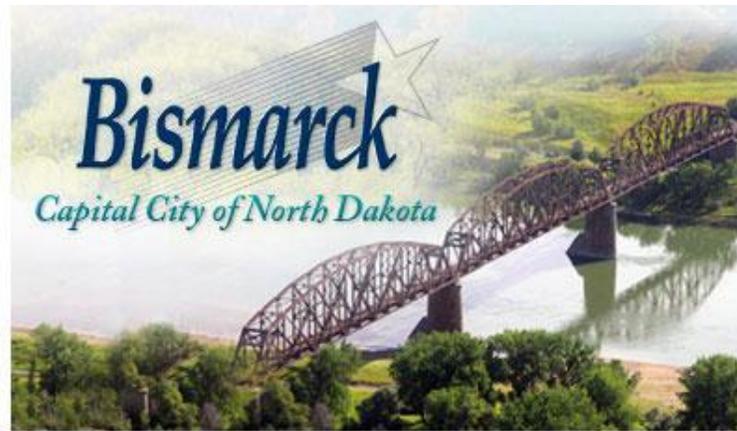


CITY OF BISMARCK

2015-2019

CONSOLIDATED PLAN



DRAFT REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW
APRIL 8, 2015

Executive Summary	
ES-05 Executive Summary	1
The Process	
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies	3
PR-10 Consultation	4
PR-15 Citizen Participation	8
Needs Assessment	
NA-05 Overview	11
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment	12
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems	30
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems	33
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens	36
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion	40
NA-35 Public Housing	41
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment	45
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment	49
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs	52
Market Analysis	
MA-05 Overview	55
MA-10 Number of Housing Units	56
MA-15 Cost of Housing	64
MA-20 Condition of Housing	67
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing	77
MA-30 Homeless Facilities	79
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services	82
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing	84
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets	85
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	95
Strategic Plan	
SP-05 Overview	103
SP-10 Geographic Priorities	104
SP-25 Priority Needs	106
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions	111
SP-35 Anticipated Resources	112
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure	115
SP-45 Goals	117
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement	121
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing	122
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy	123
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards	125
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy	126
SP-80 Monitoring	128

Annual Action Plan	
AP-15 Expected Resources	129
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives	132
AP-35 Projects	135
AP-50 Geographic Distribution	145
AP-55 Affordable Housing	146
AP-60 Public Housing	147
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities	148
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing	150
AP-85 Other Actions	151
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements	153
Appendix – Alternate/Local Data Sources	154
Citizen Participation Plan	156
Citizen Comments	157

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued new rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes for four formula grant programs: Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG). The new single-planning process was intended to more comprehensively fulfill three basic goals: to provide decent housing, to provide a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities. It was termed the *Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development*.

According to HUD, the Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlements the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also allows for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

As the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan, the City of Bismarck hereby follows HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement. Furthermore, it is responsible for overseeing these citizen participation requirements, those that accompany the Consolidated Plan and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

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

The goals of the programs administered by the City of Bismarck are to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment for the city's low- and moderate-income residents. The City of Bismarck strives to accomplish these goals by maximizing and effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities that will serve the economically disadvantaged residents of the city. By addressing need and creating opportunity at the individual and neighborhood levels, the City of Bismarck hopes to improve the quality of life for all residents of the city. These goals are further explained as follows:

- *Providing decent housing* means helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing.
- *Providing a suitable living environment* entails improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; and reducing the isolation of income groups within an area through integration of low-income housing opportunities.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Bismarck's evaluation of its past performance has been completed in a thorough Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). These documents state the objectives and outcomes identified in each year's Annual Action Plan and includes an evaluation of past performance through measurable goals and objectives compared to actual performance. These documents can be found on the Community Development Department's website at:

<http://www.bismarcknd.gov/index.aspx?nid=18>

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Throughout the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City of Bismarck consulted with a variety of outside agencies and service providers to help establish funding priorities and plan objectives for the course of the next five plan years. The City of Bismarck has coordinated with Burleigh County, the local and regional homeless service providers and statewide Continuum of Care organization, as well as other interested parties and Bismarck residents.

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The 2015 Housing and Community Development survey was used to help establish priorities for the City by gathering feedback on the level of need for housing and community development categories. In addition, a public meeting was held prior to the release of the draft plan to garner feedback on preliminary findings. Once the Plan was released for public review, a public hearing was held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments are attached as an appendix to this plan.

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

7. Summary

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	BISMARCK	Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Bismarck's Community Development Department in the lead agency for this Consolidated Plan. The Department is responsible for administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for the City of Bismarck.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Bismarck Community Development Department

Susan Redman

2nd Floor, City-County Building - 221 N. 5th Street (PO Box 5503), Bismarck, ND 58506-5503

Phone: (701) 355-1840; Fax: 222-6450 TDD: 711; e-mail: sredman@bismarcknd.gov

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

1. Introduction

Throughout the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City of Bismarck consulted with a variety of outside agencies and service providers to help establish funding priorities and plan objectives for the course of the next five plan years. The City of Bismarck has coordinated with Burleigh County, the local and regional homeless service providers and statewide Continuum of Care organization, as well as other interested parties and Bismarck residents. The following narrative describes the consultation activities that took place in the development of this Plan.

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 Bismarck works closely with the local Housing Authority, Community Action, CommunityWorkds, other local nonprofits and private developers. In continuing these relationships, the City of Bismarck will encourage more coordination among these entities. Involvement in the local coalition for the homeless and in the implementation of the 10 Year Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness will promote communication and coordination of services among the agencies working with homeless persons.

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

The Continuum of Care process provides a forum for local agencies to communicate, identify needs, and prioritize local needs. The Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless Persons coordinates the local COC process. The homeless coalition provides local input into the CoC that is developed by the State coalition. Its regular meetings also provide an opportunity to share information between members on a monthly basis and to coordinate activities. A strong coalition is important for the continued growth and cooperation of local agencies, so it is essential for the City to support this development through such means as financial support, membership, and attendance of meetings.

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

The City of Bismarck does not receive ESG funds. However, the City is a member of the local homeless coalition to promote awareness and communication.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	BURLEIGH COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
2	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH DAKOTA COALITION FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
3	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MANDAN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
4	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY ACTION PROG. REG VII
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
5	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITYWORKS OF ND
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
6	Agency/Group/Organization	LEWIS AND CLARK REGIONAL COUNCIL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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

The City of Bismarck made every attempt to be inclusive in its consultation activities.

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	North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People	The City of Bismarck's Consolidated Plan integrates the needs assessed by the statewide CoC and Region 7, which contains the City of Bismarck.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Bismarck works closely with Burleigh County. The City and the County share an office building and have some combined departments. This allows for seamless consultation and coordination in efforts impacting housing and community development. The City of Bismarck works closely with the adjacent jurisdiction of Mandan. The Bismarck-Mandan Development Association promotes local economic development through coordinated efforts. In addition, Bismarck is eligible for HOME and ESG funds administered by the North Dakota Department of Commerce. In any efforts that are funded by the State, the City of Bismarck is coordinating with statewide efforts to promote housing and community development goals.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The 2015 Housing and Community Development survey was used to help establish priorities for the City by gathering feedback on the level of need for housing and community development categories. In addition, a public meeting was held prior to the release of the draft plan to garner feedback on preliminary findings. Once the Plan was released for public review, a public hearing was held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the plan. These steps were used to help establish priorities for funding over the course of the next five planning years.

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	A public input meeting was held to offer an opportunity for residents and stakeholders to provide feedback on preliminary findings for the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.	A transcript of the meeting is included as an appendix to this plan.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community stakeholders	The 2015 Housing and Community Development survey garnered responses from City residents and stakeholders alike on the needs of the City. Responses from the survey are included throughout this document and are integrated into the Needs Assessment.	Responses from the survey are included throughout this document and are integrated into the Needs Assessment.		
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held after the release of the Draft Plan.	A transcript of the proceedings are included as an appendix to this Plan.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section addresses housing and homeless needs in the City of Bismarck. Specific needs and the priority level of these needs were determined based on data from the 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey, public input meetings, and from consultation with representatives of various local service providers. Results from the 2015 Housing and Community Development Needs Survey showed that construction of new rental housing, new for-sale housing, rental assistance and senior-friendly housing were considered to have a high need for funding. Homeless needs in the state are handled by the Statewide Continuum of Care. A count of the homeless population in the state showed that more than 1,258 persons were homeless North Dakota in 2014, which included 329 persons in Region 7 for the City of Bismarck. Non-homeless special needs populations in the state include the elderly and frail elderly, persons living with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons living with HIV and their families. These populations are not homeless, but are at the risk of becoming homeless and therefore often require housing and service programs. The needs of the special needs groups are relative to the programs currently provided. For example, the elderly population is expected to swell in the near future and will require increased access to home services as well as assisted living and nursing home facilities.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The population in the City of Bismarck has grown since 2000, resulting in more households and more households with housing problems. Housing problems are characterized by three different conditions: overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, and cost burden. Each of these three housing problems are explored below for the City of Bismarck. HUD defines an overcrowded household as one having from 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.50 occupants per room. This type of condition can be seen in both renter and homeowner households. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete kitchen facilities when any of the following is not present in a housing unit: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. Likewise, a housing unit is categorized as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are missing from the housing unit: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. A lack of these facilities indicates that the housing unit is likely to be unsuitable. Another type of housing problem reported in the 2000 Census was cost burden, which occurs when a household has gross housing costs that range from 30 to 49.9 percent of gross household income; severe cost burden occurs when gross housing costs represent 50 percent or more of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, energy payments, water and sewer service, and refuse collection. If the homeowner has a mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent plus utility charges.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	55,532	60,831	10%
Households	23,163	26,974	16%
Median Income	\$39,422.00	\$50,062.00	27%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Population

As seen in Table 1.1, the population for the City of Bismarck grew by 10.3 percent between 2000 and 2010. The age cohorts with the greatest growth included those aged 55 to 64, with a 62.2 percent increase, those aged 25 to 34 with a 24.1 percent increase, and those aged 65 or older with a 23.1 percent increase. Two age cohorts saw a decline in this time frame as well, those aged 5 to 19 and those aged 35 to 64.

The elderly population is defined by the Census Bureau as comprising any person aged 65 or older. The elderly population experienced a 23.1 percent growth, with the greatest amount of growth for those aged 85 and older. This is shown in Table 1.2. The elderly population also includes those who are considered to be frail elderly, defined as elderly persons whose physiological circumstances may limit functional capabilities; this is often quantified as those who are 85 years of age and older. As stated above, this group saw the greatest amount of growth within the elderly population since 2000.

Table 1.1
Population by Age

City of Bismarck
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	3,356	6.0%	3,896	6.4%	16.1%
5 to 19	11,529	20.8%	10,546	17.2%	-8.5%
20 to 24	4,380	7.9%	5,035	8.2%	15.0%
25 to 34	7,339	13.2%	9,110	14.9%	24.1%
35 to 54	16,657	30.0%	15,765	25.7%	-5.4%
55 to 64	4,629	8.3%	7,509	12.3%	62.2%
65 or Older	7,642	13.8%	9,411	15.4%	23.1%
Total	55,532	100.0%	61,272	100.0%	10.3%

Table 1.1

Table 1.2
Elderly Population by Age

City of Bismarck
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	816	10.7%	1,108	11.8%	35.8%
67 to 69	1,188	15.5%	1,393	14.8%	17.3%
70 to 74	1,884	24.7%	1,934	20.6%	2.7%
75 to 79	1,490	19.5%	1,878	20.0%	26.0%
80 to 84	1,141	14.9%	1,501	15.9%	31.6%
85 or Older	1,123	14.7%	1,597	17.0%	42.2%
Total	7,642	100.0%	9,411	100.0%	23.1%

Table 1.2

Population by Race and Ethnicity

As the population of Bismarck grew between 2000 and 2010, the racial and ethnic composition of the state shifted as well. . The white population, which accounted for the largest proportion of Bismarck residents, grew by 7.6 percent . This was smaller than the overall growth rate and as a result, the white population comprised a smaller proportion of the population in 2010 than it had in 2000. The racial group with the largest rate of change was the black population, which grew by 156.4 percent. This was followed by those who identified as “other” with an increase of 90.5 percent. This is shown in Table 1.3.

The Hispanic population grew at a faster rate than the non-Hispanic population. In 2000, Hispanic residents accounted for 0.7 percent of the population. After experiencing a rate of growth of 95.7 percent between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population came to account for 1.3percent of the total population in Bismarck. Meanwhile, the non-Hispanic population only grew by 9.7 percent and the proportion of non-Hispanic Bismarck residents fell by less than one percentage point.

Table 1.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
 City of Bismarck
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	52,634	94.8%	56,616	92.4%	7.6%
Black	156	.3%	400	.7%	156.4%
American Indian	1,884	3.4%	2,773	4.5%	47.2%
Asian	251	.5%	343	.6%	36.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Islander	15	.0%	17	.0%	13.3%
Other	95	.2%	181	.3%	90.5%
Two or More Races	497	.9%	942	1.5%	89.5%
Total	55,532	100.0%	61,272	100.0%	10.3%
Non-Hispanic	55,117	99.3%	60,460	98.7%	9.7%
Hispanic	415	.7%	812	1.3%	95.7%

Table 1.3

Poverty

The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine poverty status. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for that size family, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts monetary income earned before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid and food stamps. Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters or for unrelated individuals under the age of 15, such as foster children. These people are excluded from the poverty calculations, as they are considered as neither poor nor non-poor.

In Bismarck, the poverty rate in 2000 was 8.4 percent, with 4,493 persons living in poverty. There were an estimated 532 children under the age of 6 living in poverty in 2000, and another 716 children between the ages of 6 and 17 living in poverty. By 2013, there were 977 children under 6 living in poverty, and 795 children aged 6 to 17. Additionally, in 2013, some 718 of the city's citizens 65 year of age or older were also considered to be living in poverty. These data are presented in Table 1.8

Table 1.8
Poverty by Age

City of Bismarck
 2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2013 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	532	11.8%	977	16.5%
6 to 17	716	15.9%	795	13.4%
18 to 64	2,728	60.7%	3,447	58.1%
65 or Older	517	11.5%	718	12.1%
Total	4,493	100.0%	5,937	100.0%
Poverty Rate	8.4%	-	9.6%	-

Table 1.8

Household Size

Household sizes grew smaller, in general, over the course of the decade between 2000 and 2010. One and Two person households grew by 32.0 and 21.4 percent, respectively. Households with three to six persons did not keep pace with the average growth rate, and four and five person households actually decreased. Conversely, seven or more person households grew by 40.4 percent, and accounted for 0.5 percent of the population of Bismarck in 2010.

Table 1.13
Households by Household Size
 City of Bismarck
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	7,177	31.0%	9,477	34.8%	32.0%
Two Persons	8,079	34.8%	9,807	36.0%	21.4%
Three Persons	3,394	14.6%	3,745	13.7%	10.3%
Four Persons	2,957	12.8%	2,705	9.9%	-8.5%
Five Persons	1,174	5.1%	1,068	3.9%	-9.0%
Six Persons	305	1.3%	322	1.2%	5.6%
Seven Persons or More	99	.4%	139	.5%	40.4%
Total	23,185	100.0%	27,263	100.0%	017.6%

Table 1.13

Group Quarters Population

The group quarters population in the City of Bismarck grew by 5.0 percent between 2000 and 2010, as seen in Table 1.15. Most of this growth was driven by a 26.3 percent increase in persons in college dormitories. Correctional institutions also saw a 3.8 percent increase. Nursing homes, and other institutional and noninstitutional group quarters all declined during this decade.

Table 1.15
Group Quarters Population
 City of Bismarck
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	734	55.0%	762	55.6%	3.8%
Juvenile Facilities	-	-	75	5.5%	-
Nursing Homes	597	44.8%	534	38.9%	-10.6%
Other Institutions	3	.2%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Total	1,334	100.0%	1,371	100.0%	2.8%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	205	52.0%	259	58.3%	26.3%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Noninstitutional	189	48.0%	185	41.7%	-2.1%
Total	394	22.8%	444	24.5%	12.7%
Group Quarters Population	1,728	100.0%	1,815	100.0%	5.0%

Table 1.15

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,640	4,090	5,180	2,855	11,210
Small Family Households *	965	1,115	1,650	1,115	6,365
Large Family Households *	10	140	300	125	685
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	655	510	800	365	1,865
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	825	900	685	195	570
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	560	624	799	485	1,015
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Households by Income

The income bracket with the most growth between 2000 and 2013 in Bismarck were those with an income above \$100,000. The proportion of households with incomes above \$100,000 grew by 14.2 percentage points. The proportion of households with an income between \$75,000 and \$99,999 grew by 5.4 percentage points. The proportion of households in all other income groups declined between 2000 and 2012. Households with income between \$50,000 and \$74,999 and households making more than \$100,000 comprised the largest portion of households, at 17.8 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively. This is shown in Table 1.7

Diagram1.7 illustrates the change in household incomes between 2000 and 2012.

Table 1.7
Households by Income

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2013 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	3,747	16.2%	2,879	10.4%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,485	6.4%	1,244	4.5%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,770	7.6%	1,558	5.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,337	14.4%	2,873	10.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,102	17.7%	4,241	15.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,910	21.2%	4,938	17.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,129	9.2%	4,044	14.6%
\$100,000 or More	1,683	7.3%	5,971	21.5%
Total	23,163	100.0%	27,748	100.0%

Table 1.7

Diagram 1.7
Households by Income

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

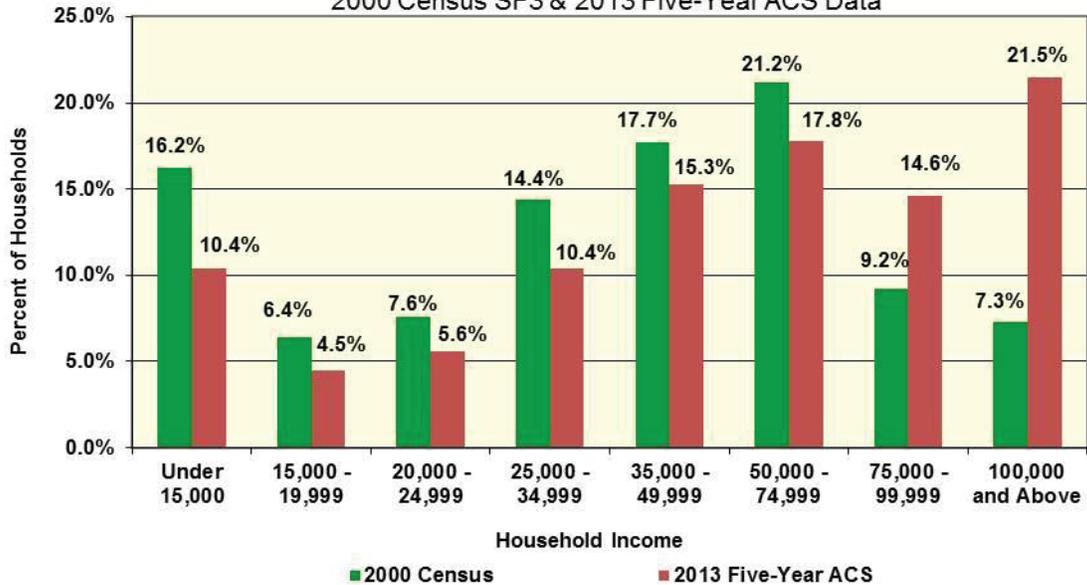


Diagram 1.7

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	95	75	70	0	240	10	15	0	0	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	30	30	65	45	170	0	0	4	0	4
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,215	80	10	15	1,320	650	295	110	15	1,070
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	600	1,110	130	0	1,840	275	460	745	390	1,870

	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)	25	0	0	0	25	140	0	0	0	140

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Housing Problems

As shown in Table 1.16, the share of housing units that were overcrowded, meaning that they included more than one resident per room but less than 1.5, fell from 1.3 to 1.1 percent. At the same time, the share of housing units that were severely overcrowded, or those with more than 1.5 persons per room, fell from 0.5 to 0 percent.

Unlike overcrowded housing units, the share of housing units with complete plumbing or kitchen facilities grew over the decade. Like overcrowding, however, these housing problems affected only a small share of housing units in 2009-2013. As shown in Table 1.17, only 0.3 percent of housing units lacked complete plumbing facilities in 2009-2013. Similarly, 1.0 percent housing units had incomplete kitchen facilities, as shown in Table 1.18. Housing units are considered to have incomplete plumbing facilities when they are missing any of the following: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Housing units are considered to have incomplete kitchen facilities when they are missing a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, or a refrigerator.

Though relatively few households were affected by the problems of overcrowding or incomplete facilities, considerably more were impacted by cost burdening, as shown in Table 1.19. A household is considered cost-burdened when more than 30 and less than 50 percent of its monthly income goes toward housing costs, and severely cost-burdened when housing costs consume more than 50 percent of household income. The incidence of cost-burdening also increased slightly: 12.6 percent of households were cost-burdened in 2009-2013, up from 11.8 percent in 2000. Similarly, the share of severely cost-burdened households grew from 9.2 to 10.3 percent. In both years, rental households were observed to be considerably more impacted by cost-burdening than homeowners, a discrepancy that was more pronounced still among severely cost-burdened households.

Table 1.16
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	14,552	99.3%	82	.6%	22	.2%	14,656
2013 Five-Year ACS	18,162	99.5%	90	.5%	0	.0%	18,252
Renter							
2000 Census	8,178	96.4%	219	2.6%	90	1.1%	8,487
2013 Five-Year ACS	9,260	97.5%	223	2.3%	13	0.1%	9,496
Total							
2000 Census	22,730	98.2%	301	1.3%	112	.5%	23,143
2013 Five-Year ACS	27,422	98.8%	313	1.1%	13	.0%	27,748

Table I.16

Table 1.17
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2013 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	23,113	27,653
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	30	95
Total Households	23,143	27,748
Percent Lacking	.1%	0.3%

Table 1.17

Table 1.18
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2013 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	22,991	27,464
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	152	284
Total Households	23,143	27,748
Percent Lacking	.7%	1.0%

Table 1.18

Table 1.19
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Bismarck
 2000 Census & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2000 Census	6,441	86.0%	723	9.7%	307	4.1%	19	3%	7,490
2013 Five-Year ACS	8,987	82.1%	1,408	12.9%	538	4.9%	20	0.2%	10,953
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	3,051	91.2%	195	5.8%	90	2.7%	8	2%	3,344
2013 Five-Year ACS	6,511	89.2%	307	4.2%	382	5.2%	99	1.4%	7,299
Renter									
2000 Census	5,457	64.5%	1,359	16.1%	1,381	16.3%	260	3.1%	8,457
2013 Five-Year ACS	5,558	58.5%	1,779	18.7%	1,930	20.3%	229	2.4%	9,496
Total									
2000 Census	14,949	77.5%	2,277	11.8%	1,778	9.2%	287	1.5%	19,291
2013 Five-Year ACS	21,056	75.9%	3,494	12.6%	2,850	10.3%	348	1.3%	27,748

Table 1.19

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	1,345	180	155	60	1,740	660	310	115	15	1,100
Having none of four housing problems	980	2,105	2,115	840	6,040	490	1,495	2,790	1,940	6,715
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	25	0	0	0	25	140	0	0	0	140

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data: 2007-2011 CHAS
 Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	660	320	35	1,015	225	255	380	860
Large Related	10	35	0	45	0	40	90	130
Elderly	520	390	25	935	475	175	155	805
Other	725	515	95	1,335	240	290	234	764
Total need by income	1,915	1,260	155	3,330	940	760	859	2,559

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	420	0	10	430	175	90	50	315
Large Related	10	0	0	10	0	15	25	40
Elderly	355	60	15	430	275	70	30	375
Other	520	20	0	540	200	120	4	324
Total need by income	1,305	80	25	1,410	650	295	109	1,054

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	30	30	40	45	145	0	0	4	0	4
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	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
Other, non-family households	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	30	30	75	45	180	0	0	4	0	4

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

**Table 1.4
Disability by Age**

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	470	5.8%
16 to 64	5,371	15.1%
65 and older	2,822	40.3%
Total	8,663	17.1%

**Table 1.5
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older**

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	1,917
Physical disability	3,328
Mental disability	2,446
Self-care disability	942
Employment disability	3,476
Go-outside-home disability	2,742
Total	14,851

Table 1.6
Disability by Age
 City of Bismarck
 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
5 to 17	291	6.4%	206	4.3%	497	5.3%
18 to 34	409	5.1%	384	4.7%	793	4.9%
35 to 64	1,357	12.3%	1,068	8.9%	2,425	10.5%
65 to 74	534	25.8%	502	19.5%	1,036	22.3%
75 or Older	822	49.3%	1,434	49.6%	2,256	49.5%
Total	3,413	11.6%	3,594	11.1%	7,007	11.3%

Table 3.12
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status

City of Bismarck
 2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Housing Problems						
30% HAMFI or less	95	225	0	375	240	935
30.1-50% HAMFI	35	270	40	135	290	770
50.1-80% HAMFI	60	380	95	95	235	865
80.1% HAMFI or more	30	435	60	60	215	800
Total	220	1,310	195	665	980	3,370
No Housing Problems						
30% HAMFI or less	115	15	0	70	20	220
30.1-50% HAMFI	245	160	65	365	200	1,035
50.1-80% HAMFI	550	685	190	320	300	2,045
80.1% HAMFI or more	1,865	6,440	685	385	1,470	10,845
Total	2,775	7,300	940	1,140	1,990	14,145
Housing Problems Not Computed						
30% HAMFI or less	10	0	0	50	85	145
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	0	50	85	145
Total						
30% HAMFI or less	220	240	0	495	345	1,300
30.1-50% HAMFI	280	430	105	500	490	1,805
50.1-80% HAMFI	610	1,065	285	415	535	2,910
80.1% HAMFI or more	1,895	6,875	745	445	1,685	11,645
Total	3,005	8,610	1,135	1,855	3,055	17,660

Table 3.13
Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status

City of Bismarck
 2007-2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Housing Problems						
30% HAMFI or less	40	660	10	495	740	1,945
30.1-50% HAMFI	65	320	35	325	545	1,290
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	110	0	25	150	285
80.1% HAMFI or more	30	25	65	20	0	140
Total	135	1,115	110	865	1,435	3,660
No Housing Problems						
30% HAMFI or less	0	65	0	200	115	380
30.1-50% HAMFI	75	365	0	100	445	985
50.1-80% HAMFI	100	475	15	165	1,230	1,985
80.1% HAMFI or more	155	575	0	150	1,390	2,270
Total	330	1,480	15	615	3,180	5,620
Housing Problems Not Computed						
30% HAMFI or less	0	0	0	25	0	25
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	25	0	25
Total						
30% HAMFI or less	40	725	10	720	855	2,350
30.1-50% HAMFI	140	685	35	425	990	2,275
50.1-80% HAMFI	100	585	15	190	1,380	2,270
80.1% HAMFI or more	185	600	65	170	1,390	2,410
Total	465	2,595	125	1,505	4,615	9,305

Table 3.14
Households by Income and Family Status

City of Bismarck
 2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Housing Problems						
30% HAMFI or less	135	885	10	870	980	2,880
30.1-50% HAMFI	100	590	75	460	835	2,060
50.1-80% HAMFI	60	490	95	120	385	1,150
80.1% HAMFI or more	60	460	125	80	215	940
Total	355	2,425	305	1,530	2,415	7,030
No Housing Problems						
30% HAMFI or less	115	80	0	270	135	600
30.1-50% HAMFI	320	525	65	465	645	2,020
50.1-80% HAMFI	650	1,160	205	485	1,530	4,030
80.1% HAMFI or more	2,020	7,015	685	535	2,860	13,115
Total	3,105	8,780	955	1,755	5,170	19,765
Housing Problems Not Computed						
30% HAMFI or less	10	0	0	75	85	170
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	0	75	85	170
Total						
30% HAMFI or less	260	965	10	1,215	1,200	3,650
30.1-50% HAMFI	420	1,115	140	925	1,480	4,080
50.1-80% HAMFI	710	1,650	300	605	1,915	5,180
80.1% HAMFI or more	2,080	7,475	810	615	3,075	14,055
Total	3,470	11,205	1,260	3,360	7,670	26,965

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

As seen in Table 1.13, there were 9,477 one-person households in 2010, a 32 percent increase from 2000. This population group accounted for more than one-third of the City of Bismarck's households. Single person households with low-income, especially those below 30 percent MFI are most likely to have housing problems due to their limited income.

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.

Disability is defined by the Census Bureau as a lasting physical, mental or emotional condition that makes it difficult for a person to do activities, to go outside the home alone or to work. By this definition, 8,663 Bismarck residents were considered to be living with some form of disability in 2000. This figure was lower than the national average for that time of about 19.3 percent. As seen in Table 1.4, there were 470 persons aged 5 to 15 with disabilities, 5,371 persons between the age of 16 and 64 with a disability and 2,822 persons over the age of 65 with a disability at that time.

As seen in Table 1.5, the most common disability was an employment disability, followed by a physical disability and a go-outside the home disability.

According to the American Community Survey, an estimated 11.3 percent of Bismarck residents were living with some form of disability by 2013. Disability rates tended to be slightly higher for male than for female residents, and higher for elderly residents than for younger residents. Almost residents over the age of 75 were observed to be living with a disability in 2013. Disability rates fell progressively in lower age ranges.

The City's local domestic violence shelter (AARC) served 238 persons during 2013. Although this does not provide an accurate count of the total victims of domestic violence in a given year, it is a helpful estimation of the number of persons actively seeking housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

As seen above, the most common housing problems are cost burdens. An estimated 22.9 percent of the households in Bismarck were cost burdened or severely cost burdened in 2013.

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

As seen in Table 3.14, different households are impacted by housing problems at various rates. Households at lower income levels are much more likely to face housing problems. Some 78.9 percent of households at or below 30 percent MFI face housing problems and 50.5 percent of households between 30 and 50 percent MFI face housing problems.

Additionally, renters face housing problems at a much higher rate than owner-occupied households. An estimated 39.3 percent of renter households face housing problems, as shown in Table 3.13. This is compared to an estimated 19 percent of owner-occupied households that face housing problems, as seen in Table 3.12. The rate is highest for low income renter households. Some 82.8 percent of renter households at or below 30 percent MFI face housing problems.

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

Households most likely to be at risk of becoming unsheltered are those that with extremely low incomes that are cost-burdened. There are 2,880 households at or below 30 percent MFI that have housing problems, as demonstrated by Tables 3.14.. Of these households, there are 10 large related and 885 small related households.

In addition, there were 134 persons in households with children who were homeless during the 2014 count in Region 7 of North Dakota.

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:

Not Applicable.

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

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, there are various factors that contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These housing characteristics include households that are doubled up, or living with friends or family, persons recently released from prison, and young adults out of foster care. Economic factors include households with severe cost burden and households facing unemployment. As described here and in the following sections, there is a large number of households facing cost burdens and other housing problems that create instability and increase their risk of homelessness.

Discussion

As the City of Bismarck has increased in size, so have the number of households with housing problems. By 2011, more than a quarter of Bismarck households had housing problems. Households particularly impacted were those with lower incomes, which had much higher rates of housing problems.

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic minority groups at a given income level experience housing problems at a rate greater than the jurisdiction average. This threshold is defined as, 10 percentage points or more above that average.

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	2,880	600	165
White	2,455	530	165
Black / African American	55	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	275	65	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,065	2,030	0
White	1,840	1,950	0
Black / African American	0	30	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	65	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,145	4,035	0
White	1,100	3,835	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	10	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	85	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	25	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	465	2,390	0
White	430	2,250	0
Black / African American	0	55	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	30	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Demonstrated by the information above, several racial and ethnic groups face a disproportionate share of housing problems. Black, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian households face disproportionate shares of housing problems in at least one income bracket.

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 following section continues to look at disproportionately greater need by focusing on severe housing problems. Severe housing problems include overcrowding with more than 1.5 persons per room and cost burdens exceeding 50 percent of income.

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	2,005	1,475	165
White	1,670	1,320	165
Black / African American	30	25	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	220	120	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	495	3,600	0
White	450	3,340	0
Black / African American	0	30	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	95	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	50	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	270	4,910	0
White	260	4,675	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	85	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	35	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	75	2,780	0
White	40	2,640	0
Black / African American	0	55	0
Asian	0	0	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Demonstrated by the information above, several racial and ethnic groups face a disproportionate share of severe housing problems. Hispanic and American Indian households face disproportionate shares of severe housing problems in at least one income bracket.

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:

Housing cost burdens are broken down by race and ethnicity below to determine, if any, disproportionately greater need.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,290	3,800	2,495	175
White	19,430	3,840	2,180	175
Black / African American	115	25	30	0
Asian	60	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	315	140	220	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	60	35	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 3.1
Homeowner Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 City of Bismarck
 2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race/Ethnicity						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
30% HAMFI or less	900	0	0	0	0	35	0	935
30.1-50% HAMFI	695	0	0	15	0	60	0	770
50.1-80% HAMFI	835	0	0	0	0	20	10	865
80.1-100% HAMFI	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
100.1% HAMFI or more	385	0	0	15	0	0	0	400
Total	3,220	0	0	30	0	115	10	3,375
Without Housing Problems								
30% HAMFI or less	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	215
30.1-50% HAMFI	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,035
50.1-80% HAMFI	1,980	0	4	0	0	35	25	2,044
80.1-100% HAMFI	1,510	0	0	30	0	10	0	1,550
100.1% HAMFI or more	9,195	30	15	45	0	10	0	9,295
Total	13,935	30	19	75	0	55	25	14,139
Not Computed								
30% HAMFI or less	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1-100% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
Total								
30% HAMFI or less	1,255	0	0	0	0	35	0	1,290
30.1-50% HAMFI	1,730	0	0	15	0	60	0	1,805
50.1-80% HAMFI	2,815	0	4	0	0	55	35	2,909
80.1-100% HAMFI	1,915	0	0	30	0	10	0	1,955
100.1% HAMFI or more	9,580	30	15	60	0	10	0	9,695
Total	17,295	30	19	105	0	170	35	17,654

Table 3.1

Table 3.2
Renter Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race

City of Bismarck
 2007-2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race/Ethnicity						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
30% HAMFI or less	1,555	55	0	275	0	40	20	1,945
30.1-50% HAMFI	1,145	0	4	55	0	20	65	1,289
50.1-80% HAMFI	265	0	10	10	0	0	0	285
80.1-100% HAMFI	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	60
100.1% HAMFI or more	70	0	15	0	0	0	0	85
Total	3,065	55	29	370	0	60	85	3,664
Without Housing Problems								
30% HAMFI or less	315	0	0	65	0	0	0	380
30.1-50% HAMFI	910	30	0	50	0	0	0	990
50.1-80% HAMFI	1,860	0	10	85	0	35	0	1,990
80.1-100% HAMFI	740	55	0	0	0	30	15	840
100.1% HAMFI or more	1,415	0	15	0	0	0	0	1,430
Total	5,240	85	25	200	0	65	15	5,630
Not Computed								
30% HAMFI or less	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1-100% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total								
30% HAMFI or less	1,895	55	0	340	0	40	20	2,350
30.1-50% HAMFI	2,055	30	4	105	0	20	65	2,279
50.1-80% HAMFI	2,125	0	20	95	0	35	0	2,275
80.1-100% HAMFI	770	55	0	30	0	30	15	900
100.1% HAMFI or more	1,485	0	30	0	0	0	0	1,515
Total	8,330	140	54	570	0	125	100	9,319

Table 3.2

Table 3.3
Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race

City of Bismarck
 2007-2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race/Ethnicity						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
30% HAMFI or less	2,455	55	0	275	0	75	20	2,880
30.1-50% HAMFI	1,840	0	4	70	0	80	65	2,059
50.1-80% HAMFI	1,100	0	10	10	0	20	10	1,150
80.1-100% HAMFI	435	0	0	30	0	0	0	465
100.1% HAMFI or more	455	0	15	15	0	0	0	485
Total	6,285	55	29	400	0	175	95	7,039
Without Housing Problems								
30% HAMFI or less	530	0	0	65	0	0	0	595
30.1-50% HAMFI	1,945	30	0	50	0	0	0	2,025
50.1-80% HAMFI	3,840	0	14	85	0	70	25	4,034
80.1-100% HAMFI	2,250	55	0	30	0	40	15	2,390
100.1% HAMFI or more	10,610	30	30	45	0	10	0	10,725
Total	19,175	115	44	275	0	120	40	19,769
Not Computed								
30% HAMFI or less	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1-100% HAMFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
Total								
30% HAMFI or less	3,150	55	0	340	0	75	20	3,640
30.1-50% HAMFI	3,785	30	4	120	0	80	65	4,084
50.1-80% HAMFI	4,940	0	24	95	0	90	35	5,184
80.1-100% HAMFI	2,685	55	0	60	0	40	15	2,855
100.1% HAMFI or more	11,065	30	45	60	0	10	0	11,210
Total	25,625	170	73	675	0	295	135	26,973

Table 3.3

Discussion:

According to the information presented above, Asian households face housing cost burdens at a disproportionate rate.

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?

Black, Asian, American Indian, "other" race and Hispanic households all face disproportionate shares of housing problems. As demonstrated by the previous sections, as well as by Tables 3.1 through 3.3, these households have higher rates of housing problems than the City of Bismarck as a whole. As shown in Table 3.3, Black households at or below 30 percent MFI have disproportionate need. Asian households between 30 and 80 percent MFI have disproportionate need. American Indian households above 80 percent MFI have disproportionate need. "Other" race households have disproportionate need at income levels up to 50 percent MFI. Additionally, Hispanic households have disproportionate need at income levels up to 50 percent MFI.

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

No additional needs identified.

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

There are higher concentrations of American Indian and Hispanic populations in the City. This is explored in further details in Section MA-50, as well as an inclusion of maps addressing areas with higher concentrations. Black and Asian households represent only 0.7 percent and 0.6 percent of the population, respectively.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The following is a summary of public housing units in Burleigh County. Units are administered by the Burleigh County Housing Authority.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *	
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	270	947	0	947	0	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	
				Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,370	11,099	0	11,099	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	155	209	0	209	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	36	369	0	369	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	270	947	0	947	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	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	208	746	0	746	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	4	17	0	17	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				Disabled *	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	57	175	0	175	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	5	0	5	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				Disabled *	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Hispanic	0	0	10	22	0	22	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	260	925	0	925	0	0	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:

The needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list revolve around the rising rents in the Bismarck area. The rise in the cost of housing has decreased the number of tenants receiving assistance. This means longer waiting times for households and the inability of the Burleigh Housing Authority to meet the needs of all eligible households. In addition, some of the public housing units are not accessible due to construction common to housing in the 1960's. It is not economically feasible to make it accessible.

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

The Housing Authority currently administers approximately 1,000 Section 8 vouchers, but it is likely that the rising rents in Bismarck will decrease the number of tenants receiving assistance. The Housing Authority has closed its waiting lists for Section 8 vouchers. In addition the waiting lists for one through three bedroom units is closed, with the exception of elderly housing. Finally, the Housing Authority continues to work with local nonprofits to convert vouchers to project based housing assistance for special needs housing.

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

Many of the same issues around the cost of housing is a major need for the population at large. As discussed in previous sections, households are facing cost burdens at a high rate. Those at lower income levels face cost burdens at an even higher rate. This translates to the households being unable to find affordable units.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

HUD refocused national homeless efforts through advocacy of Continuum of Care programs for homeless needs. According to HUD, a Continuum of Care (CoC) exists to serve the needs of homeless persons on city or county levels. The main goals of CoCs are to offer housing assistance, support programs and shelter services to homeless persons and to ultimately break the cycle of homelessness. CoCs collaborate with different community organizations and local homeless advocate groups to identify homeless needs on a community level and in turn develop the best means of addressing these issues and optimize self-sufficiency.[1] For example, a CoC in one area may identify a high number of homeless persons with HIV/AIDS who have no access to support programs. The CoC could then tailor their efforts to offer programs that would benefit this group.

There is one Continuum of Care in the State of North Dakota, the North Dakota Statewide CoC. The North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People (NDCHP) is a non-profit organization comprised of agencies that serve homeless populations. The NDCHP is the lead entity of the North Dakota CoC. Eight regional coalitions carry out the work of the statewide CoC at the local level. At least one representative from each regional coalition serves on the CoC Development Committee. Region 7 of the statewide CoC represents the Bismarck region. The following information pertains to the data for Region 7.

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
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	11	113	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	1	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	44	150	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	1	15	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	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
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Veterans	0	25	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

Alternate Data Source Name:
North Dakota Statewide COC Point-in-time count
Data Source Comments:

Table V.1

Homeless Subpopulations 2014

Region 7 North Dakota Statewide CoC
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Homeless Attributes	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless Individuals	15	1	16
Severely Mentally Ill	7	1	8
Chronic Substance Abuse	5	1	6
Veterans	1	0	1
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	2	1	3
Persons not otherwise classified	244	51	295
Total Homeless Persons	274	55	329

Table V.

**Table V.2
Homeless Count 2014**

Region 7 North Dakota Statewide CoC
US Department of Housing and Urban Development

Household Type	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Households without Children	127	23	29	179
Persons in households without children	127	23	44	194
Households with at least one adult and one child	30	7	3	40
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child	92	31	11	134
Households with only children	0	1	0	1
Persons in households with only children	0	1	0	1
Total Homeless	219	55	55	329

Table V.2

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

Data Source
Comments:

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

There was only one person counted during the 2014 count that was a Veteran in Region 7 in North Dakota.

There were 134 persons in households with at least one adult and one child during the 2014 count, as shown in Table V.2. At the time of the count, a majority of these households were sheltered. In addition, there was one person in a household with only children.

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

No data available by racial and ethnic group for the Region. Statewide, however, data by race and ethnicity showed that 18.3 percent of the statewide homeless population was Black, some 16.9 percent of the statewide homeless population was American Indian and 10.6 percent of the statewide homeless was Hispanic.

According to the City's 2013 CAPER that includes information for homeless providers within the City, some 39.8 percent of persons served were Native American. In addition, 6 percent were considered Native American and white. Black persons accounted for 7.2 percent, Hispanic accounted for 9.6 percent and multi-racial accounted for 4.8 percent.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

During the 2014 count, some 83.3 percent of persons were sheltered. Persons in households with children were sheltered at a rate of 91.8 percent, while persons in households without children were sheltered at a rate of 77.3 percent. Chronically homeless persons, the largest subpopulation noted during the count, was sheltered at a rate of 93.8 percent. Of those sheltered, some 80 percent were utilizing emergency shelters.

Discussion:

The homeless population in the State of North Dakota has seen a decline from 2013 in the number of homeless persons in the state. Since 2006, however, the number of homeless persons in shelters has increased from 537 statewide to 794 statewide. The number of unsheltered persons counted during the 2014 Point in time count had increased to 464 from 77 in 2006. Some of this increase in the unsheltered population may be a result of a change in the methodology of the count.

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

Introduction:

According to HUD, special needs populations are “not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify.” Because individuals in these groups face unique housing challenges and are vulnerable to becoming homeless, a variety of support services are needed in order for them to achieve and maintain a suitable and stable living environment. Each of these special needs populations will be discussed in terms of their size and characteristics, services and housing currently provided, and services and housing still needed.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons

According to 2010 Census Bureau data, 9,411 residents Bismarck were age 65 or older. Table 1.2 presents a breakdown of the elderly population by age at the time of the 2010 census. While elderly is defined as persons over 62, “extra elderly” persons are those over the age of 75. Within the elderly population in Bismarck, 17.0 percent were extra elderly. The elderly population in Bismarck grew 23.1 percent between 2000 and 2010, which is greater than the overall rate of growth for the City of 10.3 percent. The two age groups with the greatest growth over this decade were those aged 65 to 66 and those aged 80 to 84, with an increase of 35.8 percent and 31.6 percent, respectively.

People with Disabilities (Mental, Physical, Developmental)

Data from the 2013 Five-Year American Community Survey for Bismarck showed a total population of persons with disabilities of 7,007, with an overall disability rate of 11.3 percent. Table 1.6 presents a tally of disabilities by age and gender. The age group with the highest disability rate is persons aged 75 and older. Males had a slightly higher disability rate at 11.6 percent, than females, at 11.1 percent. Disability rates got progressively higher with age.

Table 1.5 breaks down disabilities by disability type for persons aged 5 and older, from the 2000 census data. The most common disability is an employment disability, followed by a physical disability. The third most common disability type is a go-outside-home disability.

People with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions

In 2012, the North Dakota Department of Human Services and Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse released a report on Addiction and Substance Abuse in North Dakota. This report found that 20.6 percent of residents aged 18-25 were either dependent or abused alcohol during the past year, and 6.1 percent of persons aged 26 or older. Illicit drug use was 5.0 percent for persons aged 18-25 and 1.3 percent for persons aged 26 and over. In addition, the Trust for America’s Health found that North Dakota had the lowest highest rate of drug overdose mortality rate in the United States in 2013, with 3.4 per 100,000 people suffering drug overdose fatalities.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Pinpointing a specific number of victims of domestic violence can be difficult because many cases go unreported. However, there are other means of gathering statistics, including tracking the numbers of cases that are reported to law enforcement. According to the statewide sexual and domestic violence coalition, CAWS North Dakota, there were 5,177 reported incidents of domestic violence in North Dakota in 2013. The 2013 Point-in-Time homeless count indicated 3 homeless victims of domestic violence in District 7, which contains the City of Bismarck.

The local domestic violence shelter (AARC) served 238 persons at their emergency shelter in 2013, with an additional transitional housing facility serving up and 22 persons and six permanent supportive housing units.

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

ELDERLY AND FRAIL ELDERLY PERSONS

The Aging Services Division released a report entitled The Graying of North Dakota 2000-2020 in 2008. The report identified a number of challenges facing the State as the population ages. The challenges for the future included:

- Addressing healthy aging through disease prevention and health promotion.
- Continuing to support the needs of family caregivers.
- Providing an array of quality long-term care options, especially home and community-based services which many people report they prefer.
- Addressing the mental health needs of older persons.
- Providing consumers and their families easier access to services through information and development of “one stop shop” programs.
- Addressing the issue of the direct care service workforce and the value of older workers.

Over 70 percent of Housing and Community Development survey respondents indicated a medium to high need for services and housing for the elderly and frail elderly.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (MENTAL, PHYSICAL, DEVELOPMENTAL)

The Housing and Community Development Survey also asked participants to rank the need for services and facilities for persons with disabilities. The results indicate a strong need for housing for both persons with physical disabilities and developmental disabilities, with over half of respondents indicating a medium to high level of need for services and facilities for both groups.

PEOPLE WITH ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUG ADDICTIONS

The National Coalition for the Homeless notes that other needs for persons living with addictions to drugs or alcohol include transportation and support services, including work programs and therapy access. Barriers also include programs that follow abstinence-only policies. These programs are often unrealistic for persons suffering from addictions because they fail to address the reality of relapses. A

person living in supportive housing with an addiction problem who experiences a relapse may suddenly become a homeless person.

Results from the 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey show that respondent indicated a high need level for additional services and facilities for this special needs group.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Results from the 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey indicated a medium to high need level for additional domestic violence facilities and services in Bismarck.

PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Persons living with HIV/AIDS have multiple needs in terms of services. In addition to receiving regular medical attention, case management, and income support, many persons need access to permanent housing solutions. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 9 out of 10 persons utilizing HOPWA benefits are extremely low to low income. Increased funding for housing for persons living with HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest needs of the HIV/AIDS support programs. For example, there is generally a high need for increased scattered site housing availability, because traditional assisted housing options that involve grouping funding recipients in one site or complex are ineffective in that they can endanger the confidentiality of residents. Additionally, program recipients have a need for longer-term housing options. As the treatment of AIDS has advanced, people are living longer with the disease. Thus longer-term housing options are needed. However, the funding of these long-term housing options can be expensive.

Over 36 percent of respondents indicated a medium to high need level for services and facilities for persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

According to the North Dakota Department of Health, the central region of North Dakota, which contains the City of Bismarck and Burleigh County, had new diagnoses at a rate of 2 per 100,000 population in 2013. The new diagnosis rate for this region was 1.5 per 100,000 population in 2012. The area incidence rate for that region was 4.9 per 100,000 in 2013. This is compared to an area incidence rate of 4.4 in 2012.

Discussion:

The special needs populations in the City of Bismarck have a variety of service and housing needs. While there are a variety of services and housing options already available within the City of Bismarck and Burleigh County, there is still a level of unmet need in the City for special needs populations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The highest rated needs for public facilities in the City of Bismarck included childcare facilities, residential treatment centers and youth centers. This is shown in Table 4.7, below.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2015 Housing and Community Development survey, as well as public input and consultation with service providers.

Table 4.7
Please rate the need for the following community and public facilities.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Childcare facilities	1	2	9	57	21	90
Residential treatment centers		16	16	37	21	90
Youth centers	1	6	32	30	21	90
Healthcare facilities	5	15	27	23	20	90
Community centers	1	10	38	20	21	90
Parks and recreational centers	3	15	32	17	23	90
Senior centers	2	14	38	16	20	90
Public buildings with improved accessibility	3	18	32	14	23	90
Other infrastructure activities	6	1		1	82	90

Table 4.7

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City of Bismarck's highest rated need for public improvements was street and road improvements. This was followed by sidewalk improvements and bicycle and walking paths. This is shown in Table 4.6. Although there is a need within the City for public improvements, limited CDBG funding and high rates of City spending on infrastructure reduces the priority of spending funds on public improvements.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2015 Housing and Community Development survey, as well as public input.

Table 4.6
Please rate the need for the following Infrastructure activities.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Street and road improvements		5	35	30	20	90
Sidewalk improvements	1	24	32	13	20	90
Bicycle and walking paths	10	28	17	11	24	90
Bridge improvements	6	34	15	10	25	90
Storm sewer system improvements	2	32	25	9	22	90
Flood drainage improvements	2	30	26	9	23	90
Sewer system improvements	5	29	25	8	23	90
Water system capacity improvements	3	24	32	7	24	90
Solid waste facility improvements	5	28	27	6	24	90
Water quality improvements	8	36	19	4	23	90
Other infrastructure activities	6	1		1	82	90

Table 4.6

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The highest rated needs for public services include childcare services, mental health/chemical dependency services, youth centers and transportation services. These are shown in Table 4.8. In addition, there is a high rate of need for homeless services. A separate homeless survey was conducted in 2015. The highest rated needs were housing placement, case management and mental health care. The table with these results are shown in NA-40.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2015 Housing and Community Development survey, as well as public input and consultation with service providers.

Table 4.8
Please rate the need for the following human and public services
 City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Childcare services	1	4	12	53	20	90
Mental health/chemical dependency services	1	8	18	44	19	90
Transportation services	1	11	24	35	19	90
Youth centers	1	6	32	30	21	90
Fair housing activities	1	17	23	29	20	90
Tenant/Landlord counseling	1	20	23	26	20	90
Fair housing education	2	19	23	25	21	90
Senior services	1	8	38	24	19	90
Crime awareness education	2	16	28	24	24	90
Healthcare services	2	15	31	23	19	90
Employment services	4	16	26	23	21	90
Homebuyer education	3	14	35	18	20	90
Mitigation of radon hazards	5	37	23	4	21	90
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	6	39	20	4	21	90
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	7	39	20	3	21	90
Other public services	5		1	3	81	90

Table 4.8

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following narrative provides information about the housing market, the supply and demand for housing over time, building permit data and related price information for both rental properties and homeownership opportunities in the City of Bismarck.

In 2000, the City of Bismarck had 24,162 total housing units. Since that time, the total housing stock increased by a total of over 4,000 units, reaching 29,388 units in 2013. According to the American Community Survey in 2013, Bismarck's housing stock included 16,320 single family units, some 7,615 apartment units and 2,772 mobile home units. Of the 28,648 housing units counted Bismarck in the 2010 census, some 95.2 percent of units were occupied, with 62.8 percent counted as owner-occupied and 37.2 percent counted as renter-occupied. The vacancy rate for Bismarck was 4.8 percent in 2010. The rent and median home values in Bismarck rose between 2000 and 2010. Median contract rent grew from \$447 in 2000 to \$625 in 2010. Similarly, the median home value rose from \$97,400 in 2000 to \$163,900 in 2010.

Through consultation with service providers and developers, the City has also noted a large increase in the demand for rental units as the vacancy rates dropped to lower levels than shown in Census data. Noted population growth due to the increasing energy industry and the destruction of housing due to flooding throughout the state has contributed to this increase in demand. This demand is shown in the Housing and Community Development survey as well, included in the following sections.

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

Introduction

The following section describes the number of housing units in the City of Bismarck. The City has seen a large increase in the number of units being produced in the last couple years, resulting in a larger number of units in the housing stock in Bismarck. As seen in Table 1.10, the housing stock has increased by over 4,000 units between 2000 and 2013, which is a 21.6 percent increase over the course of 13 years.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	13,330	47%
1-unit, attached structure	2,068	7%
2-4 units	2,653	9%
5-19 units	3,887	14%
20 or more units	3,894	14%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,565	9%
Total	28,397	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Units by Type and Tenure

Single family homes accounted for 55.5 percent of the housing stock in Bismarck in 2013, as seen in Table 1.10. The second largest unit type was apartments with 25.9 percent of units. The proportion of single family homes grew by more than two percentage points between 2000 and 2013, while the proportion of apartments fell by 1.2 percentage points. Duplexes grew by 0.2 percent during this time frame. The proportion of tri- or four-plexes, mobile homes, and boats, RV, and vans, all fell slightly.

An estimated 95.2 percent of housing units were occupied in 2010, as shown in Table 1.11. Some 62.2 percent were owner-occupied, 37.2 percent were renter occupied and 4.8 percent were vacant.

**Table 1.10
Housing Units by Type**

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2013 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	12,852	53.2%	16,320	55.5%
Duplex	1,227	5.1%	1,548	5.3%
Tri- or Four-Plex	973	4.0%	1,133	3.9%
Apartment	6,550	27.1%	7,615	25.9%
Mobile Home	2,560	10.6%	2,772	9.4%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	24,162	100.0%	29,388	100.0%

Table 1.10

Table 1.11
Housing Units by Tenure
 City of Bismarck
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	23,185	95.7%	27,263	95.2%	17.6%
Owner-Occupied	14,689	63.4%	17,122	62.8%	16.6%
Renter-Occupied	8,496	36.6%	10,141	37.2%	19.4%
Vacant Housing Units	1,032	4.3%	1,385	4.8%	34.2%
Total Housing Units	24,217	100.0%	28,648	100.0%	18.30%

Table 1.11

Unit Production

As seen in Diagram 5.2, housing units in the City of Bismarck were produced at a fairly steady rate from 1980 through 2010. Starting in 2012, however, housing production for both single family and multi-family units rose significantly, resulting in over 1,200 units being produced each year.

This is also shown in Table 5.2. In 2013, some 747 single family units were produced, an increase from 343 in 2010. An additional 452 multi-family units were produced in 2013, an increase from 49 in 2010.

Diagram 5.2
Single and Multi-Family Units
 City of Bismarck
 U.S. Census Data

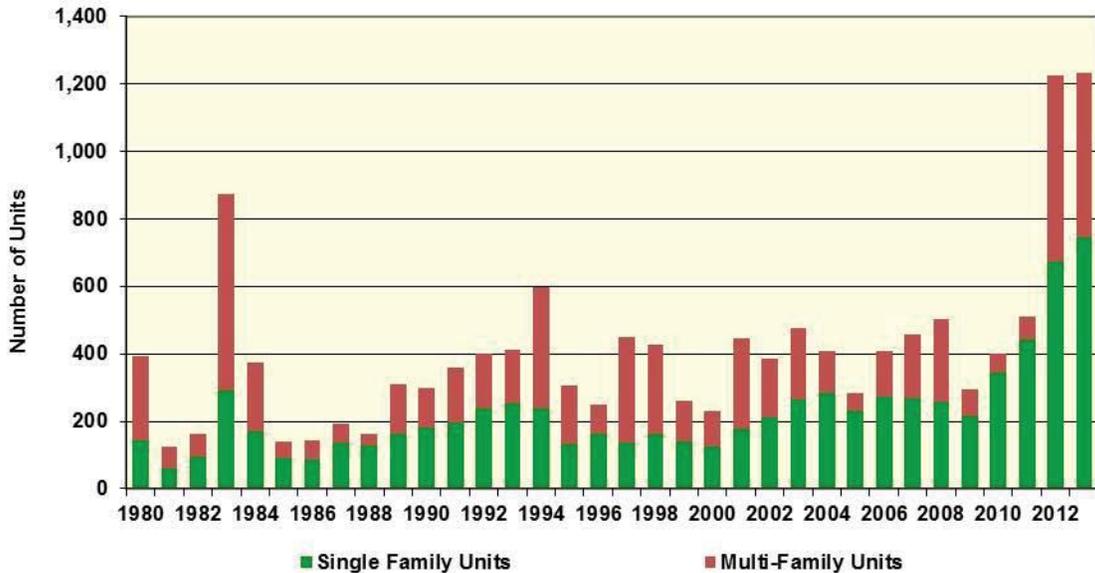


Diagram 5.2

Table 5.2
Building Permits and Valuation
 City of Bismarck
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2013

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, 1,000s of Real 2013\$	
	Single Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	144	34	32	182	392	142,083	65,890
1981	60	6	32	27	125	162,032	77,198
1982	93	6	40	22	161	142,523	76,249
1983	291	54	89	438	872	141,638	58,315
1984	169	22	39	146	376	148,571	47,339
1985	92	12	8	27	139	160,670	92,232
1986	87	10	11	36	144	139,769	65,831
1987	138	8	4	42	192	146,194	56,293
1988	130	0	12	20	162	146,241	87,680
1989	163	0	4	145	312	146,846	60,350
1990	180	0	0	119	299	139,690	52,544
1991	197	4	0	159	360	135,909	43,062
1992	239	0	4	159	402	142,175	62,598
1993	252	18	12	129	411	160,057	56,895
1994	238	26	28	304	596	154,426	61,176
1995	132	8	8	157	305	155,240	58,309
1996	164	4	4	78	250	154,566	56,532
1997	136	14	16	286	452	150,880	64,572
1998	163	10	31	224	428	184,884	88,525
1999	140	50	27	44	261	187,944	36,145
2000	123	44	64	0	231	186,194	0
2001	179	14	39	216	448	192,574	62,527
2002	212	8	35	130	385	198,236	57,219
2003	263	2	52	161	478	207,156	83,173
2004	282	4	39	83	408	200,328	46,097
2005	230	8	35	12	285	193,892	67,192
2006	271	20	43	75	409	191,608	88,565
2007	270	6	56	124	456	182,840	68,532
2008	259	2	24	217	502	181,152	69,249
2009	214	0	11	71	296	192,419	52,535
2010	343	2	8	49	402	179,184	75,342
2011	442	4	29	36	511	173,871	79,910
2012	675	38	60	454	1,227	186,587	103,623
2013	747	18	18	452	1,235	173,960	78,151

Table 5.2

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	10	0%	346	4%
1 bedroom	268	2%	2,576	28%
2 bedrooms	3,758	21%	4,843	52%
3 or more bedrooms	13,620	77%	1,553	17%
Total	17,656	100%	9,318	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 5.1
Expiring Multifamily Housing

City of Bismarck

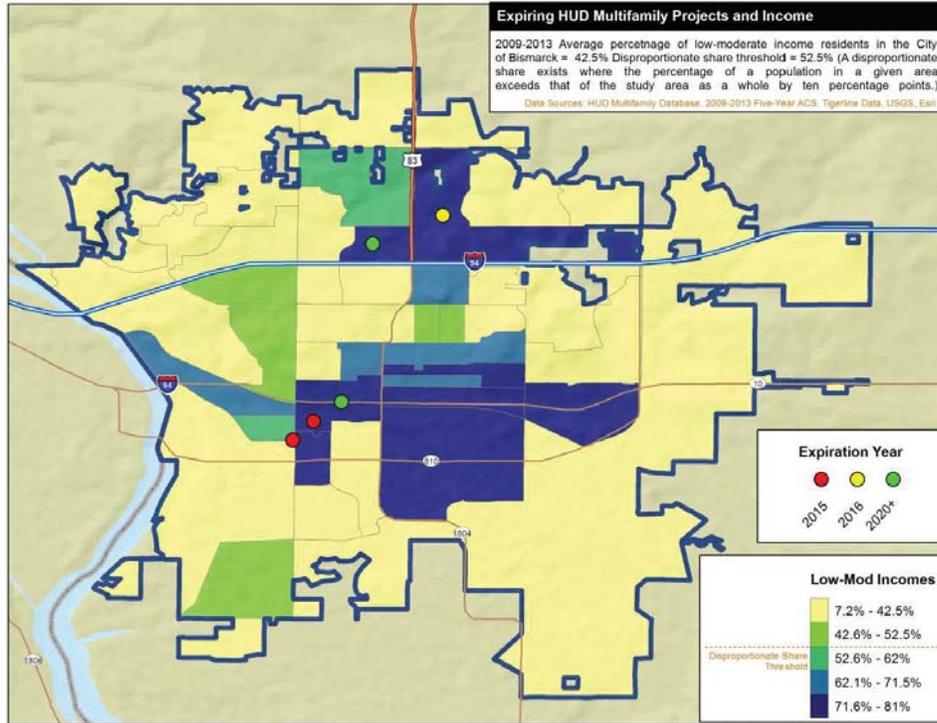
HUD Multifamily Contracts Database

Expiration Year	Expiring Contracts	Units at Risk
2015	2	86
2016	1	8
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020+	2	145
Total	5	239

Table 5.1

Map 5.1
Expiring Section 8 Contracts
 City of Bismarck

HUD Multi-Family Assisted Housing Contract Database



Map 5.1

Table 4.2
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Construction of new rental housing	2	3	15	55	15	90
Construction of new for-sale housing	1	5	25	43	16	90
Rental assistance	3	5	23	43	16	90
Rental housing for very low-income households	1	5	23	42	19	90
Supportive housing	1	11	21	41	16	90
Senior-friendly housing	1	10	26	37	16	90
First-time home-buyer assistance	1	13	26	34	16	90
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs		17	27	29	17	90
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	1	16	27	26	20	90
Rental housing rehabilitation	2	15	31	25	17	90
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	1	20	31	20	18	90
Energy efficient retrofits	3	25	22	19	21	90
Mixed income housing	5	20	28	18	19	90
Mixed use housing	5	25	26	15	19	90
Downtown housing	5	30	24	13	18	90
Homeownership in communities of color	13	29	21	8	19	90
Other Housing activities	7		2	7	74	90
Housing demolition	17	36	14	3	20	90

Table 4.2

Table 4.1
How would allocate your resources among these areas?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Area	Percentage Allocated
Housing	30.28%
Economic Development	12.04%
Water Systems	14.52%
Infrastructure	11.45%
Public Facilities	22.54%
Human Services	9.06%
All Other	.10%
Total	100.0%

Table 4.1

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

As seen in Tables 3.12 through 3.14, in section NA-10, there are 3,370 households in the City of Bismarck with housing problems. This includes 3,370 owner-occupied households and 3,660 renter-occupied households within the City. Of these households, there are 6,090 with incomes at or below 80 percent MFI. This includes 3,520 renter households and 2,570 owner households. These households are the primary target for funds to help eliminate the existing housing problems.

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

The number of units in the City of Bismarck that are set to expire are shown in Table 5.1. There are 5 contracts that are expected to expire between 2015 and 2020, potentially impacting up 239 units. These units are shown in Map 5.1. The units at risk of expiring in 2015 are shown in red.

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

As shown in previous sections, the number of households with cost burdens has risen in the past few years, demonstrating that the available housing units do not meet the needs of the population. Additionally, the 2015 Housing and Community Development survey indicated that respondents thought over 30 percent of funds should be used for housing, indicating that there is a perceived need for housing as well. This is shown in Table 4.1.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As seen in Table 4.2, above, the highest rated need for housing types include construction of new rental housing, followed by construction of new for-sale housing. This is followed by rental assistance and rental housing for very low-income households.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Housing prices in Bismarck grew considerably between 2000 and 2010. As shown in Table 1.20, the median contract rent grew from \$447 to \$625, an increase of 39.8 percent over the course of a decade. The median home value for Bismarck grew from \$97,400 in 2000 to \$163,900 by 2010. This represented a 68.2 percent increase for home values in the City.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	90,300	151,400	68%
Median Contract Rent	416	551	32%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,599	38.6%
\$500-999	5,426	58.2%
\$1,000-1,499	201	2.2%
\$1,500-1,999	0	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	92	1.0%
Total	9,318	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 1.20
Median Housing Costs

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	\$447	\$625
Median Home Value	\$97,400	\$163,900

Table 1.20

Housing Prices

Diagram 1.1 shows the valuation of single family units in relationship to the number of units produced. The City of Bismarck has seen a recent uptick in the number of single family units produced. The valuation of single family units, however, peaked around \$210,000 in 2004 before dropping closer to \$175,000 by 2012.

Diagram 1.1
Single Family Units and Per Unit Valuation
 City of Bismarck
 U.S. Census Data



Diagram 1.1

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,005	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,525	1,925
80% HAMFI	7,025	5,740
100% HAMFI	No Data	7,835
Total	12,555	15,500

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	621	703	880	1,247	1,471
High HOME Rent	621	703	880	1,247	1,471
Low HOME Rent	621	703	880	1,247	1,472

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:

Approved Emergency EPS

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As seen in the Cost burden section of this document, as well as demonstrated by data presented in this section, there is not sufficient housing for households at lower income levels. The number of households with cost burden and severe cost burdens, especially households at lower income levels, demonstrate the need for more housing that is affordable to low-income households.

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

As shown above, the price of housing has continued to rise and as shown in other sections, cost burdens have risen as well. As this trend continues, the state expects that housing will continue to remain unaffordable to many households and the number of households facing cost burdens will continue to rise.

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

Fair Market Rents have not kept pace with increasing housing costs. This decreases the availability of units to households that qualify for housing assistance. As rents continue to rise and Fair Market Rents do not keep pace, it puts more pressure to preserve what affordable housing units are available to City of Bismarck residents.

Discussion

As discussed, the cost of housing in the City of Bismarck has continued to rise since 2000, resulting in increased cost burdens for Bismarck households. It continues to be a challenge for the City to address all the housing needs of Bismarck residents.

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

Introduction

The following narrative describes the condition of housing in the City of Bismarck.

Definitions

Units that are classified as substandard condition are in poor condition and do not meet all state and local codes. Units that are substandard condition but are suitable for rehabilitation are both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,362	19%	3,421	37%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	213	2%
With three selected Conditions	9	0%	30	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	14,285	81%	5,654	61%
Total	17,656	100%	9,318	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,710	15%	1,242	13%
1980-1999	4,862	28%	2,305	25%
1950-1979	8,540	48%	4,700	50%
Before 1950	1,544	9%	1,071	11%
Total	17,656	100%	9,318	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Age of Housing Units

As seen in Table 1.9, the highest proportion of units were built in the 1970s, accounting for 26.1 percent of units. Some 43.9 percent of units were built since 1980.

**Table 1.9
Households by Year Home Built**

City of Bismarck
2000 Census SF3 & 2013 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2013 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	1,665	7.2%	1,654	6.0%
1940 to 1949	910	3.9%	678	2.4%
1950 to 1959	2,942	12.7%	2,919	10.5%
1960 to 1969	3,057	13.2%	3,074	11.1%
1970 to 1979	7,029	30.4%	7,249	26.1%
1980 to 1989	3,535	15.3%	3,582	12.9%
1990 to 1999	4,005	17.3%	3,632	13.1%
2000 to 2004	-	-	4,489	16.2%
2005 or Later	-	-	471	1.7%
Total	23,143	100.0%	27,748	100.0%

Table 1.9

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	10,084	57%	5,771	62%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,290	7%	485	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacant Housing Units

Vacant units grew by 34.2 percent between 2000 and 2010, as seen in Table 1.12. The greatest increase in vacant units were for sale units and units classified as "other vacant." In 2010, for rent and "other vacant" units contained the highest proportion of units, with 32.6 and 27.9 percent, respectively. Units that are classified as "other vacant" can be especially problematic because they are not available to the marketplace. If these are concentrated in certain areas, they can have a blighting effect. Map 2.1 shows the areas that have higher concentrations of "other" vacant units. Areas with particularly higher concentrations include the center of the City and a block group in the southern part of the City.

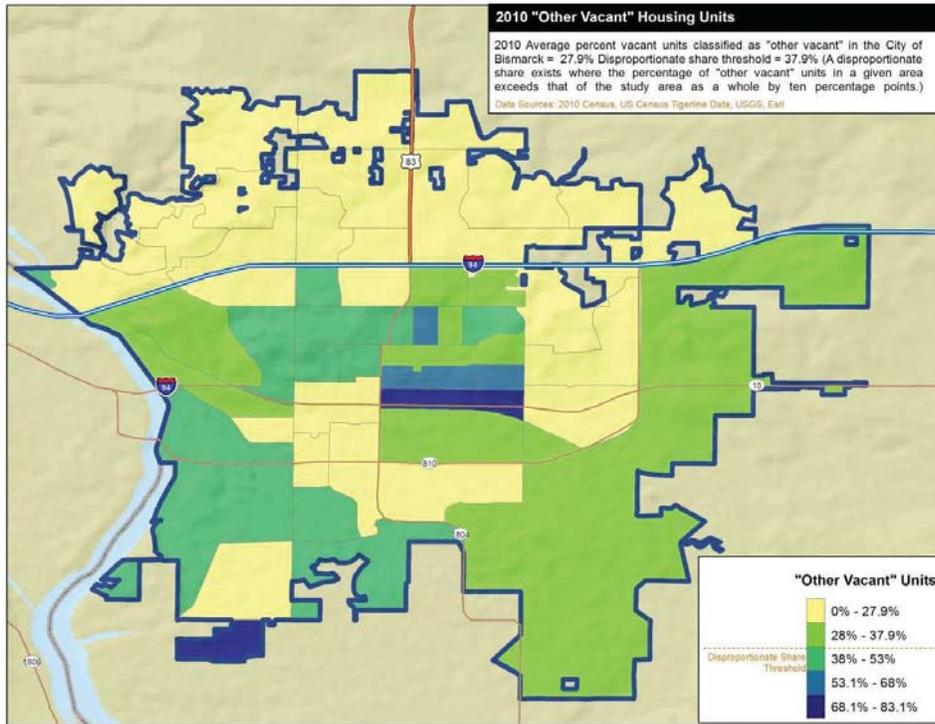
Map 2.2 shows the vacant units overall in 2010. While there were no areas with disproportionate share of vacant units, some areas had higher concentrations.

Table 1.12
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
 City of Bismarck
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	494	47.9%	451	32.6%	-8.70%
For Sale	162	15.7%	307	22.2%	89.51%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	66	6.4%	98	7.1%	48.48%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	100	9.7%	142	10.3%	42.00%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	%
Other Vacant	210	20.3%	386	27.9%	83.81%
Total	1,032	100.0%	1,385	100.0%	34.2%

Table 1.12

Map 2.1
2010 "Other" Vacant Units
 City of Bismarck
 2010 Census



Map 2.1

Table 4.2
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Construction of new rental housing	2	3	15	55	15	90
Construction of new for-sale housing	1	5	25	43	16	90
Rental assistance	3	5	23	43	16	90
Rental housing for very low-income households	1	5	23	42	19	90
Supportive housing	1	11	21	41	16	90
Senior-friendly housing	1	10	26	37	16	90
First-time home-buyer assistance	1	13	26	34	16	90
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs		17	27	29	17	90
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	1	16	27	26	20	90
Rental housing rehabilitation	2	15	31	25	17	90
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	1	20	31	20	18	90
Energy efficient retrofits	3	25	22	19	21	90
Mixed income housing	5	20	28	18	19	90
Mixed use housing	5	25	26	15	19	90
Downtown housing	5	30	24	13	18	90
Homeownership in communities of color	13	29	21	8	19	90
Other Housing activities	7		2	7	74	90
Housing demolition	17	36	14	3	20	90

Map 2.2

Table 4.2
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Construction of new rental housing	2	3	15	55	15	90
Construction of new for-sale housing	1	5	25	43	16	90
Rental assistance	3	5	23	43	16	90
Rental housing for very low-income households	1	5	23	42	19	90
Supportive housing	1	11	21	41	16	90
Senior-friendly housing	1	10	26	37	16	90
First-time home-buyer assistance	1	13	26	34	16	90
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs		17	27	29	17	90
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	1	16	27	26	20	90
Rental housing rehabilitation	2	15	31	25	17	90
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	1	20	31	20	18	90
Energy efficient retrofits	3	25	22	19	21	90
Mixed income housing	5	20	28	18	19	90
Mixed use housing	5	25	26	15	19	90
Downtown housing	5	30	24	13	18	90
Homeownership in communities of color	13	29	21	8	19	90
Other Housing activities	7		2	7	74	90
Housing demolition	17	36	14	3	20	90

Table 4.2

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is a medium level need for housing rehabilitation in the City of Bismarck, as seen in Table 4.2. The need for other housing activities, such as new construction is more highly rated than the need for rehabilitation. Additionally, some 43.9 percent of the housing stock was built since the 1980s.

Table 3.8
Households at Risk of Lead Based Paint by Tenure by Income

City of Bismarck
 2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Owner Occupied Households			
30% HAMFI or less	42	680	722
30.1-50% HAMFI	75	778	852
50.1-80% HAMFI	160	1,235	1,395
80.1% HAMFI or more	189	749	938
100.1% HAMFI and above	539	2,912	3,451
Total	1,005	6,353	7,358
Renter Occupied Households			
30% HAMFI or less	234	1,011	1,245
30.1-50% HAMFI	239	901	1,140
50.1-80% HAMFI	220	861	1,081
80.1% HAMFI or more	39	282	321
100.1% HAMFI and above	18	422	440
Total	750	3,477	4,226
Total			
30% HAMFI or less	276	1,691	1,967
30.1-50% HAMFI	314	1,678	1,992
50.1-80% HAMFI	380	2,096	2,476
80.1% HAMFI or more	228	1,031	1,259
100.1% HAMFI and above	557	3,334	3,891
Total	1,755	9,830	11,584

Table 3.9
Vintage of Owner-Occupied Households by Income and
Presence of Young Children

City of Bismarck
2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
30% HAMFI or less	35	65	100
30.1-50% HAMFI	4	150	154
50.1-80% HAMFI	75	110	185
80.1% HAMFI or more	25	130	155
100.1% HAMFI and above	15	435	450
Total	154	890	1,044
Built 1940 to 1979			
30% HAMFI or less	15	875	890
30.1-50% HAMFI	100	905	1,005
50.1-80% HAMFI	130	1,600	1,730
80.1% HAMFI or more	235	890	1,125
100.1% HAMFI and above	740	3,550	4,290
Total	1,220	7,820	9,040
Built 1980 or Later			
30% HAMFI or less	20	280	300
30.1-50% HAMFI	120	530	650
50.1-80% HAMFI	205	785	990
80.1% HAMFI or more	110	565	675
100.1% HAMFI and above	835	4,125	4,960
Total	1,290	6,285	7,575
Total			
30% HAMFI or less	70	1,220	1,290
30.1-50% HAMFI	224	1,585	1,809
50.1-80% HAMFI	410	2,495	2,905
80.1% HAMFI or more	370	1,585	1,955
100.1% HAMFI and above	1,590	8,110	9,700
Total	2,664	14,995	17,659

Table 3.10
Vintage of Renter-Occupied Households by Income and
Presence of Young Children

City of Bismarck
 2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
30% HAMFI or less	15	165	180
30.1-50% HAMFI	45	200	245
50.1-80% HAMFI	4	160	164
80.1% HAMFI or more	0	25	25
100.1% HAMFI and above	0	35	35
Total	64	585	649
Built 1940 to 1979			
30% HAMFI or less	310	1,215	1,525
30.1-50% HAMFI	280	1,015	1,295
50.1-80% HAMFI	305	1,010	1,315
80.1% HAMFI or more	55	365	420
100.1% HAMFI and above	25	550	575
Total	975	4,155	5,130
Built 1980 or Later			
30% HAMFI or less	165	485	650
30.1-50% HAMFI	75	670	745
50.1-80% HAMFI	80	710	790
80.1% HAMFI or more	60	395	455
100.1% HAMFI and above	105	795	900
Total	485	3,055	3,540
Total			
30% HAMFI or less	490	1,865	2,355
30.1-50% HAMFI	400	1,885	2,285
50.1-80% HAMFI	389	1,880	2,269
80.1% HAMFI or more	115	785	900
100.1% HAMFI and above	130	1,380	1,510
Total	1,524	7,795	9,319

Table 3.11
Vintage of Households by Income and Presence of Young Children

City of Bismarck
 2007–2011 HUD CHAS Data

Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
30% HAMFI or less	50	230	280
30.1-50% HAMFI	49	350	399
50.1-80% HAMFI	79	270	349
80.1% HAMFI or more	25	155	180
100.1% HAMFI and above	15	470	485
Total	218	1,475	1,693
Built 1940 to 1979			
30% HAMFI or less	325	2,090	2,415
30.1-50% HAMFI	380	1,920	2,300
50.1-80% HAMFI	435	2,610	3,045
80.1% HAMFI or more	290	1,255	1,545
100.1% HAMFI and above	765	4,100	4,865
Total	2,195	11,975	14,170
Built 1980 or Later			
30% HAMFI or less	185	765	950
30.1-50% HAMFI	195	1,200	1,395
50.1-80% HAMFI	285	1,495	1,780
80.1% HAMFI or more	170	960	1,130
100.1% HAMFI and above	940	4,920	5,860
Total	1,775	9,340	11,115
Total			
30% HAMFI or less	560	3,085	3,645
30.1-50% HAMFI	624	3,470	4,094
50.1-80% HAMFI	799	4,375	5,174
80.1% HAMFI or more	485	2,370	2,855
100.1% HAMFI and above	1,720	9,490	11,210
Total	4,188	22,790	26,978

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

Older homes, particularly those built prior to 1978, have a greater likelihood of lead-based paint hazards than homes built after 1978, when lead as an ingredient in paint was banned. Indeed, environmental issues play an important role in the quality of housing. Exposure to lead-based paint, which is more likely to occur in these older homes, is one of the most significant environmental threats posed to homeowners and renters.

As seen in Table 3.8, there are an estimated 1,755 housing units with children aged six or younger that have lead-based paint risks. This includes 1,005 renter-occupied households and 750 owner-occupied households. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there are 2,195 housing units built between 1940 and 1979 with children aged 6 and younger present and an additional 218 units built prior to 1939 with children present. These data are presented in Table 3.11. Additional breakdown, by renter and owner occupied households are available in Tables 3.9 and 3.10.

Discussion

The City of Bismarck's housing stock has seen an increase in the number of vacant units between 2000 and 2010. This, in addition to the number of units with lead-based paint risks indicate there is some need for unit renovation in the City. According to the 2015 Housing and Community Development survey, however, this need is less of a priority for the City than other housing activities, such as new construction.

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

Introduction

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Disabled *	
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
# of units vouchers available			282			0	0	0
# of accessible units								
*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition								

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Burleigh County Housing Authority (BCHA) manages 300 units of public housing, and none of the projects have been designated as troubled or problematic. The majority of family units and elderly units have been renovated in the last few years.

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:

BCHA recently completed a five year plan that encompassed plans for renovation, demolition, and construction of new units. The Housing Authority has demolished a number of obsolete units of public housing in the past few years and has replaced it with special needs housing for adults with multiple disabilities.

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

Both elderly and family housing have organized tenant advisory councils which have representation on the Housing Authority board. These advisory groups meet on a monthly basis, and the Housing Authority Board meets with the council at least once a year. The Housing Authority administers a non-HUD sponsored self-sufficiency program. About 150 tenants a year are eligible to participate in this program, and it is open to non-tenants who may be residents of homeless shelters, housing for persons with disabilities, or other programs. Services for the program are coordinated with local agencies serving LMI households.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The following section describes the available housing and facilities for homeless persons for the City of Bismarck. Additionally, the City of Bismarck conducted a two question Homeless Survey in 2015 to assess the degree of need for various services and the homeless populations with the greatest amount of unmet need. Findings from this survey are provided in this section.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds Current & New	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds		Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	109	0	30	88	0
Households with Only Adults	110	0	17	84	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	21	0
Veterans	0	0	0	15	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	15	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:
North Dakota Statewide COC Housing Inventory Count
Data Source Comments:

Table V.3 Homeless Shelters and Emergency Housing City of Bismarck, ND U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Agency	Description	City
Abused Adult Resource Center	Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations	Bismarck
Ruth Meiers Hospitality House	Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations	Bismarck
Ruth Meiers Hospitality House	Emergency Shelter for Adult Individuals	Bismarck
Welcome Home	Emergency Shelter for Adult Individuals	Bismarck
Abused Adult Resource Center	Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations	Bismarck
Youthworks	Transitional Housing for Adult Individuals	Bismarck
Burleigh County Housing Authority	Permanent Supportive Housing for Adult Ind	Bismarck
ND Division of Community Service	Permanent Supportive Housing for Adult Ind	Bismarck
Abused Adult Resource Center	Permanent Supportive Housing for Adult Ind	Bismarck
Ruth Meiers Hospitality House	Permanent Supportive Housing for Adult Ind	Bismarck

Table V.3

Table V.5
Services for People who are Homeless

City of Bismarck
 2015 Bismarck Homeless Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Housing Placement		1	4	32		37
Mental Heal Care		2	3	32		37
Case Management	1	1	7	28		37
Substance Abuse Treatment		1	9	27		37
Life Skills			13	24		37
Child Care		1	12	24		37
Homeless Prevention			14	23		37
Job Skills			17	20		37
Coordinated Assessment			18	18	1	37
Parenting Skills		2	18	17		37
Other	1		2	4	30	37

Table V.5

Table V.6
Homeless Populations with the Most Unmet Needs

City of Bismarck
2015 Bismarck Homeless Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Mental Illness			7	30		37
Dual Diagnosis		3	5	27	2	37
Substance Abuse		1	11	25		37
Newly Released from Institutions		1	12	23	1	37
Chronic Homelessness		2	16	18	1	37
Veterans		4	15	17	1	37
Families		2	17	17	1	37
Single Women		3	15	17	2	37
Youth		7	15	13	2	37
Single Men		4	19	13	1	37
Domestic Violence		7	16	12	2	37
HIV/AIDS	1	12	20	2	2	37
Other	1		1	2	33	37

Table V.6

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

The service providers within the City of Bismarck provide a variety of services to the homeless population. These include employment services, health services and mental health counseling. In addition to providing services that are designed for the homeless population, homeless persons are assessed and directed towards mainstream services such as Medicare/Medicaid, Veterans Affairs, and Social Security/SSI. Service providers participate in the statewide HMIS system to help assess needs and determine appropriate services. This allows for homeless persons to access a variety of services that are best suited to their needs.

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.

Table V.3 shows the homeless shelters and emergency housing facilities that are in the City of Bismarck. These provide a variety of services including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. In addition, there are eight regional human service centers in the state of North Dakota. The West Central Human Service Center is located in the City of Bismarck.

The 2015 Homeless Survey asked respondents to rate the need for services for people who are homeless and the homeless populations with the most unmet need. As seen in tables V.5, the greatest need for service include housing placement, case management and mental health care. Table V.6 shows the homeless populations with the most unmet need in the City of Bismarck. Respondents indicated the populations with the most unmet need included those with mental illness, dual diagnosis, substance abuse and those newly released from institutions.

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

Introduction

The special needs population in the City of Bismarck have a variety of needs including housing and service needs. The following will describe the need for various housing needs and the programs available to ensure needs are met.

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

As seen in Table 4.9, there are varying degrees of housing needs for special needs populations. In addition to housing needs for the homeless population, permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities is a high need for the community. Other special needs populations have a high rate of perceived need. This is shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.9
Please rate the need for the following housing types for special needs populations
 City of Bismarck

2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Transitional housing		10	20	41	19	90
Emergency shelters		8	24	39	19	90
Rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless households	3	12	15	39	21	90
Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities	1	10	23	35	21	90
Shelters for youth	1	14	24	31	20	90
Housing designed for persons with disabilities		8	34	29	19	90
Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities	2	12	28	28	20	90
Other special needs	6	1		4	79	90

Table 4.9

Table 4.10

Please rate the need for services and facilities for each of the following special needs groups.

City of Bismarck

2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Homeless persons		12	13	45	20	90
Persons with severe mental illness		6	21	44	19	90
Persons with substance abuse addictions		12	18	41	19	90
Victims of domestic violence		8	25	37	20	90
The frail elderly (age 85+)		3	33	35	19	90
Veterans	1	10	27	32	20	90
Persons recently released from prison	1	15	22	31	21	90
The elderly (age 65+)		6	37	28	19	90
Persons with developmental disabilities	1	12	30	27	20	90
Persons with physical disabilities		8	38	25	19	90
Persons with HIV/AIDS	3	31	26	9	21	90
Other groups	3	1		3	83	90

Table 4.10

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

Within the State of North Dakota, there is a statewide Continuum of Care. The statewide Continuum of Care includes a Discharge Planning subcommittee. This subcommittee develops strategies and carries out action steps for improving discharge planning from public institutions of care to prevent discharges that immediately result in homelessness. Service providers in the City of Bismarck are part of the statewide CoC and are a part of this structure that adheres to the strategies designed to end persons being discharged into homelessness.

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)

Refer to narrative below.

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))

During the 2015 Plan Year, the City has goals to support public service activities and to improve the quality of public facilities. The City is making funding available to service providers that serve special needs populations in the City. Various projects approved for the 2015 program year serve special needs populations, including making ADA renovations to housing units. In addition, the City will fund service providers that serve youth and persons with mental illness. Activities include updating facilities and providing emergency housing assistance.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The 2015 Housing and Community Development survey asked respondents about barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing. The most cited responses included the cost of land or lot, the cost of labor, the cost of materials and not in my back yard (NIMBY) mentality. Table 4.4 shows the responses.

Table 4.4
Do any of the following acts as barriers to the
development or preservation of housing?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Barrier	Number of Citations
Cost of land or lot	56
Cost of labor	51
Cost of materials	45
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	30
Construction fees	22
Lack of Affordable housing development policies	20
Lack of available land	17
Lack of other infrastructure	16
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	16
Permitting process	10
Lack of water system	7
Lack of sewer system	7
Impact fees	6
Density or other zoning requirements	6
Building codes	6
Lot size	5
Permitting fees	4
Other Barriers	4
ADA codes	3
Lack of water	2

Table 4.4

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

Introduction

The size of the labor force, which represents the number of residents either working or looking for work, and the number of workers employed in Bismarck have both grown for more than two decades, although growth did taper off since 2010. While the city did experience a slight increase in unemployment starting in 2009, it has since continued to fall. As seen in Table 2.1, the labor force had increased to 35,289 persons in 2013 and employment had reached 35,289. This is also shown in Diagram 2.3.

Since 1990, unemployment in Bismarck has remained below the State's unemployment rate. While both the State and the City of Bismarck's unemployment rate rose during the recession in 2009, the City's unemployment rate fell to 2.4 percent by 2013. The state and the City rate are also considerable lower than the national unemployment rates of this time period. Diagram 2.2 shows the monthly unemployment rate for Bismarck from January 2008 through November 2014.

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	777	125	3	0	-3
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,313	4,912	12	13	1
Construction	1,879	2,204	7	6	-1
Education and Health Care Services	6,851	10,621	25	28	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,893	2,903	7	8	1
Information	545	756	2	2	0
Manufacturing	928	796	3	2	-1
Other Services	1,397	2,059	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,455	3,974	9	11	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,494	6,176	17	16	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	889	1,191	3	3	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	1,490	1,859	6	5	-1
Total	26,911	37,576	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

**Table 2.4
Employment by Industry**

Burlingame County

BEA Data: Select Years 2001-2013

NAICS Categories	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 12-13
Farm employment	1,081	930	992	994	974	982	996	1,032	994	-3.7%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	186	173	190	210	242	254	266	263	260	-1.1%
Mining	161	185	266	395	373	466	501	911	973	6.8%
Utilities	267	158	161	163	152	144	159	161	167	3.7%
Construction	3,249	3,984	4,154	4,306	4,163	4,166	4,496	5,065	5,430	7.2%
Manufacturing	1,999	2,170	2,114	1,998	1,725	997	1,084	1,134	1,253	10.5%
Wholesale trade	1,769	1,889	1,940	2,031	2,047	2,031	2,123	2,283	2,345	2.7%
Retail trade	7,234	8,722	8,780	8,780	8,728	8,648	8,727	9,001	9,229	2.5%
Transportation and warehousing	1,526	1,602	1,651	1,707	1,750	1,741	1,890	1,998	1,993	-0.3%
Information	1,107	1,153	1,073	946	877	857	859	863	876	1.5%
Finance and insurance	2,692	3,167	3,380	3,551	3,715	3,799	3,908	3,881	3,873	-0.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,459	1,837	1,879	1,775	1,847	1,839	1,908	2,086	2,130	2.1%
Professional and technical services	3,116	3,460	3,516	3,679	3,686	3,821	3,655	4,089	4,291	4.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	843	1,168	1,223	1,260	1,236	1,216	1,264	1,306	1,394	6.7%
Administrative and waste services	1,858	2,227	2,607	2,812	2,760	2,739	3,140	3,132	3,240	3.4%
Educational services	1,039	1,422	1,424	1,437	1,462	1,525	1,549	1,567	1,598	2.0%
Health care and social assistance	8,295	9,558	9,813	10,194	10,406	10,899	11,293	11,766	12,116	3.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	811	868	881	907	917	892	916	959	944	-1.6%
Accommodation and food services	3,897	4,250	4,482	4,659	4,739	4,724	4,902	5,083	5,267	4.0%
Other services, except public administration	3,860	4,113	4,212	4,263	4,163	4,202	4,249	4,443	4,473	0.7%
Government and government enterprises	9,600	10,457	10,494	10,649	11,268	11,604	11,572	11,680	11,921	2.1%
Total	56,049	63,493	65,232	66,716	67,230	67,546	69,467	72,703	74,787	2.9%

Table 2.4

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	35,070
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	34,012
Unemployment Rate	3.02
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.73
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	1.61

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 2.1
Labor Force Statistics
 City of Bismarck
 1990 - 2013 BLS Data

Year	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
1990	1,010	26,589	27,599	3.7%
1991	1,142	27,826	28,968	3.9%
1992	1,196	28,590	29,786	4.0%
1993	1,167	29,135	30,302	3.9%
1994	1,098	29,664	30,760	3.6%
1995	956	31,097	32,053	3.0%
1996	891	31,513	32,404	2.7%
1997	828	32,350	33,178	2.5%
1998	851	32,654	33,505	2.5%
1999	827	32,992	33,819	2.4%
2000	734	31,928	32,662	2.2%
2001	730	32,354	33,084	2.2%
2002	968	32,381	33,349	2.9%
2003	986	33,086	34,072	2.9%
2004	972	33,898	34,870	2.8%
2005	1,061	33,528	34,589	3.1%
2006	999	34,557	35,556	2.8%
2007	1,020	35,393	36,413	2.8%
2008	993	35,392	36,385	2.7%
2009	1,284	35,653	36,937	3.5%
2010	1,219	34,938	36,157	3.4%
2011	1,098	34,887	35,985	3.1%
2012	916	34,779	35,695	2.6%
2013	851	35,289	36,140	2.4%

Table 2.1

Diagram 2.1
Unemployment Rate
 City of Bismarck
 1990-2013 BLS Data

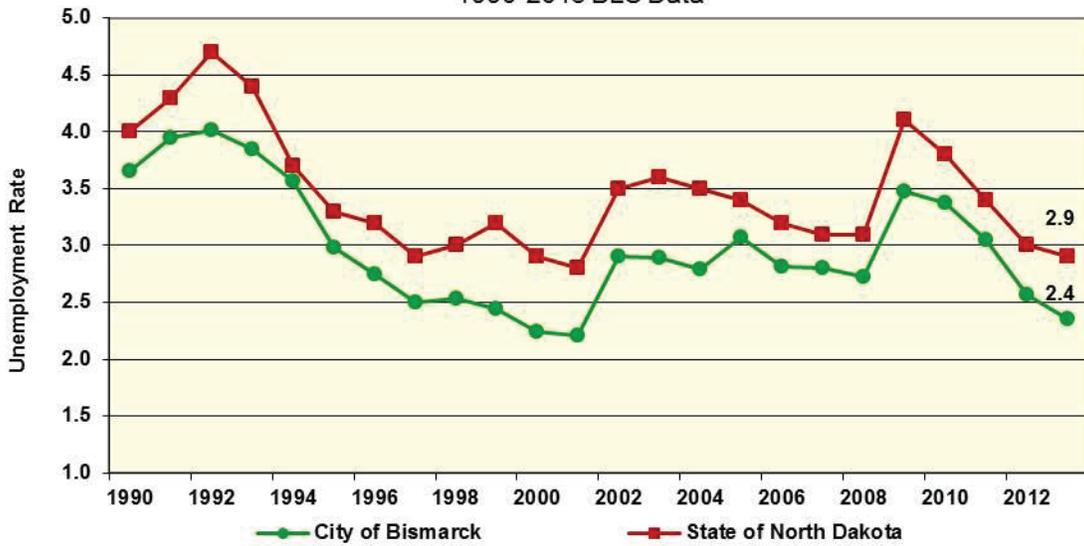


Diagram 2.1

Diagram 2.2
Monthly Unemployment Rate
 City of Bismarck
 1990-2013 BLS Data

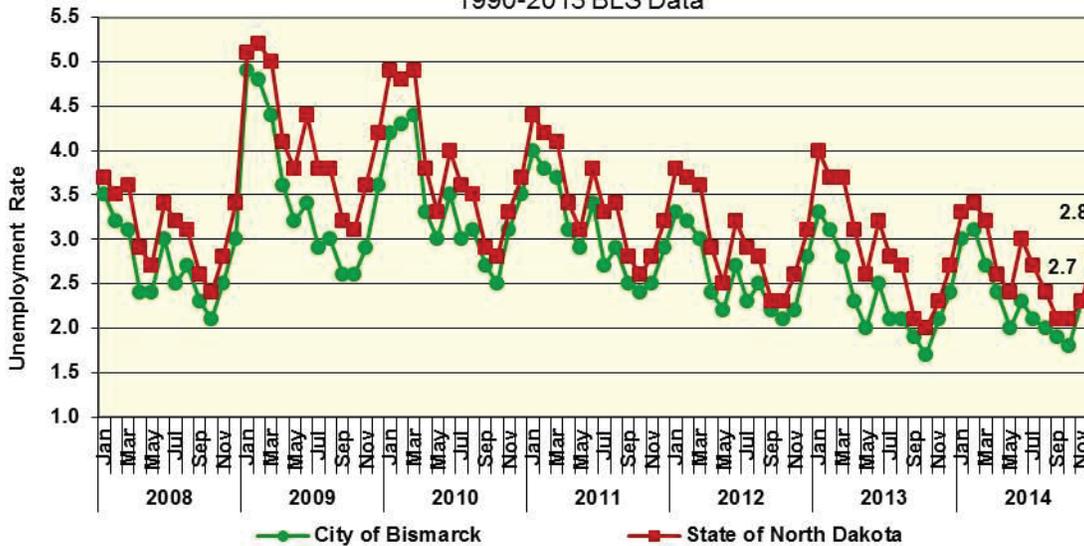


Diagram 2.2

Diagram 2.3
Employment and Labor Force
 City of Bismarck
 1990-2013 BLS Data

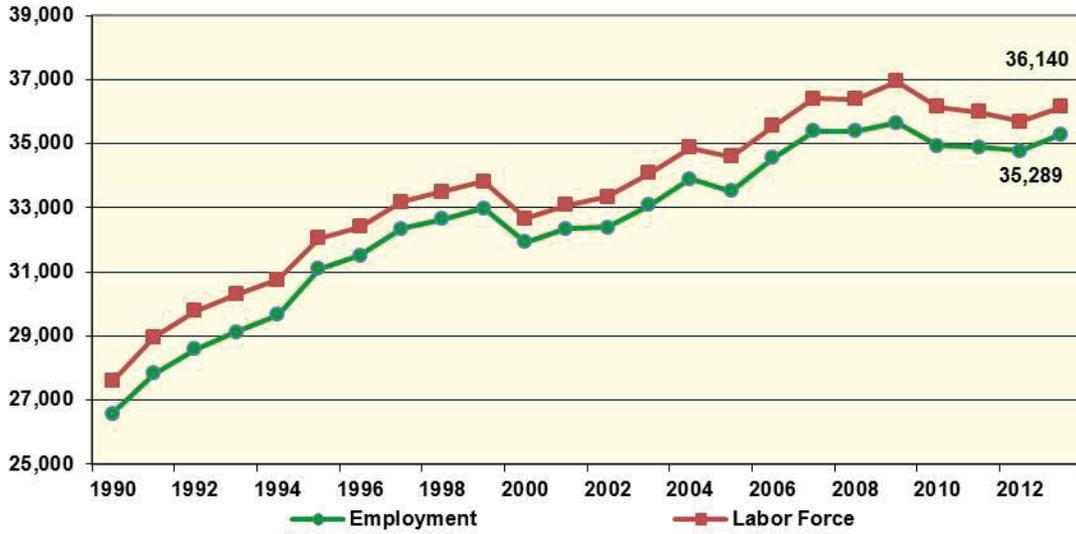


Diagram 2.3

Diagram 2.6
Full- and Part-Time Employment
 Burleigh County
 1969-2013 BEA Data

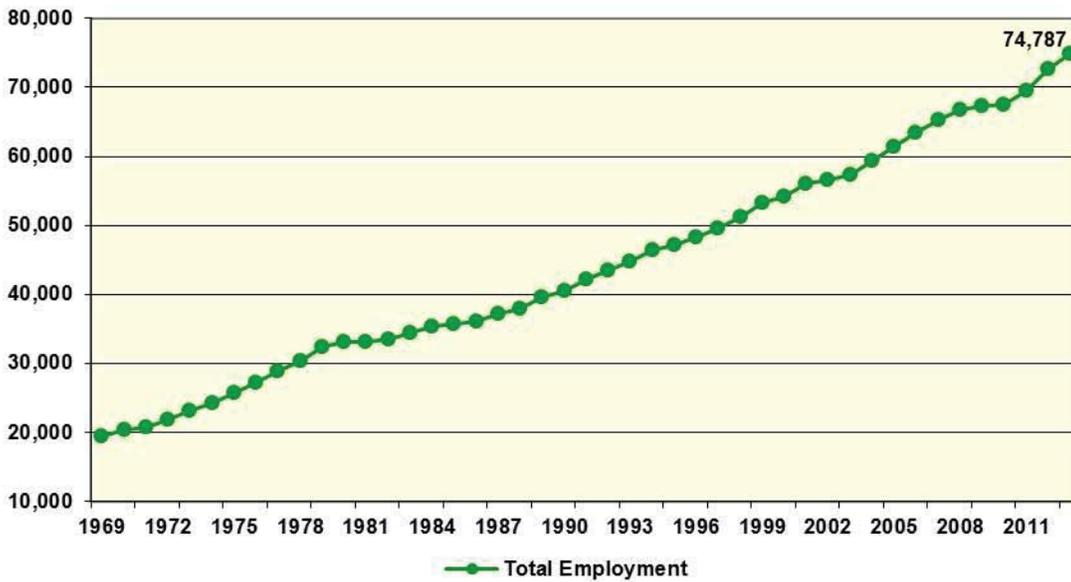


Diagram 2.6

Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data pertains to Burleigh County. Average earnings per job is defined as the total earnings from all jobs statewide divided by the total number of jobs in the state, adjusted for inflation. National growth in these earnings, which had been uniformly positive since 1969, leveled off in 2002. As seen in Diagram 2.4, the real average earnings per job for Burleigh County were \$47,517 in 2013. This was significantly lower than the national average of \$55,768. Average earning has risen, however, consistently since the 1990s.

Growth in real per capita income (PCI) is defined as the total personal income from all sources divided by the number of residents in the state. Burleigh County’s real per capita income had remained below national levels for the most part until 2009 when it surpassed the national average. As seen in Diagram 2.5, Burleigh County’s real per capita income reached \$49,601 in 2013, while the U.S. average was \$44,765.

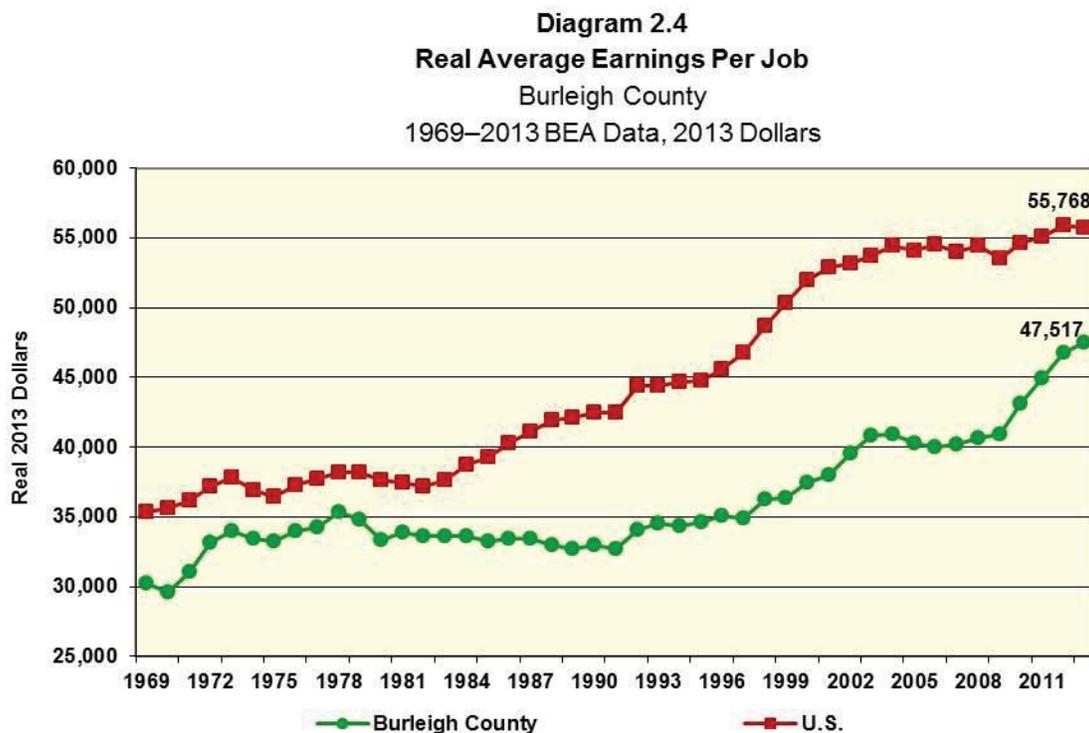


Diagram 2.4

Diagram 2.5
Real Per Capita Income
 Burleigh County
 1969–2013 BEA Data, 2013 Dollars

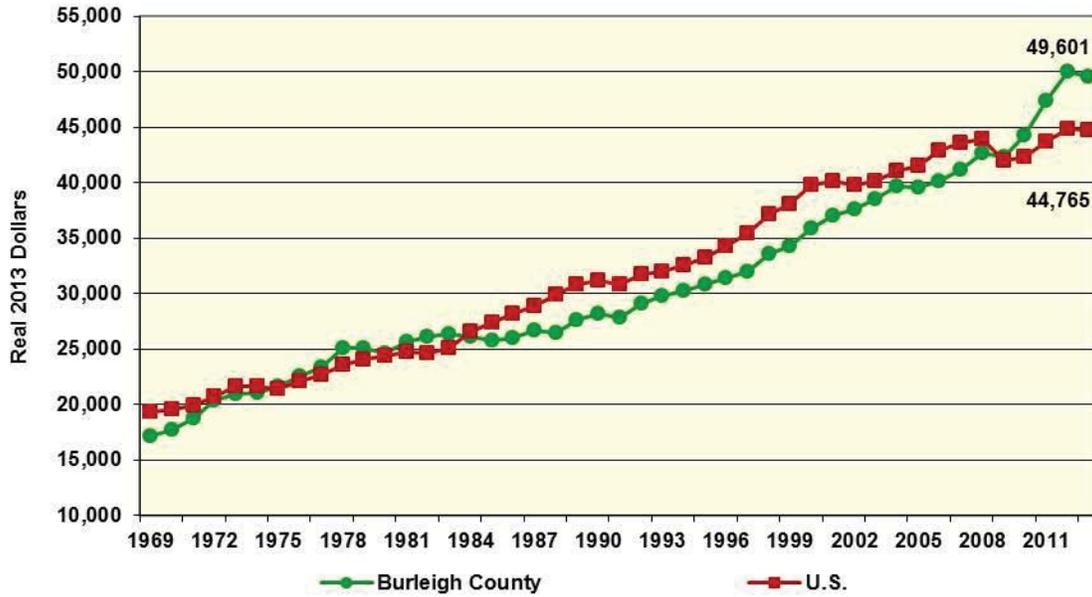


Diagram 2.5

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,924
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,414
Service	4,086
Sales and office	9,481
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,355
Production, transportation and material moving	1,603

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	29,126	90%
30-59 Minutes	1,594	5%
60 or More Minutes	1,739	5%
Total	32,459	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	538	71	365
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,653	124	1,300
Some college or Associate's degree	10,425	258	1,867
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,040	62	1,150

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	24	31	72	131	1,384
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	743	170	154	416	789
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,089	1,594	1,430	4,090	2,701
Some college, no degree	2,608	1,829	1,587	3,968	1,733
Associate's degree	634	1,804	1,318	2,176	481
Bachelor's degree	738	2,855	1,764	3,631	1,145
Graduate or professional degree	35	704	801	1,527	839

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	14,951
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,940
Some college or Associate's degree	31,161
Bachelor's degree	44,297
Graduate or professional degree	50,780

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 4.5
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Retention of existing businesses	3	9	32	27	19	90
Attraction of new businesses	3	18	28	22	19	90
Expansion of existing businesses	4	16	29	22	19	90
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs	2	9	35	22	22	90
Provision of job training	1	14	36	18	21	90
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure	3	19	33	12	23	90
Provision of venture capital	5	24	25	12	24	90
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures	4	17	38	9	22	90
Provision of technical assistance for businesses	5	17	36	9	23	90
Investment as equity partners	6	22	29	9	24	90
Development of business parks	6	24	29	6	25	90
Other business activities	5		1		84	90

Table 4.5

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

As seen in Table 2.4, the industries that employ the most people include health care and social assistance, government and government enterprises, retail trade and construction. The industry that has seen the most amount of growth between 2012 and 2013 include manufacturing with a 10.5 percent growth rate, construction with 7.2 percent and mining with 6.8 percent. Looking back to 2001, however, the industry with the most employment growth has been mining with a 504 percent growth, followed by administrative and waste services with a 74.4 percent growth and construction with a 67.1 percent growth.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The 2015 Housing and Community Development survey asked respondents about the need for business and economic development activities. The highest rated responses included retention of existing businesses, attraction of new businesses and expansion of existing businesses. This is shown in Table 4.5.

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.

A large portion of the downtown area has been included in the City's Renaissance Zone since 2001. The Renaissance Zone is a state program that permits cities to define a geographic area that requires revitalization in order to attract and retain businesses and residents. The program encourages development through tax exemptions and credits for both business and housing as a way to encourage investment.

The City of Bismarck continues to support the Bismarck-Mandan Development Association. This Development Association encourages business development in the Bismarck MSA by providing tax supported funds for businesses to relocate or expand in the Bismarck area.

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

Not required section

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.

Not required section

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

No

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

Not Applicable

Discussion

The City of Bismarck has a diverse economic base that has been primarily resistant to high rates of unemployment seen in other parts of the country. Average earnings in Burleigh County have increased over the past decade, but are still well below the national average. Real per capita income for the County, however, has surpassed the national average in the last few years.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Households with lower incomes are more likely to have housing problems, as seen in the Needs Assessment portion of this Plan. In fact, more than 82 percent of renter households at or below 30 percent MFI had housing problems, as seen in section NA-10. Therefore areas with high concentrations of poverty are also likely to have high concentrations of housing problems. The areas with high concentrations of poverty are shown in Map 1.5, and are explained in further detail below.

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

Geographic analysis of racial distribution for the non-entitlement areas of the state was conducted by calculating the percentage share of total population within each census tract of the particular sub-population; i.e., racial or ethnic group. That share was then plotted on a geographic map. The goal of this analysis was to identify areas with disproportionate concentrations of each sub-population. HUD defines a population as having a disproportionate share when a portion of a population is more than 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average.

Maps 1.1 and 1.2 show the shift in the American Indian populations in 2000 and 2010. In 2000, there were no block groups within the City with a disproportionate share of American Indians. By 2010, however, there were block groups in the eastern portion of the city with disproportionate shares, including areas with concentrations higher than 21.4 percent.

Maps 1.3 and 1.4 show the shifts in Hispanic populations in the City. There were no areas with disproportionate shares in either 2000 or 2010, although the concentration of the Hispanic population shifted somewhat in the City.

The geographic distribution of households living in poverty in 2000 is presented by Census block group in Map 1.5. As shown, block groups with relatively high concentrations of residents in poverty were clustered in the city center in that year, along with block groups to the immediate west of the city center. In addition, the poverty rate was above-average in one large block group in the southwest of the city.

Area with high concentrations of LMI households are shown in Map 1.6.

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

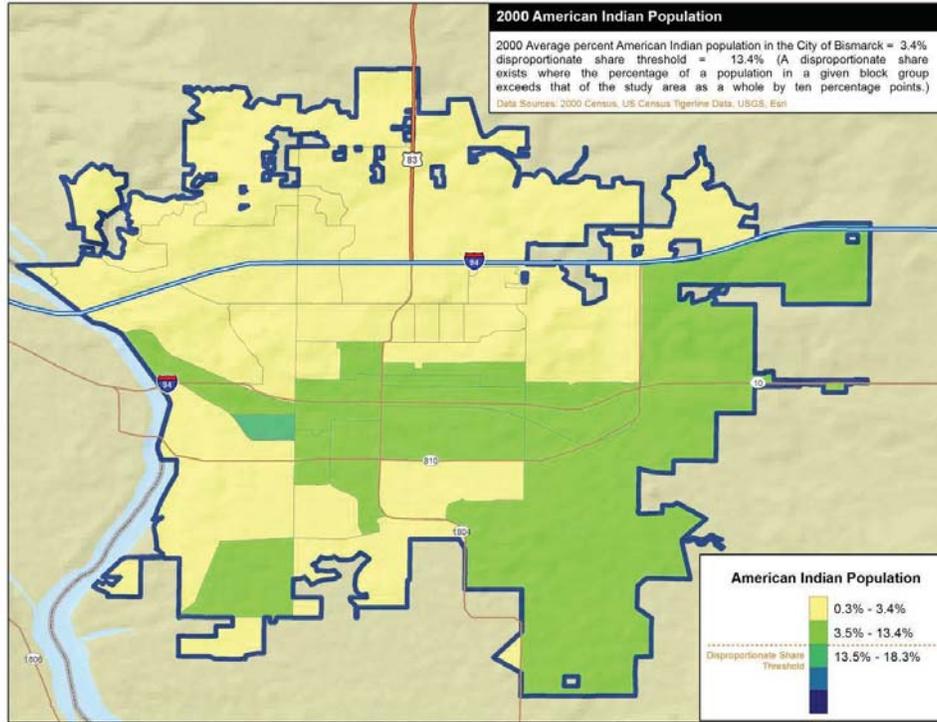
The areas with high concentrations of poverty, as seen in Map 1.5, has areas that correspond with high concentrations of "other" vacant housing units, as seen in Map 2.1. Map 2.1 can be found in section MA-20. Areas with higher concentrations of poverty also correspond with areas of higher rates of Hispanic populations and some areas with higher concentrations of Native American populations.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

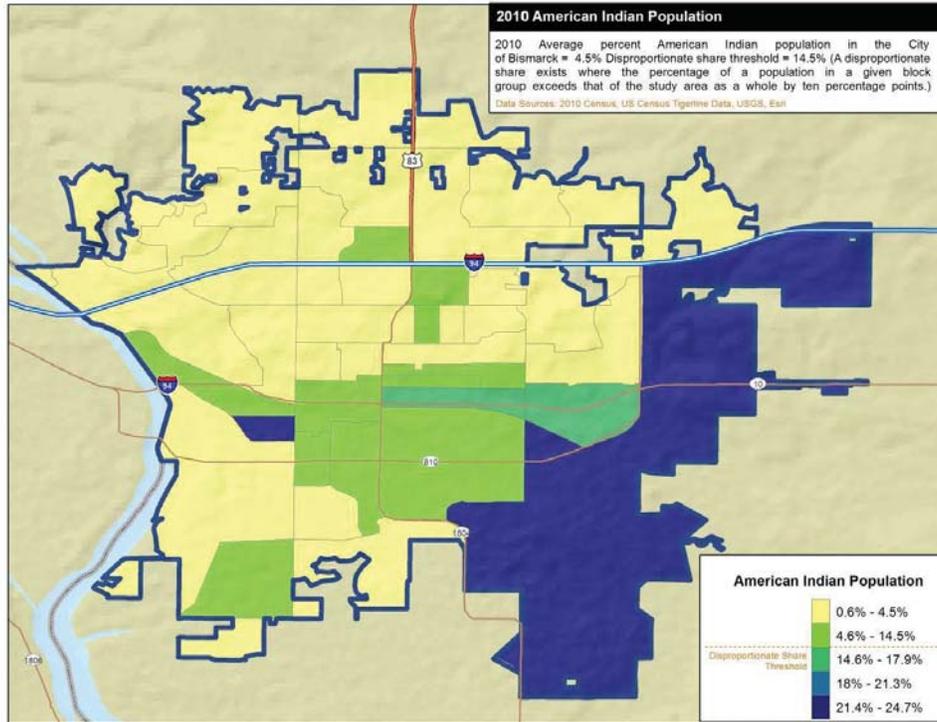
These areas that correspond with LMI areas are strategic opportunities for the City to invest funds. Investing in areas with high need has the ability to make the most impact for the residents in these areas and the larger community of Bismarck.

Map 1.1
2000 American Indian Population
 City of Bismarck
 2000 Census Data



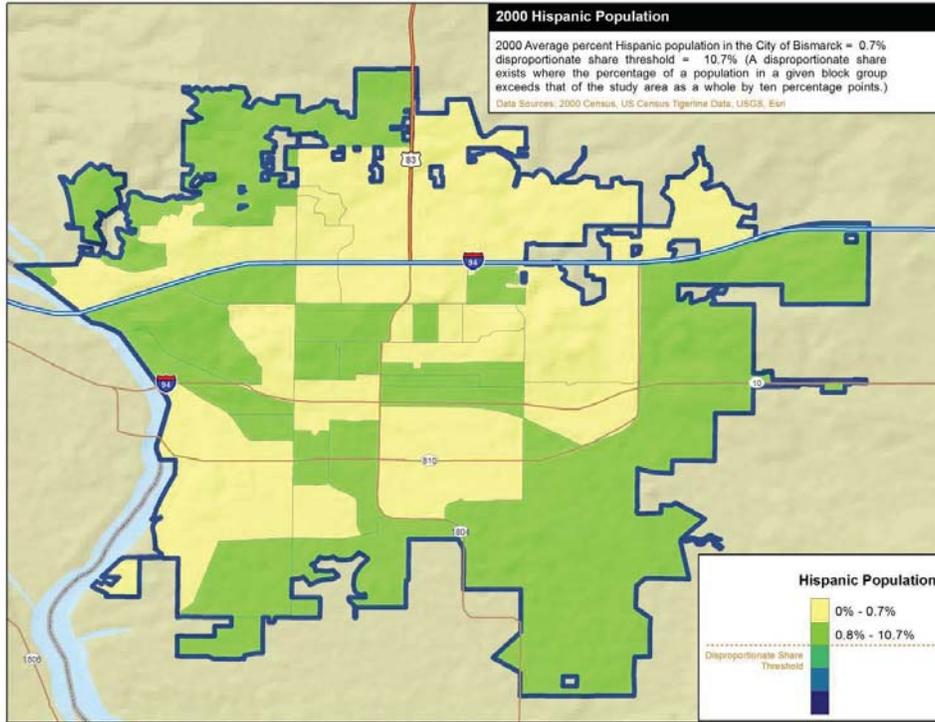
Map 1.1

Map 1.2
2010 American Indian Population
 City of Bismarck
 2010 Census Data



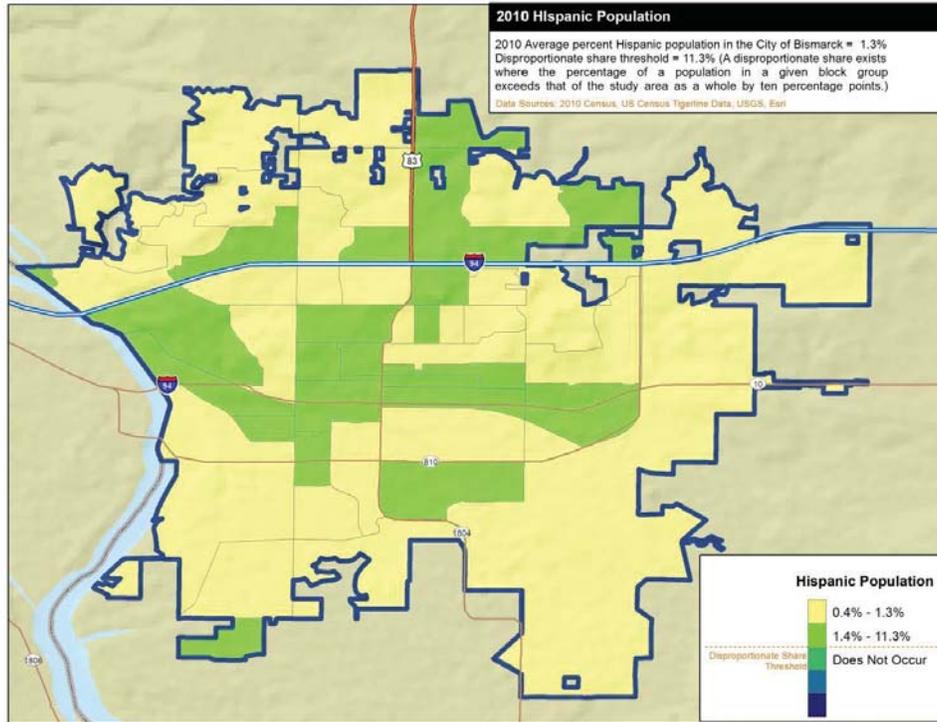
Map 1.2

Map 1.3
2000 Hispanic Population
 City of Bismarck
 Census Bureau 2000



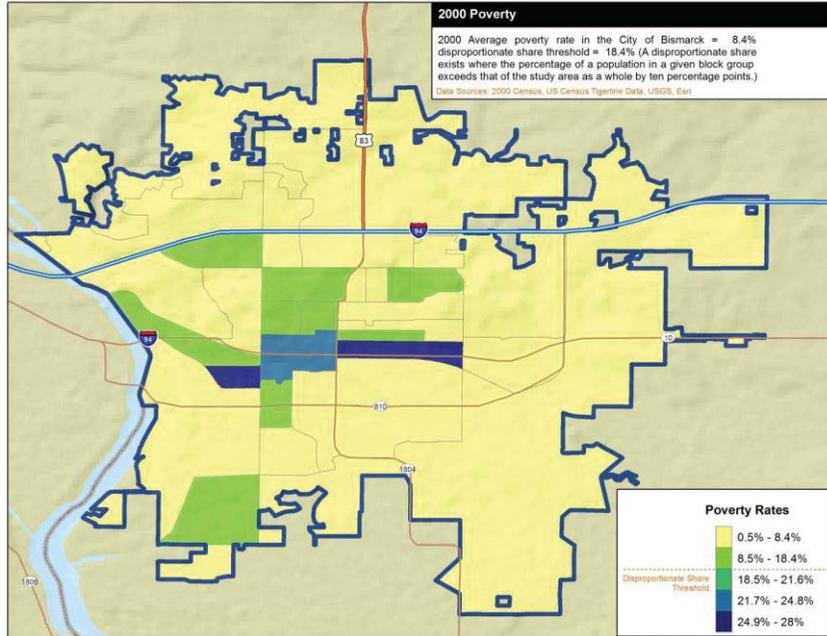
Map 1.3

Map 1.4
2010 Hispanic Population
 City of Bismarck
 2010 Census Data



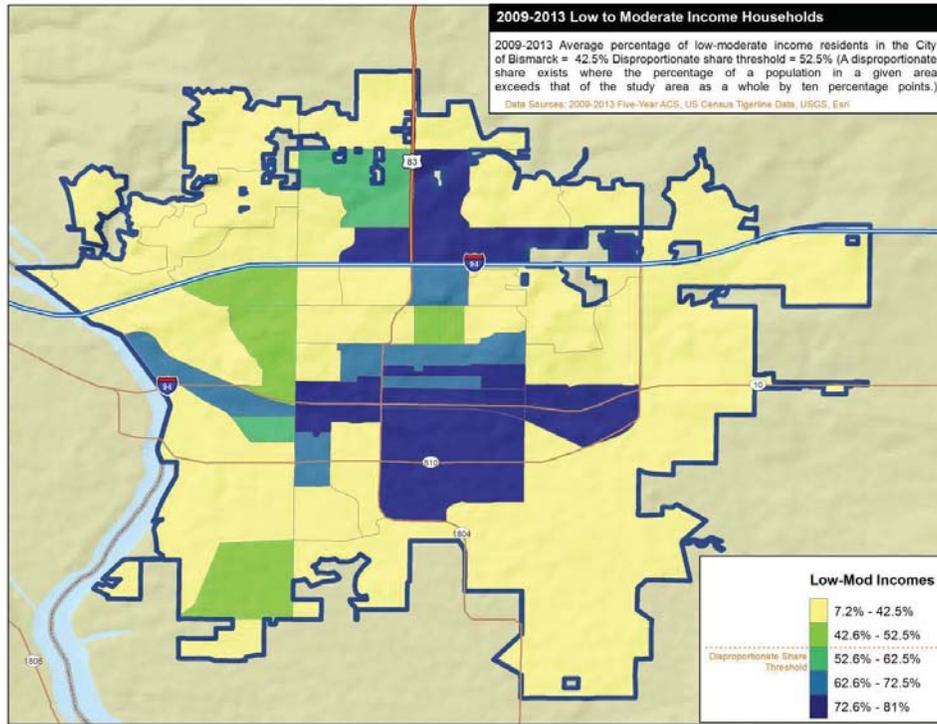
Map 1.4

Map 1.5
Poverty Rate by Block Group
 City of Bismarck
 2000 Census Data



Map 1.5

Map 1.6
Low to Moderate Income Households
 City of Bismarck
 2013 Five-Year ACS



Map 1.6

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Following goals will guide the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the City of Bismarck.

Housing Goals

- Assist with the development or renovation of affordable rental housing
- Promote the development or renovation of special needs housing
- Support efforts to increase homeownership opportunities or low to moderate income families

Homeless Goals

- Support the renovation or expansion of facilities serving homeless persons
- Assist in the development of additional housing for the homeless, including additional emergency shelter and transitional housing units
- Provide for homeless service providers that promote self-sufficiency
- Allocate funds for emergency assistance activities to prevent homelessness

Community Development Goals

- Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs
- Improve the quality of public facilities that are located in LMI neighborhoods or that primarily serve low to moderate income persons

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

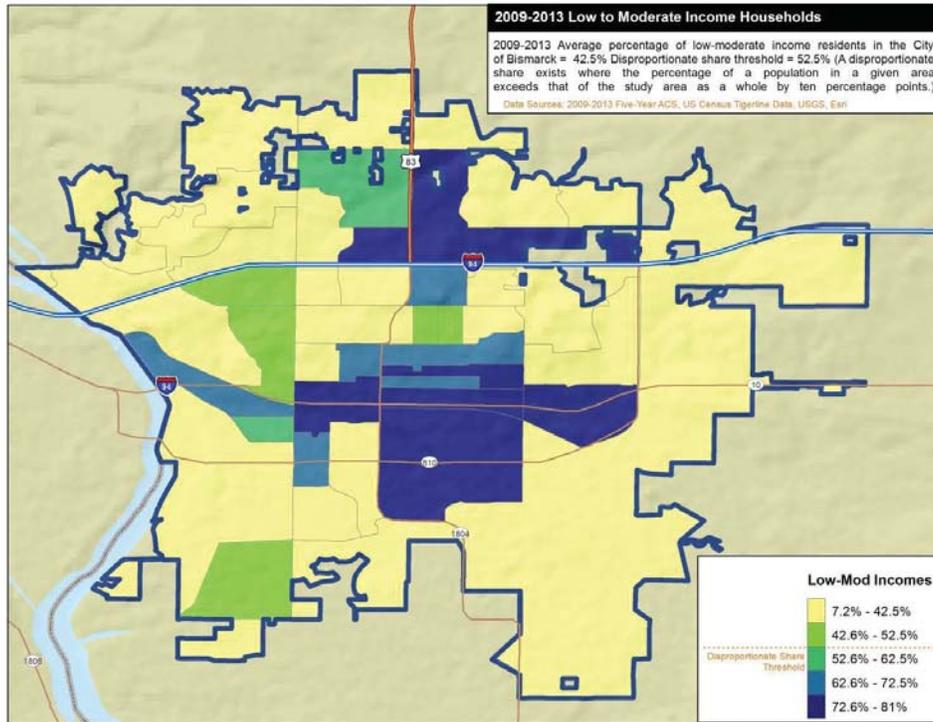
General Allocation Priorities

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

During the course of the five planning years from 2015 through 2019, the City of Bismarck intends on distributing CDBG funds throughout the City based on a variety of factors, including the level of need and the capacity to meet needs. Therefore, funds will be available citywide, although may be targeted to areas of high need during subsequent plan years.

A map of LMI areas is included below.

Map 1.6
Low to Moderate Income Households
 City of Bismarck
 2013 Five-Year ACS



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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Assist with development or renovation of rental
	Description	Results from the 2015 Community Development survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for rental housing in the City of Bismarck. This includes the production of new rental units, as well as renovation of existing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
2	Priority Need Name	Owner-Occupied Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI
	Description	Results from the 2015 Community Development survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for owner-occupied housing in the City of Bismarck. This includes the production of new units, as well as renovation of existing homeowner units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
3	Priority Need Name	Improve public facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children 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	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Description	Results from the 2015 Community Development survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for improved public facilities in the City of Bismarck. This includes childcare facilities as a top rated response, followed by youth centers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	

4	Priority Need Name	Improve access to public services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Support public service activities
	Description	Results from the 2015 Community Development survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for improved access to public services in the City of Bismarck. This includes childcare as a top rated response, followed by mental health/chemical dependency services, as well as other services in the community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
5	Priority Need Name	Homeless housing and services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Support renovation of facilities serving homeless Assist development of additional homeless housing Provide for homeless service providers Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Description	Results from the 2015 Community Development survey, the 2015 Homeless Survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for additional homeless housing and services in the City of Bismarck.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
6	Priority Need Name	Special Needs Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	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	Promote special needs housing

	Description	Results from the 2015 Community Development survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for housing for special needs population in the City of Bismarck.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
7	Priority Need Name	Public infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Description	Infrastructure, such as streets, roads and sidewalks, and water systems are a low priority due to the lack of CDBG resources to address these needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The priority is based on survey results, amount of CDBG resources and the amount of resources the City directs towards infrastructure.

Narrative (Optional)

The Strategic Plan must identify The City of Bismarck’s general priorities for activities and HUD-supported investments to address affordable housing needs; homelessness; the needs of non-homeless persons who require supportive housing and services; and non-housing community and economic development needs. These general and relative priorities will help guide HUD-supported housing and community development initiatives in Bismarck for 2015 through 2019.

The City plans to utilize available resources, including CDBG funds to address the priority needs established in this Plan. The priorities identified in this Strategic Plan focus on meeting housing and community development needs, primarily those of low-income households and neighborhoods.

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 fund TBRA
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not fund TBRA
New Unit Production	As shown by this Market Analysis section, housing production has rapidly increased in the past few years. However, there are also additional demands to meet the housing needs of residents. As seen in the 2015 Housing and Community Development survey, the most highly rated needs were for new construction of rental and for-sale housing.
Rehabilitation	The City of Bismarck has seen a growth in the need for housing, and an increase in demand for rental units. This combination calls for rehabilitation of existing units, both rental and homeowner, in order to meet the needs of households in the City. The results of the 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey also indicated a medium level of need for unit rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	As shown previously in this Plan, there are a number of subsidized units at risk of expiring. As the demand for affordable rental units continues to increase, the loss of these units will place additional households in need. This, in addition to survey results, has indicated a high level of need for preservation of affordable units.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Bismarck, ND expects to receive \$287,795 in CDBG funding for FY 2015.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description	
			Annual Allocation: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$			
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	287,795	0	18,818	306,613	0	

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

If local matching funds are required, the City will use several different options. For instance, it can use its local sales tax revenue as match in economic development activities. In addition, tax increment financing and tax abatement are tools that the City may use as match or as a way to encourage development. The City also works with nonprofits, foundations, and financial institutions to try to develop additional resources, such as lower interest loans and grants.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City uses a variety of resources to address the needs of the City and its residents. Since the City of Bismarck does not receive HOME or ESG funds directly from HUD, service providers within the City are eligible to apply for these funds from the North Dakota Department of Commerce, Division of Community Services. The following summary reflects all the resources available to the City of Bismarck during this Plan.

Infrastructure/capital improvements/public facilities

The City funds its capital improvements from a variety of sources including the following: city general fund, federal funds, state funds, revenue bonds, special assessments, sales tax, fees, mill levy, special funds, etc.

Economic Development/Downtown Revitalization

The City continues to work with Bismarck-Mandan Development Association (BMDA) to develop projects to encourage local economic growth. The following resources are available to BMDA for

economic development:

- Special tax exemptions or reductions on corporate income, property taxes, and the use of tax increment financing.
- State funds for low interest loans for business expansion or relocation (e.g., MATCH Program, PACE fund), advanced technology, workforce training, etc.
- Local sales tax revenue of up to \$1.5 million to be used as match or as incentive financing (Vision Fund).
- Partnerships with local service providers/utilities.
- Federal resources such as EDA.

Shelters and programs for the homeless

The City will provide technical assistance and support Emergency Solutions Grant (ESGP) applications that local emergency shelters submit directly to the ND Division of Community Services. Local emergency shelters use ESG funds for operational expenses or rehabilitation of facilities. ESG funds awarded to nonprofit groups (varies from 4 to 7) in Bismarck have totaled from \$50,000 to \$100,000 over the past few years. Local providers continue to participate in the development of the statewide Continuum of Care (COC) The local housing authority and the Community Action Program continue to administer Shelter Plus Care programs.

Ruth Meiers Hospitality House continues to operate shelters for both individuals and families, as well as providing a drop-in center during nights and weekends. Welcome House continues to provide

emergency housing and services to families and has recently opened a shelter for large families in a neighboring community. Both have experienced increases in numbers of clients in the past year. The City continues to award HOME funds to the Community Action Program for a tenant based rental assistance program for homeless families. Local service providers continue to utilize Coordinated Assessments. The City continues to provide operational support for Ruth Meiers Hospitality House and the local coalition to support services.

Housing

HOME Program funds are matched with non-federal monies, donated land, reduce loans, supportive services, or match accumulated from prior years. The primary source of match for the City HOME projects is the supportive services provided to tenants in special needs housing constructed with HOME funds. The City of Bismarck receives an annual allocation of HOME funds from the State of North Dakota, but it must submit an application for a specific project before the funds will be released.

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
BISMARCK	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

A smaller community, like Bismarck, has the advantage of familiarity since people are readily aware of other programs and staff. At times, there may be insufficient coordination, turf battles, or duplication of services. Although each agency has a different perspective, all have a common concern for the residents of Bismarck. Overcoming gaps will require acknowledgement of a common interest, and ongoing communication between all those involved. For instance, the City and County share an office building and have several combined departments. This gives them an opportunity to work together in a more cost efficient manner. It is hoped that this joint effort will lead to improved communication between the two governments.

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

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

Mental Health Counseling	X	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)

There are a variety of services available in the City of Bismarck that are addressing the needs of the homeless and persons with HIV.

Utilizing Coordinated Assessment, the service providers in the City assess and offer services to homeless households. The City provides general fund monies to both Ruth Meiers Hospitality House and the local coalition to support services. Ruth Meiers Hospitality House continues to operate shelters for both individuals and families, as well as providing a drop-in center during nights and weekends.

Part of the local homeless coalition's services are to link individuals and families with available services, employing the use of HMIS and coordination among service providers. Employment, health and mental health services are available within the community, and are targeted to the homeless community through the City's service providers.

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

There are numerous service providers in the City of Bismarck that offer various services in the City. The City is half way through its 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness, which has focused on strengthening these services and coordination among service providers. The largest hurdle in providing adequate services to the homeless population is a lack of resources. This is being mitigated, however, by coordinating efforts to combat homelessness through the Bismarck 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness.

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 City will continue to share information, make referrals, attend local meetings, engage in discussion, provide operational support (via CDBG), and promote educational and training opportunities as a way to overcome gaps. In addition, it will conduct periodic outreach to identify new players or provide information about upcoming changes or opportunities.

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	Assist with development or renovation of rental	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Rental Housing		Rental units constructed: 6 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Promote special needs housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Special Needs Housing		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 72 Household Housing Unit
3	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Owner-Occupied Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 135 Household Housing Unit
4	Support renovation of facilities serving homeless	2015	2019	Homeless		Homeless housing and services		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Assist development of additional homeless housing	2015	2019	Homeless		Homeless housing and services		Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 10 Beds
6	Provide for homeless service providers	2015	2019	Homeless		Homeless housing and services		Homelessness Prevention: 800 Persons Assisted
7	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless		Homeless housing and services		Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
8	Support public service activities	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Improve access to public services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 925 Persons Assisted
9	Improve the quality of public facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Improve public facilities Public infrastructure		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1850 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Assist with development or renovation of rental
	Goal Description	<i>Assist with the development or renovation of affordable rental housing</i> The City of Bismarck will provide funds for the development or renovation of rental housing to benefit low to moderate income households in the City of Bismarck.
2	Goal Name	Promote special needs housing
	Goal Description	<i>Promote the development or renovation of special needs housing</i> The City of Bismarck will fund projects that develop or renovate housing that serves special needs populations, such as the frail elderly and persons with disabilities.
3	Goal Name	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI
	Goal Description	<i>Support efforts to increase homeownership opportunities or low to moderate income families.</i> The City will fund projects that create homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income residents of the City of Bismarck, including rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing.
4	Goal Name	Support renovation of facilities serving homeless
	Goal Description	<i>Support the renovation or expansion of facilities serving homeless persons</i> The City of Bismarck will support efforts to renovate or expand facilities that serve homeless persons within the City.
5	Goal Name	Assist development of additional homeless housing
	Goal Description	<i>Assist in the development of additional housing for the homeless, including additional emergency shelter and transitional housing units.</i>

6	Goal Name	Provide for homeless service providers
	Goal Description	<i>Provide for homeless service providers</i> The City will help fund service providers that promote self-sufficiency for homeless persons, including case management, counseling and prevention.
7	Goal Name	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Goal Description	<i>Allocate funds for emergency assistance activities to prevent homelessness</i> The City will allocate funds, including emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness
8	Goal Name	Support public service activities
	Goal Description	<i>Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs</i>
9	Goal Name	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Goal Description	<i>Improve the quality of public facilities that are located in LMI neighborhoods or that primarily serve low to moderate income persons</i>

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

The City of Bismarck estimates that it will provide 238 extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households with affordable housing over the course of the 2015-2019 plan years. The City estimates that of these 238 households, 164 will be extremely low-income, 39 will be low-income and 35 will be moderate-income.

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

Both elderly and family housing have organized tenant advisory councils which have representation on the Housing Authority board. These advisory groups meet on a monthly basis, and the Housing Authority Board meets with the council at least once a year. The Housing Authority will continue these activities in an effort to promote resident involvement.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The 2015 Housing and Community Development survey asked respondents about barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing. The most cited responses included the cost of land or lot, the cost of labor, the cost of materials and not in my back yard (NIMBY) mentality. Table 4.4 shows the responses.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Most of the barriers to affordable housing in the City of Bismarck are out of the reach of the City, including the cost of land, labor and materials. The City can however, continue to make it feasible for developers to develop affordable housing units within the City. The City will continue its partnership with the local Housing Authority, Community Action, CommunityWorks, other local nonprofits, and private developers to promote affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Throughout the course of this five-year plan, the City of Bismarck will fund homeless service providers that offer a range of services, including case management and homeless prevention activities. Service providers within the City of Bismarck are a part of the statewide Continuum of Care coalition that utilizes statewide HMIS to place persons with the most appropriate services available.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Bismarck has a number of emergency shelters and transitional housing within the City. Two of the goals of this Plan address these shelters, by providing for renovation and addition of new beds. The City of Bismarck is committed to helping support efforts to provide shelter for homeless individuals and families. Bismarck's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness includes creating additional emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for homeless persons. There has been and will continue to be an effort to create additional shelter and transitional housing beds available in Bismarck.

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

The City of Bismarck is dedicating funds to homeless service providers that fund emergency rental assistance. With this approach, the City hopes to reduce the time any at-risk household experiences homelessness by agencies the funds to funds rent, utilities, and other emergency housing assistance activities. This approach, as well as the combination of services available in the City, will help households to not return to homelessness. Part of Bismarck's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness includes creating additional beds, as well as creating permanent supportive housing for households that need this housing.

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

Within the State of North Dakota, there is a statewide Continuum of Care. The statewide Continuum of Care includes a Discharge Planning subcommittee. This subcommittee develops strategies and carries out action steps for improving discharge planning from public institutions of care to prevent discharges that immediately result in homelessness. Service providers in the City of Bismarck are part of the statewide CoC and are a part of this structure that adheres to the strategies designed to end persons

being discharged into homelessness. The City will continue to be a part of these efforts to limit persons being discharged into homelessness.

In addition, Bismarck's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness has a goal to have a 24/7 drop in center for anyone experiencing homelessness or at risk of being discharged into homelessness. This serves to help place individuals in housing.

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

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

The City of Bismarck will continue to provide training information to nonprofits and subgrantees on compliance with lead-based paint regulations.

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

The City of Bismarck continues to have households with risks of lead-based paint exposure. By providing information on training, the City hopes to continue to reduce the number of children that are at risk of lead-based paint exposure.

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

All rehabilitation projects must comply with lead-based paint regulations. The City of Bismarck provides information on the lead-based paint requirements for each project, as well as providing information to local contractors.

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

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

The City of Bismarck will support programs which promote self-sufficiency and offer opportunities for residents to move from poverty to self-reliance. These programs, coupled with increased economic opportunities, will serve as the foundation for the anti-poverty strategy. This strategy also recognizes that it is essential to identify needs and gaps in the community and to combine resources whenever possible to achieve efficiency. The strategy will also encourage programs for people who have special needs or are homeless. The following paragraphs describe the type of local activities that can help to break the poverty cycle.

A good paying job is the key for most households to escape poverty. State and local economic development efforts have only partially achieved this goal. The City provides over a million dollars a year through the Vision Fund and the Bismarck-Mandan Development Association for economic development activities. The Vision fund is funded with sales tax revenue, and it is intended to provide assistance to businesses that desire to expand or locate in the Bismarck region. The primary purpose is to encourage regional development by creating new jobs, expanding the tax base, increasing capital investment, and expanding the financial base. BMDA also uses State programs which offer an array of other financing tools.

The City will continue to stress homeownership as a way for low income persons to escape poverty by supporting homebuyer assistance activities when feasible. The Burleigh County Housing Authority (BCHA) provides counseling and financial incentives to low income tenants in order to enable them to purchase scattered site public housing. Participants must complete a homeownership training program. Homeownership assists the working poor to make a transition from poverty since the homeowner will build equity, receive tax breaks, develop sound credit, and learn home maintenance. The ND Housing Finance Agency provides State HOME funds to assist with downpayment and closing costs to qualified LMI households. The escalating cost of owner-occupied housing throughout the state has resulted in lower participation. LMI homeowners may also receive assistance from the City's emergency rehab program. This will improve financial stability for the homeowners that are assisted.

The Burleigh County Housing Authority manages a Family Self-sufficiency program that is aimed at providing tenants in public housing with referrals for case management services. This program coordinates a variety of services provided by other agencies in order to help tenants develop a strategy to escape poverty. About ten households a year participate in this program. The Burleigh County Housing Authority is also has policies that do not penalize its tenants who are working. The Community Action Program has a self-reliance program that helps low income clients identify barriers, meet basic needs, develop job seeking skills, and set goals. Community Action and the City are partners in a TBRA program in which the City provides HOME funds for rental assistance, and CAP provides case management services for the homeless or potentially homeless clients.

Several local agencies that work with special needs and homeless persons offer a number of activities that will help their clients become more self-reliant. For instance, the agencies that serve adults with disabilities provide job training, sheltered workshops, counseling, and work experience. Abused Adult Resource Center provides retail training at its Seeds of Hope store. Ruth Meiers Hospitality House provides referrals for counseling, educational opportunities, and job seeking resources to its homeless

clients. The Mental Health Association and Dacotah Foundation also provide training and on the job experience for their clients. Job Services provides assistance in finding employment and training on job seeking.

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

The City will continue to support such activities via the use of CDBG funds to renovate such facilities, improve accessibility, and pay operational expenses, such as the purchase of computer equipment or operational support and case management.

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 will monitor program implementation for compliance in a number of ways. It will also examine its efforts to meet the goals of the Consolidated Plan. First, all applicants to the City for HUD funds will be required to provide a description of proposed projects, budget, beneficiary date, and organizational information. The City will use this information and applicant interviews to determine eligibility and consistency with the Plan. The City will maintain accurate records and require the same from all organizations receiving CDBG funds. Staff will monitor compliance in a variety of ways, including on-site visits, periodic reports, review of records, and informal updates over the phone or in person to check on progress. The City will require local agencies to submit bills with appropriate documentation to the City for payment. This direct expense contract will allow the City to monitor expenditures and progress. In addition, staff will provide technical assistance and training, particularly for new recipients and or in instances of staff changes. The Annual Performance report will provide an opportunity to evaluate performance and gain public input. All grant subrecipients are required to submit information for the Performance Report (CAPER).

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Bismarck, ND expects to receive \$287,795 in CDBG funding for FY 2015.

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	287,795	0	18,818	306,613	0	

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

If local matching funds are required, the City will use several different options. For instance, it can use its local sales tax revenue as match in economic development activities. In addition, tax increment financing and tax abatement are tools that the City may use as match or as a way to encourage development. The City also works with nonprofits, foundations, and financial institutions to try to develop additional resources, such as lower interest loans and grants.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City uses a variety of resources to address the needs of the City and its residents. Since the City of Bismarck does not receive HOME or ESG funds directly from HUD, service providers within the City are eligible to apply for these funds from the North Dakota Department of Commerce, Division of Community Services. The following summary reflects all the resources available to the City of Bismarck during this Plan.

Infrastructure/capital improvements/public facilities

The City funds its capital improvements from a variety of sources including the following: city general fund, federal funds, state funds, revenue bonds, special assessments, sales tax, fees, mill levy, special funds, etc.

Economic Development/Downtown Revitalization

The City continues to work with Bismarck-Mandan Development Association (BMDA) to develop projects to encourage local economic growth. The following resources are available to BMDA for economic development:

- Special tax exemptions or reductions on corporate income, property taxes, and the use of tax increment financing.
- State funds for low interest loans for business expansion or relocation (e.g., MATCH Program, PACE fund), advanced technology, workforce training, etc.
- Local sales tax revenue of up to \$1.5 million to be used as match or as incentive financing (Vision Fund).
- Partnerships with local service providers/utilities.
- Federal resources such as EDA.

Shelters and programs for the homeless

The City will provide technical assistance and support Emergency Solutions Grant (ESGP) applications that local emergency shelters submit directly to the ND Division of Community Services. Local emergency shelters use ESG funds for operational expenses or rehabilitation of facilities. ESG funds awarded to nonprofit groups (varies from 4 to 7) in Bismarck have totaled from \$50,000 to \$100,000 over the past few years. Local providers continue to participate in the development of the statewide Continuum of Care (COC) The local housing authority and the Community Action Program continue to administer Shelter Plus Care programs.

Ruth Meiers Hospitality House continues to operate shelters for both individuals and families, as well as providing a drop-in center during nights and weekends. Welcome House continues to provide emergency housing and services to families and has recently opened a shelter for large families in a

neighboring community. Both have experienced increases in numbers of clients in the past year. The City continues to award HOME funds to the Community Action Program for a tenant based rental assistance program for homeless families. Local service providers continue to utilize Coordinated Assessments. The City continues to provide operational support for Ruth Meiers Hospitality House and the local coalition to support services.

Housing

HOME Program funds are matched with non-federal monies, donated land, reduce loans, supportive services, or match accumulated from prior years. The primary source of match for the City HOME projects is the supportive services provided to tenants in special needs housing constructed with HOME funds. The City of Bismarck receives an annual allocation of HOME funds from the State of North Dakota, but it must submit an application for a specific project before the funds will be released.

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	Assist with development or renovation of rental	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Rental Housing Owner-Occupied Housing	CDBG: \$25,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit
2	Promote special needs housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Special Needs Housing	CDBG: \$32,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 162 Households Assisted
3	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Owner-Occupied Housing	CDBG: \$92,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 27 Household Housing Unit
4	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless		Homeless housing and services	CDBG: \$24,000	Homelessness Prevention: 105 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Support public service activities	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Improve access to public services	CDBG: \$8,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 35 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Households Assisted
6	Improve the quality of public facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Improve public facilities	CDBG: \$43,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 370 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Assist with development or renovation of rental
	Goal Description	Assist with the development or renovation of affordable rental housing The City of Bismarck will provide funds for the development or renovation of rental housing to benefit low to moderate income households in the City of Bismarck.
2	Goal Name	Promote special needs housing
	Goal Description	Promote the development or renovation of special needs housing The City of Bismarck will fund projects that develop or renovate housing that serves special needs populations, such as the frail elderly and persons with disabilities.

3	Goal Name	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI
	Goal Description	Support efforts to increase homeownership opportunities or low to moderate income families.
		The City will fund projects that create homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income residents of the City of Bismarck, including rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing.
4	Goal Name	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Goal Description	Allocate funds for emergency assistance activities to prevent homelessness
		The City will allocate funds, including emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness
5	Goal Name	Support public service activities
	Goal Description	Support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs
		Improve the quality of public facilities
6	Goal Name	Improve the quality of public facilities that are located in LMI neighborhoods or that primarily serve low to moderate income persons
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following represents the projects selected by the City of Bismarck for FY 2015 CDBG funding. The City has allocated \$56,795 for Administration.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	AID, Inc
2	Burleigh County Housing Authority
3	Charles Hall Youth Services
4	City-Public Health
5	City-Public Library
6	Community Action Program
7	Lewis & Clark Reg. Council
8	Pride, Inc.
9	Salvation Army
10	West Central Human Service Center
11	Youthworks
12	Dacotah Foundation/Discovery House
13	Dacotah Foundation/Dacotah Recovery Center

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The designated projects all meet the Priority Needs outlined in this Plan. The Priority Needs identified in this Plan include rental housing, owner-occupied housing, improve public facilities, homeless housing and services, infrastructure improvements and special needs housing. The selected projects meet the needs of this Plan through a variety of means. Projects were selected based on the ability to meet needs of LMI households in the City of Bismarck and the capacity of each entity to fulfill their objectives. The City has allocated \$56,795 for administration. After the thirteen selected projects there is \$25,318 in Contingencies, described below.

Contingencies: \$25,318

- Cost overruns in approved and funded activities
- Housing accessibility or emergency housing rehab
- Any unallocated or uncommitted funding may be used to meet the needs of LMI households in

the event of a disaster.

- The following two activities may be funded if contingency monies are available and if they can demonstrate project viability, other funding is secured, and/or capacity: Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless Persons: MVCHP requested CDBG funds to provide services to homeless persons/families. Such services could include: identification documentations; resource guides; Project Service Connect; etc. Matching funds are from the City, dues, United Way, and donations. The State Coalition recently received a grant to be used to hire an executive director for MVCHP and to coordinate local services. Heartview Foundation (121 East Broadway): CDBG funds would be used in conjunction with other funding for the installation of an elevator to make the facility more accessible. Heartview purchased this building to expand their substance abuse services. Residential care treatment (16 beds) will be provided on the second floor, while counseling and administrative offices will be on the main floor. The lower level will be renovated for future expansions of services. About 130 persons are involved in program at any given time.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	AID, Inc
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homeless housing and services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	AID, Inc. provides a variety of emergency services to low income households through its Self-Help Center in Mandan, ND.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 25 households will benefit.
	Location Description	Available citywide to eligible households
	Planned Activities	The proposed project would provide funding for such items as rent, utilities and other emergency housing assistance in order to help prevent homelessness. The financial assistance must only benefit resident of Bismarck.
2	Project Name	Burleigh County Housing Authority
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Assist with development or renovation of rental
	Needs Addressed	Rental Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	The proposed project would provide ADA access ramps and replace railings for Bowen Row Houses. BCHA would provide additional for modernization and accessibility improvements in the housing
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Four one-bedroom units
	Location Description	105 & 125 West Bowen, Bismarck, ND
	Planned Activities	Renovation to provide ADA access ramps and railings
3	Project Name	Charles Hall Youth Services

	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,500
	Description	Update to the Charlie Hall Youth Services facility. CHYS provides housing and foster care services for at-risk youth (generally court ordered).
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximate 50 young persons will be assisted.
	Location Description	320 S. 14th St, Bismarck, ND and 1120 Laramie Dr, Bismarck, ND
	Planned Activities	The proposed project would replace siding and flooring at Case Home (1120 Laramie Drive) and update the security systems at Hall Home (320 S. 14th Street).
4	Project Name	City-Public Health
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support public service activities
	Needs Addressed	Improve access to public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Garden Box Project for low income residents. In-kind contributions of \$9,000 are expected.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 150 households will benefit.
	Location Description	Available Citywide for eligible LMI households
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds would be used for a Garden Box Project which would provide beautification/gardening in low income areas. It would provide qualified persons with a garden box, soil, seeds/plants and provide education on how to garden in small spaces. The second activity would provide cooking classes geared toward SNAP recipients.

5	Project Name	City-Public Library
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support public service activities
	Needs Addressed	Improve access to public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,000
	Description	The Bismarck Public Library proposed to assist low and moderate income persons with job searching assistance.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 35-50 LMI persons will be assisted.
	Location Description	Services available at the Bismarck Public library for eligible LMI persons. The library is centrally located and serves many low income persons who have transportation issues getting to Job Service.
Planned Activities	The City Public Library would hire a job searching and resume expert to come to the library once a month to present courses on job seeking during a variety of hours (e.g., nights, weekends).	
6	Project Name	Community Action Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI
	Needs Addressed	Rental Housing Owner-Occupied Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$65,000
	Description	This is an ongoing program that provides assistance to improve accessibility in housing (owner and rental). CAP maintains a waiting list due to the demand for services. Work includes items such as wheelchair ramps, chairlifts, bathroom renovation, and occasionally emergency rehab. Match will be provided by CSBG (\$2000) and the ND Helping Hand Program (\$31,000). CAP collaborates with Dakota Center for Independent Living, Great Plains Rehab Services, and Northland Pace Senior Care Services who do provide in-kind services.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program is citywide and will assist approximate 15 households.
	Location Description	Available citywide for eligible LMI households
	Planned Activities	Renovation activities including increasing accessibility, such as wheelchair ramps, chairlifts, bathroom renovations and occasionally emergency rehabilitation.
7	Project Name	Lewis & Clark Reg. Council
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support efforts to increase homeownership for LMI
	Needs Addressed	Owner-Occupied Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$27,000
	Description	CDBG funds would be used to make emergency repairs to owner-occupied housing.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 12-15 households will be assisted.
	Location Description	Available Citywide to eligible LMI residents
Planned Activities	Repairs must be less than \$5,000 and will include such items as replacement/repair of furnaces, water heaters, plumbing, accessibility, etc.	
8	Project Name	Pride, Inc.
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Promote special needs housing
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Roof replacement at Bozeman housing. This facility provides housing for persons who are recovering from addiction for up to one year.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 12 to 16 persons will reside at this transitional facility during one year's time. Of which. 12 to 14 will be low and moderate income.
	Location Description	1112 Bozeman, Bismarck, ND
	Planned Activities	Pride proposed to use CDBG funds to replace the roof at its facility located at 1112 Bozeman.
9	Project Name	Salvation Army
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homeless housing and services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	CDBG funds would be used to help households who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless by providing assistance with back rent, first month's rent, or security deposits.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 16 households or 60 persons will be assisted.
	Location Description	Citywide for eligible LMI households
	Planned Activities	Emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness
10	Project Name	West Central Human Service Center
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homeless housing and services
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,000
	Description	Emergency Housing assistance
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 20 households will be assisted
	Location Description	Citywide for eligible LMI households
	Planned Activities	WCHSC proposes to use CDBG funds to provide emergency housing assistance (rent/security deposit) to persons diagnosed with a serious mental illness that are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.
11	Project Name	Youthworks
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,000
	Description	Youthworks would use these CDBG funds to continue its window replacement project at its facilities located at 217, 221 & 225 W. Rosser Avenue. Youthworks provides a wide range of services to high-risk youth and their families, including runaway youth, homeless youth, juvenile offenders, youth suspended/expelled from school, street youth, youth with substance abuse problems, youth with school problems or in serious conflict with parents. The first phase of this project was completed (2013 CDBG funding).
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Youthworks served 399 families in 2014, of which about 290 (78%) were LMI.
	Location Description	217, 221 & 225 W. Rosser Avenue, Bismarck, ND
	Planned Activities	Window replacement for the facility
12	Project Name	Dacotah Foundation/Discovery House
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Promote special needs housing
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$17,000

	Description	Kitchen Remodeling for Discovery House. Discovery House provides residential treatment for individuals with mental illness and chemical dependency and is located at 3230 E. Thayer Avenue. In the last year 141 persons were served (average stay 18 days). Three meals and two snacks are served daily, and the kitchen area is in need of remodeling/repairs for efficiency and health reasons. No matching funds are proposed, but Dacotah Foundation will cover any additional costs above the CDBG funding.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimate 150 persons annually are served at this facility with an average length stay of 18 days. It is likely that all will be LMI.
	Location Description	3230 E. Thayer Avenue, Bismarck, ND
	Planned Activities	Kitchen remodeling for the facility
13	Project Name	Dacotah Foundation/Dacotah Recovery Center
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,000
	Description	Wall/flooring renovations for the Dacotah Recovery Center. Dacotah Recovery Center is a drop in center for individuals with mental illness. It provides support using alternative activities and education programs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An average of 30 persons use this facility on a daily basis. All are expected to be LMI.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds would be used to install a special protective coating to the walls and special flooring in an accessible bathroom that receives hard daily use.

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

Projects selected for FY 2015 are not limited to LMI areas within the City, but serve LMI residents.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The following represent the affordable housing goals for FY 2015 for the City of Bismarck.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	105
Non-Homeless	31
Special-Needs	0
Total	136

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	31
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	31

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

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The following narrative describes the actions for FY 2015 that will benefit Public Housing.

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

One project selected for FY 2015 will benefit Burleigh County Housing Authority through renovating four one-bedroom units. The project will provide ADA access ramps and replace railing for Bowen Row Houses.

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

The Housing Authority will continue to offer its homeownership program. This program annually provides an opportunity for one to three interested tenants residing in public housing to purchase the single family dwelling which they rent. However, escalating home prices in Bismarck have resulted in higher appraised values for these units, and the purchase price is currently too high for an LMI household even with a soft second.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The following narrative describes the actions planned for 2015 to benefit homeless and other special needs households.

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

There are a number of homeless service providers that offer services to homeless households in the City of Bismarck. In addition to funding emergency housing assistance activities for at risk households within the City, additional service providers are being funded that offer drop-in services for special needs populations within the City.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

With the City of Bismarck, there are numerous homeless service agencies that provide support to homeless households. Three projects, described in more detail below, will assist in limiting the number of households entering homelessness by providing emergency housing assistance.

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

There are three projects for 2015 that include offering emergency housing assistance such as rent, utilities, and other emergency housing assistance to help prevent households from entering homelessness. This includes AID, Inc. that will serve an estimated 25 households with emergency housing assistance. The Salvation Army will allocate funding to households who are at risk of becoming homeless by providing assistance with back rent, first month's rent or security deposits. West Central Human Service Center will also provide funds for emergency housing assistance to persons diagnosed with a serious mental illness that are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

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

As noted above, there are three projects that will help households avoid homelessness by offering emergency housing assistance. The West Central Human Service Center funds, in particular, are directed towards persons diagnosed with serious mental illness. All of these projects will have funds available to households that are at risk of becoming homeless and will be available to persons exiting systems of care.

Discussion

As the City of Bismarck continues to strive to reduce homelessness, the City will fund projects that serve the homeless and at risk population.

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

Introduction:

The Barriers to Affordable Housing were noted in MA-40. The most highly rated barriers to affordable housing were the cost of land or lot, cost of labor and cost of materials.

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

Most of the barriers to affordable housing that were found in the development of this Consolidated Plan were outside the control of the City, such as cost of land and labor. No actions are planned during FY 2015 to change City policy. The City will, however, continue to encourage non-profit and private developers to apply for CDBG fund in the future to create new affordable housing options for Bismarck residents.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The following narrative describes additional actions that the City of Bismarck will undertake during this plan year.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City has found that the largest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is a lack of resources. While the City has no control over the amount of resources it will receive, the City will allocate what funds it does have available to meeting the priority needs identified in this plan.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

During the 2015 program year, the City of Bismarck will continue to promote CDBG funding for LMI households. This includes several projects that renovate owner-occupied housing to maintain the affordability of the home for LMI households.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will continue to provide information to contractors and for all funded projects on training and lead-based paint requirements.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

In order to initiate its anti-poverty strategy, the City of Bismarck will continue to support the Bismarck-Mandan Development Association and local economic development projects through local sales tax revenue and other means, but not with CDBG funds. The City will also encourage reinvestment in the downtown through its participation in the Renaissance Zone Program. The City will continue to work with both the Chamber of Commerce and the Downtown Business Association on revitalization. The Housing Authority will continue to operate its self-sufficiency program, and Community Action will continue its self-reliance activities. Both programs help low income families escape poverty. Operational support for certain activities and improved accessibility will aid these efforts. The City will also use CDBG and HOME (e.g., TBRA) funds to support activities that encourage self-sufficiency, job training, supportive services, etc. These efforts will help the City to address poverty issues primarily through supportive services that include counseling, training, and job opportunities and by facility improvements.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City has no additional actions to develop its institutional structure. The City will continue to work closely with the Burleigh County Housing Authority, as well as adjacent units of government and Burleigh County.

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

No actions are planned for FY 2015 to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Discussion:

Over the course of the 2015 program year, the City of Bismarck will continue to direct funding to help meet the needs of low- to moderate-income residents in the City. These efforts, along with the efforts of numerous other public and private agencies, will help to address the priority needs established in this Plan.

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
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.	81.48%

Discussion:

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name North Dakota Statewide COC Point-in-time count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. North Dakota Statewide CoC
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The 2014 Point-in-time count information for homeless populations.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To count the current homeless population.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Statewide
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? January 2014
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
	2
Data Source Name HUD FMR and HOME program Rents	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. HUD	
Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2014	
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? complete	

3	Data Source Name North Dakota Statewide COC Housing Inventory Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. North Dakota Statewide CoC
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. A summary of all available housing for homeless persons in North Dakota
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Statewide
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2014
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
4	Data Source Name Approved Emergency EPS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Dept of Housing and Urban Development
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. On November 26, 2013, HUD issued a letter to the Burleigh County Housing Authority establishing emergency exception payment standards for fair market rents. Emergency EPS was approved for 125 percent FMR for the Bismarck, North Dakota area.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

Because citizen input is a necessary and desired part of any local planning effort, the following Citizen Participation Plan is in effect for the Consolidated Plan process, including subsequent Annual Action Plans, grant applications, performance evaluations, and substantial amendments. The City will continue to encourage citizen participation through ongoing outreach and by providing ample notification and access to meetings, information, and technical assistance.

The City developed and followed a Citizen Participation Plan which addresses the following:

- a. How citizens will be encouraged to participate
- b. Access to Information
- c. Technical Assistance
- d. Purpose of public hearings

The City of Bismarck shall make all reasonable attempts to include low income residents and citizens with special needs in the development of the Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, and any subsequent amendment to the Plan. Citizens shall be afforded the opportunity to receive and review information and comment on the development of the Plan. All community development records are open records available to the public during regular office hours. Local staff members will make every attempt to meet with any citizen who requests time to discuss a program or project idea. In addition, the City shall provide technical assistance to low income residents, citizens with special needs, or local organizations serving low income persons when they request help in developing proposals.

All public hearings will be adequately publicized, held at convenient times and locations, and will be accessible to all members of the public. The purpose of public hearings will be to:

- o Obtain views of citizens
- o Identify local needs
- o Review proposed priorities and uses of funds
- o Evaluate program performance
- o Review proposed program changes and amendments

Public notices will be used to announce hearings and to invite comments. Notices may include display ads and legal notices and will be of noticeable size and placement. Public notices will be published in the official city newspaper, the Bismarck Tribune. Each notice will inform the public about its purpose, location and time of any meeting, deadlines, and how to respond or request assistance. Hearings will have a 7 to 14-day notice. Public comment periods on proposed actions will be for at least 30 days, except that comment periods on grantee performance will be for 15 days. The City's official web site will also be used as a way to announce hearings and request public input. The City will evaluate all comments before

Consolidated Plan Forum

Comment 1: What I can't understand is water systems?

Rob Gaudin: Why can't you understand that?

Comment 2: I don't see that as a need if you consider all the other concerns we have in the city. Water systems seem to be taken care of.

Rob Gaudin: I am just reporting what people say.

Comment 3: When I saw that I went what in the world.

Rob Gaudin: This is not the only thing that we use to rank our needs. We also have the data and public input and we also have commentary from others, but when we look at what people had to say these are not necessarily the end result. Hopefully, we will get some more participation with these.

(Presentation)

Comment 4: It would be a wet shelter. There is nothing for that. We have dry shelters. So where do you go? If you have an addiction problem there is nowhere for you.

Comment 5: She works with the homeless population. So...

Comment 6: You see that a lot in homeless people that they have either a mental illness and they have a substance abuse problem. At West Central, it is client based. So if they are not in the stage of life where they want help for treatment we can't force them. So that is where you are in this stage and with your disability and we can't force you. So where do you go? All of our shelters are dry. So, you sit outside and freeze to death. There is one man I know that has been and the last few seasons he has been outside, because he has that lifestyle.

Rob Gaudin: It is a little cold right now.

Comment 7: Yes, so we bring him water and we bring him things to make sure that he is still alive and everything like that, but that is the hard part is there is nothing for that.

Comment 8: It is affecting the housing first for a client.

Comment 9: Yes and there is nothing for a woman either. We have several for families, but we have no women's emergency shelter. We have men's, but nothing for women.

Rob Gaudin: So how do you handle women that are homeless? Do they get a hotel voucher?

Comment 10: No, they and I guess because according to zoning you can't call it a shelter, but they can call Ruth Meiers and see if they have an opening. Then they have a 30 day contract. Once again they have to be, they can't be using either. So, but for the most part and Ruth Meiers is pretty good about having openings for women, but sometimes and very rarely they do not and because of the way that

they are zoned we can't say that they are an emergency shelter for women. So technically we don't have one either.

Comment 11: Ruth Meiers has a new facility and unfortunately they didn't check the zoning before they decided to sign a contract. They encounter a lot of NIMBYism, because it is right next to a residential neighborhood and because of the way that the zoning is and the neighborhood protests the zoning wasn't changed. So they can only be a residential facility and not an emergency shelter. So that has caused problems.

Rob Gaudin: So in your office other needs that come through, what do you see?

Comment 12: I see housing first. I see rental assistance and affordable rental housing and our rental market has been at a vacancy rate of about 1.0 percent for about three years. What is being built is nice new expensive apartments, but they are not affordable for anybody who is working minimum wage and so there really is a need for affordable rental housing. Some more special needs housing and also homelessness. One of the things that I noticed on, you have the list of services and one of the things that should have been added to was services for persons who are homeless. That isn't in one of HUDs categories. They have a different category now, but I think that would rank really high. I think homelessness is probably our top property and special needs housing and affordable rental housing.

Comment 13: I just came from Billings County and they were like is there homeless people out there?

Comment 14: That is the other thing is awareness. People don't realize that and we are in our wind chill advisory, but there are people who are not sheltered in Bismarck.

Comment 15: I guess the counting of mental illness is a big part of it too. There is no housing for mental illness. The state has gone away or the group homes have their own individualized housing.

Comment 16: So that makes it hard for people to try and find services.

Comment 17: Exactly. Then I also run into felons who the housing is so tight that a landlord that can rent to Joe, who is going to be out in the oil field 90 percent of the time and just comes here on his weeks off and then to have this felon. Who are they going to take?

Comment 18: Because the state prison is in Bismarck.

Comment 19: I am always trying for any of my felons that yes they are a felon and they screwed up, but we all make mistakes.

Comment 20: For housing it makes it worse.

Comment 21: But Joe in the oil field is making more income. Who are you going to rent too? Someone who you know is going to be there one week or the felon. Yes, if it is a drug charge he can relapse or if it is a sex offender they have to register.

Comment 22: That is the other thing. Housing for sex offenders is not easy, because there is one place in downtown Bismarck that does provide some rental housing for them, but that building maybe in the process of getting purchased and it will be converted to regular apartments for regular use. So now...

Comment 23: Where are we at? There is that trailer out in the bend, but that house is small. When they get out it is most likely going to be full, because there are already people living in that.

Comment 24: I know the state is and there are some efforts. The state is trying to do better discharge planning, but I don't know how well they work with some of the local organizations. You would know that better than I do.

Comment 25: I haven't seen a lot of it. I see a lot of more of that they are or they have been out for a few years and they still can't find anything and that charge is still there. I think initially they got some help, but I don't know what happened. Mostly the ones I see is the all and I have one guy I talked to yesterday at the shelter. He is still on probation and he is only three months into it. I can't give him any North Dakota Housing applications. I can't do it. He can't because he is on probation. There is no way that I can fill anything. He has no help because I just sent him to Ruth Meiers, the shelter.

(Inaudible)

Comment 26: As well as the one that is residential and it is only supposed to be 90 days, but they do have some permanent apartments there, but if it a part of the shelter and it is only 90 days. The issue is that they have a limit. I know one guy who I was working with. I went there on a Wednesday and the next Wednesday he was gone and they were like no his 90 days are up so he has to be gone for like 30 days. When your 30 days are up December 1st that is and even that is it is still cold out. What are you going to do for 30 days? I am not sure from my understanding as most shelters are and they do have to pay their dues. So they don't have a job how are you going to pay to stay there. At the shelter that is an issue too where our unemployment is so low that even Labor Ready and Labor Max and Demand Center don't even have a lot. Those are the issues that I see.

Rob Gaudin: Do you have other things that you fund?

Comment 27: Homelessness and public facility improvements, accessibility projects, special needs housing. In the past we have done a lot, we work a lot with the Housing Authority and in the past we have done a lot of special needs housing that I think some of the fair housing things that are going to be changing too what the Housing Authority does is to team up with local non-profits who are serving people with severe disabilities. Intellectual, physical, emotional and provides specialized housing for that population. I think what we need to do is to work with the Housing Authority to do other types of projects. We are getting towards the end of the meeting that needs of that populations. It is people who were in group homes for the developmentally disabled or in a state institution, but because of what the state is doing in trying to forget that long-term institutionalized is to provide more community housing, which is good. They are small units, but we have some other housing needs and I would like to see the Housing Authority start working with those with Ruth Meiers and try to provide some more specialized type housing. It has worked in the past. We used CDBG and HOME as well as the Housing Authority has

some resources. It is worked well until maybe the last couple of years our cost to develop land and housing of all kinds has just shot up so much that we have run out of resources. Before what we would do is take a little CDBG and some HOME monies, maybe \$250,000 in HOME monies and CDBG, plus resources from the Housing Authority and they could build a four unit special needs project, but it can't anymore. The cost of land and the cost of construction and labor. So the Housing Authority is constantly trying to find other sources of revenue or other ways of doing it. Trying to and using NSP and HOME and Public Housing Funds. Public Housing and Community Development Funds to homeless doesn't necessarily mesh well, but we got the project done, but we had to be much more creative. We just need more resources to be able to do some of the projects. As well as to look at things like the other special needs that maybe we haven't been concentrating on.

Comment 28: Part of the unit that I am with; they deal with the severely mentally ill. So it is not DD where, my background is DD so I see that there is DD is out there. There are five or six agencies just in Bismarck that deal with that.

Comment 30: They continue the services and then the Housing Authority does the housing. We use HOME monies and then the amount of money that the state puts in for services that is a match for like 20 years at a time.

Comment 31: But there is nothing for like severely mental ill. You have your schizophrenic who thinks that they are OK until they go off their meds and then they start yelling obscenities at 3 am. I am going to kill you and they are talking to their voices. They have been through every landlord in Bismarck, but then again you can't force someone to take their meds. Yes there are shots and stuff, but if they are not using the shots. So severely mentally ill, I think is still a population that has not been and I could tell you several other peoples cases that are severely mentally ill that have been evicted from every basic landlord and not for not paying rent or anything like that, but they are a schizophrenic who starts having delusions and yelling obscenities in the middle of the night and are going out and just wandering the neighborhood and screaming. Well, they are not going to rent to them anymore. So I have several coworkers who their clients are at Ruth Meiers because no one will rent to them.

Comment 32: There aren't any other homes that will provide services, which is what they need.

Comment 33: For severe mental illness. I am not saying that I think the DD is covered to well.

Comment 34: I think that at this point. I think there are no more that will be released that have severe disabilities and physical disabilities as well that will be in our care. I think ...

Comment 35: I know one agency in town that had a contract with the Dakota Foundation and gave that, they gave that house up. So we have five of our clients going in there. This agency was a DD agency that I actually used to work for. So I am like they give up a home that is really and I wonder where all of those people went? So we can get some of our people into SMI and that house.

Comment 36: Frail elderly sometimes lives in low-income, frail elderly. The state regulates where they live in nursing homes and in basic care facilities and that is sometimes a problem, because where you

really need more beds is in the larger cities where the medical facilities are and where most people are retiring. Not the smaller rural communities. So there is the chance to meet that need. That growing need that we see with the frail elderly is somebody is in a nursing home needing basic care facility that has lived in Bismarck all their life may end up in another community because there is nothing available here.

Comment 37: Dakota Foundation has a medical house and one of the gentlemen got sick and he actually ended up having cancer so he ended up in the hospital and then from the hospital to a nursing home. It was and they meet in Jamestown. So I don't know where the nursing home was that he was going to, but they meet in Jamestown. They wouldn't come all the way to Bismarck.

Comment 38: We also fund things like homelessness prevention, security deposits and things like that to help that stop gap. To prevent homelessness and to get them into a house and that seems to be and we have a limit to what we have to use CDBG monies for. A limit doesn't necessarily meet the...

Responses received from the following question/identified in 2015 funding requests

What types of housing & community development activities are needed in Bismarck?

Housing rehabilitation

Accessibility assistance

Accessibility assistance for rental units

Affordable housing

To increase and/or sustain affordable and accessible housing

Table A.1
What other type of housing activity are you considering?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
accessible housing half way homes for people leaving rehabilitation services Housing for Former Foster Youth housing for individuals with criminal records, and poor credit, sober living for both male and female Housing for victims of domestic violenceuu More income based apartment rentals for people who may have a criminal record and bad credit. supportive housing for individuals addicted/using alcohol or drugs Youth and Young Adults - rental housing with support

Table A.2
Please describe any other barriers and the best way you think we can overcome it.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
All of the barriers above are all over the state - costs of everything are high and builders cannot afford to build for low-income or homeless and expect to make a profit. Builders need to receive incentives for this kind of building. Construction costs are high and grant money has been cut. Affordable and accessible units will not be built in sufficient numbers. State Housing Incentive fund Cost of materials/labor: pretty difficult to overcome, unless contractors see and accept the need and adjust their costs accordingly or have funding assistance available for buyers. NIMBY: As recently seen last year with the unfortunate negative neighborhood reaction to Ruth Meiers zoning change request at 11 & Blvd., this community has a "not in my back yard" attitude towards homeless and sex offenders. If the new purchase of Grandma's House forces the registered sex offenders and felons out...Bismarck will have a definite housing problem for these categories of people who need housing. everyone is out to make a quick buck these days and rents have gone quite high. Society also believes that crime will go up if low income families move into a neighborhood and property value will go down EDUCATION IS KEY!!!! Everything is so expensive. Find a way to help people who don't have a large income afford housing. Examine whether or not cost of land or lot is artificial based on what seller thinks he/she can get or really within market; see if materials can be home grown to reduce shipping; cost of labor due to shortage of laborers, need to recruit more trades; construction fees, same as first, is cost due to what contractor thinks he/she can get or really within market and also due to material and labor costs; NIMBY can be solved by meeting with homeowners/neighbors in advance, perhaps introducing them to individuals who have been assisted or who would live in homes and making sure their opinions are based on fact and not emotion. Also present statistics on success stories. State may have affordable housing development policies, but not well communicated and municipalities seem to talk about developing affordable housing, but not communicate policies if they have any. Housing Authorities are overwhelmed and lack resources. Not all government housing programs are available or are available on a limited basis. Sheltering options for the homeless are inadequate and/or non existent. The one shelter we have is federally funded and requires ID to get in. Most homeless don't have ID and are left to try and survive on the street. This is also applicable to the mentally ill. The local homeless coalition is a joke and has done nothing to address the problems with policy or facilities. Get the right people involved, set goals and deadlines and develop a strategy and then execute it. I do not disagree with the ADA codes it is just the additional costs. Our construction and land costs are very high right now. I don't know a lot about developing property but I believe if people in the community rallied around the homeless issue and the lack of affordable/available rental housing, there would be more support for the development of new housing. I also believe there should be some kind of monitoring of landlords and how strict they can be, how much they can charge for rent, and there should be some kind of consequence when a landlord does something unethical or just wrong. If there was more funding for government housing you could overcome a majority of this because then you do not have to wait for rents to lower their rent. If you had existing space that was renovated for low income housing it would be more affordable. The new building they keep putting up all over town don't rent to the population of people that really need the roof over their head. Inadequate or lack of infrastructure is a major contributor to the high cost of housing development. Additional public support for infrastructure improvements will benefit housing as well as economic development and the public good in general. Incentives. Agencies are understaffed. Infrastructure and land costs: Communities and developers must work together to creatively fund new infrastructure construction. The state could help by offering low interest financing to communities to hold down the cost, thus the special assessments. Also some assistance in alternatives to funding with special assessments. Many small (and large) communities are bonded to the limit and current residents can't continue to carry the cost of growth. Lack of affordable housing development policies - work on a policy / law statewide. Lowering the price of labor and materials will help people wanting to build homes. More dollars available for infrastructure needs. More funds from the State More HUD funding

ND economy has driven prices UP. The average low income or even moderate income people simply cannot keep up NIMBY - there exists a great deal of prejudice in this area of ND, and probably statewide, against homeless people, ex-convicts, and people with mental disabilities. I don't know how to overcome these things, but i find them disgusting. one of the biggest obstacles is that ND needs some rent control. Landlords are charging outrageous prices for dumps and the average person cannot afford that. Also, first time home buyer help is great, but if you can't find an affordable first time house it is worthless. Houses are so overpriced - who would want to get into such a high mortgage when you will never be able to get that out of the house in the future because they are so overpriced now.

subsidies or tax breaks for construction/developerse to build 1-2 bedroom homes; affordable homes would have cheaper monthly payments than the new apartments in this area, which are mostly for high income wealthy currently!

The city should consider gifting land to non-profits that would consider building low income housing, emergency shelters, or transitional living programs.

The constructions costs (supplies, contract services, property/real estate and labor) have sky-rocketed in North Dakota with the oil and energy boom. There are usually very long waiting times for contractors for concrete work, plumbing, electrical, etc and the cost of supplies and services has gone up in correlation to the increased demand.

Table A.3
What other infrastructure needs are you considering?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
BUS STOP AREAS

Table A.4
Are there any other community and public facility needs that should be considered?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Drop in shelters for women Parks&Rec could have more scheduled activities IN their buildinds, in their pools- like water volleybal, water frisbee, scheduling things for IN the pools rather than just splashpads. They took out the ONLY outdoor lapswimming pool when put in new Hillside Pool- NOT encouraging exercise! They weren't getting high rates of teens at that pool as teens need structure nowadays- the physical activity all planned for them- they often don't figure it out & see it can be fun Psychiatric Yes - A medical and/or social detoxification facility

Table A.5
What other human and public service needs are you considering?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
a place for those under the influence "wet shelter" As mentioned above, a medical/social detoxification facility geriatric psyche services/nursing homes just plain mental health services is needed Mental Health and Addiciton Needs are the most underserved needs across our nation including ND those with poor credit &/or some criminal background are excluded from living in most rental apartments, houses now because of high demand for AFFORDABLE housing & high demand. They then become Homeless-which has all sorts of negative impact for them & the community

Table A.6
What other housing activities for special needs populations are you considering?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Emergency placement in nursing homes/assisted living for abused and/or neglected Funding for victims of domestic violence The Homeless shelters in Bis-Man aren't offering Transporation to Job Service or job interviews- that's integral in an effective program, so there are serious needs in that area. Also need to understand need for RE-entry- that past anger outburst not be held against them for any future admissions- emotional states fluctuate- particularly with disabilities- & when homeless. Senior housing options in Bismarck-Mandan are good, especially if they're high income, but aren't as good in other counties in Region 7, or other regions of high percentage of "silver-haired" population Wet House for substance abuse (DETOX)

Table A.7
What other special needs groups are you considering?

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
We are short of emergency shelter space for homeless women and/or women accompanying children Former Foster Youth Sex Offenders

Table A.8
Please describe any other investment categories.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Technology / Innovative Community Partnerships

Table A.9
Please share any comments you have about housing and community development needs or barriers.

City of Bismarck
 2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
<p>1 income singles or families need to be able to have affordable INVESTMENT housing opportunities- anotherwords to buy. Can't afford high rates currently, don't need the large houses initially. One can't even wait until they're listed in MLS on small houses; as such a shortage they sell before even formally listed.</p> <p>A string barrier our shelter guests have is being placed on waiting lists to receive housing assistance and to get into a supportive housing program. Affordable housing and landlord education & the need for landlord/human services partnerships are also needs that have been strongly identified. Emergency shelter for those who are intoxicated or severely mentally ill is also a strong, currently unserved crisis.</p> <p>Abundance of services for poor and impoverished. Lack of services for working and low/middle class where increased income stops services and people cannot get ahead.</p> <p>Affordable housing for vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>Campaigns that spend thousands of dollars advertising to other states so people come to North Dakota for the Good Life need to be coordinated with housing services. It is ridiculous that we do not have nearly enough infrastructure (housing and support services in particular)</p> <p>Committees are formed but do little to advance their chartered purpose. Programs and facilities to help the homeless, low income, mentally ill and chemically dependent populations are limited at best. The lack of these things increases the strain on already strained budgets</p> <p>From things I hear in the community and groups with whom I interact, the need is for housing that is affordable to renters as the first priority. Rents have increased dramatically and people just out of school (high school or college) that are not ready financially to purchase housing it is very difficult to find affordable rentals. On the housing side, houses in the \$80,000-150,000 range have become scarce and properties that do come on the market in that range usually are in very poor shape. If they are in good shape, they are sold right away.</p> <p>Homeless population has increased. there is a need for a detox facility and womens shelter. Also a community day program I believe in the philosophy of Housing First and then other needs are easier to meet.</p> <p>If we are to attract people to fill the thousands of open jobs, we must have the housing and community amenities that make them want to leave Madison, WI; Mnpls/St. Paul; or Sioux Falls, SD. Many communities can not afford the infrastructure, recreation, education, and human services expansion needed to support a rapidly growing population.</p> <p>Infrastructure is needed first. Money for infrastructure is a barrier.</p> <p>Lack of agency staffing, high costs</p> <p>Lack of available affordable housing, especially for special needs populations is the largest issue by far. The need for all other infrastructure and/or services cannot be implemented until or unless we have housing for these individuals. Until this is built up, extra money needs to be committed for interim solutions that may not be identified as best practices, including emergency shelters and other harm reduction techniques.</p> <p>Presently, the state has a shortage in the overall housing inventory - all types, and all price points. This exacerbates the already existing shortage of affordable housing for low to moderate income households and for special needs populations. As inventory catches up, and the market works to correct itself and drive rents, home prices, and costs back down to a normal level, the needs of the most vulnerable populations will still remain. Special attention should be paid so that, as the economic environment changes, public resources remain focused on those most in need - the disabled, frail elderly, homeless, and low- to extremely-low income working households.</p> <p>Put a cap on the pricing of housing for people trying to make a better living.</p> <p>Some answers are tough: example- there are many addicts who are perfectly happy with their life style of doing drugs and living on welfare.</p> <p>the cost is out of hand. where do the low income go. waiting lists are long. these are the people suffering.</p> <p>The housing market is unattainable for many families moving to our city and for first time homebuyers. The housing market prices skyrocket while the wages stay the same. A 1970's non-updated home is going for \$285,000 in today's market. Who can afford</p>

this?

The reason I placed "economic development" lower is that Bismarck needs to start taking care of what they already have here (homeless, citizens with addictions, which leads to criminal activity, felons unable to attain housing/adequate living wages). It's great to grow economically, but we need to take care to address these serious issues.

There are residents of our community that are "falling through the cracks" and are on the streets or sleeping in their cars or doubling up with friends and family. They suffer from mental illness and addictions and current facilities are not equipped to handle some of those issues.

Table A.10

What are ways the State can better address housing and community development challenges?

City of Bismarck
2015 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:

Allocate more resources and money towards infrastructure.

Contract, encourage to buy 1-2 bedroom small housing, don't need all the acres. Encourage areas near malls, grocery stores & clinic to have low income housing- rather than trying to make those areas "culture" centers & only have high-brow. People who're low income are often on foot & need to be within Walkable distance of those essential places, & if can walk they don't have to have gov. subsidized transportation services. More times need gov. subsidized transportation services less likely they are to have a job- as taking City bus, etc. takes many hours out of the workday

Create emergency placement for vulnerable adults that have been neglected/abused

Educate landlords, criminal backgrounds don't discriminate and look at fair market rent.

Educate the public and possibly offer incentives to build new or for a landlord to rent existing properties at a reasonable price.

Engage the private sector to discuss issues and opportunities and provide them with the appropriate resources to get work done.

Communicate through Home Builder Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Development Associations, Realtor Associations, etc.

Funding the HIF program

Hate to put caps on things, but would be nice if there were housing developments with capped rentals and housing areas, like the city of Lincoln used to be, where you have to qualify by income and prices are limited to keep housing affordable. Community developers need to keep current residents in mind. Oftentimes these residents won't come to "town hall meetings". Perhaps developers need to go door to door like the census or do e-mail surveys to ensure public input can be gathered.

If you are going to form groups to address these problems, there has to be guidance and oversight so that plans are executed in a timely manner. Diversity in the se groups is a must. Many of us in public services are more in tune with the reality of what is happening on the streets than a bunch of self serving people who have no stake in the success of these projects except their own self worth.

More affordable apartments that are income based and allow people a second chance with their criminal backgrounds and bad credit if they are hooked up with an agency helping them.

Past tense: Should have exercised restraint in licensing so many oil drilling operations at one time so that the infrastructure could keep up with the needs. Should not have advertised the "good life" when the people that come are more likely to end up needing social service assistance and housing services. Future context: Increase funding for Health and Human Services and other social service entities to attempt to start to deal with the overwhelming mental health, addiction, and other social service needs. It is sad that we have a "hold even" budget for such needs that have clearly increased significantly. Allow more flexibility in awarding grant dollars for purposes that make sense (in other words, do not create pages of rules for spending dollars that end up creating a service that is less cost effective.

Provide money for programs or provide incentives or tax breaks for those that provide affordable housing to people. Maybe even tax those that are gouging with their rent amounts!

Providing stronger funding for basic shelter operational costs and case manager salaries, including follow-up and long-term supportive case management to prevent future homeless episodes.

put a threshold on rental rates. assist in building more affordable housing.

Put priority funding towards mitigating the addiction/treatment issues, or the lack thereof (Human Services) and affordable housing. Statewide housing needs assessments must drill down to specific communities rather than counties. Otherwise, communities have to hire a consultant to conduct a study in their community alone. The county level is not useful beyond a county commission level of services. The only way to drive down the cost of housing is to raise the inventory to a level that causes home prices and rent to drop to affordable levels. That means rapid construction and development of the RIGHT kinds of housing for growing demographic groups. The legislature and executive branch are not responding to needs quickly enough or globally enough to keep up with demand.

Stop trying to take care of businesses that are for profit by offering incentive and tax breaks for the wealthy. It is sad to read about \$500,000 condo's in Bismarck qualifying for tax credits. Welfare for the rich is not needed. Use this money instead to help the most vulnerable in our state who do not have the resources or ability to have a safe, decent, affordable place to live.

The growth is placing demands on local budgets to keep up. Additional funds for public facilities including schools and recreational facilities is needed along with trails and transportation needs.

When landlords can be picky, charge ridiculous amounts for rent and the average employed person can't afford housing, there's an issue. Something needs to change with either the amount of rent charged or the working wage.