds go to these areas even though most of the city programs require that the

applicants qualify for the Programs individually and are City-Wide for the individuals or families that qualify.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Allocations were based in accordance with the priorities and goals set in the City's Consolidated Plan. CDBG funds are distributed as noted above, projects and programs identified for funding with CDBG are selected

in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Refer to sections AP-20 and AP-35 above for further details.

Discussion

The Consolidated Plan sets goals and strategies to be achieved over the FY 2025 – 2029 period and identifies a list of funding priorities. The Plan Goals represent high priority needs for the City and serve as the basis for FY2020 programs and activities identified in the Action.

Based on these goals, the table below summarizes the priorities and specific objectives that the City of Bossier City aims to achieve during the Consolidated Plan five-year period (accomplishments sought in order to address the goals are expressed in terms on quantitative outcomes).

The City's distribution of CDBG funds is based on the type of project, and how they meet the allowable activities.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The one year goals are taken from the annual goals and indicate the numbers of individuals supported through Homeless, Non-Homeless and Special Needs which also indicates the numbers of families which they belong to. The number of existing units that are to be rehabbed also represent the same number of families.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	18
Non-Homeless	15
Special-Needs	0
Total	33

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	18
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	15
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	33

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

Discussion

These figures relate to outcomes specified in the annual goals for 2025. The amount of CDBG funding for these activities may target more or less households. Please see the introduction above.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The one year goals are taken from the annual goals and indicate the numbers of individuals supported through Homeless, Non-Homeless and Special Needs which also indicates the numbers of families which they belong to. The number of existing units that are to be rehabbed also represent the same number of families.

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

The Housing Authority of Bossier City and Bossier Parish Section 8 provide services and housing as detailed in their PHA Plans. Below are very short summaries of actions planned for the next year.

The Housing Authority of Bossier City provides services and housing as detailed in their PHA Plan. Below are very short summaries of actions planned for the next year.

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

The Bossier City Housing Authority has a Residents Advisory Board which meets in an effort to incorporate resident ideas into the management of the various properties owned by the Authority. In the near future, the Authority will be considering the revival of its homeownership program, dependent on the availability of funding.

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

N/A

Discussion

The activities described above are described in detail in the PHA plans mentioned above

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

Introduction

The City Bossier City plans to address the needs of emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons by providing funding for non-profits and in other proven means.

The city has developed annual goal and objective 4, Homeless services including homeless transitional housing. We are set to find another subrecipient that can services that are needed.

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

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

The city will seek a new subrecipient that would ideally be able to provide up to 18 individuals or families with transitional housing assistance with wrap-around services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

HOPE Connections, the local continuum of Care, conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons. These surveys provide help in focusing agency activities for potential needs in the coming year, as well as provide documentation in response to HUD program requirements.

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

As outlined above, Bossier City would like to have at least one project which provides Transitional Housing & Rapid and Re-Housing for Women with Children to be funded at least partially with CDBG funds. This facilitates access for homeless families to affordable housing units, by helping prevent those families 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

Hope Connections with its membership is the major focus for Homeless prevention in this area including Bossier City. For some of the agencies, homeless prevention is their sole purpose. Other agencies include homeless prevention as a support program in conjunction with the provision of shelter and other support services.

Bossier City has developed annual goal and objective 6, Provision of public service activities to support housing. The proposed MCDC Homebuyer Counseling and Financial Literacy Program will provide Financial, Housing, and Loss Mitigation training and public service activities to support employment and job readiness.

Discussion

As noted above, the participants in HOPE Connections (The Continuum of Care for Northwest Louisiana) work cooperatively to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families through the continuum of services coordinated through the partnership.

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

Introduction:

No public policies were identified that have negative effects on affordable housing development.

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

The City plans to continue to review policies for any that could have negative effects or create barriers to affordable housing for low to moderate income citizens.

Discussion:

No public policies have been identified that have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. Public policies previously identified in prior Consolidated Plans that may have had negative effects have since been resolved to relieve institutional obstructions of affordable housing development.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Bossier City presently provides a variety of services to its residents, funded by CDBG. Listed below are actions currently performed by the City or are under consideration for the future.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to look for new funding sources for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Housing actions will be accomplished through existing efforts to preserve affordable housing through housing unit improvement programs and financial and housing education programs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The ultimate goal is to eliminate lead-based paint hazards and prevent childhood lead poisoning. The City will continue to implement this long-term strategy. Program funds will be used to eliminate lead-based paint hazards. This strategy will include the development and integration of consolidated health, environmental and housing programs that can effectively address lead hazards. Lead hazard reduction strategies are as follows:

Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards and protect young children. The city will work with other agencies and groups to coordinate and provide direction for prevention.

The City will follow its Implementation Plan for Lead-Based Paint Program Requirements. The plan for reduction of LBP hazards relates to the extent of LBP poisoning and hazards by testing for the presence of lead, mitigating or removing potential hazards, increasing safer environments, and requiring third-party certified clearances.

The City will continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.

Provide public information and education on the extent of lead problems and the measures to be taken to reduce risk and protect health.

The City will seek additional funding to finance lead hazard abatement and reduction activities.

Provide training for program staff on lead hazard evaluation and reduction.

Provide each family receiving federal assistance information regarding LBP hazards.

Inspect federally assisted homes before purchase to ensure minimum housing standards are met. This includes inspection for lead-based paint hazards. Sellers prior to closing and subsequent move-in by homebuyers must address identified hazards.

Continue to encourage local rehabilitation contractors to become state, EPA and HUD certified to do lead-based paint work, because of the lack of capacity of certified workers and licensed contractors to bid on projects with lead paint hazards in housing and rehabilitation activities. The city has set procedures to manage lead-based paint through abatement or encapsulation of the targeted surfaces with a durable, resilient surface replacement. The x-ray fluorescence method of testing for lead based paint will continue to be used for the next five years. Wipe sampling and laboratory analysis of the samples for the presence of lead dust will continue to be used after mitigation for clearance testing to verify that cleanup is complete.

All applicants to federally assisted programs are required to sign a notice of possible lead based paint and the problems that lead based paint can cause and they are provided a copy of the EPA Lead-based paint booklet.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will continue its efforts in conjunction with the HOPE for the Homeless and the Housing Authority of Bossier City to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service agencies operating in the city.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.
4. Create networking opportunities through a housing roundtable that provides opportunities for City staff to interact with all sectors of the housing industry.

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

The City will continue to coordinate planning activities with private housing and social service agencies, including participation in HOPE Connections meetings, development of the Continuum of Care, and enumeration of point-in-time and homeless surveys. City staff will also continue its participation in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises.

Discussion:

The actions are primarily the continuation of what the City is currently doing in the various areas. No major obstacles in the institutional structure have been identified that need to be addressed. The City is also satisfied with its efforts to coordinate with private housing and social service agencies.

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A698417B4C924AE0218B42865313DACF] DELETE_TABLE_IF_EMPTY=[YES]>	
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

1. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). <TYPE=[text]
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Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Neighborhood Planning Study for Maplebrook
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Kay Jackson
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Analysis of existing housing, land use and a survey of residents regarding priority needs.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To develop a neighborhood needs study.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data collection is concentrated in the geographic area of the Maplebrook Neighborhood.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? The time period was a snapshot of existing housing, land use and a residents survey as of the date of 7/6/2014.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? The data set is complete.