



City of New Haven

**Five Year 2020-2024
Consolidated Plan**

Draft for Public Comment

April 20, 2020

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of New Haven Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development: 2020-2024 is both a plan and strategy for addressing housing and non-housing community development needs with federal consolidated plan funding. The plan was developed in accordance with 24CFR Part 91. The City receives four (4) grants on an annual entitlement basis through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These grants include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The grant programs are designed to principally benefit very low, low- and moderate-income persons and individuals with special housing needs.

The overall goal of HUD's community planning and development programs is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons. This goal is consistent with the City's primary goal and mission—which is the revitalization of the City and its residents, neighborhood by neighborhood. This goal will be achieved through the support of new development and redevelopment, expansion of housing opportunity, provision of infrastructure and public facility improvements, and the delivery and support of public services, workforce development and economic growth.

The City's Consolidated Plan includes descriptions of the City's housing and community development needs; a strategy and plan which includes goals, priorities and activities to meet projected needs over a five-year period; and a one-year action plan which describes the City's projected use of funds for the upcoming program year covering the July 1 to June 30 time period. The City will prepare a new Action Plan every year to describe programs and activities to be funded with its CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG appropriations.

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

As part of its Consolidated Plan update process, the City, through a collaborative effort, re-evaluated the policies, goals and objectives that had been driving its housing and community development programs and the allocation of its HUD resources. Most of the overarching goals remain the same, however new focus areas are now part of the City's strategy and the strategy has been revised to coincide with the availability of funding, municipal staffing and the purposes of HUD's Consolidated Planning Programs.

The year 2020 is not only the beginning of a new 5-Year Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development it also marks the beginning of a new administration at city hall as a new Mayor, Justin Elicker, takes office. With a new administration comes new programs and initiatives. Although city needs and long-term goals may remain the same, the strategic approach to meeting identified needs and achieving goals will be guided by this new administration. As the new administration took office a broadly represented transition team produced a document entitled "Recommended Goals for the Elicker Administration". The Elicker 2020 Transition Team's recommended goals set the stage for new approaches to revitalizing the city and providing opportunity and growth to all. Although the transition plan covers all areas of the city and a wide variety of needs, not all areas are eligible for funding under the four (4) HUD-funded Consolidated Plan funding sources.

Although new in focus and title, the goals and initiatives of the new administration continue to encourage decent, safe and affordable housing and the improvement and revitalization of neighborhoods; betterment of City residents through programs that positively enrich, educate and improve standards of living; promotion of healthier lifestyles and overall wellness; improvement to employability; and increased job creation.

The City's objectives for meeting its Consolidated Plan housing and community development needs over the upcoming strategy period are outlined in the Strategic Plan SP-25 Priority Needs section of this document.

- To Preserve and Improve Existing Housing Stock
- To Create Safe, Supportive & Affordable Housing
- To Provide a Continuum of Supportive Housing
- To Improve Access to Homeownership
- To Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
- To Stabilize Neighborhoods
- To Support Neighborhood Revitalization

- To Provide Accessibility Improvements
- To Provide Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
- To Address Community Health Issues
- To Provide Public Service Programming
- To Promote Education & Economic Advancement
- To Provide Administrative Support for Housing and Community Development Activities

3. Evaluation of past performance

Each year the City is required to report on the progress of its Consolidated Plan in its Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER includes information on the City's CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA expenditures, program beneficiaries and accomplishment data. The report also includes a narrative requirement that summarizes the City's programs and activities, housing projects completed and underway, accomplishments with its federal resources and a self-evaluation of its program performance. The City posts its annual CAPER documents on the City website for public copying and review and provides, and keeps on file, printed copies of each document in the Main Library and in the Office of Management and Budget in City Hall.

Over the past Consolidated Plan Strategy Period (2014 through 2019) the City utilized its federal entitlement allocations to provide a variety of programs and services to benefit persons and households of low- and moderate income and other special needs populations. With the resources provided, the City successfully met the majority of its Measureable Goals and strived to meet the needs as identified in the Strategic Plan portion of its Consolidated Plan 2014-2019.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City prides itself in encouraging participation of its residents, non-profit housing and community development providers, and other community stakeholders in the development of plans and strategies to improve the City and each of its distinct neighborhoods. Throughout the year and as part of this Plan update the City sought input and feedback on community needs, strategies and policies for future action and the development of its annual strategy to meet identified needs through the Annual Action Plan funding process. Appendix ### contains information regarding the Citizen Participation process and outreach efforts conducted during the development of this Plan.

To begin the Consolidated Plan update process, the City reviewed and evaluated its 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan to determine what needs were still unmet; what new needs had arisen; which programs and policies were effective; and what areas needed to be improved. This

review and re-evaluation was conducted by the administration and city departments that administer the various housing and non-housing community development programs and included outreach with constituents, colleagues and other administering agencies. Residents, interested non-profits, and community stakeholders were also part of the process. Each participant was asked to rely on past experience, knowledge of community needs, and conditions. LCI Neighborhood Specialists also provided a link between the administration and community residents and stakeholders through their neighborhood outreach and collaborative efforts. Each neighborhood specialist is assigned to a particular neighborhood covering distinct areas of the City. Their neighborhood outreach approach and education of community residents was important to the overall City canvas.

Focus group outreach was also developed to receive valuable need data, policy and program suggestions and input on the various subject areas under the HUD entitlement programs. Housing, special needs populations, social services, and economic development and community facility improvement needs were the main areas of focus. Local homeless and special need housing and service providers were also consulted as part of the continuum of care collaboration process. Outreach to adjacent communities and the region as a whole occurred through involvement with the South Central Region Council of Governments; community roundtable discussions sponsored by HUD and the State of CT; and the continuum of care network of providers known as the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN), which is a regional alliance to prevent and end homelessness.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of any comments received will be included in the final plan submitted to HUD.

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

If applicable, a summary of comments or views not accepted for incorporation into the final plan will be included in the final plan submitted to HUD.

7. Summary

Through a thorough process of outreach to housing and social service providers, participation in the development of local and regional plans and studies, and a network of community input and involvement the city attempted to understand and present community conditions and needs. The goals and strategies, which will guide the Consolidated Planning process over the next five years, resulted from these community outreach and participation endeavors.

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	NEW HAVEN	Office of Management & Budget/Economic Development	
HOPWA Administrator	NEW HAVEN	Community Services Administration	
HOME Administrator	NEW HAVEN	Livable City Initiative	
ESG Administrator	NEW HAVEN	Community Services Administration	

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides oversight of the Consolidated Plan development process. In this role, OMB has helped to structure a process of citizen participation, consultation, coordination and cooperation to meet the statutory requirements of the plan development. To achieve its housing and community development goals, the City relies on several of its departments and agencies, the Housing Authority, housing and public service providers, agencies meeting the needs of the homeless and special needs population, and other community partners.

Because programs under the Consolidated Plan address different community needs, several municipal departments play key roles in program implementation and oversight. The Livable City Initiative, charged with providing housing, promoting neighborhood revitalization, and eliminating blight in the community is key to the administration of both the HOME program and the housing and neighborhood improvement components of the CDBG program. The Community Services Administration provides primary oversight of the administration of the ESG and HOPWA programs as well as the public and support service components of the CDBG Program.

The Community Services Administrator and the Economic Development Administrator are tasked with providing administrative oversight and ensuring that various City departments and

agencies maintain open communication and perform the tasks necessary to meet the City's housing and community development objectives.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of New Haven utilizes multiple methods to encourage participation in the development and implementation of its Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development programs. The main methods of outreach and collaboration include formal public meetings; round-table discussions of topical needs and programs to serve them; municipal outreach through neighborhood-based planning efforts; staff participation in regional, state and focus area plans and implementation techniques; open communication between the administration and its constituents; and the provision of guidance and request for feedback to and from area non-profits and service providers. These methods of consultation and outreach ensure that the city's strategy and implementation of its plan meet established goals and objectives. *A description of the Citizen Participation Process for the development of this plan is included in the Citizen Participation attachment.*

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 New Haven works with non-profit organizations, local community development organizations, state and local housing and service providers, and the local housing authority to plan for and effectively utilize resources to achieve housing and community development goals and meet identified needs. Through both formal and informal collaborations, the City networks and implements programs to directly meet the needs of its residents and regional housing and service needs. City staff are actively involved on committees, as part of consortiums and through administrative liaisons with housing and community service providers, as a means to stay abreast of needs and strategies to meet identified needs. City involvement helps to improve the lines of communication between the various entities participating in the process of improving the City's housing and other community development programs.

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

The City of New Haven is an active participant in the Greater New Haven Regional Alliance which is the leadership component of the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN) for addressing homelessness. The CAN is made up of providers of housing and services to people experiencing homelessness. Through the CAN, service providers work together to

streamline and standardize the process for individuals and families to access assistance as required by the Federal HEARTH Act, which governs most of the federal and State of Connecticut Department of Housing funding communities receive to address homelessness. The primary goal of the CAN is to end homelessness by connecting families and individuals with appropriate housing and resources as quickly as possible.

Greater New Haven CAN (GNHCAN) coordinates regional efforts to eliminate chronic homelessness, homelessness for veterans, and homelessness for youth and families. The 19-municipality region includes Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Branford, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Oxford, Seymour, Shelton, West Haven, and Woodbridge. Agencies participating in the GNHCAN collaborate on and coordinate advocacy and homelessness prevention efforts with the provision of housing, employment opportunity, and support services to address homelessness. CAN participants include civic, religious, government, business, and not-for-profit leaders, in addition to other stakeholders.

The City of New Haven, in its efforts to eliminate chronic homelessness and provide supports to families and individuals faced with or at-risk of homelessness, works with GNHCAN member agencies and organizations to develop programs, strategies and solutions to address homelessness and its causes. Through program support, financial backing and strategic long-range planning the City works with member agencies to develop a coordinated and cohesive approach to assist those in need. City staff attend GNHCAN meetings and representatives from numerous GNHCAN agencies participated in round table discussions, needs analysis and plan development for the City's Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan and Strategy. As needed, representatives from member agencies also assist the City in peer review of projects and applications for funding.

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

Representatives from numerous GNHCAN agencies participate in round table discussions, needs analysis and plan development for the City's Five Year and Annual Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan and Strategy. As needed, representatives from member agencies also assist the City in peer review of projects and applications for funding. Through active involvement and collaboration, these efforts assist in determining how ESG and HOPWA funding is allocated, have developed consistent and relevant performance standards and outcome measurements, and have developed policies and procedures for the funding and

administration of homelessness assistance programs. The City and all local participants in the Coordinated Access Network utilize the same HMIS software which simplifies data sharing, avoids duplication of services and allows for a better system to meet local needs.

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

See following table

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Office of Management and Budget
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Management & Oversight
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of Management and Budget provides oversight of the Consolidated Plan development process and manages budgeting, monitoring and reporting.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Livable City Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Livable City Initiative is the city department responsible for managing housing development and rehabilitation efforts. Neighborhood revitalization activities and anti-blight efforts are also managed by LCI. Neighborhood Specialists are located within LCI. The neighborhood specialists are responsible for community outreach and neighborhood analysis and provide linkage between city neighborhoods and the administration.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Community Services Administration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Community Services Administration provides oversight and management of the provision of public services to address community need. CSA oversees the ESG and HOPWA programs and advocates for the needs of the disabled, homeless, impoverished and other individuals with special need.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Health Department provides screening, health awareness, health programming and management, and program implementation oversight to address the health and safety needs of the community. Health and wellness, obesity reduction, teen pregnancy, substance abuse prevention, immunization and the reduction of health hazards in housing are all areas of focus that have been addressed through Consolidated Plan efforts.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Economic Development Administration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Economic Development Administration promotes economic development activity in the city and the region.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Engineering Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Engineering Department plans for and implements public infrastructure improvements including streets, sidewalks and other public improvements in support of community development and neighborhood revitalization activity.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Commission on Equal Opportunity oversees compliance with Section 3, Davis Bacon and MBE/WBE requirements. CEO also implements programs to assist small business owners and provide employment training and job opportunity for low income residents of the city.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	New Haven City Plan
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Long Range Municipal Planning
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The New Haven City Plan provides site plan review, zoning and municipal comprehensive planning. The City Plan Department provides mapping, data, research and environmental oversight for the Consolidated Plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of New Haven
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Local Housing Authority
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Housing Authority manages subsidized housing programs within the City.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services - Victims Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Regional Continuum of Care Network
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Greater New Haven Opening Doors coordinates advocacy, homelessness prevention, housing, employment and supportive services to ensure that episodes of homelessness are rare and of short duration. GNHOD is a collaboration of civic, religious, government, business, and not for profit agencies and organizations and other interested stakeholders.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	ESG Advisory Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Regional Roundtable
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The ESG Advisory Board provides insight on the housing and service needs of the homeless, assists with the development of strategies and plans and provides peer review of applications for funding.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	South Central CT Regional Council of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Regional Strategies
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	SCCRCOG is the regional planning agency for the Greater New Haven region. SCCROG provides studies and plans for regional transportation, economic development and housing.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Ryan White Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Ryan White Planning Council provides advocacy, planning and coordination for programs and activities that meet the needs of Persons living with HIV/AIDS
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater New Haven HOPWA Roundtable
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Regional Roundtable

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Ryan White Planning Council provides advocacy, planning and coordination for programs and activities that meet the needs of Persons living with HIV/AIDS. Member agencies assist with the development of strategies and plans, coordinate services and provides peer review of applications for funding.</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>New Haven Neighborhood Management Teams</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Stakeholders Neighborhood Organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Each neighborhood in the city has a Neighborhood Management Team comprised of residents, business owners, community leaders and interested stakeholders. The management teams serve as a liaison between the neighborhoods and city administration helping to guide decision-making, planning and revitalization activity.</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>New Haven Housing and Service Provider Agencies</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Housing and Service Providing Agencies</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>New Haven has numerous non-profit Housing and public service providers that meet the needs of the City's low- and moderate-income populations and residents at large. Provider agencies not only provide necessary housing and support services but they also provide insight to community condition and needs.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The City of New Haven makes every effort to include all agencies and organizations, either through notification or formal outreach, involved in the provision of housing and community development services and meeting the needs of the City's low- and moderate-income residents. There were no agencies or organizations not consulted or omitted purposefully in the development of this plan.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care Strategy	Greater New Haven Opening Doors	The housing and support service goals of the continuum of care network are embodied in the Strategic Plan
New Haven Comprehensive Plan	New Haven City Plan Department	Strategic Plan goals are consistent with the housing and neighborhood development goals of the Comprehensive Plan.
HANH Moving to Work Plan	Housing Authority of New Haven (HANH)	The Housing Authority's Moving to Work Plan outlines its programs and strategies for meeting the housing needs of the City's lowest income residents. The Strategic Plan outlines the Housing Authority's strategies and plans
Homelessness in New Haven	New Haven Community Services (CSA)	The goals for homelessness reflect needs identified as part of the Homelessness Needs Assessment

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Recommended Goals for the Elicker Administration	New Haven Community Services (CSA)	Consolidated Plan goals and strategy are aligned with several goals under the 2020 Transition Plan. Because the transition plan covers a broader perspective, only those goals eligible for funding under HUD's Consolidated Plan programs have been referenced.

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))

Narrative (optional):

City staff is actively involved in working groups, roundtable discussions and steering committees covering all aspects of housing, economic development, public service programming, and community development. Through these arrangements the City is kept apprised of changes and advancements in the state and the region; needs and opportunities; and solutions to meet identified needs.

The City will circulate its Consolidated Plan to the State Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), the South Central Regional Council of Governments, and the adjacent communities of Hamden, West Haven and East Haven as an administrative courtesy and will welcome input and comment.

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

Citizen participation and consultation with local officials has been a priority during each phase of the development of the Consolidated Plan. The Plan is the result of articulated needs of the community and encapsulates the strategies, goals and priorities of the administration, local governing officials, and the community.

On October 18, 2019, the Mayor of New Haven issued an open letter to the residents of the City to apply for funds through the Consolidated Plan process and encourage participation in the development of plan. On November 6, 2019, a public meeting was held to explain the process, offer the Citizen Participation Plan for review; discuss needs, eligibility requirements and past performance; and to answer any questions. Packets containing current and past spending patterns, information about the application process and the draft Needs, Objectives and Funding Priorities from the Strategic Plan component of the Consolidated Plan were distributed for comment. The deadline for applications for funding was December 4th. Technical assistance was provided to interested applicants as needed during the month of November through the application submission date. On November 25th the City provided technical assistance (TA) to applicants wishing to complete the application and apply for funding during an afternoon open house format. All agencies on the City's Consolidated Plan mailing list were notified of the TA opportunity. Several agencies did take advantage of the open TA session

Coordination with City residents is enhanced by utilizing the City's ten (10) community-based police substations and their management teams as liaisons between the neighborhoods and the City's administration. Individual substations provide "community friendly" more visible police presence. To provide a link between the administration and the community, each neighborhood is assigned a Neighborhood Specialist from LCI. Also, each substation has a management team comprised of neighborhood residents, business owners and other interested individuals or group representatives who have shown an interest in providing leadership to their community. These management teams are the focus of initial administrative contacts with neighborhood groups and residents.

During the Consolidated Plan development process, the City took advantage of this community-based police substation structure. Neighborhood specialists from LCI, as the liaisons between the individual substations and the City administration, provided additional community outreach and information distribution. In early January, LCI neighborhood specialists were provided with background material and information to present at their neighborhood meetings to inform citizens of the process and to create interest in participation in plan development. These efforts will be continued during implementation of the housing and community development programs and activities.

As series of public meetings and workshops to receive comments and testimony from members of the New Haven community. Additional opportunities for participation were incorporated into Aldermanic public hearings and workshops.

On #####, objectives and funding priorities, as well as descriptions of the programs and funding recommendations for the upcoming program year, were made available. These were provided to the City's Board of Alderman for review of the process and strategy and for deliberation. Upon compilation of the information received, a draft document will be completed and circulated for public review and comment. Any comments received are considered prior to submission of the final plan to HUD. All draft documents are made available both in hard copy and on the City's website and the public is given opportunity to comment. part of the plan development process and the approval of the annual plan, staff, tasked with updating Consolidated Plan, held a

An outline of the public review process is attached in the Citizen Participation attachment.

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)

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs described in this plan represent information obtained from the analysis of demographic, housing, economic and social statistics provided by HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau; local statistics obtained through community outreach and topical group meeting; information obtained from documents and plans prepared by state agencies, area non-profits, foundations and provider networks; city plans and reports; results obtained from agency and resident surveys; and from “in the field” data compiled by local staff and community leaders.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

To produce vibrant neighborhoods and a healthy mix of housing opportunities, cities like New Haven must have a variety of resources to respond to housing needs. Nevertheless, the capacity to fill every housing void is not an achievable goal for the City alone. New Haven strives to produce a well-maintained and balanced housing stock for all of its citizens. Historically, the City has provided more than its fair share of subsidized housing. In response, the City works to promote a regional approach to the provision of affordable housing. Until regional housing policies change and regional development of affordable housing becomes more accepted, New Haven will continue to have a housing system overburdened with the needs of very low, low and moderate income families and individuals and the related social and supportive services.

The following tables and narrative are based upon American Community Survey (ACS) statistics and special tabulation Census Data provided by HUD for preparation of Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategies. The tables show that the City experienced a 1% increase in population and an 8% increase in households between the 2009 Base Year and the most recent 2015 ACS estimates.

Of the 49,770 households in the City, 32.4% had incomes less than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI), 17.7% fell between 30-50% of the AMI, 14.6% between 50-80% and 35.3% were above 80% of the AMI. Using these statistics, near 65% of all City households can be classified as either low- or moderate-income. The percentage of households classified as having low- or moderate-incomes has increased slightly over the estimated 61% reported in the previous five-year plan.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	129,779	130,610	1%
Households	46,163	49,770	8%
Median Income	\$37,823.00	\$37,192.00	-2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	16,130	8,805	7,265	3,765	13,805
Small Family Households	5,255	3,525	2,930	1,395	5,840
Large Family Households	1,005	605	615	245	885
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,505	960	1,150	555	2,595
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,700	1,055	565	240	765
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,930	1,405	1,490	370	1,395

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	120	20	30	20	190	4	0	15	0	19
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	90	40	55	25	210	0	0	10	25	35
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	340	150	215	45	750	4	25	20	40	89
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	8,590	2,165	455	10	11,220	985	970	520	75	2,550

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,620	3,105	1,980	415	7,120	125	410	980	495	2,010
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,345	0	0	0	1,345	90	0	0	0	90

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	9,140	2,375	755	105	12,375	995	995	575	140	2,705
Having none of four housing problems	4,365	4,610	4,255	2,240	15,470	200	825	1,685	1,280	3,990
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,345	0	0	0	1,345	90	0	0	0	90

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 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	4,165	2,355	895	7,415	310	490	675	1,475
Large Related	765	340	85	1,190	40	110	170	320
Elderly	1,745	630	290	2,665	600	520	420	1,540
Other	3,995	2,090	1,275	7,360	165	285	240	690
Total need by income	10,670	5,415	2,545	18,630	1,115	1,405	1,505	4,025

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 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	3,405	855	60	4,320	295	405	200	900
Large Related	715	60	0	775	40	40	25	105
Elderly	1,255	240	70	1,565	520	345	160	1,025
Other	3,595	1,020	325	4,940	135	180	140	455
Total need by income	8,970	2,175	455	11,600	990	970	525	2,485

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 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	320	165	215	70	770	0	20	20	40	80
Multiple, unrelated family households	70	25	50	0	145	4	4	15	0	23

	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	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	25	25
Total need by income	425	190	265	70	950	4	24	35	65	128

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to 2010 Census statistics, single person households made up 35.4% of all households in the City (18,340 of 48,877 households enumerated in 2010). Near one-third of these single person households (4,684) were elderly households containing persons over the age of 65. Recent statistics from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) show that the number of single person households now comprises 41.5 percent of all households (20,726 of 49,987). The percentage of single person households with a householder over 65 years of age now makes up a lower percentage of all households (5,284) at near 11%. The increase in single person households can be attributed to the construction of additional apartment units especially in and around the central business district.

Although the statistics have changed somewhat since the city’s last 5 Year Consolidated Plan, an adequate supply of decent and affordable housing remains the greatest need. With a significant proportion of single person households being elderly, accessibility of the units and location in regards to community goods and services is also important.

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: Federal laws define a person with a disability as "Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment." According to HUD definition, a physical or mental impairment includes hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS Related Complex, and mental retardation that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Major life activities include walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself.

Based upon the American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimate for 2018, 11,537 of the total estimated 128,675 total civilian non-institutionalized population reported a disability. This represents 9%. Estimates for those between the ages of 18 to 64 show that about 7.8% (6,751 out of 86,015) recorded a disability. For the elderly population, those 65 and over, the proportion of those with a documented disability increases. Of the 11,519 elderly persons estimated to live in New Haven by the ACS in 2018, 4,102 (35.6%) recorded a disability. In both instances, ambulatory and independent living disabilities made up the greatest percentages. These statistics support the need for affordable and accessible housing as well as assisted living and supportive housing choices for those who are unable to live independently.

Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence is a significant problem in New Haven. According to the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, New Haven Police logged 2,496 family violence arrests and incidences in 2017. Domestic violence is a major cause of homelessness. For victims, having a safe and stable place to live while developing the skills and resources necessary to become independent is important to stop the cycle of violence and homelessness. The Umbrella Center for Domestic Violence Services (UCDVS) run by BHcare works to end the cycle of violence by providing a safe haven shelter, counseling, referrals, assistance in developing safety plans and supportive services to victims so that women and their children can improve their lives. The UCDVS safe house is the only domestic violence shelter in the region. The shelter is an important component in transitioning victims from an abusive environment to safe and stable housing and self-sufficiency. According to annual statistics provided by BHcare, during FY 2018 – 2019, the New Haven Safe House provided shelter services to 62 children and 73 adults for a total of 135 persons. During the same period, 69 residents of City of New Haven sought out shelter services. For safety reasons, residents of New Haven are not sheltered in the area but referred to other DV shelters.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden remains the greatest housing need in the City. As depicted in the tables above, 18,340 low- and moderate-income renter households and 4,560 low- and moderate-

income owner households pay more than 30% of their income for housing. A further breakdown of these figures shows that 11,220 of the renter households and 2,550 of the owner occupant households pay more than 50% of their income for housing. Coupled with the need for affordable housing is the need to provide energy efficiency improvements to reduce the overall cost burden of units by lowering the cost of utilities.

Although overcrowding and grossly substandard conditions do pose problems for many households, these issues are often addressed when other affordable housing options are made available and rehabilitation of housing units occur.

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

As shown by the statistics in the tables above, renter households, especially elderly and those earning 0 to 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI), are the most affected by cost burden. Elderly households on fixed incomes find themselves faced with higher housing costs as a percentage of their monthly incomes unless they can find a subsidized arrangement. Although the City, through its local housing authority, has hundreds of rental units made affordable through HUD programs and State assistance there are still many more families who are forced to pay a larger proportion of their income for housing than there are affordable units.

In terms of ownership housing, again the elderly are experiencing the greatest need as are those making between 50-80% of median income.

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

Housing crisis can occur as a result of job loss, medical emergency or other major unexpected expense for households whose incomes fall below the area median income and whose housing expenses comprise 30% or more of their income. Even households that when employed and healthy are able to meet housing expense obligations can be at-risk when faced with job loss, medical issues or other major life change emergencies.

Households receiving Rapid Re-Housing Assistance need to receive continued case management support to ensure that they prepared to continue being housed once the rapid re-housing assistance is terminated. Case management support can be provided to households for a maximum of two years after Rapid Re-Housing Assistance is terminated. In some cases case management needs may be needed for an extended period.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The operational definition of at-risk populations is a household that is low-income (makes less than 80% of median income) and is currently cost-burdened (pays more than 30% of income toward housing costs). These households may be one financial loss from losing their current housing. Extremely at-risk populations are households who are extremely low-income (30% or less of area median income) with high cost burden (50% or more of income is used for housing).

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

Any family or individual whose income is below 30% of the Area Median Income and does not reside in public housing or does not receive rental assistance (tenant or project-based) should be considered vulnerable to homelessness. Locating appropriate and affordable housing for individuals and families leaving shelters is most difficult. This group which often requires access to other services also requires stable living arrangements to achieve continued self-sufficiency.

In addition, there is a significant population of low-income households who are receiving housing assistance and because of under-treated behavioral health problems or addictive behaviors, should be considered “at risk” of homelessness. In the absence of effective attachment to services, many residents have difficulty maintaining lease compliance, placing them at risk of eviction and homelessness. In the absence of a funding commitment for homelessness prevention that provides for effective on-site supportive services for public housing residents with behavioral health disabilities, the ‘revolving door’ syndrome associated with homelessness will continue.

For many, incomes have not kept pace with the cost of housing. As a result, marginally-housed employed individuals and families are having difficulties affording housing and are becoming homeless and entering the shelter system. According to research and statistics compiled by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in 2019, in order to afford the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment in New Haven (\$1,403) without subsidy and spending no more than 30% of income on

housing, a worker would need to earn an hourly wage of \$26.98, more than 2 ½ times the State of Connecticut's minimum wage of \$10.10.

The high cost of housing coupled with lower income levels is the characteristic most linked to housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household pays more than 30% of their income for housing, and especially if they pay more than 50% of their income for housing, any change in income can put them at risk of homelessness. With limited financial resources it is difficult to create an emergency "nest egg" for use when job loss or cut backs occur or household emergencies arise.

Property foreclosures also have a significant impact on increasing the risk of homelessness both of homeowners and of tenants occupying rental units in foreclosed upon structures. The City works to help to address this issue in an effort to reduce the number of households forced into homelessness due to foreclosure and associated evictions. Neighborhood Housing Services of New Haven and NeighborWorks New Horizon both offer financial counseling and assistance to property owners facing foreclosure. Property owners are also referred to the Neighborhood Assistance Corporation of America. Rapid Re-Housing Programs, funded through the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), are used to reduce the risk of homelessness because of foreclosures.

Discussion

The City not only works to provide decent, safe and affordable housing but also to increase the earning potential of its lower- and moderate-income households. These efforts help to address the issue of cost burden and the ability to financially and emotionally deal with financial crises. For elderly and disabled households, the City also works to provide energy efficiency improvements to lower overall cost burden and provides accessibility improvements for the health and safety of occupants.

The provision of rental assistance subsidy and short-term rental assistance to households in need and at-risk have also helped to reduce homelessness.

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

In New Haven, according to Census Bureau statistics taken from the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2018, 30% of all households are non-Hispanic White, 33% are Black/African American, 4.7% are Asian, 4% are a combination of two or more races and 30.4% are Hispanic or Latino. The following tables present statistics on the prevalence of housing problems, defined as housing lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, occupied by more than one person per room, or households having a housing cost burden greater than 30% of their income. The tables below provide the housing problem data broken down by Area Median Income thresholds as well as race and ethnicity.

HUD asks each community receiving Consolidated Plan funding to analyze its Housing Problem data to determine whether or not there are disproportionately greater housing needs for households of particular racial or ethnic backgrounds in comparison to the housing needs of the population as a whole. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons with a housing need within a particular racial or ethnic group, is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,875	2,820	1,435
White	3,190	725	330
Black / African American	4,235	1,094	650
Asian	380	35	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,840	855	320

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	6,885	1,920	0
White	2,000	640	0
Black / African American	2,625	795	0
Asian	309	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,835	405	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	4,280	2,980	0
White	1,390	950	0
Black / African American	1,680	915	0
Asian	270	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	825	920	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	1,155	2,605	0
White	475	975	0
Black / African American	320	750	0
Asian	155	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	195	670	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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

To analyze housing need and to determine if there is a disproportionate need for any particular racial or ethnic group, the City utilized data provided by HUD from the 2011-2015 CHAS data as presented in the tables above. The tables provide data for households earning 100% or less than the Area Median Household Income (AMI). According to the combined CHAS data, 35,965 households earn less than 100% of the AMI. Of these, 67% have one or more of the identified housing problems.

At the 0-30% AMI level, 74% (11,875) of the 16,130 households enumerated has one or more housing problems. No racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately affected at this income level. The greatest impacts in terms of the number of households experiencing housing problems in the 0-30% category were Black/African American households (4,235 households) followed by Hispanic households (3,840 households).

At the 30-50% AMI level, 78% (6,885 of the 8,805 households in this income category) has one or more housing problem. Again, no racial or ethnic groups were disproportionately affected. By race and ethnicity, 76% of the White households, 77% of the Black/African American households and 82% of the Hispanic households have housing problems. Within the Asian household category in the 30-50% income range 82% of the households are experiencing a housing problem. This level of need for Asian households, although similar in percentage to

Hispanic household needs, may indicate a gap in services or need for the dissemination of improved information directed to the specific needs of the Asian population similar to Hispanic population outreach efforts.

At the 50-80% AMI level, 59% (4,280 of the 7,260 households) has one or more housing problems. Only the Black and Asian households exceeded this level with Black at 65% of the total Black households and 64% of the Asian households in this income cohort experiencing housing problems. These statistics again may indicate a need for improving communication and the dissemination of information on program availability to the Asian community.

**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

In New Haven, according to Census Bureau – American Community Survey statistics for 2018, 30% of all households are non-Hispanic White, 33% are Black/African American, 4.7% are Asian, 4% are a combination of two or more races and 30.4% are Hispanic or Latino. According to these statistics, the percentage of Hispanic households increased from 21% in 2010 to the current ACS estimate of 30.4% while non-Hispanic White households declined by 9%.

HUD asks each community receiving Consolidated Plan funding to analyze its Housing Problem data to ascertain the whether or not there are disproportionately greater housing needs for households of particular racial or ethnic backgrounds in comparison to the housing needs of the population as a whole. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need within a particular racial or ethnic group, is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

The following tables present statistics on the prevalence of severe housing problems, defined by HUD as housing lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, occupied by more than one person per room, or households having a housing cost burden greater than 50% of their income. The tables below provide the housing problem data broken down by Area Median Income (AMI) thresholds as well as race and ethnicity.

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	10,135	4,565	1,435
White	2,695	1,210	330
Black / African American	3,515	1,815	650
Asian	365	50	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,365	1,335	320

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	3,370	5,435	0
White	950	1,685	0
Black / African American	1,355	2,065	0
Asian	149	230	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	885	1,355	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	1,330	5,940	0
White	430	1,905	0
Black / African American	495	2,100	0
Asian	75	350	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	285	1,465	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*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	245	3,520	0
White	59	1,380	0
Black / African American	45	1,025	0
Asian	45	285	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	785	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The definition of households experiencing severe housing problems is the same for the lack of plumbing, the lack of complete kitchen facilities and occupancy by more than 1.5 persons per room. It differs only in one category, having a cost burden of more than 50% of a household's total income. When comparing figures for households experiencing housing problems with households experiencing severe housing problems it is possible to ascertain the extent to which households spend more than 30% but less than 50% of their income for housing. These households make up the difference between the two housing problem categories. Using this methodology for all households earning less than 100% of the AMI, an estimated 9,115 households have housing expenses that account for between 30% to 50% of their income.

To analyze severe housing need and to determine if there is a disproportionate need for any particular racial or ethnic group, the City utilized data provided by HUD from the 2011-2015 CHAS data as presented in the tables above. The tables provide data for households earning 100% or less than the Area Median Household Income (AMI). According to the combined CHAS data, 35,965 households earn less than 100% of the AMI. Of these, 42% have one or more of the identified severe housing problems (15,080 households earning less than 100% of AMI).

At the 0-30% AMI level, 63% of the 16,135 households enumerated has one or more severe housing problems. No racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately affected at this income level. Asian households in the 0-30% income range displayed the highest percent impact at 74%, with 365 out of 495 households experiencing severe housing problems. The greatest impacts in terms of the number of households experiencing severe housing problems were Black/African American households (3,515 households, 59%) followed by Hispanic households (3,365 households, 67%).

At the 30-50% AMI level, 38% (3,370 of the 8,805 households in this income category) has one or more severe housing problem, half of those recording just a housing problem. This statistic correlates with the difference between the 30% cost burden and a severe 50% cost burden. Again, no racial or ethnic groups were disproportionately affected. By race and ethnicity, 36% of the White households, 40% of the Black/African American households and 40% of the Hispanic households have severe housing problems. Within the Asian household category, in the 30-50% income range, 39% of the households are experiencing a severe housing problem.

At the 50-80% AMI level, 18% (1,330 of the 7,270 households) has one or more severe housing problems. This percentage for severe housing problem was similar among all race and ethnicity categories.

At the 80-100% AMI level, 7% (245 of the 3,765 households) has one or more severe housing problems. The percentage for Asian households at 14%, although not disproportionately greater and accounting for only 45 households, does indicate a potential need for outreach and improved communication with the Asian community. None of the other racial or ethnic categories displayed disproportionate need.

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:

In New Haven, according to Census Bureau – American Community Survey statistics for 2018, 30% of all households are non-Hispanic White, 33% are Black/African American, 4.7% are Asian, 4% are a combination of two or more races and 30.4% are Hispanic or Latino. According to these statistics, the percentage of Hispanic households increased from 21% in 2010 to the current ACS estimate of 30.4% while non-Hispanic White households declined by 9%.

Each community receiving Consolidated Plan funding is asked to analyze its Housing Cost Burden data to ascertain the whether or not there are disproportionately greater housing needs for households of particular racial or ethnic backgrounds in comparison to the housing needs of the population as a whole. By HUD’s definition, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need within a particular racial or ethnic group, is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,400	10,640	14,275	1,455
White	10,315	3,620	4,045	330
Black / African American	6,705	3,835	5,250	650
Asian	1,350	605	510	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,460	2,310	4,255	320

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

For the City of New Haven jurisdiction as a whole, 47% of households (23,400) have housing cost expenses less than or equal to 30% of their income. These households are not considered to be cost burdened by their housing expenses as compared to their incomes. Twenty-one (21) percent have a housing cost burden between 30-50% of their income and 28.6% are experiencing a severe housing cost burden of greater than 50% of their income. No racial or ethnic group is affected by their housing cost burdens disproportionately. Statistics show that across all races and ethnicities there is a need to address housing cost burden.

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?

Statistics show that there are no racial or ethnic groups or income categories that are disproportionately affected by housing problems. In some instances, as highlighted in earlier narrative, the Asian population shows a slightly higher percentage of need than other racial and ethnic categories. In terms of population numbers however, the Asian population is small in size. These indicators show that program changes and new community outreach approaches may be required to accommodate the language and cultural diversity of these populations.

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

The greatest need across all races and ethnicities is cost burden. The City has traditionally addressed this need by providing an increase in affordable housing units through rehabilitation and new construction; seeking additional vouchers and certificates to provide rental assistance and lower rents; and providing energy efficiency improvements to lower housing cost. The City also strives to address housing need by providing educational opportunities, job training, workforce development opportunities and economic development support to increase household earning potential.

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

There are no identified areas of racial or ethnic concentration within the City where housing need is particularly greater than in other neighborhoods. As an urban community with older rental housing stock, the majority of the City's residential neighborhoods are home to lower and moderate income households many of which are experiencing housing condition problems. Also, due to their economic status are paying upwards of 30% of their income for housing. The City has traditionally concentrated its housing rehabilitation efforts in the Dixwell, Hill, Newhallville, Fair Haven and Dwight neighborhoods.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

In 2001, the Elm City Communities/Housing Authority of the City of New Haven (ECC/HANH) was awarded Moving to Work (MTW) status as part of the federal MTW Demonstration Program. ECC/HANH is one of thirty-nine (39) housing authorities nationwide selected for participation in the MTW Demonstration Program. Congress established the MTW Demonstration Program in 1996 as a pilot project that provides greater flexibility to HUD and to MTW PHAs to design and test innovative local approaches for housing assistance programs that more effectively address the housing needs of low-income families.. The purpose of the MTW program, as established by Congress, is to identify innovative local approaches for providing and administering housing assistance that accomplish 3 primary goals: 1. To reduce costs and achieve greater cost effectiveness in federal expenditures; 2. To give incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, is seeking to work, or is preparing to work by participating in job training, educational programs, or programs that assist people to obtain employment and become economically self-sufficient; and 3. To increase housing choice for low income families. A primary purpose of the Housing Authority's Moving-to-Work plan is to transform New Haven's public housing stock into housing of choice for lower income residents and families. The Housing Authority, in collaboration with the City, is engaged in an aggressive plan of redevelopment, reconstruction and major capital investment and improvement to its public housing units. This approach has enabled HANH to create and/or update hundreds of units to meet modern standards and needs. On April 15, 2016 HUD communicated its intention to extend MTW agreements for an additional 10 years beyond the current extension date or until 2028.

The City of New Haven offers a wide variety of affordable and assisted housing opportunities. The Housing Authority of New Haven (HANH), known as Elm City Communities ECC is key to the provision of affordable housing for our lowest income residents. HANH/ECC currently serves near 6,000 households through its low income public housing (LIPH) and housing choice voucher (HCV) programs. According to the MTW Plan for 2019, ECC reported serving 1,441 households in MTW Public Housing Units and 4,565 households with MTW Housing Choice Vouchers.

ECC/HANH currently has a Housing stock of 3,171 units, of which 45 are Market rate units and 1,789 are Low Income Public Housing units. Of the 1,789 there are 324 Low Income Housing Tax credit units, 872 site-based family units; 422 Elderly/Disabled units; and

171 Scattered Site units. ECC/HANH has a total voucher count of 5,544 of which approximately 5,060 (91%) are being utilized. Of the 5,544 vouchers allocated under its authority, 4,561 are MTW Vouchers, 81 are Enhanced Vouchers, 1030 are Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program Vouchers, 307 are non-RAD Project Based units within our housing stock, and 85 are Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers. ECC/HANH plans to add additional project based and tenant-based vouchers. ECC/HANH also anticipates adding additional non-MTW RAD vouchers. (RAD, SRO and VASH vouchers are not included in the MTW program).

In prior Consolidated Plan Years, HUD provided pre-populated tables with public housing data available through HUD’s Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center. This data allowed for comparison with other Public Housing Agencies throughout the country. For the 2020-2024 Consolidated Planning cycle HUD no longer provides this standardized data. In an attempt to present the housing resource availability and resident characteristics of the Housing Authority of New Haven (HANH), data for fiscal year-end 2019 was compiled from Housing Authority records.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,441	4,565	1,694	3,053	74	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: Elm City Communities/ Housing Authority of New Haven; Emphasys Elite Reports

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average length of stay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average Household size	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
# Homeless at admission	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
# of Disabled Families	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
# of Families requesting accessibility features	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
# of DV victims	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: * PIC (PIH Information Center) Data is no longer available through the HUD IDIS Program. The table provided below presents similar statistics as compiled by the HANH

Resident Characteristics

	LIPH		HCV		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Total Households	1,441	24%	4,565	76%	6,006
Total Individuals	3,093	22%	10,750	78%	13,843
Households with Extremely Low Income	1,204	84%	3457	76%	4,661
Households with Very Low Income	156	11%	809	18%	965
Households with Low Income	32	2%	200	4%	232
Households above Low Income	49	3%	135	3%	184
Households with No Income	74	5%	152	3%	226
Households with Employment Income	485	34%	1,833	40%	2,318
Households with Public Assistance	563	39%	289	6%	852
Households with Social Security	786	55%	2,013	44%	2,799
Households with Other Income	307	21%	510	11%	817
Minority households	929	64%	2,670	58%	3,599
Non-minority	512	36%	1,931	42%	2,443
Elderly families	329	23%	1,205	26%	1534
Disabled families	765	53%	1,790	39%	2555
1 member	654	45%	1,794	39%	2448
2 members	324	22%	1,050	23%	1374
3 members	228	16%	833	18%	1061

4 members	128	9%	485	11%	613
5 members	68	5%	246	5%	314
6 members	21	1%	100	2%	121
7 members	16	1%	31	1%	47
8+ members	2	0%	26	1%	28
	LIPH		HCV		
Average Income	\$14,602.00		\$16,905.00		
Average Monthly Total Tenant Payment	\$330.00		\$404.00		

Source: HANH; Year-End Fiscal Year 2019

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	Disabled *
White	0	11	634	728	113	603	11	0	0
Black/African American	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*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) Data is no longer available through the HUD IDIS Program. The table provided below presents similar statistics as compiled by the HANH

Race of Residents

Race of Residents	HCV	LIPH	Total
White/Hispanic Households:	368	1503	1871
Black/Hispanic Households:	26	108	134
Amerind/Hispanic Households:	1	8	9
Asian/Hispanic Households:	2	29	31
Pacific/Hispanic Households:	0	5	5
White/Non-Hispanic Households:	144	404	548
Black/Non-Hispanic Households:	896	2499	3395
Amerind/Non-Hispanic Households:	1	1	2
Asian/Non-Hispanic Households:	2	8	10
Pacific/Non-Hispanic Households:	1	0	1
	1441	4565	6006

Source: HANH; Year-End Fiscal Year 2019

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

***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) Data is no longer available through the HUD IDIS Program. The table provided below presents similar statistics as compiled by the HANH

Race of Residents	HCV	LIPH	Total
Hispanic	397	1653	2050
Non-Hispanic	1044	2912	3956

Source: HANH; Year-End Fiscal Year 2019

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

The Housing Authority completed a Section 504 Needs Assessment, as required, to plan for the development of accessible housing units for persons with mobility-related disabilities. All major renovation activities incorporate plans for making units accessible and adaptable as feasible. New mixed-income, mixed-financed developments incorporate accessible and adaptable units as part of construction specifications. Regardless, there is still a tremendous need for additional accessible units.

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

The most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and holders of Housing Choice vouchers is a need for an expanded supply of decent, safe and affordable housing as well as an increased supply of affordable accessible units. Improved access to employment and higher earning potential through education, job training and an increase in job opportunity, as well as the availability of support services to improve one's quality of life, remain the most cited immediate needs. Physical improvements to neighborhoods that improve safety and encourage positive activities and community interaction are also important.

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

These needs are comparable to the population at large, especially those households earning less than the area median income.

Discussion

See previous narrative.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

As the urban center in the region, the City of New Haven is home to the majority of South Central Connecticut's resources for the homeless. It is a common occurrence for suburban communities to send their homeless to the City. Once in New Haven, it is unlikely that individuals or families will return to their town of origin unless special resources are made available. Most social, medical, and psychiatric services are located within the City. Public transportation is also inadequate in suburban locations making access to services difficult. Until there is legislation and resources, which limit an urban center's obligations, cities such as New Haven will continue to bear a disproportionate share of the region's obligation to homeless and at-risk individuals and families.

New Haven is now part of the Balance of State (BOS) Continuum of Care. As enumerated in the 2019 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for the BOS there were a total of 7,847 year-round beds in the Homeless Housing Inventory which includes emergency shelter, safe haven, and transitional housing, as well as permanent supportive housing beds and rapid rehousing assistance. Of these, 5,125 are adult only beds, 2,718 are family beds in 899 family units, and 4 are youth only beds. Emergency shelter beds, as a subset, comprise 1,589 of the total 7,847 beds. In addition to the year-round resources there are also 255 seasonal overflow beds and 68 overflow vouchers.

The following shelters are located within the City of New Haven: Columbus House (adult men and women), Emergency Shelter Management Services (ESMS) (men only and walk-in's accepted), Martha's Place (families and women), Careways (families), Christian Community Action Hillside Family Center (families), Columbus House Seasonal Overflow Shelter (men only – operates from November to April), and the Youth Continuum Shelter (Ages under 18). There are also several Seasonal Warming Centers open from January to April. There are two Domestic Violence Centers serving as safe havens for victims of domestic violence. One of these Safe Haven shelters is located within New Haven.

The 2019 Point In Time (PIT) count of the homeless was conducted statewide on January 22, 2019. The annual count provides an estimate of single adults, families, underage children and unaccompanied youth who are homeless and in shelters or transitional housing situations in also counts the unsheltered population. According to the 2019 Point-In-Time homeless count, 3,033 persons in Connecticut were characterized as homeless, of these, 16.5% (503 persons) were enumerated in New Haven. Of the 503 homeless persons counted in New Haven, 373 were in emergency shelters, 48 were in transitional facilities and 82 were unsheltered.

According to the PIT count, 355 homeless were single adults, 50 were adult members of a homeless family and 98 were children under 18 in a homeless family. There were 46 homeless individuals between the ages of 18 to 24. The PIT Count shows that 35 homeless individuals were veterans.

Of the 503 homeless individuals counted in New Haven during the PIT, 82 were unsheltered. Eighteen (18) of those unsheltered were considered chronically homeless and one unsheltered individual claimed veteran status. Eight of the unsheltered were between the ages of 18 to 24.

Mental Health, substance abuse issues and the need to flee domestic violence are some of the most common factors leading individuals and families into homelessness. Unemployment and underemployment also have a major impact on homelessness rates. Employment is a critical step necessary for homeless individuals to become self-sufficient and sustain a life of independence.

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):

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	146	2	247	127	97	50
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	6	1	1	1	184
Persons in Households with Only Adults	275	80	1594	957	336	58
Chronically Homeless Individuals	16	18	611	41	92	32
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	52	52	15	26

Veterans	34	1	146	96	64	51
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	1	0	0	184
Persons with HIV	13	0	117	41	16	11

Data Source

Comments:

CT Point in Time Count Report 2019; CT Coalition to End Homelessness HMIS Dashboard.

Figures for the categories, "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," for New Haven were taken from the Connecticut HMIS system maintained by the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	182	38
Black or African American	193	41
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	2	3
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	123	11
Not Hispanic	298	71

Data Source

Comments:

Connecticut Point in Time Count, 2019.

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

See following the discussion narrative from the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (GNH CAN).

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

As shown in the table above, according to the 2019 Point in Time Count for individuals where race was provided, 43.7% of the total homeless population was White and 46.5% was

Black. The ethnicity of the total homeless population revealed that 26.6% of the population was classified as Hispanic. Statistics for the unsheltered homeless show that 46% of the unsheltered were White and 50% were Black similar percentages to the homeless population as a whole. Of the unsheltered, 13.6% were Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

See following the discussion narrative from the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (GNH CAN).

Discussion:

The Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (GNH CAN), overseen by the Greater New Haven Regional Alliance to End Homelessness, is one of the six coordinated access networks within the Connecticut Balance of State. Serving local homelessness needs, the GNH CAN is the most appropriate entity to provide both input and feedback to the City's 5-year Consolidation Plan. In this role, the GNH CAN provided the following comments on the status of housing and homelessness in New Haven.

Have CoC update narrative to reflect their homelessness needs and strategies.

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

Introduction:

As part of the Consolidated Plan update process and as part of the ongoing Continuum of Care planning process, the needs of persons requiring supportive housing, including persons with severe mental illness, the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families and other special needs categories were analyzed and discussed.

It is clear from information provided by social service providers and housing managers that the availability of affordable housing alone will not address the identified needs of persons with special needs requiring housing. Support services and case management are important components of a comprehensive housing strategy. Families and individuals who present the greatest risk of becoming homeless require concentrated social services in order to preclude a return to emergency shelter. Sub-populations with special needs are discussed individually.

The HOPWA tables that follow present estimates of the HIV/AIDS population as prepared by HUD and the Center for Disease Control to utilized for HOPWA planning purposes. The HOPWA Housing Need table is based on the information reported to the City by HOPWA agency providers. Due to the nature of assistance, STRMU does not have a waitlist (the funding is either there or its not, and clients are served whenever funds are available). This is why it shows zero need. Agencies reported zero need on Facility based units. HMIS does not currently track unmet need for any programs.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	3,337
Area incidence of AIDS	233
Rate per population	0.38
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	256
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0.029
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	6,034
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	233

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	127
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet
Source:

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Many service users and special needs populations fit into more than one client population and require mental health treatment; flexible case management programs including life skill, education and job training; substance abuse treatment; family planning; personal financial strategies; parenting skills; home management techniques; and rehabilitation or recovery services. Whether providing housing for the homeless, victims of domestic violence, current and former drug abusers, persons with physical or mental disabilities, recently incarcerated individuals re-entering the community, or HIV positive clients, it is clear that housing and social service providers must work cooperatively with not for profits that develop, rehabilitate, and manage affordable housing and provide support services. The most pressing need articulated by those who run emergency shelters for various special needs groups is for housing after shelter 'length-of- stay' terms have expired. Moving clients to unsupported and individual dwelling units often leads to relapse or a return to emergency facilities. Also, the need for permanent and transitional housing and for continued social service support is evident.

The ability to create housing flexible enough to serve the City's diverse special needs populations is important. The City's main function in serving these diverse needs is to provide the support and facilitate collaborative efforts among housing providers and agencies providing supportive services.

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

Persons with Serious Mental Illness: The limited availability of safe, affordable housing with case management support is one of the most common barriers to stable tenancy. There is a need to expand affordable long-term housing opportunities for persons with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) or co-occurring psychiatric and substance abuse disorders. There is also a need to increase the availability of rental subsidies, security deposit assistance and money management

programs; increase the supply of safe, affordable, quality housing stock; and develop supportive housing with case management support.

Single Mothers with Children: Female heads of household in New Haven live in poverty at a high rate. For these households, education, employment, childcare support, parenting and homemaking skills, in addition to affordable housing opportunity, are needed to provide stability and to prevent homelessness.

Persons with Disabilities: Difficulty finding accessible and affordable housing is a significant barrier for persons with disabilities. Providers of housing for persons with disabilities state that the main issues as they relate to accessible housing are the shortage of accessible units and the lack of adequate funding available to fund accessibility modifications. The cost and difficulties of accessibility-related modifications are compounded by the age and configuration of New Haven's housing stock, which are not conducive to accessibility.

Victims of Domestic Violence: There is a need to provide outreach, crisis intervention, counseling, referral services, temporary shelter and housing assistance to women and children who have been victims of family violence.

At-Risk Youth: Counseling, referral, emergency shelter and housing assistance are necessary to assist at-risk youth. Housing linked to supportive services will provide stability and a better foundation for the future.

Elderly and Frail Elderly: There is a need to provide accessibility improvements to existing units and support the creation of affordable, accessible units to meet the needs of the elderly. As the frail elderly often require assistance with daily living needs there is a need to increase the availability of affordable, accessible units linked to support services. The provision of transportation to medical appointments, grocery shopping and local senior centers where elderly citizens can have meals, participate in enrichment and social activities, and receive wellness services is also critical to helping serve needs.

Substance Abusers: Substance abuse support providers stress the ongoing and critical need for clean and sober housing and community supports for recovery. These 'pathways to recovery' must exist in order to rid New Haven of the problems of substance abuse. Recent trends in opioid use and addiction was cited often during community outreach.

Ex-Offenders: There is a need for housing and service supports for former offenders released from incarceration. Education, employment and reintegration supports are also necessary. The issue of inappropriate discharge planning has also been a priority. Discussions have centered on

addressing the housing and service needs of ex-offenders, specifically those who were homeless prior to entering prison or those who will likely become homeless upon release.

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

The Connecticut AIDS Resource Coalition (CARC) estimates that many people living with HIV/AIDS (“PLWHA”) are either homeless or in danger of becoming homeless. The reasons for this statistic in New Haven are many, but a primary determinant is the cost of housing. Affordable housing in the New Haven region is difficult to achieve for many, especially those on medical disability. Since PLWHA are often unable to work (and are on disability) they face a high risk of homelessness.

In 2018, 258 new cases of HIV were diagnosed in Connecticut, and of those diagnosed, 68 were diagnosed with AIDs within one year of HIV diagnosis. There is currently 10,574 people living with the HIV disease in Connecticut. Of that, 1,370 people with HIV are living in New Haven.

Of the 1,370 people living with HIV in New Haven, 63.6% are male and 36.4% are female. 51.2% of that total are Black/African American, 30.1% are Hispanic/Latino, 15.9% are White and 2.8% are Other Races. The means of transmission is as follows: 24.2% MSM, 34.6% PWID, 2.9% MSM and IDU, 29.4% Heterosexual contact, 1.5% Perinatal, 1.8% Presumed Heterosexual contact, 5.4% Unknown and 0.2% Other.

The cost of renting an average apartment in New Haven is well above the national average. For a studio apartment in New Haven, the average rent is \$1,092 versus the Connecticut average of \$883 and the national average of \$821. This is reflective in 1 bedroom, 2 bedroom, 3 bedroom and 4 bedroom apartments. Four-bedroom apartments average \$2,152 in New Haven versus Connecticut at \$1,956 and the national average at \$1,791.

In 2018, according to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in order to afford a two-bedroom rental, a Connecticut resident, on average, needs to make \$24.90 per hour or work 99 hours a week at minimum wage. Specifically, in New Haven, an individual must make \$24.98 an hour or \$51,960 a year to afford a two-bedroom apartment.

The New Haven/Fairfield Counties Ryan White Planning Council (RWPC) is a group of representatives from both counties who plan HIV/AIDS services for people living with HIV disease. According to the RWPC, when surveyed, PLWHA cited housing assistance as the most needed support. Adherence to medication, medical care, and nutrition is very difficult without

stable housing. In addition to housing assistance, needs include early intervention services, AIDS drug assistance, food bank access, mental health counseling, transportation to medical appointments, medical case management, substance abuse rehabilitation, emergency financial assistance, oral healthcare, and medical nutrition therapy.

It is critical for persons infected with HIV/AIDS to have access to safe and affordable housing. Supportive services are also an integral component to improving the quality of life of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS stated that permanent housing was important because it was difficult to find a job and obtain certain benefits with a shelter as their address. In addition to permanent housing, homeless persons with HIV/AIDS cited the need for a drop-in resource center for employment and medical/supportive service information.

The need to provide decent, safe, affordable housing and fulfill basic life needs is imperative to the overall health of persons living with HIV/AIDS. New medication regimens prolong life. These medication regimens, however, require stable living environments. With new drug treatments, a new type of client is emerging. This client is one who does not belong in a hospital or skilled nursing facility but is unable to live alone without supports.

Discussion:

Many service users and special needs populations fit into more than one client population and require mental health treatment; flexible case management programs including life skill, education and job training; substance abuse treatment; family planning; personal financial strategies; parenting skills; home management techniques; and rehabilitation or recovery services. Whether providing housing for the homeless, victims of domestic violence, current and former drug abusers, persons with physical or mental disabilities, recently incarcerated individuals re-entering the community, or HIV positive clients, it is clear that housing and social service providers must work cooperatively with not for profits that develop, rehabilitate, and manage affordable housing and supportive services. The most pressing need, articulated by those who run emergency shelters for various special needs groups, is for housing after shelter 'length-of- stay' terms have expired. Moving clients to unsupported and individual dwelling units often leads to relapse or a return to emergency facilities. Also, the need for permanent and transitional housing and for continued social service support is evident.

The ability to create housing flexible enough to serve the City's diverse special needs populations is important. The City's main function in serving these diverse needs is to provide support and facilitate collaborative efforts among housing providers and agencies providing supportive services.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The primary goals of the City's community development efforts are to strengthen its neighborhoods and to improve the quality of life of its residents. To achieve this, a variety of programs, activities, projects and outreach efforts have been implemented to revitalize its low and moderate income neighborhoods, empower and support its residents, and improve overall quality of life.

In support of efforts to strengthen neighborhoods, there is a need to provide neighborhood beautification improvements; provide park and recreational facility improvements; and support neighborhood senior and youth centers. To promote healthier lifestyles and positive engagement the creation of new recreational facilities and opportunities will also be promoted.

Handicapped accessibility improvements and improvements to public service facilities, especially those providing social, educational, health and child care services are crucial.

How were these needs determined?

The City has analyzed and evaluated its Non-Housing Community Development Needs in a variety of forums. The administration, through an open door policy, neighborhood outreach efforts, community management team structure, and neighborhood aldermanic representation makes itself available to the public to hear issues and concerns. The City also undertook a needs assessment process, queried service providers and city departments, analyzed past performance, and solicited public input and comment as part of its Consolidated Plan update and Community Development program analysis. All of these efforts helped the City formulate and determine its community development needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

As stated previously, one of the primary goals of the City's community development efforts is to strengthen its neighborhoods. To achieve this, a variety of programs, activities, projects and outreach efforts have been implemented to remove blight, provide decent and affordable housing, empower residents, and improve quality of life. To remove blight, the City has focused its efforts on the demolition of vacant derelict buildings and the implementation of an anti-blight ordinance. In addition, through local, state and federal funding programs the City has

been assisting with the assessment and remediation of brownfields within its borders, particularly in its industrial areas. There is a need to continue this effort.

In support of efforts to strengthen neighborhoods, there is a need to provide neighborhood beautification improvements such as street and sidewalk improvements; provide lighting and open space improvements; provide park and recreational facility improvements; provide community gardens and green spaces; and continue efforts to remove blighting influences from neighborhoods. Environmental sustainability and developing a deeper appreciation for the natural environment are important in these modern times. Programs and projects that promote and protect environmental concerns should be fostered.

Handicapped accessibility improvements, and improvements in support of economic development efforts and affordable housing development are also needed as project specifics dictate.

How were these needs determined?

The City analyzes and evaluates its Non-Housing Community Development Needs in a variety of forums. The administration meets on a regular basis as part of roundtable discussions and with the public to hear issues and concerns. The City Plan Department through its neighborhood planning efforts and Municipal Comprehensive Plan of Development implementation solicits community feedback and includes neighborhood canvassing and outreach. These neighborhood plans and the Comprehensive Plan of Development serve to guide City policy in regards to housing, neighborhood development and preservation, economic development, infrastructure improvements and transportation. LCI and its use of Neighborhood Specialists as community liaisons provides vital feedback from individual neighborhoods.

The City undertook a needs assessment process, queried service providers and city departments, analyzed past performance, and solicited public input and comment as part of its Consolidated Plan update and Community Development program analysis. The City solicited citizen input and input from provider agencies as part of a survey of community needs. A Resident Survey was created to canvas community need and was available in both English and Spanish. A Provider Survey provided feedback on the goals and strategies for the Five-Year Plan and an assessment of need from the perspective of their experience. These efforts together, have helped the City formulate and determine its community development needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City has identified several areas of need, which meet its overall CDBG objectives. These include childcare, early childhood education and positive youth programming; elderly support services; job training and skill development programs; community-based health services; community empowerment and awareness programs; programs that promote healthy lifestyles; and programs and activities that address the needs of special needs individuals. Environmental sustainability and developing a deeper appreciation for the natural environment are important. Programs and projects that promote and protect the environment should be encouraged.

There is a need to provide affordable childcare and early education opportunities to enable parents to obtain the education, skill development and employment opportunities necessary to provide financial stability for their families. Cost, convenience of location, and the potential for 2nd and 3rd shift care is also important. There is a need to provide after-school and youth enrichment programs which provide for supervised and structured recreational activities; educational development; cultural awareness and positive adult interaction. Also, to ensure young parents are able to continue their education, childcare and support services should be available to teenage parents.

Elderly programs are needed to ensure that the basic day-to-day living needs of the City's senior population are met. There is a need to continue to keep the elderly integrated into the community and active through recreational activities, day trips, physical fitness programs and cultural and social events. Transportation services are needed to ensure the needs of the homebound elderly are met and to reduce the isolation of seniors from their peers and the community.

Job training, skill development and educational enhancement activities in support of economic development and the empowerment of individuals is needed. Assistance with obtaining and maintaining employment is also needed.

Health service programs, especially those which emphasize preventative care and wellness are needed to promote healthy individuals, families and communities. Activities and programs that promote wellness and healthy living should also be promoted. Lead testing and lead-based paint poisoning prevention, drug and alcohol addiction services, and disease prevention programs need to be supported in a variety of configurations and locations. At the time this Consolidated Plan was updated, the nation was facing quarantines and widespread hardship associated with the COVID19 Coronavirus pandemic. This crisis brought to light the necessity of having a strong healthcare system and processes in place to deal with mass infection and disease prevention.

Community awareness programs covering issues such as mental health, substance abuse, crime prevention, domestic violence, teen pregnancy prevention, and community mediation techniques have been successful components of the City's community development efforts.

Transportation improvements and services to employment, medical services and outlying support services are needed. This is especially critical to ensure that jobs available in outlying areas are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons. In addition to transportation to jobs, access to affordable quality child care is crucial to ensure long-term employment stability.

Finally, programs which work in tandem with housing and supportive services activities, especially those meeting the needs of special needs individuals such as the homeless, persons threatened with homelessness, persons with substance abuse problems, individuals with HIV/AIDS, persons re-entering the community after incarceration and/or persons with disabilities (physical, mental, developmental) need to be supported.

How were these needs determined?

The City analyzes and evaluates its Non-Housing Community Development Needs in a variety of ways. Through community involvement and collaborative efforts the city continues to solicit and receive feedback on community need and the programs and policies it implements. As part of its Consolidated Plan update and Community Development program analysis, the City undertook a needs assessment process, queried service providers and city departments, analyzed past performance, and solicited public input and comment to determine community need and to determine whether the programs and strategies implemented by the City were appropriate. These efforts helped the City formulate and determine its community development needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

As described in its Comprehensive Plan, New Haven is a mature city with a development pattern that has evolved over four centuries. While the central core is well-framed by a grid of nine squares, the balance of the city is an organic collection of, among other features, residential neighborhoods, commercial districts, open spaces, institutions and industrial districts. These qualities are often noted for their diversity and livability, thereby creating a unique and celebrated “sense of place”. In general terms, the city’s housing and land use patterns are denser and more integrated than other municipalities in Connecticut. In addition, mixed-use districts, either by design or by heritage, continue to be among the city’s more prominent land use features.

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

Introduction

Although much of Connecticut is predominately comprised of single-unit housing, New Haven’s housing stock is older and more diverse. As shown in the table below, as presented by the American Community Survey statistics, of the near 57,000 dwelling units in New Haven, 20% are single-unit detached homes, 5% are single family attached homes, 42% are in structures containing two- to four- units, 15% are in structures containing five- to nineteen- units and 19% are in structures containing 20 units or more. Near 70% of all dwelling units in New Haven are renter occupied.

Between 2010 and 2018, as recorded by the CT Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), 2,228 housing unit permits were issued in the city. The City’s housing stock, according to the ACS housing estimates, has increased by more than 1,500 units since the 2010 Census. Housing growth is evident in and around New Haven with several large multi-unit apartment complexes underway in and around downtown. Many of these new developments are mixed-use, transit-oriented developments. In 2019, private developers completed or began construction on 1,655+ market-rate housing units in mixed-use and residential development projects. An additional 1,937 market-rate units are in the planning stage.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	11,140	20%
1-unit, attached structure	2,725	5%
2-4 units	23,690	42%
5-19 units	8,450	15%
20 or more units	10,610	19%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	60	0%
Total	56,675	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	85	1%	2,425	7%
1 bedroom	845	6%	10,520	30%
2 bedrooms	4,645	32%	13,830	39%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
3 or more bedrooms	8,795	61%	8,625	24%
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,370</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>35,400</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to the 2018 Affordable Housing Appeals List from the State of Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), there were 17,523 units of assisted housing in New Haven. Of these 9,434 were governmentally assisted units, 6,600 received tenant rental assistance, 1,008 had CHFA/USDA mortgages, 481 were deed restricted units. Assisted units comprised 31.88% of the total housing units enumerated in the city. This is 2 percentage points higher than 5 years ago.

Statistics for 2019 from the Housing Authority of New Haven show that in public housing units (LIPH) 84% of the households were of extremely low income; 11% were very low income, 2% were low income and 3% were above low income. For households holding housing choice vouchers (HCV) 76% of the households were of extremely low income; 18% were very low income, 4% were low income and 3% were above low income.

In general, for housing projects assisted with HOME and CDBG funding, the City targets households with incomes less than 80% of the Area Median Income focusing on households in the 50-60% of median range as a means to provide greater housing choice.

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

There are no units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory. As part of the housing authority's renovation, reconstruction and re-configuration of housing units and developments, units may be temporarily lost while under re-construction.

In 2001, the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven (HANH) was awarded Moving to Work (MTW) status as part of the federal MTW Demonstration Program. Congress established the MTW Demonstration Program in 1996. The MTW Demonstration Program is a pilot project that provides greater flexibility to HUD and to MTW PHAs to design and test innovative local approaches for housing assistance programs that more effectively address the housing needs of low income families. The purpose of the MTW Program, as established by Congress, is to identify innovative local approaches for providing and administering housing assistance. The local housing authority has been actively seeking methods of providing greater housing choice in the community through the development and support of new mixed-use, mixed-income developments; the utilization of housing choice vouchers (tenant- and project-based); the transfer of ownership of former public housing units to non-profit affordable housing providers;

and the planning for future developments and improvements to meet designated needs. Since its designation as a Moving to Work Public Housing Authority, the authority's housing focus and housing stock has shifted from traditional low income housing units to a greater reliance on housing choice vouchers.

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

New Haven has an abundance of housing units in a variety of configurations. As shown in previous sections of this needs assessment, many households are faced with housing problems including housing cost burden, overcrowding or lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Building and housing code issues, deferred maintenance on older structures, the need for accessibility improvements and the need for energy efficiency improvements also present problems for many households. To alleviate these issues, there is a need to continue to create additional decent, safe and affordable units and provide rehabilitation assistance to those in need.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a need to continue to provide both affordable homeownership and rental housing opportunities to meet low and moderate income housing needs. Rental units with more than one or two bedrooms are also in need. To provide neighborhood stability the City has also been focusing on the creation of mixed-use, mixed-income developments as well as sustainable development with access to employment and transportation linkages.

The City of New Haven and housing and service providers collaborating as part of the New Haven CAN continuum of care network have been focusing their efforts on providing transitional and permanent housing as the most effective means of addressing and reducing homelessness in the City. For many individuals, permanent supportive housing is necessary in order to ensure they receive the medical, life skill, mental health and/or other supportive services that will facilitate the most productive, safe and self-sufficient way of life available to them. The City has a variety of permanent supportive housing facilities within its borders. Over the upcoming strategy period, the City and its affordable and supportive housing providers will continue their efforts to provide a variety of transitional, supportive, permanent and affordable housing options to address the needs of the homeless, households with special needs and low and moderate income individuals and families in the City.

Discussion

See previous narratives.

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

Introduction

According to Table 5, depicting American Community Survey estimates, median income in New Haven decreased from \$37,823 in 2009 to \$37,192 in 2015 (-2%). Statistics over the same time period show median home values decreased by -15% (from \$224,600 in 2009 to \$191,800 in 2015) and median contract rent increased 13% (from \$802 in 2009 to \$909 in 2015), as shown below. Conditions show a decline in purchase costs although the private market is still out of reach for most lower-income households. These lower income households are often priced out of the market or forced to pay a higher percentage of their income on housing without assistance.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	224,600	191,800	(15%)
Median Contract Rent	802	909	13%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	7,390	20.9%
\$500-999	14,065	39.7%
\$1,000-1,499	10,640	30.1%
\$1,500-1,999	2,435	6.9%
\$2,000 or more	865	2.4%
Total	35,395	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	5,915	No Data
50% HAMFI	13,235	1,575
80% HAMFI	27,160	4,360
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,325
Total	46,310	12,260

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	965	1,074	1,299	1,662	1,979
High HOME Rent	965	1,074	1,299	1,630	1,799
Low HOME Rent	847	908	1,090	1,258	1,403

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Data show there is a high percentage of households paying more than 30% of their income on housing and many are paying upwards of 50% of their income. Although these households may be physically housed, there is a need to ensure that more affordable units are created or additional rental assistance can be provided to those in need.

Comparing the Housing Affordability table (Table 35) with the Number of Households by Income Category (Table 6) there are 16,130 households earning less than 30% AMI (extremely low income) these households are in dire need of housing assistance such as public housing or rental assistance. There are 8,805 households earning 30-50% of AMI yet only 5,915 housing units affordable to that income range and there were 7,265 households earning between 50-80% of AMI and 14,810 housing units affordable at that income range. For the 17,570 households earning more than 80% of the median there are sufficient numbers of units affordable at that affordability level assuming they are of decent and sound condition; physically accessible and located in proximity to their needs.

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

Over the past several decades housing cost increases have outpaced income growth. This has resulted in more households being forced to spend more than 30% of their income on housing making them at risk if their economic situation declines. The response to this trend is continued focus on increasing the stock of decent, safe, affordable and energy efficient housing and promoting the betterment of earning potential through education, employment training, job skill development and job creation.

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

The Median Contract Rent of \$909 is similar, but slightly less than the HUD Fair Market Rent for an efficiency apartment. For housing with more bedrooms, median costs exceed fair housing costs. This supports the fact that for many, affordable housing is unattainable without assistance. Because of this the preservation of affordable housing; the creation of additional affordable housing units; and the continued support and use of rental assistance are key to ensuring appropriate housing for all.

Discussion

Continuation of affordable housing programs; focus on neighborhood revitalization and preserving existing housing stock and eliminating blight; and promoting the development of new housing units, both rental and homeownership options that encourage mixed income occupancy, are all strategies to effectively meet local housing goals.

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

Introduction

Data supplied by HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey on the age and condition of housing is presented in the following tables. The information as presented provides a snapshot of New Haven's housing market that is comparable to other communities across the country. As an older urban community, the City's housing stock suffers from age, occupancy, the economic climate, deterioration and neglect. Along with the growing number of vacant or abandoned buildings, the condition of many structures requires significant attention. The condition of much of the City's affordable housing stock puts low and very low-income families at risk of the presence of lead-based paint and building code violations. Rehabilitation is needed to meet current State and local building and housing codes, to eliminate lead hazards and to provide safe, healthy and energy efficient housing. More than half (55.6%) of the City's housing stock was built before 1950 making it more than 70 years of age. The age of much of the housing stock indicates that system replacements (roofs, plumbing, heating, electrical) or other major repairs are likely to be needed.

According to Census ACS statistics, vacant housing units comprise 11.4% of the City's housing stock. The majority of the 6,436 vacant units were units for rent (42.8%); 6.4% were vacant unit for sales; and 36% were vacant due to personal reasons or as the result of foreclosure and other legal actions. The remaining units were either sold or rented but awaiting occupancy or held for seasonal use.

LCI, the City department responsible for housing and neighborhood development activity maintains a database on vacant and blighted properties together with the City's Assessor's office. At last survey, 695 of the City's 27,713 properties contained vacant buildings (2.9%). Twenty-one percent (21%) contained blighted vacant buildings. The neighborhoods with the greatest percentages of vacant blighted buildings were Dixwell, Fair Haven, Hill, Newhallville and West River. In terms of numbers, the Hill, Fair Haven, Newhallville and Dixwell had the most blight.

Definitions

Selected Housing Condition indicators utilized by HUD to determine housing need include 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3. Occupied by more than one person per room, and 4. Cost burden greater than 30%. The table below which utilizes data compiled for the American Community Survey indicates that 39% of owner-occupied units and 55% of renter occupied units possess one of the selected housing need conditions; and an additional 1% of owner units and 2% of rental units have two or more of the selected conditions.

Numerically these percentages represent 5,735 owner-occupied units and 20,100 renter-occupied units.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,645	39%	19,330	55%
With two selected Conditions	80	1%	750	2%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	20	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	8,640	60%	15,300	43%
Total	14,375	100%	35,400	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	555	4%	2,475	7%
1980-1999	1,520	11%	3,960	11%
1950-1979	3,735	26%	9,805	28%
Before 1950	8,560	60%	19,150	54%
Total	14,370	101%	35,390	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	12,295	86%	28,955	82%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,335	9%	435	1%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			6,436
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Based upon 2011-2015 ACS data, it has been estimated that there are 6,436 vacant housing units in the City. Statistics on the status of vacant units show that approximately 20% of all vacant units are vacant due to “other” circumstances such as personal reasons, foreclosure or other real estate ownership issues. It can be assumed that many of these “other” vacant units in New Haven are abandoned units as few properties are held for seasonal or other personal use.

REO is defined by HUD as “real estate owned” meaning owned by a bank, government agency or other similar institution. Using this estimated proportion of REO vacancies to total vacant units, approximately 1,480 properties are REO properties. Building condition data from city survey estimates that about 11% of the vacant units in the City are not suitable for rehabilitation or are in poor condition. It should be noted however that many of the City’s non-profit housing developers have taken and will likely continue to take these substandard units and fully gut rehab them to create affordable housing.

As an older city, 54.8% of the New Haven's housing units were constructed before 1950, 64.9% were completed before 1960 and 83.1% were built prior to 1980. While creating a remarkable urban fabric for preservationists and students of American architecture, the costs of maintaining, renovating and preserving the older housing stock often places a severe economic burden on those least able to afford these costs. Negative aspects affecting the housing stock are inherent with the type of construction materials. The vast majority of residential structures are stick built with clapboard or shingle exteriors. Weather conditions and high energy costs add to the total housing expenses. Many older homes also have a myriad of Building or Housing Code problems. Heating, plumbing and electrical systems may have been updated since original occupancy, but may not be code compliant due to recent changes. Much of New Haven’s affordable housing stock is older stick-built wood frame housing. New England weather conditions and high energy costs increase total housing expenses and place an economic burden on household occupants. Energy efficiency and weatherization improvements help to relieve cost burdens.

As the housing condition tables illustrate, much of the City's housing is more than 50 years old and likely to require system replacements or other major repairs to address housing condition and meet current building code standards. Coupled with the lower income levels of tenants these repair issues often require rehabilitation assistance to keep them affordable. Homeowners, especially those who earn less than the Area Median Income (AMI) or who are elderly or disabled on fixed-incomes require assistance in making accessibility improvements, energy efficiency improvements and building code improvements.

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

Lead paint continues to pose severe health problems to young children residing in the many structures in the city built before 1978. According to the latest American Community Survey (ACS) statistics (2013-2017). Eighty-three (83%) of the housing units in the city were built prior to 1978 when the use of lead-based paint was banned. Using this statistic, almost 47,000 units have the potential to contain some lead-based paint. ACS statistics also show that, more than 72% of the city's housing stock is renter-occupied and 28% is owner-occupied.

Using data prepared by the American Community Survey (ACS) and released by HUD in the mid-1990's to calculate the total number of homes with the highest risk for lead-based paint hazards, there are an estimated 29,000 renter units and 13,000 owner occupied units with a risk of lead-based paint. In total, an estimated 42,000 housing units in New Haven are at high risk for lead-based paint hazards. Using ACS data, it is estimated that 5% of all housing units are occupied by children under 6. The cost of removing this health hazard is beyond most low and moderate income owners. Abatement costs in private-market rental units often exceed landlord maintenance budgets.

Some of the city's oldest housing stock and a high percentage of renter households are located in the Hill, Newhallville, Dixwell, Dwight and Fair Haven neighborhoods. These neighborhoods also correspond to concentrated locations of reported cases of lead-poisoned children and areas where there are high concentrations of poverty.

The City estimates that it costs an average of \$12,310 per dwelling unit to make interior, exterior, and soil conditions lead-safe. The City has adopted a policy to make all housing rehabilitated with public funds lead-safe.

Although the City has worked to abate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint, there continues to be a serious demand for lead-safe housing that is affordable to low-income families.

Discussion

The narratives and tables above indicate the need for continued rehabilitation activity to create affordable housing opportunity, address housing and building code issues, provide accessibility and energy efficiency improvements, and address lead-based paint and asbestos hazards in housing units.

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

Introduction

The City of New Haven offers a wide selection of affordable and assisted housing opportunities. As one of the original Model Cities, New Haven received numerous housing development grants through the 1980s. In 2001, the Elm City Communities/Housing Authority of the City of New Haven (ECC/HANH) was awarded Moving to Work (MTW) status as part of the federal MTW Demonstration Program. MTW designation has allowed ECC/HANH to modernize and reconfigure its housing stock to provide greater choice and flexibility in providing housing to lower income and special need households.

The number of subsidized and assisted units in the City, based upon Elm City Communities/Housing Authority of New Haven ECC/HANH is as follows:

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	1,441	4,565	1,694	3,053	74	0	0
# of accessible units			100						

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: Elm City Communities/ Housing Authority of New Haven; Emphasys Elite Reports

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

HANH/ECC currently serves near 6,000 households through its low income public housing (LIPH) and housing choice voucher (HCV) programs. According to the MTW Plan for 2019, ECC reported serving 1,441 households in MTW Public Housing Units and 4,565 households with MTW Housing Choice Vouchers.

ECC/HANH currently has a housing stock of 3,171 units, of which 45 are market rate units and 1,789 are Low Income Public Housing units. Of the 1,789 there are 324 Low Income Housing Tax Credit units, 872 site-based family units; 422 Elderly/Disabled units; and 171 Scattered Site units. ECC/HANH has a total voucher count of 5,544 of which approximately 5,060 (91%) are being utilized. Of the 5,544 vouchers allocated under its authority, 4,561 are MTW Vouchers, 81 are Enhanced Vouchers, 1,030 are Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program Vouchers, 307 are non-RAD Project Based units within our housing stock, and 85 are Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers. ECC/HANH plans to add additional project-based and tenant-based vouchers. ECC/HANH also anticipates adding additional non-MTW RAD vouchers. (RAD, SRO and VASH vouchers are not included in the MTW program).

According to the 2018 MTW Plan, the Housing Authority has a waitlist for site-based public housing of 6,401 and a wait list of 2,610 for Housing Choice Vouchers.

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:

According to HUD statistics, the physical condition of housing owned and operated by the Housing Authority of New Haven varied by development. HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) conducts physical property inspections of properties that are owned, insured or subsidized by HUD, including public housing and multifamily assisted housing. These inspections help to ensure that assisted families have housing that is decent, safe, sanitary and in good repair.

HUD inspects all public housing projects every one to three years. The Housing Authority of New Haven average for all units, as of the last set of publicly available data in 2012 was 82. Recently reported scores (from 2017 to 2019) for properties managed by the Housing Authority of New Haven range from a high of 97 to a low of 35. To be a passing score a public housing property must have a score of 60 or more. Only 76% of the properties managed by the Housing Authority of New Haven had a passing score.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Brookside – Phase I	95
Brookside – Phase II	91
McQueeney Tower	63
Crawford Manor	78
Essex Townhouses	35
Farnum Courts	56
Matthew Ruoppolo Manor	87
McConaughy Terrace	85
Quinnipiac Terrace I	82
Quinnipiac Terrace II	93
Quinnipiac Terrace III	85
Robert T Wolfe	71
Rockview Phase I Rental	97
Scattered Sites III	52
Scattered Sites II	80
St Anthony II	58
Val Macri	94
Waverly Townhouses	65
Westville Manor	58
Winslow Celentano	58
WT Rowe	90

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

While the Housing Authority of New Haven (HANH)/Elm City Communities (ECC) has made tremendous strides in addressing substantial renovations needs, reconfiguration and redevelopment of existing developments, and provision of housing choice options through scattered site options and an increase in Housing Choice Vouchers there still remains a continued need for renovations or redevelopment in order to extend the useful life of developments and provide quality affordable housing for New

Haven's low-income residents. There is also a need to increase accessible units for persons with mobility-related disabilities, both in public and private housing.

New Haven has benefited from two HOPE VI grants as well as federal and state funding support for the revitalization of some of its earliest public housing developments. Projects funded since ECC/HANH gained MTW status have helped the City and the HANH replace older outdated public housing complexes with a new configuration of units. In recent years, the Housing Authority has focused on providing housing as part of mixed-use, mixed-income developments and renovating existing developments to meet current housing needs and modern configurations. This format has been successful in creating greater housing choice and revitalizing the City's neighborhoods. There is a need to continue these redevelopment efforts. There is also a need to increase accessible units for persons with mobility-related disabilities, both in public and private housing.

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

In 2001, the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven (HANH/ELM CITY COMMUNITIES) was awarded Moving to Work (MTW) status as part of the federal MTW Demonstration Program. Congress established the MTW Demonstration Program in 1996 as a pilot project that provides greater flexibility to HUD and to MTW Agencies to design and test innovative local approaches for housing assistance programs that more effectively address the housing needs of low income families. HANH's Moving to Work status now extends through 2028.

The purpose of the MTW Program, as established by Congress, is to identify innovative local approaches for providing and administering housing assistance that accomplish 3 primary goals:

1. To reduce costs and achieve greater cost effectiveness in federal expenditures.
2. To give incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, is seeking to work, or is preparing to work by participating in job training, educational programs, or programs that assist people to obtain employment and become economically self-sufficient.
3. To increase housing choice for low income families.

As part of its Moving to Work Status, in lieu of preparing the standard PHA Annual Plan and Five-Year Plan documents for submission to HUD, HANH/ELM CITY COMMUNITIES is required to develop and submit a MTW Annual Plan that articulates its key policies, objectives, and strategies for administration of its federal housing programs to address local needs.

HANH/ELM CITY COMMUNITIES' 2018 Annual MTW Plan sets forth a long-term vision for the agency for the next 10 years. The long-term vision for the agency centers on streamlining its processes to become more effective and innovative. The long-term vision also calls for the agency to enhance its efforts to promote the economic self-sufficiency of its residents and to increase housing choice. The agency recognizes that its long-term viability rests with the economic well-being of its residents and the variety of housing choices that it is able to provide them. The long-term vision also calls for the agency to develop relationships with local non-profit organizations to enhance the delivery of its programs and the development of collaborations that will both expand housing choices and make the agency more efficient.

The agency's strategy for improving the living environment for residents residing in public housing over the strategy period include completing the final revitalization of its LIPH housing stock through revitalization, redevelopment or disposition of remaining poor performing assets. To achieve this, the agency will rehabilitate and reconfigure units in current developments or create new affordable units that meet today's housing standards in response to community need.

Under its MTW designation, HANH has been active in redeveloping and repositioning its aging housing stock by leveraging private investment through a mixed-finance process and replacing demolished units (or, in some instances, rehabilitating units) with a variety of affordable housing types, including public housing units, project-based voucher units and other "Affordable Units" (defined as units below 80% of Area Median Incomes). ECC/HANH has been at the forefront of using its MTW authority creatively to complement and enhance these efforts.

Discussion:

See narratives above

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

Introduction

The City of New Haven provides housing and services for the homeless in a variety of configurations. The data presented on the table below represents the housing beds available in the City to house homeless households. The data presented in the table below is based upon the 2019 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for the Connecticut Balance of State Continuum of Care (CTBOS COC). The Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (GNH CAN), overseen by the Greater New Haven Regional Alliance to End Homelessness, is one of six coordinated access networks within the Connecticut Balance of State. The Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN), a consortium of homeless and special needs housing and service providers, works in tandem with the City through its Community Services Administration to address homelessness and at-risk households.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	672	68	118	1500	-
Households with Only Adults	913	255	232	3583	-
Chronically Homeless Households	na	na	na	3324	-
Veterans	19	-	108	979	-
Unaccompanied Youth	4	-		7	-

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Source: 2019 Point in Time Survey; CT Balance of State

Note: Figures in the table above represent resources available in the entire CT Balance of State and do not reflect units available within New Haven alone.

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

The Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (GNH CAN), overseen by the Greater New Haven Regional Alliance to End Homelessness, is one of the six coordinated access networks within the Connecticut Balance of State. The focus has been on the effectiveness of providing transitional and permanent housing as the most effective means of addressing and reducing homelessness in the City. For many individuals, permanent supportive housing is necessary in order to ensure they receive the medical, life skill, mental health and/or other supportive services that will facilitate the most productive, safe and self-sufficient way of life available to them. Over the upcoming strategy period, the City and its affordable and supportive housing providers, will continue their efforts to provide a variety of transitional, supportive, permanent and affordable housing options to address the needs of the homeless and low- and moderate-income individuals and families in the City.

Social services for the homeless are often available where medical attention or emergency shelter is provided. Neighborhood-based medical clinics, the Connecticut Mental Health Center and the hospitals, all located in New Haven, have social workers and psychologists available to assist those who present themselves for care. The Veterans Hospital has a special program for homeless veterans, which provides acute care, follow-up social services, mental health and medical care as well as housing assistance.

Emergency, transitional and special need housing providers in New Haven provide not only shelter to populations in need but also meals, counseling, and referrals, as well as the assistance needed to move from homelessness to housed.

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

The City of New Haven is home to most of the region's resources for the homeless. It is still a common occurrence for suburban communities to send their homeless to the City. Once in New Haven, it is unlikely that individuals or families will return to their town of origin unless special resources are made available. Most social, medical, and psychiatric services are located within the City. Public transportation is also inadequate in suburban locations making access to services difficult. Until there is legislation and resources, which limit an urban center's obligations, cities such as New Haven will continue to bear a disproportionate share of the region's obligation to homeless and at-risk individuals and families.

As of the preparation of this Consolidated Plan, according to the 2019 PIT Count Dashboard for homeless housing inventory within New Haven prepared by the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, there were 174 emergency shelter beds for single adults, 170 family emergency shelter beds and 4 emergency shelters beds for unaccompanied youth. Eighty-seven (87) overflow shelter beds are also available during the winter months.

Family emergency shelter units are provided by Christian Community Action – Hillside Davenport (7u, 38 beds), Christian Community Action – Hillside Sylvan (10u, 47 beds), New Reach – Careways (10u, 30 beds), New Reach – Life Haven (15u, 33 beds) and New Reach – Martha’s Place (3u, 6 beds). Beds for single adults are provided by Emergency Shelter Management (75 beds males), Columbus House Emergency Shelter (34 beds males, 35 beds female) and Columbus House – Medical Respite (12 beds). Youth Continuum provides 4 emergency shelter beds for unaccompanied youth. Columbus House manages two (2) overflow/seasonal shelter programs during periods of peak need (Nov – Apr). The main overflow shelter provides 75 beds and the Abrahams Tent program provides 12 beds. Local providers also provide motel vouchers for emergency situations.

The focus of homeless and special need housing providers in New Haven is the provision of permanent supportive housing, rehousing and the support of affordable permanent housing choice. Statistics for Permanent Supportive Housing beds include 226 family beds and 742 single adult bed options.

Housing and service providers in New Haven provide not only shelter to populations in need but also outreach and prevention, meals, counseling and referrals, as well as the assistance needed to move from homelessness to housed. Rapid Re-Housing assistance is provided locally to benefit households at-risk of homelessness and assist homeless households prepare to move to more permanent housing situations. The re-housing programs, implemented in the city to date, have been effective in transitioning households from emergency shelter or tenuous housing situations to more permanent housing.

The City of New Haven is strongly committed in a variety of ways to end chronic homelessness within its boundaries. To this end, the City budgets approximately \$1.2 million in annually exclusively for basic emergency, homeless shelter services and accompanying homeless support services. As part of its commitment, the City funds a variety of initiatives through its General Fund, including shelter, overflow shelters, transportation for at risk, storage and a work program, to name a few. The City also uses Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding to supplement these initiatives.

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

Introduction

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	106
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	29
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	10

Table 41– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

To address the needs of the elderly and frail elderly, there is a need for affordable and accessible housing in a variety of configurations. Independent living in a “senior only” environment, affordable assisted living options, as well as housing developments for grandparents raising grandchildren are needed. Health services and transportation linkages are crucial to this population.

Lack of accessible and affordable housing continues to be a significant problem for persons with disabilities. The city has a need for additional accessible or adaptable rental units appropriate for individuals with physical and developmental disabilities. Additionally, the public and non-profit agencies need to be made aware of the differing needs of the elderly who are disabled and younger individuals with disabilities. Not-for-profit developers and human service providers should be encouraged to develop additional affordable, accessible and adaptable housing. Supportive options for persons with developmental disabilities are also important.

Assessment of needs for Persons with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) and Persons with Psychiatric Disorders show that there are many supportive housing needs for this population. They include: a need for community-based transitional and permanent housing with a “dry” environment necessary to address the needs of persons who have SMI with co-occurring substance abuse disorders; a need for subsidies linked to case management supports to support community integration and stability; and a need for supervised cooperative apartments, group living or shared housing options with off-site case management support. Clients suffering from mental

health issues often have poor housing skills, an inability to manage funds, a lack of formal education, and an unhealthy social network which are all client-related barriers that can lead to unstable housing and homelessness.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS, like other suffering from chronic illness, require stable housing and supports to help them maintain stable housing while treating their illness. HOPWA funds may be used to assist all forms of housing designed to assist a person living with HIV/AIDS, including emergency housing, shared housing arrangements, apartments, single room occupancy (SRO) dwellings, and community residences. Appropriate supportive services must be provided as part of any HOPWA assisted housing to ensure persons living with HIV/AIDS can maintain suitable housing while following their health regimen. The New Haven HOPWA program can provide permanent housing, community and group residences, transitional housing, scattered site residence, emergency shelter and independent living programs. In addition to housing, all of the programs provide supportive services including, but not limited to, case management, substance abuse counseling, life skills and educational training, as well as food and clothing services. These services are either funded through HOPWA or is leveraged through other funding sources/ Because HOPWA is a regional grant, projects can be located anywhere within the New Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The City of New Haven and HOPWA funded agencies collaborate with housing providers throughout the region to provide housing and supportive services to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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

The City of New Haven has been proactive in working with agencies and organizations in addressing the issues and needs of homelessness and the homeless through the local CAN process as well through the Mayor's Homeless Advisory Commission and programs offered through the Community Services Administration and collaborative agencies. The City does not own facilities or directly operate programs serving homeless persons, and therefore, does not discharge clients/persons from institutional settings to settings that would result in homelessness for "institutionalized persons." The City of New Haven does contract with a variety of private, non-profit organizations that provide services to homeless individuals and families - - including the provision of financial support to emergency shelter facilities.

Currently, 2-1-1 for the state does most of the filtering of clients when they call in for services. If they qualify, they are vetted to their local CAN. The City works closely with the local CAN and participating agencies to ensure clients do not get released and immediately become homeless. If something is brought to the City's attention that this is going to occur, the City works with the

local CAN and DOH to take appropriate steps. The local CAN conducts the assessment, including housing needs and works with the individual to develop a plan and outline available services.

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)

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

The City of New Haven utilizes its federal entitlement resources to address the housing and supportive services needs of special needs populations both homeless and non-homeless. In support of these actions the City allocates local funding and encourages leveraging of other resources to meet needs. Over the upcoming program year, with the use of CDBG, ESG and HOPWA funding the City will support the provision of decent, safe and affordable housing for persons with disabilities, the elderly, victims of domestic violence, homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness and persons living with HIV/AIDS. The City has also assisted veterans, recently incarcerated individuals, persons trying to overcome substance abuse, and individuals suffering from mental health issues through housing supports and services. LCI provides accessibility improvements as part of its Elderly/Disabled Rehabilitation Program with HOME funds as warranted by occupants.

The City has established a prison re-entry initiative (Project Fresh Start) focused on helping to transition individuals recently released from incarceration into the community which includes helping them find appropriate housing, employments and other supports necessary to re-establish themselves. The City's Disability Services Division advocates for the special needs of the disability community focusing on housing, transportation, accessibility and employment.

The Housing Authority of New Haven provides housing and supports to the elderly, frail elderly and disabled populations. HANH has a plan for improving accessibility within its developments as part of its renovation and housing unit development programming.

The majority of the housing that supports special needs populations are developed and managed by local non-profit agencies participating in The Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network(GNH CAN), overseen by the Greater New Haven Regional Alliance to End Homelessness. City staff participates in the local network through involvement on planning committees, support of project development and program oversight. The City allocates Consolidated Plan funding and other resources in support of Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network provider agency activities.

The City utilizes its CDBG, HOME and HOPWA funding to provide housing and supportive services to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs such as a physical or mental disability; HIV/AIDS; substance abuse issues and individuals who have been recently released from incarceration. Projects are selected as part of the City's competitive application process for Consolidated Plan funding based upon project merit and capacity for implementation.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

New Haven has the largest share of affordable housing developments in the region. The need for affordable housing opportunities within the City of New Haven must be balanced against the lack of affordable housing and the availability of land in the suburbs. New Haven has traditionally accepted the responsibility for providing the vast majority of subsidized units for the region's need. While representing only 15% of the region's land, New Haven has more than 60% of the subsidized units. There is a need to spread affordable housing opportunities across the region.

Neighborhood Development and Site Selection: The City is just 18.9 square miles and is generally considered to be fully-developed with little land available for new housing development without demolition, site assembly and/or site remediation. Costs involved in site acquisition, demolition, and brownfield remediation have made it difficult to identify suitable sites for affordable housing.

With this in mind, there is increasing consensus that City priorities for housing development should be aimed at the existing stock, including blighted buildings, troubled complexes and suitable adaptive reuse possibilities. In addition, there are continuing efforts to develop contextual mixed-income infill residential development at the single- and two-family scale to deconcentrate poverty.

The City has also successfully completed several large-scale multi-family mixed-income developments with a focus on sustainable locations in relation to transportation and employment linkages. Continuing these efforts will create lasting neighborhoods of mixed income and promote workforce housing.

Negative Effects of Blighting Properties: The City's investment of HOME and CDBG resources is often compromised by blighting influences in its target neighborhoods. Vacant buildings and blighting rental properties that are not City-owned or otherwise controlled often negatively impact investment. These blighting properties have an adverse effect on prior investment and may discourage future private investment in the area. The City has a range of options to address blighting influences including (1) zoning enforcement; (2) negotiated acquisition; (3) enforcement of the local anti-blight ordinance; (4) a rental licensing program; and as needed, redevelopment planning. In an effort to make visible and impactful change in its neighborhoods, the City targets its HOME and CDBG investments in support of other public and private investments.

Land Use and Zoning: Local zoning controls both the number and placement of units on a site. Even in the most restrictive zone, the development of affordable housing is possible. Permissible densities in the city allow developers to build at higher densities than in surrounding

communities, thereby reducing per unit development costs. Through the site plan review and approval process, the City Plan Commission controls the placement of buildings, landscaping and other site improvements. In this manner, the Commission advances the objectives of the City's Comprehensive Plan of Development: high quality design and sense of place. The City works with affordable housing developers to achieve a lasting balance of density and urban design.

Environmental Constraints: The City strives to protect sensitive natural resources from over-development. The City is mindful of these impediments, especially given that many vacant residential parcels are located on or near tidal wetlands, coastal zones, traprock ridges and similar natural features. New Haven is located at the intersection of two major highways, along a major railway and hosts a large deep water port. Potential sites adversely affected by these environmental constraints raise environmental justice and public health issues. Environmental accommodations also increase the cost of development in most instances.

Building Stock Constraints: The City is fortunate to have a large inventory of historic structures, with over 5,000 buildings listed in the Historic Building Database. Although the City strives to maintain and preserve this historic fabric, rehabilitation cost is substantial. Many of these older buildings still have a high incidence of lead-based paint and asbestos requiring remediation/abatement. Abatement costs (plus the cost of renovation to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation) make the creation of affordable housing in this older housing stock difficult without significant financial commitment.

Reductions in Funding: Reductions in funding on the State and Federal level and declining municipal resources significantly impair the City's ability to provide affordable housing. Potential reduction or elimination of HUD entitlement programs; reductions in Section 8 or public housing allocations; and the limited amount of resources available through the State and other sources also greatly affect the City's potential to provide supportive programs and services. Any discussion at the Federal or State level regarding significant changes and/or cuts in funding will greatly affect the City's ability to provide affordable housing, supportive housing and the programs and services necessary to improve the standard of living of its low and moderate income population and the neighborhoods within which they live.

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

Introduction

The following narratives and tables provide an overview of the City's non-housing community assets utilizing data provided by HUD from the American Community Survey and regional and local data from recent studies and plans.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Creating housing opportunity, providing supportive services, and making neighborhood improvements alone cannot fully revitalize or change the City's neighborhoods and meet all of the needs of their low- and moderate-income residents. The City is committed to promoting economic development activities which encourage job growth and provide educational advancement and workforce development opportunities for all of its residents. Economic programs are not just about a project, but about a system that covers planning, infrastructure and workforce development in a manner that enhances the economic climate. The provision of educational and economic opportunity and the possibility of increasing each individual's quality of life through financial independence is central to true economic success.

New Haven is widely considered the leading medical, educational, cultural and entertainment center of Connecticut. Yale University, Southern Connecticut State University, Gateway Community College and Albertus Magnus College all are located in New Haven and contribute to a vibrant academic and business environment. In recent years, the business mix in the City has evolved from a heavy focus on industrial manufacturing to a more diverse economy based on educational services, the life sciences, health care, information technology and advanced manufacturing. To stimulate job growth in these sectors, the City and its community partners are focused on encouraging the expansion and attraction of technology-intensive businesses that benefit from the extensive academic and scientific resources found in New Haven.

The following tables present data produced from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). New Haven is a provider of regional employment with education and health care providing the majority of the employment opportunities. Regardless of the employment opportunity within the City there are still numerous unemployed and underemployed residents. The ACS reported a 12.7% Civilian Labor Force unemployment rate for 2015. Recent statistics, as of August 2019, show that the unemployment rate lowered to 4.6%. Workforce and job skill development; educational programs; and life skill, child care and transportation supports for the unemployed and marginally employed are part of the city's long-term strategy to provide employment opportunity for all residents.

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	87	1	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,515	5,143	10	7	-3
Construction	1,123	1,534	3	2	-1
Education and Health Care Services	16,700	41,123	39	56	18
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,961	3,876	5	5	1
Information	648	1,540	2	2	1
Manufacturing	3,321	2,310	8	3	-5
Other Services	1,851	2,561	4	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,343	4,449	5	6	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,785	3,658	11	5	-6
Transportation and Warehousing	1,362	1,486	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,152	935	3	1	-1
Total	39,848	68,616	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	67,100
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	58,555
Unemployment Rate	12.70
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.42
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.48

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	12,795
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,305
Service	8,570
Sales and office	10,745
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,900
Production, transportation and material moving	3,180

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	41,895	75%
30-59 Minutes	9,995	18%
60 or More Minutes	3,790	7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>55,680</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	4,775	1,125	4,020

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,230	2,420	4,715
Some college or Associate's degree	9,505	1,375	3,030
Bachelor's degree or higher	19,490	825	4,040

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	360	875	950	2,000	1,960
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,810	1,765	1,800	2,530	1,920
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	6,420	6,730	4,475	8,175	4,260
Some college, no degree	8,455	3,865	2,455	4,400	1,475
Associate's degree	375	1,060	675	1,465	420
Bachelor's degree	1,940	6,040	1,925	3,150	1,415
Graduate or professional degree	265	6,395	3,305	3,615	2,015

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,327
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,402
Some college or Associate's degree	31,059
Bachelor's degree	41,273
Graduate or professional degree	56,078

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

As shown in the Business Activity table above, 40% of all jobs in New Haven are in the Education and Health Care Services sector. Although much smaller in numbers, the Arts, Entertainment

and Accommodations sector; Professional, Scientific and Management Services sector; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector; and Retail sector followed in terms of number of jobs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

New Haven is widely considered the leading medical, educational, cultural and entertainment center of Connecticut. Yale University, Southern Connecticut State University, Gateway Community College and Albertus Magnus College all are located in New Haven and contribute to a vibrant academic and business environment. In recent years, the business mix in the City has evolved from a heavy focus on industrial manufacturing to a more diverse economy based on educational services, the life sciences, health care, information technology and advanced manufacturing. To stimulate job growth in these sectors, the City and its community partners are focused on encouraging the expansion and attraction of technology-intensive businesses that benefit from the extensive academic and scientific resources found in New Haven. To prepare the workforce for employment in these sectors, education, job training and skill development in the health care, bio-tech and STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) industries is crucial.

New Haven is committed to promoting economic development activities which encourage job growth and provide educational advancement and workforce development opportunities for all of its residents. Economic programs therefore are not just about a project, but about a system that covers planning, infrastructure and workforce development in a manner that enhances the economic climate. The provision of educational and economic opportunity and the possibility of increasing each individual's quality of life through financial independence is central to true economic success.

In terms of the City's physical infrastructure, there is a need to effectively utilize or redevelop sites occupied by older, obsolete industrial structures. Tied to this is the need for the environmental remediation of contaminated sites or "brownfields". Site clearance, assembly and clean-up are integral to ensure developable sites for future economic activity. Infrastructure improvements in support of economic development are also key to attracting new businesses.

Access to capital and technical assistance for businesses; appropriate job training and job skill development; affordable day care to support parents during job training and once employed; and adequate transportation to employment are all needed to support the City's economic development efforts.

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

The City is in the midst of major changes in its downtown, principally in the growth and development of its Medical/Bioscience District and as a result of transportation enhancements and improvements. Both of these areas will have positive economic impact.

Recent construction and reconstruction activity, designed to grow the downtown and enhance economic development include the new Yale-New Haven Smilow Cancer Center and the associated developments at 55 Park Street and 2 Howe Street; the completion of the new downtown location of Gateway Community College; major mixed-income housing development such as the 500-unit 360 State Street development; the continued development of Science Park; the development of 100 College Street for the Alexion Medical Lab/Office Building and other Downtown Crossing improvements; and the Route 34 redevelopment/improvement project.

Transportation enhancements such as the improved I-91/I-95 interchange; Quinnipiac Bridge improvements; railway improvements and improved busways will all benefit economic development and the City's capacity to increase employment opportunity.

The City has several Opportunity Zones within key neighborhoods that can be used as leverage to promote housing and economic development.

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

New Haven is committed to promoting economic development activities which encourage job growth and provide educational advancement and workforce development opportunities for all of its residents. The provision of educational and economic opportunity and the possibility of increasing each individual's quality of life through financial independence is central to true economic success. To achieve economic growth and to prepare the workforce for employment in the City's major employment sectors, education, job training and skill development in the health care, bio-tech and STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) industries is crucial. The City is committed to helping its residents, particularly its low and moderate income residents, achieve employment and economic advancement. From its public education system, to its magnet schools, higher education opportunities, continuing education programs and job training and skill development programs, the city, its educational institutions, and its service providers all work collaboratively to ensure residents get the skills and education they need to obtain economic advancement.

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.

To help grow New Haven's economy and prepare residents for the jobs of tomorrow, the City's Office of Economic Development works with the local Board of Education, Gateway Community College, Southern Connecticut State University, local non-profits and others to develop a highly trained workforce for the City's emerging employment growth sectors.

New Haven Promise: In 2010, the City in partnership with Yale University announced funding for the New Haven Promise scholarship. New Haven Promise is a scholarship and support program with the goals of cultivating an aspiration for a college education in New Haven public school students. The scholarship covers full tuition to in-state public colleges and universities or up to \$2,500 annually to in-state private nonprofit colleges and universities to resident students of New Haven Public Schools and approved City public charter schools that meet all of the program requirements.

Continuing Education and Certifications: Both Gateway Community College and Southern Connecticut State University help provide students in New Haven with the opportunity to learn the skills necessary to join emerging markets in the city. The proximity of Gateway to the Medical District improves coordination with area employers. Other educational institutions have also developed programs to help meet the needs of residents seeking employment.

Jobs Pipeline / New Haven Works: In January 2012, the Board of Alders created the Jobs Pipeline Working Group, which developed a proposal for a new organization called New Haven Works. In 2013, New Haven Works was formally launched and began to accept applications from unemployed and underemployed residents in the City. New Haven Works focuses extensively on case management, referrals to technical skills providers and relationship-building with local employers. Its mission is to improve economic stability by providing employers with a trained and qualified workforce and connecting New Haven residents to good jobs.

Bioscience Career Ladder: New Haven is home to the largest concentration of life science companies in Connecticut and is one of the largest bio-science centers in New England. With its high concentration of bio-science technology employers and the quality and volume of research at the Yale School of Medicine and Yale-New Haven Hospital, the City's Office of Economic Development and the EDC have brought together workforce development partners to analyze job typologies, education and training requirements to assist in the creation of a Bioscience Career Ladder. Upon implementation, the Bioscience Career Ladder will help to better prepare individuals for employment in these strong and growing sectors of the economy.

Commission on Equal Opportunities and the Construction Workforce Initiative: The Commission on Equal Opportunities (CEO) is a semi-autonomous civil rights agency that helps to ensure that employers meet City ordinances regarding equal employment opportunities to all minority groups. CEO has also created a Career Development School and a Construction Workforce Initiative with the purpose of providing job skill development and technical skills training.

Small Contractor Development Program: The City's Office of Small Contractor Development (SCD) administers Section 12¼ of the City ordinances by assisting small contractors in developing capacity and providing hands-on support. SCD attends meetings with prime contractors, lenders, vendors, and project managers to resolve conflicts, assists in loan applications, reviews regulatory requirements and provides technical assistance to registered contractors regarding proposal preparation and business development.

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

New Haven is part of the South Central Connecticut Region and participates in the regional CEDS development and implementation. Every five years the South Central Connecticut region updates its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The strategy is an opportunity for the region to assess the strengths and weaknesses of its economy and to develop plans of action to maximize economic growth and job creation. The most recent CEDS for the region was updated in 2019.

The CEDS agenda recognizes five major goals for the fifteen municipality region to focus its economic development efforts. The five goals are:

- GOAL 1: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND RECRUITMENT
- GOAL 2: WORKFORCE AND HOUSING
- GOAL 3: INFRASTRUCTURE
- GOAL 4: REAL ESTATE, LAND USE AND SUSTAINABILITY
- GOAL 5: MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER EDUCATION

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

The economic development initiatives of the regional CEDS and the City's Office of Economic Development coordinate with the Consolidated Plan's initiatives of community revitalization through public infrastructure improvement, small business retention and development assistance, and workforce development through education, job training and job skill development.

Discussion

The City utilizes its Consolidated Plan funding to support the economic development initiatives of providing infrastructure improvements to make the City more attractive for investment, providing support to business owners and entrepreneurs interested in remaining in or creating a new business in New Haven and providing employment and job skill training to the City's low- and moderate income under and un-employed individuals.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of housing in need of rehabilitation are the Hill, Newhallville, Dixwell, Fair Haven, Dwight and West Rock neighborhoods. These statistics are based upon the vacant and blighted building survey conducted by LCI and the New Haven Building Department. Those with the highest concentrations are the neighborhoods with the highest percentage of buildings in poor condition. A copy of the most recent Building Condition by Neighborhood table is attached in the Appendix.

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

All neighborhoods and census tracts with over 51% low and moderate income population are eligible for CDBG funds. The Low and Moderate Income Map attached to this plan illustrate the areas of low and moderate income concentration (those with low and moderate income populations greater than 51% of the population as a whole) within the City where community development activities are generally funded. Maps depicting racial concentrations are also attached. Racial concentrations are those areas or neighborhoods where the percentage of racial or ethnic minority in any particular area exceeds the percentage of the resident population as a whole.

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

The neighborhoods with the greatest concentrations of vacant and blighted buildings are also generally the same neighborhoods in need of physical infrastructure and neighborhood revitalization improvements. As most of the City is comprised of low and moderate income census areas, community revitalization is needed citywide with the exception of a few areas of higher income neighborhoods. Housing improvement, infrastructure enhancements, public facility and recreational improvements and supportive services are needed equally in all of the City's low and moderate income neighborhoods.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The City's low and moderate income neighborhoods and areas of minority concentration are similar in need and also have similar assets. The neighborhoods are densely developed with most of the housing stock built prior to 1950. Most of the neighborhoods have access to community facilities, recreational opportunities and public transportation linkages however many of these assets are in need of renovation or improvement to meet current demands. Infrastructure improvements, anti-blight efforts and the infusion of capital to enhance and revitalize the

neighborhood environment would be beneficial in all of the City's low and moderate population areas.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Employers in the City provide much of the region's employment opportunities which makes it a prime location for housing. Recent transportation improvements in and around New Haven also provide opportunity to encourage both economic and residential development for potential commuters and employees. Revitalization and the encouragement of mixed-income development will do much to support neighborhood stability and encourage residency by a variety of households.

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

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

According to the 2014-2018 ACS, 84.6% of households in New Haven have access to a computer and a 77.1% had both access to a computer and a broadband internet subscription. With near a quarter of all households without a computer and internet access it is important to provide access to those without to ensure equal opportunity to communicate, learn and participate in advancements in technology. The City, and Comcast, a local cable internet provider help to provide affordable internet access to those in need. All local libraries and some of the community substations and non-profit agencies have computers with internet access available for public use. There is also free public Wi-Fi available on the New Haven Green, in City Hall and in the public library branches. Despite the advances in providing access over the past several years there remains a need to continue to provide computer and broadband internet access in underserved areas of the city.

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

Currently, there are four (4) residential high speed internet options and four (4) mobile internet providers serving New Haven according to DecisionData.org. Frontier (DSL Internet) and Xfinity/Comcast (Cable Internet), as well as two satellite providers. All homes within the City are capable of getting a fixed-line service. Competition in New Haven is less competitive than in other metropolitan areas of the country. There is a need for more access and competition to provide coverage and more affordable service.

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

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

As the impacts of climate change worsen, scientists predict so will weather extremes and the impacts of storms. New Haven's status as a coastal community makes it susceptible to natural hazard risks.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 encourages communities to prepare a HMP for natural disasters and update it once every five years. New Haven's first Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was formally adopted by the City and approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on October 4, 2005. New Haven's second update to the five year Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA and formally adopted by the City in April 2017. The plan update identifies and assesses risks associated with inland flooding, coastal flooding, hurricanes, sea level rise, summer storms / winter storms, land subsidence and earthquakes.

Given the personal and financial severity of recent national disasters, the City has been working to understand local conditions and plan accordingly. The primary goal of the HMP is to reduce the loss of or damage to life, property, infrastructure, and natural, cultural and economic resources from natural disasters.

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

The primary purpose of the New Haven's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is to protect people and properties at risk from all natural disasters such as inland and coastal flooding, hurricanes, sea level rise, summer and winter storms, extreme temperatures, tornadoes, earthquakes, landslides, and similar events.

The term natural *hazard* refers to an extreme natural event that poses a risk to people, infrastructure, or resources. According to New Haven's 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan update, the following natural hazards can potentially affect the city:

- Inland and Coastal Flooding
- Hurricanes
- Sea Level Rise
- Summer and Winter Storms
- Tornadoes

- Earthquakes
- Rockslides

Inland and Coastal Flooding:

Flooding can occur as a result of heavy rains, hurricanes, or winter storms. No matter the cause, the problem of flooding is persistent and demands high expenditures from the City.

Due to its coastal location and its associated waterways, development in and near floodplains can be found throughout the City. Areas prone to flooding include residential neighborhoods, municipal buildings, commercial structures, shipping and rail facilities, and highway systems. Residential properties located adjacent to the West, Mill, and Quinnipiac Rivers as well as residential areas around New Haven Harbor are at specific risk to flooding.

Inland flooding is a natural hazard that threatens New Haven. Along with coastal flooding, it is the most common naturally occurring event that disrupts the quality of life for many residents. Inland flooding affects only a few areas of the City with any degree of regularity. The West, Mill, and Quinnipiac Rivers flow south through New Haven and into New Haven Harbor. Overflow of these tributaries due to storm water runoff is generally limited to adjacent properties. *Indirect flooding* is a more common problem, resulting from inadequate drainage and other factors. Flooding can occur from heavy rains in areas of the City with insufficient drainage and/or where tidal influences may intensify drainage problems. Anticipated effects of climate change, including changes in the frequency of storms and sea level rise, might also increase the severity and extent of flooding events in the city.

With changes in weather, New Haven will likely experience an increased severity of storms in the coming decades. These changes will affect: surface flooding and stormwater runoff; tributary flooding/overflow; and overflows in combined sewers. Areas primarily prone to flooding include: the area under the Interstate 95 (near Sargent Drive), State Street and Union Avenues in the Downtown (closer to Union Station), Humphrey Street (near James Street) and the Brewery Street area in the Mill River District. The West River tributary area, the area surrounding Hemingway Creek, and the areas along upper Middletown Avenue, have high densities of residential populations. Some of these areas prone to flooding are vulnerable neighborhoods due to socio-economic indicators. Areas with high percentages of seniors living alone and persons with disabilities may have difficulty responding to hazardous events such as a flood. High percentages of residents of low and moderate income also make a neighborhood vulnerable to natural disasters. Lower income residents are more likely to suffer severe financial distress if they needed to miss work, manage health impacts or repair damaged property. Lack of access to a vehicle also makes evacuation efforts difficult. While the City's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is well equipped and prepared to manage the

immediate impacts of floods, there is significant concern that long-term increases in wet conditions could lead to negative health effects and heightened asthma levels.

Coastal flooding is another natural hazard that threatens New Haven. Along with inland flooding, it is the most common naturally occurring event that disrupts quality of life for many residents. Unlike inland flooding, coastal flooding is typically due to hurricanes, nor'easters, or other weather events. Coastal flooding typically occurs due to strong winds and high tides. Most flooding in New Haven is caused by these coastal storms that move up the Atlantic Coast with heavy precipitation. Flooding and the high winds associated with hurricanes and coastal storm events have caused extensive shoreline erosion and related damage. Storm related coastal flooding affects much of the shoreline in the City. Neighborhoods that are particularly prone to coastal flooding are: the East Shore (Morris Cove) neighborhood, Fair Haven neighborhood, Wooster Square/Mill River neighborhood, and the Long Wharf/Hill area.

Hurricanes

Hazards associated with hurricanes include high winds, heavy rains, and inland and coastal flooding. New Haven's southern facing coastline make it vulnerable to hurricanes that track to New England. More recently, flooding and winds associated with hurricanes and storm events have caused extensive shoreline erosion and related damage. While coastal areas and areas around the major tributaries are most susceptible to hurricane damage such as storm surge and flooding, wind damage can occur throughout the City. Hurricanes have the potential to affect any area within New Haven.

Sea- Level Rise

Sea-level rise is an occurrence that affects coastal and tidal areas, and land areas with elevations close to sea level. Within New Haven, areas adjacent to the Harbor and the tidally influenced sections of the West, Mill, and Quinnipiac Rivers are at high risk to impact from sea level rise. The Morris Cove neighborhood, Tweed-New Haven airport and the Quinnipiac Meadows area are most likely to experience increased flooding with sea level rise.

Sea levels are currently rising along the Atlantic Coast as a result of climate change. Rising sea levels flood low areas, erode beaches and wetlands, increase flooding from storm surges and rainstorms, and enable saltwater to advance upstream. Increased storm surges due to rising sea levels would impact the railroad station and rail yards, Tweed-New Haven airport, and parts of I-95. Future sea level rise could also result in the disappearance of a large percentage of Connecticut's coastline and coastal wetlands.

Summer Storms and Tornadoes

Summer storms and tornadoes can affect any area of the City of New Haven. Furthermore, because these types of storms and the hazards that result (wind, hail, and lightning) might have limited geographic extent, it is possible for a summer storm to harm one area within the City without harming another. Heavy wind including tornadoes and downbursts; lightning; heavy rain or hail; and flash floods are the primary hazards associated with summer storms. The City of New Haven is particularly susceptible to damage from high winds due to its heavily treed landscape and high residential density.

Winter Storms and Blizzards

Winter events and their hazards (wind, snow, and ice) can affect the entire City. A nor'easter can cause high winds that can batter the coastline, causing flooding and severe beach erosion. Coupled with a high tide, the low pressure of a nor'easter can have an effect similar to a storm surge from a hurricane. Most deaths from winter storms and events (blizzards, nor'easters, ice storms, heavy snow, freezing rain and extreme cold) are indirectly related to the event, such as traffic accidents on icy roads and hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold. Damage to trees and limbs and the downing of utility cables can be a common occurrence resulting in loss of power and heat. Winter storms can also cause coastal flooding, ice jams, and snow piles on streets and sidewalks that disrupt daily activity.

Winter storms can pose problems for residents and neighborhoods in the City. There is a higher risk for traffic accidents during heavy snow or icing events. Roads may become impassable, inhibiting the ability of emergency equipment to reach trouble spots and hindering accessibility to medical and shelter facilities. Stranded motorists, especially senior and/or handicapped citizens, are at a particularly high risk during a blizzard or periods of extreme cold. Lack of heat and frozen water pipes are also challenges during winter weather events.

Impact on Low and Moderate Income Households

As described above, low and moderate income residents of the City and persons with special needs may have a more difficult time evacuating or finding shelter and the help they need during extreme weather events. Also, low- and moderate-income households, impacted by flooding or any another severe weather event, may have a harder time “bouncing back” and or a longer time before returning to safe and healthy living conditions after a severe weather event. As temperatures become more extreme low- and moderate-income households may also struggle to afford heating and cooling their homes, which can impact their health and safety.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan portion of the Consolidated Plan contains a description of the City's overall goals and objectives for housing and community development; outlines proposed projects, programs and activities to meet identified needs; describes proposed accomplishments and milestones and describes the City's method for measuring performance and project monitoring.

Since the inception of the Consolidated Plan process requirements, the City of New Haven has undertaken an intensive process of planning and visioning in order to identify strengths, needs, priorities, objectives and strategies to guide the community development and revitalization process. As a result of these past planning processes, various objectives have been established. These objectives have been further validated during the Consolidated Plan update process.

As a result of its many ongoing planning processes, New Haven has developed a vision for the future of the City which has at its base the achievement of the three goals embodied in HUD federal entitlement programs. These goals are to:

- Provide Decent Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Expand Economic Opportunities

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

Geographic Area

1	Area Name:	CDBG Eligible Target Areas
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	CDBG eligible target areas are all neighborhoods, census tracts and/or block groups that have low- and moderate-income population percentages of 51% or greater.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The CDBG eligible target areas are characterized by high concentrations of low and moderate-income households, high percentages of rental housing and a tendency to be areas in need of anti-blight and neighborhood revitalization activity.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	These areas were chosen as community development target areas because they meet the beneficiary and regulatory requirements of the CDBG program's areawide benefit.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Needs include anti-blight and neighborhood revitalization activities; housing rehabilitation; public improvements to support revitalization efforts and a creation of housing choice.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	These areas have an urban fabric and housing stock suitable for revitalization and housing rehabilitation. Infill construction and substantial revitalization activities are well suited for these areas to support community revitalization needs.	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers to improvement are most significantly the lack of financial resources with which revitalization and redevelopment activity can be implemented. Preparing residents for economic success and housing stability is also needed but difficult to provide with the resources available to offer programs and opportunity.	
2	Area Name:	Communitywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

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

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

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

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
9	Area Name:	Opportunity Zones
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	Targeted Areas to Stimulate Economic Development
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
10	Area Name:	New Haven MSA - HOPWA
	Area Type:	HOPWA Regional Eligibility Area
	Other Target Area Description:	HOPWA Regional Eligibility Area
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The projects and activities funded by the City are selected to provide the greatest benefit to low- and moderate-income households and individuals either as direct benefits to income eligible program participants or as area wide benefits to neighborhoods or areas with more than 51% of the population being of low and moderate income. In each program year, the City generally expends more than 90% of its CDBG resources to benefit persons of low- and moderate-income.

The City distributes funding on a project merit and beneficiary basis. All neighborhoods and census tracts with over 51% low- and moderate-income population are eligible for CDBG funds. A Low- and Moderate-Income Concentration map attached in the appendix depicts the areas of low- and moderate-income concentration within the City where community development activities are generally funded.

There are no specific Target Areas designated within the City. For specific programs, such as property management, code enforcement and neighborhood revitalization activity the City designates specific neighborhoods or target areas for program benefit. These target areas are generally coterminous with one or more of the City's Hill, Newhallville, Dixwell, Dwight, Fair Haven and West Rock neighborhoods. In such instances the target areas are defined as part of the Annual Action Plan process and described in the associated project description.

The City's community development target area has been delineated to include all census tracts with low-moderate income population concentrations above 51%. The locator map attached as an appendix shows the low-moderate income target areas within the City boundaries. The City

considers its neighborhood development target area to be its Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy area for funding allocation purposes. It is within this Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area that the City will focus coordinated CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and other available federal, state and local resources leveraged by private investment to achieve its vision.

The City also has several Opportunity Zones within key neighborhoods that can be used as leverage to promote housing and economic development.

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

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Preserve and Improve Existing Housing Stock
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide CDBG Eligible Target Areas
	Associated Goals	Increase Supply of Decent & Affordable Housing Improve Access to Homeownership
	Description	There is a need to preserve and improve the existing housing stock.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The preservation and improvement of existing housing is given a high priority. It has been determined that this is one of the most cost-effective ways of preserving and providing affordable housing in the community.
2	Priority Need Name	Create Safe, Supportive & Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle 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 Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide CDBG Eligible Target Areas
	Associated Goals	Increase Supply of Decent & Affordable Housing Provide a Continuum Housing with Supports Improve Access to Homeownership Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Description	There is a need to increase the supply of and access to Safe, Supportive & Affordable Housing. This includes: Improving access to a range of choices of safe, supportive and affordable housing opportunities for all New Haven citizens where they become part of diverse neighborhood environments. Continuing to create a regional approach to housing and housing related services while coordinating and improving interagency collaboration. Developing additional critically needed flexible housing options principally benefiting very low, low- and moderate- and middle-income persons and families including transitional, supportive and permanent housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The creation of decent, safe and affordable housing is given a high priority because it provides housing choice in a variety of configurations to meet the needs of the community.
3	Priority Need Name	Stabilize Neighborhoods
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Eligible Target Areas Hill Neighborhood Newhallville Neighborhood Dixwell Neighborhood Fair Haven Neighborhood Dwight Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Stabilize Neighborhoods
	Description	There is a need to stabilize neighborhoods through the proactive program of property maintenance, code enforcement, and the removal of blight through neighborhood development. There is also a need to stabilize neighborhoods in response to the decline in the existing housing market and prevent housing foreclosures by offering support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The stabilization of neighborhoods is given a high priority because without these efforts community investment is compromised.

4	Priority Need Name	Provide Continuum of Supportive Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide CDBG Eligible Target Areas HOPWA Regional Eligibility Area
	Associated Goals	Provide a Continuum Housing with Supports Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Description	There is a need to provide a continuum of care system of supportive housing opportunities that provide safe shelter while homeless children, youth, families, and individuals work their way toward self-sufficiency. There is also a need to provide housing and supportive services for persons with special needs (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS; the elderly; persons with disabilities, mental health illnesses or substance abuse issues; persons leaving institutionalized settings; and persons with other chronic illnesses). The support of healthy aging in place for low-income seniors in new housing developments is also important.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The provision of supportive housing options to meet the needs of homeless and special needs populations is given a high priority. As the prominent provider of supportive housing and services in the Greater New Haven region it is important that the City continues to recognize the importance of supporting and providing for populations in need.
5	Priority Need Name	Improve Access to Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide CDBG Eligible Target Areas
	Associated Goals	Improve Access to Homeownership
	Description	There is a need to improve access to homeownership for low-, moderate-, and middle- income families as part of the provision of affordable housing choice and neighborhood stability.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improved access to homeownership for low-, moderate-, and middle- income families is given a high priority as it is part of the City's commitment to providing affordable housing choice and neighborhood stability.
6	Priority Need Name	Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide
	Associated Goals	Provide a Continuum Housing with Supports Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Description	It has been validated that there is a need to provide a continuum of care system of supportive housing opportunities that provide safe shelter while homeless children, youth, families, and individuals work their way toward self-sufficiency. The development of facilities which will offer a transitional living environment (defined as 45 to 60 days) for individuals who are exiting shelters and are ready and prepared for self-sufficiency, independence and re-housing and permanent supportive housing are also needed. It is also considered important to further develop the City's winter warming center inventory to prevent exposure to the elements during the coldest winter months.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Programs and policies that address the needs of the homeless and at-risk populations are given high priority as a way to address local need and provide continual efforts to reduce the incidences of homelessness and eventually eliminate chronic homelessness.
7	Priority Need Name	Address Community Health Issues
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide
	Associated Goals	Address Community Health Issues
	Description	Analysis of community need has established the need to provide safe and healthier living environments for all residents and the promotion of healthier lifestyles. Along with these priorities, there is a need to eliminate childhood lead poisoning and provide health services to residents in need. The support of health-conscious, community-friendly neighborhood revitalization activities in targeted neighborhoods and the provision or development of neighborhood or community recreation facilities that encourage healthier lifestyles are all supported.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Programs and activities that address community health issues and support healthier lifestyles and safer communities are given a high priority. Safe, healthy living environments and strong, healthy populations are important to the City's overall revitalization.
8	Priority Need Name	Provide Accessibility Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide
	Associated Goals	Provide a Continuum Housing with Supports Provide Accessibility Improvements
	Description	The City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing identified the need to increase the number of housing units accessible to persons with disabilities. Providing accessibility improvements to public facilities and housing units, owned and occupied by the elderly and/or disabled, allows residents to have stability in their living situations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Providing accessibility to all and increasing housing choice for the disabled population is given a high priority in order to meet ADA requirements and address a housing choice need identified by the City.
9	Priority Need Name	Support Neighborhood Revitalization
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Eligible Target Areas
	Associated Goals	Support Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	In support of neighborhood revitalization activities, there is a need to support health-conscious, community-friendly neighborhood revitalization activities in targeted neighborhoods and to create a suitable and health-conscious living environment by encouraging streetscape enhancements, pedestrian links, and building and infrastructure improvements. There is also a need to promote mixed use opportunities with retail and shopping closer to housing and transit-oriented developments.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The support of neighborhood revitalization activities is important to community health and the protection of consolidated plan, other public and private investment. To ensure the health of neighborhoods it is given a high priority.
10	Priority Need Name	Provide Public Service Programming
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide CDBG Eligible Target Areas

	Associated Goals	Address Community Health Issues Provide Public Service Programming
	Description	<p>The provision of public services and supports is important to addressing the needs of City residents. As part of this, the City's goals are to promote community health, wellness, education, employment, and public safety through the provision of physical improvements and public service programming; to provide services which will promote safe, healthy and vibrant neighborhoods; and to stabilize neighborhoods and prevent housing foreclosures by offering support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first time homebuyers.</p> <p>Priorities include empowering individuals (including children and youth) and families and strengthening neighborhoods through the provision of public service facilities. Policies and programs to promote community health, wellness, education, employment and public safety will be supported through the provision of both physical improvements and public service programming.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	The provision of public services and supports is given a high priority because they are important components of the City's program of neighborhood revitalization and community resident support.
11	Priority Need Name	Provide Facility & Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide CDBG Eligible Target Areas
	Associated Goals	Address Community Health Issues Support Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	<p>The provision of facility and infrastructure improvements are necessary to support community revitalization and provide the services and programs that are needed to address the needs of the city's low- and moderate-income populations, neighborhood youth, the elderly, and special needs populations.</p> <p>Priorities include to empowering individuals (including children and youth) and families and strengthening neighborhoods through the provision of public service facilities. Policies and projects that promote community health, wellness, education, employment, and public safety through the provision of physical improvements will be supported.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	The provision of facility and infrastructure improvements is given a high priority because without adequate facilities and neighborhood infrastructure it is difficult to achieve community empowerment and neighborhood revitalization.
12	Priority Need Name	Promote Education & Economic Advancement
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide
	Associated Goals	Promote Education & Economic Advancement
	Description	The promotion of education and the economic advancement of the resident population is important to improving the overall health and economic condition of the community. To achieve this several needs have been targeted including; providing for the expansion of livable wage jobs and economic opportunity as the foundation for neighborhood revitalization; creating affordable and accessible childcare facilities for working families; enhancing the technical skill set of local residents through workforce training and career development opportunities; and encouraging the creation of jobs that match the skill sets of residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improving the educational and economic well-being of community residents is important to the overall health of the community. Because of its importance to community strength it is given a high priority.
13	Priority Need Name	Provide Administrative Support
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Communitywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Administrative Support
	Description	Administration and oversight of the various Consolidated Plan grants are necessary to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. It is important to provide planning and administrative support for the City's overall Consolidated Plan and development efforts.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Administration and oversight of the various Consolidated Plan grants are necessary to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. The funding of administrative support for the implementation of the Consolidated Plan is given high priority.

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

The table that follows summarizes the City’s goals for its 5-Year Consolidated Plan Strategy Period. These goals will serve to guide funding and decision-making processes as they relate to Consolidated Plan funding.

1	Goal Name	Increase Supply of Decent & Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City has established several objectives to meet the goal of Increasing the Supply of Decent, Safe and Affordable Housing within its borders. Projects will include minor rehabilitation, substantial rehabilitation and new construction to meet community need.
2	Goal Name	Stabilize Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Objectives established to help stabilize and revitalize neighborhoods include programs such as property maintenance, code enforcement, and the removal of blight. In addition, to address property decline and prevent housing foreclosures programs that offer support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers will be supported.
3	Goal Name	Provide a Continuum of Housing with Supports
	Goal Description	The City, and its partners in providing supportive housing and housing for special needs populations, support several housing formats under this goal. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide a system of supportive housing opportunities that provide safe shelter while homeless and at-risk youth, families, and individuals work their way toward permanent and self-sufficient housing. 2. To provide housing and supportive services for persons with special needs (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS; the elderly; persons with disabilities, mental health illnesses or substance use disorders; persons leaving institutionalized settings; and persons with other chronic illnesses). 3. To support healthy aging in place for low-income seniors.
4	Goal Name	Improve Access to Homeownership
	Goal Description	To stabilize neighborhoods and provide housing choice the City will promote the development of homeownership options and the support of first-time homeownership opportunity.
5	Goal Name	Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Goal Description	The City and its homelessness service providers work to address the needs of the homeless and at-risk populations. Activities include emergency shelter support, transitional housing, outreach, prevention and associated support services. The creation of permanent housing options, provision of rental and utility assistance, and assistance with re-housing help to meet identified needs. Programs that address health and wellness, temporary shelter, and facilities which will offer a transitional living environment (defined as 45 to 60 days) for individuals who are exiting shelters and are ready and prepared for independence and re-housing also fall under this goal.

6	Goal Name	Address Community Health Issues
	Goal Description	The City and its housing and community development partners have made it a priority to address community health issues and promote healthier living for all of its residents. Addressing health hazards in housing, providing improvements to and creating facilities that encourage positive physical and recreational activity, and providing programming and social services in support of healthier life styles are the focus of this goal.
7	Goal Name	Provide Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	The City is committed to ensuring equal access to housing and community facilities for all residents. As part of the Consolidated Plan the City will support accessibility improvements to housing units and residential facilities as well as improvements to public facilities
8	Goal Name	Support Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Providing physical improvements throughout the community will, together with providing housing choice, help to achieve the City's overall goal of revitalizing the City neighborhood by neighborhood. Objectives include, the support of health-conscious, community-friendly neighborhood revitalization activities; the promotion of mixed-use opportunities with retail and shopping closer to housing and transit oriented developments; the creation of a suitable and health-conscious living environment by making streetscape enhancements, pedestrian links, and building and infrastructure improvements; and to empower individuals (including children and youth) and families and strengthen neighborhoods through public and neighborhood facility support.
9	Goal Name	Provide Public Service Programming
	Goal Description	Healthy families and individuals are key to vibrant and stable neighborhoods. To achieve better living environments for all residents of the City, the following non-housing public service programming goals guide the Consolidated Plan implementation process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote positive youth engagement, community health, wellness, education, employment and public safety through the provision of public service programming. • To stabilize neighborhoods and prevent housing foreclosures by offering support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers.

10	Goal Name	Promote Education, Enhance Economic Advancement & Support Economic Development Efforts
	Goal Description	<p>Improving the economic status of residents helps to stabilize the neighborhoods in which they live and the community as a whole. Increased education, job training, skill development, supportive services and the creation of employment opportunity are all guiding objectives for creating economic strength. Additional objectives for the Consolidated Plan include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing for the expansion of livable wage jobs and economic opportunity. 2. Creating affordable and accessible childcare facilities for working families. 3. Enhancing the technical skill set of residents through workforce training and career development opportunities and to encourage the creation of jobs that match the skill set of these residents. <p>In support of local economic development initiatives and the creation of employment opportunity, the City has also developed the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting investment in public/private infrastructure that will allow for job growth including stormwater, transportation, parking, and commercial/industrial facility improvements. 2. Supporting coastal resiliency efforts to ensure the City is prepared to respond to or recover from weather-related events, particularly those associated with its coastal location. 3. Supporting pedestrian, bikeway and public transit system improvements to improve access to employment.
11	Goal Name	Provide Administrative Support <i>(City Use Only)</i>
	Goal Description	<p>The management and oversight of programs and activities under the Consolidated Plan are crucial to their successful implementation and benefit. To support this the City will use a portion of its funds to provide planning and administrative support for the City's overall Consolidated Plan and development efforts.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

The City's priority needs and broad-based objectives for meeting its housing and community development needs are summarized above. Strategies, programs, projects and activities; and measurable goals and accomplishments for the various objectives are described in later sections.

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)	New Haven's housing market is predominately rental housing. Due to the age of the housing stock, many of the structures require rehabilitation to bring them into compliance with local housing and building code before they can be used for the TBRA program. The City, the local housing authority and area non-profit housing providers work to ensure the retention of decent, safe and affordable rental units and have assisted in the creation of new rental units. Recent trends are the creation of housing choice in mixed-income developments.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The market influences described above for TBRA also pertain to TBRA assistance for the non-homeless special needs population. Coupled with the need for the creation and retention of decent, safe and affordable units is the need to provide accessibility and support services to meet various special need requirements. The age and configuration of much of the City's housing stock makes it difficult to provide accessible units in many older structures. Retrofitting existing housing and creating new accessible units is needed. The City, the housing authority, non-profit housing providers and continuum of care network agencies continue to work to provide housing with associated supports to assist those with special accommodation and service needs.
New Unit Production	The City has very little vacant land suitable for new construction. When new construction does occur it is often in-fill development in developed neighborhoods or on sites where demolition and property assembly has occurred. New unit production is needed to encourage revitalization in the City's neighborhoods and downtown district. The lack of financing, property acquisition and assembly, and site remediation needs are the biggest deterrents to the development of new housing. To achieve its housing and community revitalization goals the City is committed to developing in-fill housing and new mixed-income developments to meet its identified needs.
Rehabilitation	As an older urban community with most of its housing stock built prior to 1950 there is a need to rehabilitate existing housing to ensure units meet housing and building code standards. Energy efficiency and weatherization improvements are needed to reduce costs for households residing in these older units. As the population ages and special need populations dictate there is a need to continue to provide accessible units to accommodate need. The City, the housing authority, non-profit housing providers and continuum of care network agencies continue to work to provide housing that is decent, safe, accessible and affordable to all in need. The availability of funding and the age and configuration of the existing housing stock are the greatest deterrents to rehabilitation efforts. Often, the difficulty of leveraging resources to fully fund development makes completion of rehabilitation projects problematic.
Acquisition, including preservation	Property acquisition is necessary to assemble properties for development or redevelopment and to alleviate blighting influences in city neighborhoods. Property acquisition assists the City in meeting its long range housing and community development goals. It enables disposition of property for non-profit affordable housing development, assembly of property to achieve developable sites and helps to maintain the community through the management of vacant, abandoned sites that might otherwise further deteriorate. There is a need for funding to acquire and manage sites, provide environmental mediation as needed, and provide related infrastructure and public improvements to encourage property re-use and community redevelopment.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The following tables and narratives summarize the potential resources that may be available to the City during the upcoming Strategy Period and Annual Action Plan Year. The City currently receives four (4) federal entitlement grants through HUD.

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	3,801,628	75,000	1,317,363	5,193,991	16,715,315	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx. \$3,800,000) over the next 4 years	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,319,397	20,000	213,543	1,552,940	5,200,000	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx. \$1,300,000) over the next 4 years	

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: \$			
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,105,207	0	0	1,105,207	4,400,000	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx \$1,100,000) over the next 4 years	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	329,995	0	0	329,995	1,300,000	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx. \$325,000) over the next 4 years	

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City makes every effort to leverage its federal resources with private, state and local funding to meet the needs identified in its Consolidated Plan. By using leveraged funds to complement its Consolidated Plan resources the City works to provide the maximum assistance with the resources it has available. Leveraging is key to stretching its federal entitlement resources to achieve the maximum program benefit. As part of each application for Consolidated Plan funding, potential grant recipients are asked to list other sources of funds it will use to leverage their request.

It is the City's policy to leverage the maximum private investment with the minimum public expenditures. In assisting affordable housing projects with public funds, the City seeks to maximize the number of units and households assisted. Use of Federal and State resources often require local matching funds to create a viable project. While municipal dollar resources are limited due to local budget needs and allocations, the City tries to provide alternative investments such as land, site development, technical assistance or public improvements to bring down costs. Because of economic pressures on the existing tax base, the City rarely approves fee waivers, PILOTS (Payment In Lieu of Taxes) or tax abatement agreements and when it does, does so only for projects which have unusual merit.

The City uses a mix of federal, state, private and local capital and general fund resources to implement its Consolidated Plan strategy. It has received federal NSP funding through the State of Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; federal Lead Hazard Reduction funding; EPA Brownfields Clean-up funds; Federal Ryan White funding; federal Challenge Grant assistance and numerous State programs to support its local housing and community development efforts.

The City works with state and regional organizations, individual non-profit organizations and local community development corporations to streamline and more effectively utilize funds to achieve housing and community development goals. As part of this process, the City actively seeks other private and public financing in support of community development projects either locally or through individual agencies to increase the numbers of units created and persons served. The City of New Haven uses General Funds, Capital Project Funds, private financing and State of Connecticut Program Funds to match and leverage federal HOME program resources. The City in some cases provides land at reduced cost or tax incentives to non-profit developers. As of 2019, based upon its match contributions up through Federal Fiscal Year 2018, the City has met its HOME match requirements in excess of \$23.2 million.

The City uses General Fund resources to support its homeless initiatives. These provide a match to the City's ESG funding. The City budgets approximately \$1.1 million a year in General Fund resources in support of various homeless assistance initiatives.

The following table lists resources that the City will use for housing and community development-related activities over the upcoming fiscal year. These funding sources include federal, state, local and non-profit entities.

Anticipated Additional Resources to be Available: 2020-2024

Fund Type	City Department	Funding Source	Activity	Amount
Capital Projects	Building Inspection & Enforcement	City	Demolition	2,000,000
Capital Projects	City Plan	City	Farmington Canal Line	300,000
Capital Projects	City Plan	City	Hill to Downtown	100,000
Capital Projects	City Plan	City	Route 34 East	1,080,000
Capital Projects	Community Services Admin	City	Atwater Senior Center	150,000
Capital Projects	Community Services Admin	City	City Emergency Shelter Physical Impr.	100,000
Capital Projects	Community Services Admin	City	Community Development & Neigh, Place	150,000
Capital Projects	Economic Development	City	Commercial Industrial Site Development	4,350,000
Capital Projects	Economic Development	City	Downtown Crossing	6,000,000
Capital Projects	Economic Development	City	Facades	1,850,000
Capital Projects	Engineering	City	Sidewalk Reconstruction	9,000,000
Capital Projects	Engineering	City	Street Reconstruction/Complete Street	4,200,000
Capital Projects	Engineering	Federal	Sidewalk Reconstruction	150,000
Capital Projects	Engineering	Federal	Street Reconstruction/Complete Street	9,071,000
Capital Projects	Engineering	State	Street Reconstruction/Complete Street	834,000
Capital Projects	Library	City	Library Improvements	1,125,000
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Acquisition	1,422,500
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Housing Development	2,500,000
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Neighborhood Comm. Public Impr.	2,550,000
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Neighborhood Housing Assistance	2,750,000
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Neighborhood Public Improvement	500,000
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Property Management	1,180,000
Capital Projects	Livable City Initiative	City	Residential Rehabilitation	2,125,000
Capital Projects	Parks Department	City	Field Upgrades	5,300,000
Capital Projects	Parks Department	City	General Park Improvements	1,008,000
Capital Projects	Parks Department	City	Infrastructure Improvements	6,290,000
Capital Projects	Parks Department	City	Playground Initiative	575,000
Capital Projects	Parks Department	City	Roof Restoration	183,000
Capital Projects	Parks Department	City	Street Trees	2,295,000
Capital Projects	Public Works	City	Sidewalk Construction and Rehabilitation	3,000,000
Capital Projects	Public Works	State	Pavement Management and Infrastructure	9,615,530
General Fund	Community Services Admin	City	Early Childhood Education	285,000
General Fund	Community Services Admin	City	Homeless Services, Families	1,875,000
General Fund	Community Services Admin	City	Homeless Services, Individuals	3,645,585
General Fund	Community Services Admin	City	Project Fresh Start	50,000
General Fund	Community Services Admin	City	Summer Bussing	100,000

Fund Type	City Department	Funding Source	Activity	Amount
General Fund	Economic Development	City	Small Business Initiative	75,000
General Fund	Economic Development	City	Small Business Service center	300,000
General Fund	Health Department	City	Clinic Physician	89,250
General Fund	Parks Department	City	Community Gardens	125,000
General Fund	Parks Department	City	Greenspace Sites	125,000
General Fund	Parks Department	City	Public Safety Academy	75,000
General Fund	Parks Department	City	Youth Sports	250,000
General Fund	Youth Services	City	Street Outreach Workers	1,000,000
General Fund	Youth Services	City	Teen Center	150,000
Special Fund	Community Services Admin	Federal	Drug-Free Communities Support	93,731
Special Fund	Community Services Admin	State	Food Stamp Employment & Training	236,573
Special Fund	Community Services Admin	State	Saga Support Services	850,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Federal	Misc Federal Grants	250,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Federal	US EPA Brownfields Clean-Up	1,200,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Investment Income	Bus Dev Ed1 Fund	40,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Investment Income	Bus Dev Sec 108 Investment Fund	10,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Investment Income	Bus Dev Sec 108 Repayment Fund	1,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Investment Income	Economic Dev. Revolving Fund	25,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Other Financing Sources	Small & Minority Business Dev	50,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	Other Financing Sources	Small Business Initiative	265,405
Special Fund	Economic Development	State	Rt 34 Downtown Crossing	4,700,000
Special Fund	Economic Development	State	Rt 34 Downtown Crossing	21,500,000
Special Fund	Health Department	Federal	HUD Lead Based Paint	2,500,000
Special Fund	Health Department	Other Financing Sources	MOMS Grant	612,688
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Children's Trust Fund	1,223,795
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Communicable Disease Control	941,385
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Community Foundation	602,625
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Health Dept Grants	178,570
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Lead Poisoning Prevention	808,350
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Maternal & Child Health	1,944,450
Special Fund	Health Department	State	Ryan White - Title I	22,500,000
Special Fund	Health Department	State	State Bioterrorism Grants	309,730
Special Fund	Health Department	State	State Health Subsidy	774,578
Special Fund	Health Department	State	STD Control	1,010,445
Special Fund	Livable City Initiative	Investment Income	Infill UDAG Loan Repayment	100,000
Special Fund	Livable City Initiative	Licenses, Permits and Fees	Residential Rental Licenses	1,075,000
Special Fund	Livable City Initiative	Other Financing Sources	Housing Authority	1,340,000
Special Fund	Livable City Initiative	State	Neighborhood Community Devel	679,379
Special Fund	Livable City Initiative	State	Neighborhood Renewal Program	1,500,000

Fund Type	City Department	Funding Source	Activity	Amount
Special Fund	Parks Department	Licenses, Permits and Fees	Lighthouse Carousel Event Fund	1,071,465
Special Fund	Parks Department	Other Financing Sources	Parks Special Recreation Acct	1,389,625
Special Fund	Various	Other Financing Sources	Misc Private Grants	217,121
Special Fund	Various	Other Financing Sources	Miscellaneous Grants	150,000
Special Fund	Various	State	Misc State Grants	1,500,000
Special Fund	Youth Services	Federal	Newhallville Safe Neighborhood Initiative	1,000,000
Special Fund	Youth Services	Other Financing Sources	Mayors Youth Initiative	1,618,530
Special Fund	Youth Services	Other Financing Sources	Street Outreach Worker Program	1,000,000
Special Fund	Youth Services	Other Financing Sources	Youth At Work	3,716,400
Special Fund	Youth Services	State	Youth Services Bureau	673,684
				169,558,394

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

As appropriate and available, the City may provide land acquired through community development action or In Rem to non-profit developers to support housing and community development efforts. The Livable City Initiative (LCI) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) work with non-profit developers to identify resources to support project implementation including publicly- owned land and property as appropriate.

Discussion

See narratives above.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides oversight of the Consolidated Plan development process. In this role, OMB has structured a process of citizen participation, consultation, coordination, and cooperation to meet the statutory requirements of the plan development. Coordination and implementation is a collaborative effort between the various departments that provide physical development, economic development, public services, housing production, planning and other housing and community development functions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Office of Management & Budget	Municipal	Provides General Oversight & Coordination of Con Plan development and implementation	City
Economic Development Administration	Municipal	Provides General Oversight & Coordination of Con Plan development and implementation	City
Community Services Administration	Municipal	Provides General Oversight & Coordination of Con Plan development and implementation	City
Community Services Administration	Municipal	Oversees implementation of CDBG public services, homeless services, & ESG and HOPWA implementation	City. HOPWA implementation is regional
Livable City Initiative	Municipal	Oversees implementation of CDBG housing, public facility improvements, anti-blight efforts and neighborhood revitalization activities. Responsible for HOME implementation	City
Health Department	Municipal	Lead testing and abatement. Health programming and planning.	City
Economic Development Administration	Municipal	Oversees economic development activities under CDBG	City
New Haven City Plan	Municipal	Provides oversight for municipal planning and zoning	City
New Haven Engineering	Municipal	Provides oversight and planning for infrastructure and community facility projects	City
New Haven Disability Services	Municipal	Provides program oversight, ADA compliance review and advocacy for the disabled population.	City
Commission on Equal Opportunity	Municipal	Provides program oversight for Equal Opportunity regulations and programs	City
Housing Authority of New Haven	Local Housing Authority	Provides and manages public and subsidized housing.	City
New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN)	Local Continuum of Care network	Provides supportive and emergency housing to the homeless, at-risk and special needs populations	Regional
South Central CT Regional Council of Governments	Regional Planning Agency	Provides regional planning and project oversight.	Regional
Community Management Teams	Neighborhoods	Provides planning, oversight, advocacy, outreach and education to neighborhoods within the city.	Neighborhoods
Service Providing Agencies	Non-Profit Housing and service providers	Implement housing, neighborhood improvement and public service programming.	City

City Board of Alders	Community representatives and legislators	Provide representation for the community at large and local legislative jurisdictions. Provide implementation oversight and budget approval.	City
Public	Public	Provide community input	City

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

As described in the introduction above, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides oversight of the Consolidated Plan development process. Coordination and implementation is a collaborative effort between the various departments that provide physical development, economic development, public services, housing production, planning and other housing and community development functions. As shown in the table above, to achieve its housing and community development goals, the City must rely on several of its departments and agencies, the Housing Authority, housing and public service providers, agencies meeting the needs of the homeless and special needs populations and other community partners. Outreach, consultation and coordination with and between these stakeholders is crucial to the successful implementation of this plan.

One of the biggest gaps in the provision of services and the implementation of the City’s Consolidated Plan Strategy is the continuing fiscal crisis on the Federal, State, and local levels which has created the need for reductions or changes in staff assignments. Additionally, complex regulations in effect for State and Federal programs often necessitate training to ensure staff has the expertise necessary to implement the programs and deliver the services. With municipal staff at a bare bones level, demands of new programs often stretch capacity. Service delivery cannot be enhanced without funding to train and support individuals that provide such services.

There are a number of community-based, not-for-profit developers, for-profit developers, and managers of affordable housing. The City encourages these entities to acquire vacant lots and abandoned properties for development and provide public subsidy to leverage private financing. Most of the City housing assistance programs provide loans at low interest rates or deferred loans rather than outright grants in order to recapture and recycle funds for rehabilitation or construction. While allowing for project underwriting and the recycling and recapturing of funds, financing and regulatory rehabilitation requirements often diminished interest in existing programs by investors and homeowners. The City has several Opportunity Zones within key neighborhoods that can be used as leverage to promote housing and economic development.

The City promotes cooperation and collaboration with and between provider agencies to facilitate implementation, leverage funds, and to avoid duplication of services. Inter-

relationships among housing, social service and poverty-reduction agencies are fostered through this promotion of collaboration. Furthermore, to achieve a high level of program benefit and accomplishment, the capacity of client-based not-for-profit groups and sub-recipient agencies must be enhanced to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services. The City encourages the creation of non-profit and faith based organizations and provides technical assistance to start-up organizations.

The Office of Management and Budget, the Community Services Administrator, and the Economic Development Administrator provide administrative oversight ensuring that various City departments and agencies maintain open communication and perform the tasks necessary to meet the City’s housing and community development objectives.

Coordination with city residents is enhanced by utilizing the City's ten (10) community-based Police Substations and their community management teams as liaisons between the neighborhoods and the City's administration. In an effort to gear administrative actions to specific neighborhood needs, and to promote citizen involvement in crime prevention activities and neighborhood revitalization, the City has been successfully utilizing this system of community-based policing and neighborhood organizing.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Security Deposits	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

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

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City of New Haven and its dedicated network of special needs housing and support service providers provide not only emergency shelter to the homeless but also provide prevention services, outreach, support services and programming to transition those in need from homelessness to permanent housing. Although the programs and services are too numerous to describe in the confines of this narrative, selective programs, which showcase the variety of the city’s collaborative efforts and dedication to addressing homeless needs are described below and in other sections of this Plan.

Outreach is provided in many ways. Liberty Community Services provides breakfast and case management to the homeless Monday through Friday at their Sunrise Cafe. They have partner agencies that are in attendance to provide basic medical services, housing employment and job training, mental health care and basic needs. The Café is often very helpful in finding clients that may have become disconnected from their case managers as often, they can be found here.

Youth Continuum provides supportive services in a day shelter for homeless youth between the ages of 18-24 in order to facilitate connections to permanent housing resources. Here, they can access youth specific case management and resources as well as other community resources in safe, youth friendly environment. Youth that are enrolled in the overnight shelter receive day shelter services to keep them connected and off the streets.

The Yale-New Haven Hospital AIDS Care Program provides outreach, testing, counseling, and outpatient and inpatient clinical care. The outpatient clinic provides comprehensive care to adult patients living with HIV/AIDS; offers psychiatry/mental health support, social work, and

specialized hepatitis C treatment for the co-infected; and offers specialty HIV Care for pregnant women. The Pediatric AIDS Care Program provides specialized care to children and teenagers living with HIV/AIDS. Referrals to other specialty services are provided.

The City of New Haven AIDS Division provides HIV and Hepatitis C testing. Counselors and AIDS outreach workers target people at high risk of HIV infection and provide AIDS education. HIV/AIDS treatment counseling and referrals are also offered. The Syringe Exchange Program (SEP) provides clean needles to addicts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. The AIDS Division also operates a Mobile Outreach Van that travels throughout the City to provide services.

AIDS Project New Haven provides case management, health care, mental health, alternative therapy, nutritional counseling, home delivered meals, transportation, and emergency financial assistance.

Liberty Community Services (LCS) provides Prevention Services to households at-risk of becoming homeless through the provision of rental arrearage payments.

Both Columbus House and New Reach provide rapid re-housing services. Columbus house provides short-term and immediate financial assistance to low-to no-income adults who are experiencing homelessness as well as make basic needs and services available. New Reach provides case management to families who are being rapidly re-housed and placed in permanent housing. Rental assistance is provided through leveraged funding.

New Reach and Columbus House offer the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program that provides services to very low-income Veteran families in or transitioning to permanent housing. SSVF provides outreach, case management, and assistance in obtaining VA and other benefits. Eligible participants may receive employment assistance, behavioral health care, legal services and financial assistance.

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

Strengths and weaknesses identified that affect the service delivery system for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness include:

Housing affordability and availability with the City of New Haven - Affordable quality housing that meets HUD's FMR standards for homeless and PLWHA clients to rent are difficult to locate. Often in New Haven it can take up to 60 days to find an apartment due to lack of affordable quality units within the City. New Haven has the lowest vacancy rate in the county, and locating rental housing that is safe and within HUD's FMR can be a challenge for clients and case workers.

Lack of public transportation - Lack of public transportation beyond the City borders prevents clients from being able to live or work outside of the City, where opportunities may be better (cheaper housing, better paying jobs, etc.). The City of New Haven is a center for health services for PLWHA. Increased public transportation would allow HOPWA clients to move out of the inner city while still maintaining contact with medical and mental health providers.

Neighborhood Suitability - Apartments in the inner city which meet HUD's FMR can be problematic due to high drug activity areas and the physical conditions of the units many of which are not satisfactory or safe.

Unaddressed Mental Health or Substance Abuse Issues – Although there are many programs that assist individuals in overcoming substance abuse issues and work to support persons with mental health conditions, the lack of resources to provide necessary supports and services and the challenge of helping many to overcome their addiction and/or mental health barriers makes it difficult to sustain permanent housing. Dry and sober housing options and housing with associated support services are needed to serve this vulnerable population.

Conditions that prohibit placement in public housing - Criminal histories, substance abuse disorders and addictions, and bad credit ratings prohibit many special needs clients from securing public housing.

Insufficient Resources – There is not enough funding available for open-ended Case Management to allow for ongoing assistance.

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

In order to carry out this Consolidated Plan Strategy, the City will continue to utilize its current system of collaboration and oversight and will work to establish additional collaborations and resources so greater impact can be achieved. Program delivery will be enhanced by seeking additional resources to support additional staffing and increase the amount of programming that can be provided. Working to reduce the duplication of services, to encourage leveraging and support community partnerships will also help to reduce the gaps in the provision of housing and supportive services to those in need.

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

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Supply of Decent & Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City has established several objectives to meet the goal of Increasing the Supply of Decent, Safe and Affordable Housing within its borders. Projects will include minor rehabilitation, substantial rehabilitation and new construction to meet community need.
2	Goal Name	Stabilize Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Objectives established to help stabilize and revitalize neighborhoods include programs such as property maintenance, code enforcement, and the removal of blight. In addition, to address property decline and prevent housing foreclosures programs that offer support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers will be supported.
3	Goal Name	Provide a Continuum of Housing with Supports
	Goal Description	The City, and its partners in providing supportive housing and housing for special needs populations, support several housing formats under this goal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. To provide a system of supportive housing opportunities that provide safe shelter while homeless and at-risk youth, families, and individuals work their way toward permanent and self-sufficient housing. 5. To provide housing and supportive services for persons with special needs (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS; the elderly; persons with disabilities, mental health illnesses or substance use disorders; persons leaving institutionalized settings; and persons with other chronic illnesses). 6. To support healthy aging in place for low-income seniors.
4	Goal Name	Improve Access to Homeownership
	Goal Description	To stabilize neighborhoods and provide housing choice the City will promote the development of homeownership options and the support of first-time homeownership opportunity.

5	Goal Name	Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Goal Description	The City and its homelessness service providers work to address the needs of the homeless and at-risk populations. Activities include emergency shelter support, transitional housing, outreach, prevention and associated support services. The creation of permanent housing options, provision of rental and utility assistance, and assistance with re-housing help to meet identified needs. Programs that address health and wellness, temporary shelter, and facilities which will offer a transitional living environment (defined as 45 to 60 days) for individuals who are exiting shelters and are ready and prepared for independence and re-housing also fall under this goal.
6	Goal Name	Address Community Health Issues
	Goal Description	The City and its housing and community development partners have made it a priority to address community health issues and promote healthier living for all of its residents. Addressing health hazards in housing, providing improvements to and creating facilities that encourage positive physical and recreational activity, and providing programming and social services in support of healthier life styles are the focus of this goal.
7	Goal Name	Provide Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	The City is committed to ensuring equal access to housing and community facilities for all residents. As part of the Consolidated Plan the City will support accessibility improvements to housing units and residential facilities as well as improvements to public facilities
8	Goal Name	Support Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Providing physical improvements throughout the community will, together with providing housing choice, help to achieve the City's overall goal of revitalizing the City neighborhood by neighborhood. Objectives include, the support of health-conscious, community-friendly neighborhood revitalization activities; the promotion of mixed-use opportunities with retail and shopping closer to housing and transit oriented developments; the creation of safe, suitable and health-conscious living environments by making streetscape enhancements, pedestrian links, and building and infrastructure improvements; and the empowerment of individuals (including children and youth) and families and the strengthening of neighborhoods through public and neighborhood facility support.

9	Goal Name	Provide Public Service Programming
	Goal Description	<p>Healthy and productive families and individuals are key to vibrant and stable neighborhoods. To achieve better living environments for all residents of the City, the following non-housing public service programming goals guide the Consolidated Plan implementation process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote positive youth engagement, elderly services, disability services, community health, wellness, education, employment and public safety through the provision of public service programming. • To stabilize neighborhoods and prevent housing foreclosures by offering support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers.
10	Goal Name	Promote Education, Enhance Economic Advancement & Support Economic Development Efforts
	Goal Description	<p>Improving the economic status of residents helps to stabilize the neighborhoods in which they live and the community as a whole. Increased education, job training, skill development, supportive services and the creation of employment opportunity are all guiding objectives for creating economic strength. Additional objectives for the Consolidated Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for the expansion of livable wage jobs and economic opportunity. • Creating affordable and accessible childcare facilities for working families. • Enhancing the technical skill set of residents through workforce training and career development opportunities and to encourage the creation of jobs that match the skill set of these residents. <p>In support of local economic development initiatives and the creation of employment opportunity, the City has also developed the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting investment in public/private infrastructure that will allow for job growth including stormwater, transportation, parking, and commercial/industrial facility improvements. • Supporting coastal resiliency efforts to ensure the City is prepared to respond to or recover from weather-related events, particularly those associated with its coastal location. • Supporting pedestrian, bikeway and public transit system improvements to improve access to employment.
11	Goal Name	Provide Administrative Support (City Use Only)

	Goal Description	The management and oversight of programs and activities under the Consolidated Plan are crucial to their successful implementation and benefit. To support this the City will use a portion of its funds to provide planning and administrative support for the City’s overall Consolidated Plan and development efforts.
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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 has estimated the number of affordable housing units to be created over the upcoming strategy period based upon past program experience, local priorities and funding expectations over the next five years. LCI has estimated that 800 units of housing will be created over the strategy period as follows:

- 50% and Under AMI: 300 housing units
- 50-80% AMI: 200 housing units
- 80-120% AMI: 300 housing units

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)

Although not required by a Section 504 Compliance Agreement the Housing Authority of New Haven (HANH) is committed to providing more units that are accessible or adaptable for accessibility improvements as part of its long-range planning. As a Moving to Work Agency, the Housing Authority is committed to renovate existing and construct new developments that are configured for today's market needs including location, a sustainable mix of use and incomes and construction standards that allow for accessibility in accordance with ADA requirements. HANH's Moving to Work Strategy and Annual Plans provide a description of its development and revitalization goals, proposals and milestones.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Resident involvement is key to the successful integration of public housing and the community at large and helps to provide for the stability of the families and individuals receiving housing subsidy. Resident input and involvement remains at the heart of efforts to improve the quality of life within public housing developments in New Haven. Residents participate in most aspects of planning and priority setting. All residents are encouraged to participate in the tenant councils at various projects. In addition, New Haven's public housing residents are represented by a city-wide Resident Advisory Board. The Resident Advisory Board gathers tenant leaders of HANH developments from across the city to discuss issues facing residents. Its members participate in a variety of committees that work directly with HANH staff members to formulate housing authority policy. The role of Resident Advisory Board in the planning process of HANH has become especially critical since HANH became a Moving to Work (MTW) agency. An MTW agency cannot function effectively without the input and support of its residents, so HANH relies on its Resident Advisory Board and its Tenant Residence Councils to actively contribute to the process.

Policies, programs and procedures to increase resident involvement and self-sufficiency are outlined in HANH's MTW Strategy and Annual Plans. As part of the 2015 MTW Plan the HANH outlined the types of supportive services to be provided to residents they include but are not limited to, the following:

- Programs that help eliminate barriers to self-sufficiency.
- Educational activities that promote learning and serve as the foundation for young people from infancy through high school graduation, helping them to succeed in academia and the professional world. Activities include early childhood education, after-school programs, mentoring, youth leadership development and tutoring.

- Adult educational activities, including remedial education, literacy training, tutoring for completion of secondary or postsecondary education, assistance in the attainment of certificates of high school equivalency, and English as a Second Language courses.
- Readiness and retention activities, which frequently are keys to securing jobs.
- Employment training activities that include results-based job training, preparation, counseling, development, placement, and follow-up assistance after job placement.
- Programs that provide pre- apprenticeships in construction, construction-related, maintenance, or other related activities by providing GED classes and OSHA certifications to prepare for an entry-level, registered apprenticeship program.
- Training on topics such as parenting skills, consumer education, family budgeting, and credit management.
- Homeownership counseling so that, to the extent possible, qualified residents will be ready to purchase new homeownership units. The Family Self-Sufficiency program also promotes homeownership, providing assistance with escrow accounts and counseling.
- Coordinating with health care providers or providing on-site space for health clinics, doctors, wellness centers, dentists, and community health initiatives.
- Substance and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling.
- Activities that address domestic violence treatment and prevention.
- Child care services that provide sufficient hours of operation to facilitate parental access to education and job opportunities, serve appropriate age groups, and stimulate children to learn.
- Transportation, as necessary, to enable all family members to participate in activities and to commute to their places of training and/or employment.
- Entrepreneurship training and mentoring, with the goal of establishing resident-owned businesses.

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

The Housing Authority of New Haven is not designated as troubled.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

NA

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As the primary overseers of housing planning and policy making, LCI, City Plan and the Housing Authority work to ensure the development of affordable housing and the provision of housing choice are met with as few barriers as possible. Barriers and strategies to overcome them follow:

Regionalization of Affordable Housing: New Haven has the largest share of affordable housing in the region. The need for affordable housing opportunities within the City must be balanced against the lack of affordable housing and the availability of land in the suburbs. New Haven has traditionally accepted the responsibility for providing the vast majority of subsidized units for the region's need. While representing only 15% of the region's land, New Haven has more than 60% of the subsidized units. There is a need to spread out affordable housing opportunities across the region.

Neighborhood Development and Site Selection: High costs involved in site acquisition, demolition, and remediation have made it difficult to identify suitable sites for affordable housing. The City is generally considered to be fully-developed with little land available for new housing development without demolition, site assembly and/or site remediation. With this in mind, the City's general priorities for housing development are aimed at the existing stock, including blighted buildings, troubled complexes and suitable adaptive reuse possibilities. In addition, there are continuing efforts to develop contextual mixed-income infill residential development at the single- and two-family scale to deconcentrate poverty and provide housing choice. Also, the City has successfully completed several large-scale multi-family mixed-income developments with a focus on locations close to transportation and employment linkages. Continuing these efforts will create lasting neighborhoods of mixed income and promote workforce housing.

Negative Effects of Blighting Properties: The City's investment of HOME and CDBG resources is often affected by blighting influences (vacant buildings and blighting properties). These blighting properties have an adverse effect on investment. The City uses a range of options to address blighting influences including negotiated acquisition; enforcement of the local anti-blight ordinance; a rental licensing program; and as needed, redevelopment planning. The City targets its HOME and CDBG investments in support of other public and private investments. Working together, financial investment is more effective and protected when coupled with neighborhood-wide coverage of local regulatory and anti-blight enforcement.

Building Stock Constraints: The City is fortunate to have a large inventory of historic structures, with over 5,000 buildings listed in its Historic Building Database. Although the City strives to

maintain and preserve this historic fabric, rehabilitation cost is substantial. These buildings have a high incidence of lead-based paint and asbestos. These costs (plus the cost of renovation to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation if required) make the creation of affordable housing difficult without significant financial commitment.

Reductions in Funding: Funding reductions on the State and Federal level and declining municipal resources significantly impair the City's ability to provide affordable housing. Potential reduction or elimination of HUD entitlement programs; reductions in Section 8 or public housing allocations; and limitations on resources available through the State and other sources greatly affect the City's potential to provide supportive programs and services. Any significant changes or cuts in funding at the Federal or State level greatly affect the City's capacity to provide affordable housing, supportive housing and the programs and services necessary to improve the standard of living of its low and moderate income population and the neighborhoods within which they live.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

To address the identified barriers to affordable housing within its control, the City has developed several strategies as the focus for the promotion of affordable housing and housing choice. They include:

Regionalization of Affordable Housing: There is a need to spread out affordable housing opportunities across the region. City staff is actively involved with the South Central CT Regional Council of Government's planning efforts to promote regionalism in transportation, economic development and housing. SCCRCOG prepared a Regional Housing Market Assessment that was adopted more than a decade ago in 2004. A strategy and plan to meet identified needs was also produced. There has been limited action in the implementation of the strategy. Implementation and active participation by all sectors of the region is vital to overcoming the regional disparity in the provision of affordable housing. The City continues its involvement with the regional collaboration in an effort to meet affordable and supportive housing needs without assuming the full financial and locational burden. Because the main goal of regionalism is to have the housing dispersed throughout surrounding suburban communities the City now takes a less-active role on the committee but continues to communicate its needs and concerns to SCCRCOG regarding housing issues and serves on other regional boards and committees.

Neighborhood Development and Site Selection: High costs involved in site acquisition, demolition, and remediation have made it difficult to identify suitable sites for affordable housing. The City will continue to promote its general priorities for housing development aimed

at the existing stock and will continue its efforts to develop mixed-income infill residential development to deconcentrate poverty and provide housing choice. As the City has successfully completed several large-scale multi-family mixed-income developments with a focus on locations close to transportation and employment linkages the continuation of these efforts will create sustainable neighborhoods of mixed income and promote stability.

Negative Effects of Blighting Properties: The City uses a range of options to address blighting influences in its neighborhoods. The City also targets its HOME and CDBG investments in support of other public and private investments. The City will continue its efforts in addressing blight through neighborhood anti-blight and code enforcement sweeps and targeting financial resources to provide visible change.

Building Stock Constraints: The City strives to maintain and preserve the historic fabric of its neighborhoods however, rehabilitation cost is substantial. With its older buildings having high incidence of lead-based paint and asbestos, coupled with the higher cost of renovation to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation if required and creating energy efficiency in structures more than sixty years old, rehabilitation is often difficult without significant financial commitment. The City is committed to assisting homeowners and non-profit housing providers in rehabilitating existing housing stock. Financial resources and technical assistance is provided in an attempt to assist each rehabilitation in the most prudent and cost effective manner. The City will work to obtain additional resources through leveraging and seeking assistance from other agencies and organizations.

Reductions in Funding: State and Federal funding reductions and declining municipal resources significantly impair the City's ability to provide affordable housing. The City will continue to seek additional resources with which to provide affordable housing, supportive housing and the programs and services necessary to improve the standard of living of its low and moderate income population and the neighborhoods within which they live.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Through participation in the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (GNH CAN) and relationships established with the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness), the City benefits from information obtained and the analysis of data gathered through the local and state Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS). Through these collaborations the city is able to better understand the needs of the homeless.

The City allocates near \$1.2 million annually to local homeless shelters which provide case management to homeless and unsheltered individuals providing insight to their needs.

The City is home to many non-profit and service agencies that provide outreach and engagement to homeless and unsheltered individuals and families to address their individual needs. Open communication and collaboration with these provider agencies provides the city with insight into the needs of the homeless and near homeless in the community.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has several emergency shelters within its borders that address the emergency housing needs of the homeless. Shelters are available for single men, women, women and their children, veterans and youth. Non-profit agencies within the City, as part of the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network, provide support services and housing with supports to meet the needs of the homeless and at-risk and move individuals more effectively from homeless to housed.

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

Local homeless housing and service providers offer counseling, referral, programs and supportive services to the individuals and families they serve to provide each with the resources they need to transition to permanent housing and independent living. Through

collaboration with other provider agencies and local housing and social service providers programs and supports have been created to help overcome the effects of substance abuse; provide job skill and life skill development; provide family support services such as child care, health care, budgeting and household management skills; assist with basic needs; and promote economic advancement. Combined, these supports assist the homeless or near homeless in developing the skills and resources required to find permanent and suitable housing and to avoid becoming homeless again.

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

The City and local non-profit housing and service providers implement several programs targeted to address homelessness prevention. The City of New Haven has been proactive in working with institutions and non-profit agencies and organizations in addressing the issues of homelessness and the needs of the homeless through the local Continuum of Care process as well as programs offered through the Community Services Administration and collaborative agencies. Outreach and prevention are both provided through numerous programs and include, foreclosure prevention; the provision of rapid re-housing assistance; short term financial assistance; payment in arrears; assistance with utilities and rent to avoid eviction; and community re-entry programming. The City expends its CDBG, ESG and HOWPA resources in support of various homelessness prevention programs.

The City does not own facilities or directly operate programs serving homeless persons, and therefore, does not discharge clients/persons from institutional settings to settings that would result in homelessness for “institutionalized persons.” The City of New Haven does contract with a variety of private, non-profit organizations that provide services to homeless individuals and families including the provision of financial support to emergency shelter facilities. The City’s Community Services Administration has incorporated a statement of compliance into its agreement letters with funding recipients for homelessness services asking for adherence with the State of Connecticut’s Discharge Policy that prohibits discharging clients/persons from institutional settings to homelessness.

As another measure, the City has created a Prison Re-Entry Initiative with a mission to support New Haven residents returning to the community after incarceration. The program supports the individual as well as their family and the communities to which they return. The Initiative

seeks to coordinate and expand services and opportunities for formerly incarcerated persons and their families to help them with employment, education, housing, health care, and family issues. In addition, the City has also funded several programs with CDBG funding whose intent is to support with individuals with re-entry into the community after incarceration.

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 New Haven's Health Department plays an active role in addressing childhood lead poisoning and the issue of lead-based paint. In support of these efforts, the City has received several Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant awards from HUD. The City's experience with the HUD Lead Hazard Control Program to date has been very successful. The Title X grants, the City received in collaboration with Yale Medical School and its Regional Lead Treatment Center in 1994, 2001, 2005, 2008 and 2012, totaled more than \$14 million dollars. In October 2019, the City received its sixth Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant award from HUD totaling \$5.6 million. This included a \$5 million grant from the Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction funding program and a \$600,000 grant from the Healthy Homes Supplemental funding program. With this funding, the City, in collaboration with other medical and social service providers, plans to address lead hazards in 260 housing units providing safer homes for low and very low-income families with children. Healthy Homes assessments (allergy and asthma triggers, mold, carbon monoxide, lead, radon and other safety issues) will be conducted in 50 units. Lead grant funds have and will continue to be used to address lead abatement in housing units occupied by children with lead poisoning and units being renovated for occupancy by low- and moderate-income families. This HUD funded program provided the basis for the collaborative effort still presently employed within the City to reduce the risk of childhood lead poisoning. Continual efforts are pursued to secure additional resources to expand upon program initiatives.

The City allocates CDBG funding in support of lead-based paint testing efforts to ensure that every unit rehabilitated with federal funds is tested, remediated or abated and cleared as required. The City also supports the lead-based paint testing efforts of the Health Department with local General Fund support for outreach, education, equipment and personnel. In addition, medical providers located within the City provide lead testing of children with laboratory support furnished by the State where necessary. If children test positive for high lead levels, referrals are sent to the New Haven Health Department for follow up. In addition, homes are inspected for the presence of lead upon request.

Over the upcoming Strategy Period the City will continue to implement its comprehensive Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program as part of its efforts to significantly reduce lead-based paint hazards in all housing. To further this effort, all housing assistance programs funded through consolidated plan programs and implemented by the City require full and complete lead-paint and asbestos inspections and proper abatement of all hazards as a condition for program participation and the receipt of financial assistance.

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

The City of New Haven fits the general profile of a jurisdiction with a high level of risk for exposure to lead-based paint by young children. There is an old housing stock: 82% of all of its housing units were constructed before 1980. There is a significant low-income population: 65% of all families earn below 80% of the Area Median Income. There is a high incidence of childhood poverty: 33% of all children under the age of 18 years live below the poverty line. According to 2017 ACS estimates, of the City's 54,423 housing units, only the 9,836 units built after 1980 are assumed to be lead-safe.

New Haven's need to address lead-based paint hazards is high. According to American Community Survey statistics, as of 2017 New Haven has an estimated 17,000 pre-1940 renter-occupied housing units that comprise near 50% of all renter occupied housing units.

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

The City integrates the need for lead-based paint hazard control through its housing rehabilitation programs implemented by the Livable City Initiative (LCI) and through activities and testing under the Department of Health. LCI provides grants and loans to aid in the rehabilitation of housing. All HUD-funded housing assistance programs provided through the City require lead-paint inspections as a condition for receiving funding assistance for housing rehabilitation. Housing loan program staff and the lead inspectors work with owners and developers to ensure that all properties meet or exceed all local, state and federal health and safety requirements.

New Haven Health Department Lead Poisoning Inspectors provide lead and asbestos inspection services to homeowners and non-profit developers seeking to perform housing rehabilitation utilizing CDBG and/or HOME funding. The federal funds are provided through the Livable City Initiative (LCI). A thorough and detailed evaluation for the presence of lead and asbestos is produced and provided to the property owner. A specific and comprehensive lead abatement plan is also created by Health Department Lead Inspectors. The inspection reports and abatement plans are incorporated into the general rehab plan for the structure. If the homeowner is planning on a limited scope of work, discussions are held between all concerned parties until a compromise is reached which provides for lead abatements where necessary. If additional City funding is not available the homeowner is encouraged to seek private funding.

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

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

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

The City of New Haven is one of the poorest municipalities in the State. In order to decrease the incidence and effects of poverty, the City makes every effort to take full advantage of the programs and resources available to assist its residents in poverty. Support of and coordination among a variety of programs and services is the foundation of the City's strategy. To address poverty the City supports economic development programs including job skill development, job training, job placement, business retention and business expansion programs; social and support services including preventative health care programs, life skills training and child care; adult education; language and literacy training; supportive housing; and affordable housing rehabilitation and construction programs. All of these programs and services are utilized to educate, support and empower individuals and families living in poverty. Through economic development, education, support and empowerment, the City and its service providers are working to move impoverished individuals to a higher financial level and improved self-support. The City utilizes a combination of federal, state and local resources to address poverty and the needs of those living in poverty.

While housing alone neither creates nor resolves poverty, the availability of quality affordable housing provides opportunities to stabilize neighborhoods. The City supports efforts by local non-profits; collaborates with the local continuum of care network of providers known as the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network; remains involved in regional affordable housing efforts; and fosters connections between special needs housing and the agencies that provide social services. The success of affordable housing programs can only occur through a combination of City resources along with State and Federal offerings. Through collaborative efforts amongst service and resource providers, the duplication of services can be reduced allowing resources to be expended efficiently and effectively to serve the maximum number of recipients.

New Haven has a Career Development School offered through its Commission on Equal Opportunities (CEO). The purpose of the program is to train low income residents in the construction trades to provide a skilled employment base prepared to fill Section 3 requirements. This program has been successful in providing employment opportunities to residents.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Activities funded with CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds will be monitored by the Community Services Administration, LCI, the Health Department, Economic Development, the Office of Management and Budget, the Division of Finance and the Division of Internal Audit. Monitoring will be carried out in accordance with applicable regulations for each program. This will include monitoring of all sub-recipients and activities, as well as activities performed by City departments. As appropriate, the monitoring process will be coordinated with the reporting requirements encompassed by the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and similar documents. Programs will be monitored at least once a year. Each subrecipient undergoes a financial and programmatic review of their activities. These reviews are done during two (2) separate visits. If problems or inconsistencies are found at the time of monitoring, recipients receive a written letter describing the issue or problem and asking for resolution. Recipients are given the opportunity to respond and technical assistance is provided as needed. If corrective actions are required there is a re-monitoring to ensure the problem or issue has been addressed. If issues are not or cannot be resolved all expenditure of funds is stopped.

In addition to the monitoring of active construction under the HOME Program, LCI, on behalf of the City, provides post-construction monitoring of housing units during the agreed upon "Affordability Period" as defined in the project's Loan Agreement. This monitoring ensures continued affordability and availability of HOME-funded units. In addition to the monitoring of units during the period of affordability, the City also implements a housing code inspection program that responds to tenant complaints; provides inspections prior to issuance of certificates of occupancy; and participates in "Neighborhood Sweep" activities wherein units within targeted areas are inspected for code violations as part of overall neighborhood clean-up and revitalization efforts.

The Commission on Equal Opportunities serves as the monitoring entity to ensure compliance regarding Davis-Bacon requirements, Section 3 and usage of Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises. The hiring of minority contractors and low- and moderate-income individuals is facilitated by resources and contacts of the Commission on Equal Opportunities, the Small Contractor Development Program, the Regional Business Resource Center and the Greater New Haven Business and Professional Association. The City maintains a listing of MBE

and WBE contractors. Outreach is accomplished through active community involvement, networking and service on various City boards, commissions and organizations.

In accordance with ESG regulations, evaluation and documentation of client eligibility for financial assistance will be re-assessed at least every three months for program participants receiving homelessness prevention assistance and not less than once annually for program participants receiving rapid re-housing assistance (576.401 (b)) to insure that they meet the eligibility criteria. Staff from the Community Services Administration will work with subrecipients of ESG funding to ensure compliance with the regulations and to verify that each client is reviewed to make sure they are still eligible for financial assistance. The City will work with local Continuum members to review program and appropriateness standards and to re-evaluate the continuation of services as appropriate for each program.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The following tables and narratives summarize the potential resources available to the City during the upcoming Annual Action Plan Year. The City currently receives four (4) federal entitlement grants through HUD. On an annual basis the City utilizes its federal entitlement grant allocations in combination with any anticipated program income and unexpended resources from prior years to implement its housing and community development strategy and accomplish its goals and program objectives.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1					Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$			
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,801,628	75,000	1,317,363	5,193,991	16,715,315	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx. \$3,800,000) over the next 4 years	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1					Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$			
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,319,397	20,000	213,543	1,552,940	5,200,000	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx. \$1,300,000) over the next 4 years	
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,105,207	0	0	1,105,207	4,400,000	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx \$1,100,000) over the next 4 years	

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: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	329,995	0	0	329,995	1,300,000	Expected resources available over the remainder of the Strategy Period assumes level funding (appx. \$325,000) over the next 4 years

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City makes every effort to leverage its federal resources with private, state and local funding to meet the needs identified in its Consolidated Plan. With leveraged funds to complement its Consolidated Plan resources, the City works to provide the maximum assistance with the resources it has available. Leveraging is key to stretching its federal entitlement resources to achieve the maximum program benefit. As part of each application for Consolidated Plan funding, potential grant recipients are asked to list other sources of funds it will use to leverage their request.

It is the City's policy to leverage the maximum private investment with the minimum public expenditures. In assisting affordable housing projects with public funds, the City seeks to maximize the number of units and households assisted. Use of Federal and

State resources often require local matching funds to create a viable project. While municipal dollar resources are limited due to local budget needs and allocations, the City tries to provide alternative investments such as land, site development, technical assistance or public improvements to bring down costs. Because of economic pressures on the existing tax base, the City rarely approves fee waivers, PILOTS (Payment In Lieu of Taxes) or tax abatement agreements and when it does, does so only for projects which have unusual merit.

The City uses a mix of federal, state, private and local capital and general fund resources to implement its Consolidated Plan Strategy. It has received federal CDBG-DR funding through the State of Connecticut Department of Housing; federal Lead Hazard Reduction funding; Federal Ryan White funding; federal Department of Justice grant assistance and numerous State programs to support its local housing and community development efforts.

The City works with state and regional organizations, individual non-profit organizations and local community development corporations to streamline and more effectively utilize funds to achieve housing and community development goals. As part of this process, the City actively seeks other private and public financing in support of community development projects either locally or through individual agencies as a means to increase the numbers of units created and persons served.

The City of New Haven uses General Funds, Capital Project Funds, private financing and State of Connecticut Program Funds to match and leverage federal HOME program resources. The City in some cases provides land at reduced cost or tax incentives to non-profit developers. As of June 30, 2019, based upon its match contributions for Federal Fiscal Year 2018, the City has exceeded its HOME match requirements by excess of \$23 million.

The City uses General Fund resources to support its homeless initiatives. These provide a match to the City's ESG funding. The City budgets approximately \$1.1 million a year in General Fund resources in support of various homeless assistance initiatives.

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

As appropriate and available, the City may provide land acquired through community development action or In Rem to non-profit developers to support housing and community development efforts. The Livable City Initiative (LCI) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) work with non-profit developers to identify resources to support project implementation including publicly-owned land and property as appropriate.

Discussion

See narratives above.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Supply of Decent & Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Communitywide CDBG-Eligible Target Areas Hill Neighborhood Newhallville Neighborhood Fair Haven Neighborhood West Rock Neighborhood	Preserve and Improve Existing Housing Stock Create Safe, Supportive & Affordable Housing Improve Access to Homeownership	CDBG: \$##### HOME: \$#####	Rental units constructed: ## Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: ## Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: ## Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: ## Housing Unit
2	Stabilize Neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Communitywide CDBG-Eligible Target Areas	Preserve and Improve Existing Housing Stock Create Safe, Supportive & Affordable Housing Stabilize Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$##### HOME: \$####	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: ## Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: ## Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: ## Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: ### Housing Unit
3	Provide a Continuum of Housing with Supports	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	New Haven MSA - HOPWA	Provide Continuum of Supportive Housing	HOPWA: \$#####	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: ### Households Assisted
4	Improve Access to Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Communitywide	Stabilize Neighborhoods Improve Access to Homeownership	CDBG: \$#### HOME: \$#####	Public Service Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: #### Households Assisted Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: ## Households Assisted

5	Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Communitywide	Provide Continuum of Supportive Housing Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations	CDBG: \$#### ESG: \$####	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: ### Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: #### Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: ### Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: ### Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: ### Persons Assisted
6	Address Community Health Issues	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Communitywide	Address Community Health Issues	CDBG: \$#####	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: ### Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: ### Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: ### Household Housing Unit
7	Provide Accessibility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Communitywide	Support Neighborhood Revitalization Provide Facility & Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$865,000	
8	Support Neighborhood Revitalization	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-Eligible Target Areas	Support Neighborhood Revitalization Provide Facility & Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$865,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 1000 Household Housing Unit

9	Provide Public Service Programming	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Communitywide	Provide Public Service Programming	CDBG: \$396,254	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11960 Persons Assisted
10	Promote Education, Enhance Economic Advancement & Support Economic Development Efforts	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Communitywide	Promote Education & Economic Advancement	CDBG: \$217,084	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1329 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 140 Jobs Businesses assisted: 215 Businesses Assisted
11	Provide Administrative Support	2020	2024	Planning and Administrative Support	Communitywide	Provide Administrative Support	CDBG: \$751,117 HOPWA: \$32,761 HOME: \$124,154 ESG: \$23,939	Other: 6 Other

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

The table that follows summarizes the City’s goals for its 5-Year Consolidated Plan Strategy Period. These goals serve to guide funding and decision-making processes as they relate to Consolidated Plan funding. The table also describes programs and activities funded over the Action Plan year to address each goal.

1	Goal Name	Increase Supply of Decent & Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City has established several objectives to meet the goal of Increasing the Supply of Decent, Safe and Affordable Housing within its borders. Projects will include minor rehabilitation, substantial rehabilitation and new construction to meet community need.
2	Goal Name	Stabilize Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Objectives established to help stabilize and revitalize neighborhoods include programs such as property maintenance, code enforcement, and the removal of blight. In addition, to address property decline and prevent housing foreclosures programs that offer support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers will be supported.

3	Goal Name	Provide a Continuum of Housing with Supports
	Goal Description	<p>The City, and its partners in providing supportive housing and housing for special needs populations, support several housing formats under this goal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a system of supportive housing opportunities that provide safe shelter while homeless and at-risk youth, families, and individuals work their way toward permanent and self-sufficient housing. • To provide housing and supportive services for persons with special needs (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS; the elderly; persons with disabilities, mental health illnesses or substance use disorders; persons leaving institutionalized settings; and persons with other chronic illnesses). • To support healthy aging in place for low-income seniors.
4	Goal Name	Improve Access to Homeownership
	Goal Description	To stabilize neighborhoods and provide housing choice the City will promote the development of homeownership options and the support of first-time homeownership opportunity.
5	Goal Name	Address Needs of Homeless & At-Risk Populations
	Goal Description	The City and its homelessness service providers work to address the needs of the homeless and at-risk populations. Activities include emergency shelter support, transitional housing, outreach, prevention and associated support services. The creation of permanent housing options, provision of rental and utility assistance, and assistance with re-housing help to meet identified needs. Programs that address health and wellness, temporary shelter, and facilities which will offer a transitional living environment (defined as 45 to 60 days) for individuals who are exiting shelters and are ready and prepared for independence and re-housing also fall under this goal.
6	Goal Name	Address Community Health Issues
	Goal Description	The City and its housing and community development partners have made it a priority to address community health issues and promote healthier living for all of its residents. Addressing health hazards in housing, providing improvements to and creating facilities that encourage positive physical and recreational activity, and providing programming and social services in support of healthier life styles are the focus of this goal.
7	Goal Name	Provide Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	The City is committed to ensuring equal access to housing and community facilities for all residents. As part of the Consolidated Plan the City will support accessibility improvements to housing units and residential facilities as well as improvements to public facilities

8	Goal Name	Support Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Providing physical improvements throughout the community will, together with providing housing choice, help to achieve the City's overall goal of revitalizing the City neighborhood by neighborhood. Objectives include, the support of health-conscious, community-friendly neighborhood revitalization activities; the promotion of mixed-use opportunities with retail and shopping closer to housing and transit oriented developments; the creation of a suitable and health-conscious living environment by making streetscape enhancements, pedestrian links, and building and infrastructure improvements; and to empower individuals (including children and youth) and families and strengthen neighborhoods through public and neighborhood facility support.
9	Goal Name	Provide Public Service Programming
	Goal Description	Healthy families and individuals are key to vibrant and stable neighborhoods. To achieve better living environments for all residents of the City, the following non-housing public service programming goals guide the Consolidated Plan implementation process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote positive youth engagement, community health, wellness, education, employment and public safety through the provision of public service programming. • To stabilize neighborhoods and prevent housing foreclosures by offering support services, education and technical assistance to existing homeowners and first-time homebuyers.
10	Goal Name	Promote Education, Enhance Economic Advancement & Support Economic Development Efforts
	Goal Description	Improving the economic status of residents helps to stabilize the neighborhoods in which they live and the community as a whole. Increased education, job training, skill development, supportive services and the creation of employment opportunity are all guiding objectives for creating economic strength. Additional objectives for the Consolidated Plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for the expansion of livable wage jobs and economic opportunity. • Creating affordable and accessible childcare facilities for working families. • Enhancing the technical skill set of residents through workforce training and career development opportunities and to encourage the creation of jobs that match the skill set of these residents. <p>In support of local economic development initiatives and the creation of employment opportunity, the City has also developed the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting investment in public/private infrastructure that will allow for job growth including stormwater, transportation, parking, and commercial/industrial facility improvements. • Supporting coastal resiliency efforts to ensure the City is prepared to respond to or recover from weather-related events, particularly those associated with its coastal location. • Supporting pedestrian, bikeway and public transit system improvements to improve access to employment.

11	Goal Name	Provide Administrative Support (<i>City Use Only</i>)
	Goal Description	The management and oversight of programs and activities under the Consolidated Plan are crucial to their successful implementation and benefit. To support this the City will use a portion of its funds to provide planning and administrative support for the City's overall Consolidated Plan and development efforts.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Consolidated Housing and Community Development Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2020-2021 describes the implementation and administration of the City's Consolidated Plan programs funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA). It contains proposed activities and funding to be carried out with CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds for Fiscal Year 2020-2021, which begins on July 1, 2020. The following table is a summary list of activities to be undertaken during the Action Year (FY2020-2021) with CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funds. Individual project description sheets will be included in the final plan submitted to HUD.

Projects

#	Project Name

Table 58 – Project Information

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

The projects and activities included in the city's Annual Plan for 2020-2021 are the result of an open application process. Municipal departments and area non-profit housing and community service providers were given the opportunity to apply for Consolidated Plan funding for programs and projects that addressed community needs and priorities established through the plan development process. Programs and projects were also required to meet federal objectives, regulations and grant requirements for the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs. Each project was evaluated to assess the impact on community need, consistency with federal regulations and requirements, and organizational capacity for successful implementation.

The greatest obstacle to addressing community needs is the lack of financial resources. The city attempts to use its Consolidated Plan resources in a manner that provides the greatest benefit from the resources available. To support these efforts, the city encourages the leveraging of consolidated plan resources with other funding sources and actively seeks to increase resources by obtaining additional grants and seeking support from foundations, local institutions and other community stakeholders.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Consolidated Plan Activity	FY20-21 BOA Approved	Description
ACQUISITION		
Acquisition	\$50,000	City Activity. To acquire property for the purpose of providing commercial and homeownership opportunities and park or recreational uses in an effort to stabilize neighborhoods. The acquisition program supports the City's effort to combat blight and stabilize neighborhoods that are deteriorating. It is anticipated that approximately 18 units of housing, which includes 9 rental units and 9 homeowner units, will be developed as a result of this project. Identified neighborhoods are Newhallville, Fair Haven West River, Dixwell, Dwight and the Hill. Individuals wishing to purchase property from the City will be eligible for City loan funds if the applicant meets the criteria of the regulations governing the source of funding.
Believe In Me Empowerment Corporation (53 Shelton Ave)	\$30,000	Location: 423-425 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. Funding is being requested for acquisition of a property located at 53 Shelton Ave., which includes two residential dwellings and entrepreneurial services. Funding requested will be used for land surveys, soil testing, tree removal, temporary lighting, architectural and draftsman's drawing and securing the property. Leveraging Bancport Commercial Capital LLC loan \$300,000.
Habitat for Humanity	\$50,000	Location: 37 Union St. To acquire 4 vacant lots or blighted single family homes in the Hill, Newhallville, Fair Haven, Fair Haven Heights, Amity or West Rock Neighborhoods. Four new single family energy efficient homes will be constructed from CDBG funding on the properties with a goal of 8 homes in total being completed. The homes will be sold to low income working families

		<p>earning 30% to 60% of the area median income for \$95,000 with 0% interest for 25 years. Properties have yet to be determined. Leveraged funding: Approved - State of CT HTCC Program - \$350,969; and SHOP & HUD - \$155,000. Pending - Foundation - \$20,000; and SHOP & HUD - \$55,000. To Be Requested - Private Fundraising - \$115,000; Corporations - \$225,000; Special Events - \$75,000; and Various In Kind Donations - \$200,000.</p>
DISPOSITION		
Property Management Public	\$150,000	<p>City Activity. Provide maintenance and upkeep of CDBG owned properties or properties acquired through In Rem foreclosure including removal of debris on abandoned vacant lots, rodent and pest control, and boarding up and securing of vacant buildings which have been acquired by the City as part of the City's Consolidated Plan efforts. The program provides for the necessary repairs and operating expenses associated with the maintenance of housing units acquired through tax foreclosure proceedings. The activities prevent further deterioration in primarily low and moderate income areas where significant CDBG investment has or will occur. This program is a collaborative effort between LCI and OBIE. Approximately 100 properties will be maintained through this program.</p>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Collab Inc-Economic Development Corporation of New Haven	\$20,000	<p>Location: 28 Orange St. New Haven. Collab annually runs three cohorts of the core program: the Collab Accelerator. It's a 12-week, cohort based program supporting early stage ventures. Collab is asking to fund the direct programmatic costs of three Collab Accelerator cohorts. Funds would cover two key aspects of the Accelerator Operations - Accessibility services and operations - provide wraparound services like childcare, transportation, interpretation, office hours and food. Staff support for trainings and coaching - to run the collab, there needs the support of 2 collab staff, who coach, provide educational trainings, and program logistics.</p>

<p>Emerge Connecticut, Inc.</p>	<p>\$51,760</p>	<p>Location: 830 Grand Ave. New Haven. EMERGE helps formerly incarcerated adults make a successful return to their families and communities. They achieve this by operating as a Transitional Employment Program, offering paid, part-time job training and employment, as well as literacy and numeracy training, parenting classes, life-coaching, and mental health services. Funds would be used to provide substantial tutoring and job training. Funds will be used to partially compensate current Construction Trainer, who handles skills training, and the hiring of an additional job coach, who will manage the academic tutoring program. Leveraged funding - Approved - Robert Kreidler, Catherine Sease, David Reese, and Roger Ibbotson - \$30,000.</p>
<p>Greater NH Business and Professional Assoc</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>Location: 192 Dixwell Ave. GNHBPA serves small business and W/MBE contractor industries in New Haven implementing a small business networking program, small business technical assistance program and an OSHA 10 certification program. Funds are being used for 3 personnel positions, Outreach Specialist and Certification Administration. These positions are needed to outreach to clients and contractors and administer the requirements of the Certification Initiative as it relates to enrollment of students and acquisition and administration of required trainers. Funds are also asked for other costs such as food, advertising, rent, insurance, etc. Pending - Internal funds \$50,100; and HEDCO/User Fees (OSHA 10/30) - \$2,500.</p>
<p>Hope for New Haven, Inc./CERCE</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>Location: 81 Olive St. New Haven. Hope for New Haven serves as the fiscal sponsor for CERCLE, a cooperative comprised of early care and education business owners. Mission is to improve the educational outcomes for Black and Latinx children. Seeks funding for support of program activities designed to provide early care and education businesses located in New Haven with workforce and business development in five areas - expansion opportunities, incumbent worker professional training, new employee recruiting, training and placement, business management and operations support and business planning support. Funds will be used to cover 50% of the Executive Directors salary who serves as project administrator and program supervisor for TIR Apprenticeship, tuition, fees and materials. Leveraged - To Be Requested: CT</p>

		Office of Early Childhood - \$95,000; William Caspar Graustein Memorial Foundation - \$100,000; and Donor Advised Fund - Community Foundation of Greater New Haven - \$4,000.
Neighborhood Commercial Public Improvements/Main Street Project	\$1,368,723	City Activity. Funds will be used to continue and support efforts to improve neighborhood commercial districts along the Dixwell, Grand and Whalley Avenue corridors and other neighborhood commercial districts. The overall mission is to promote private investment, facilitate job creation, and improve New Haven's physical appearance. The department recognizes and supports the work of neighborhood business associations and the strength of their small businesses and the surrounding community. This project will support facade and building renovations through the City's Facade Improvement Program; d the installation of streetscape improvements and public infrastructure upgrades such as sidewalks, curbs, street furniture, street trees, planters, signage, and other permanent improvements to entryway corridors in critical commercial districts; and the acquisition costs of commercial structures in support of the program. The target areas are Dixwell/Newhallville, Fair Haven, Dwight and the Hill. City Activity. Funds will be used for improvements to 188 Bassett Street. The property is located in Newhallville and will be converted into a worker-owned laundry designed to serve some of the area's largest employers, like Yale University and Yale New Haven Hospital. <u>The total proposed budget of \$1.4M is derived from a request funded at \$430,723 and \$1.0M reallocated from previously funded acquisition projects.</u>
Economic Development Small Business Resource Center	\$260,000	City Activity. Provide direct technical assistance to existing and start-ups businesses and the resources necessary to develop and implement business plans, and provide legal, accounting, and human resources assistance in the commercial corridor along Dixwell Avenue, the Hill, Grand Avenue and Whalley Avenue. The program will assist businesses with business planning, management and operations, expansion and growth, and will provide one-on-one counseling, referrals to partners, access to educational programs, and referrals to funders for capital. SBRC will connect businesses to funding sources which include commercial banks, private and/or public agencies. In addition,

		the program will also assist businesses with site selection and workforce development. The estimated number of persons/businesses to be served is 250. Approximately 50 full time jobs will be created or retained, 40 new businesses will be created and 30 will be retained. Technical assistance will be provided to 100 businesses.
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		
Anti Blight Public Improvements - LCI	\$150,000	City Activity. To provide necessary repairs and upgrades to neighborhood public facilities for low and moderate income individuals/families. Improvements and upgrades include: neighborhood public facilities, shelters, health care centers, sidewalks, and permanent neighborhood beautification which support neighborhood revitalization and stability. Area public improvements consist of the planting of trees and shrubs, permanent landscaping and the creation of play spaces to complement housing related developments. The program also works in conjunction with community organized efforts that address dumping and illegal uses of property. Funding will also be used for improvements that relate to LCI-sponsored developments throughout the City. Number of improvements is to be determined.
Believe In Me Empowerment Corporation (320 Shelton Ave)	\$25,000	Location: 423-425 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. Funds will be used for total renovation of 320 Shelton Ave. and a complete remodel which makes the property move in ready within 18-months of the first drawdown of funds. Leveraged funding - listed as both Approved/Pending - CDBG 16-17 - \$60,000; and LCI - \$100,000.
Neighborhood Rx Inc.	\$15,000	Organization Location: 420 Huntington Street. Stated program as a citywide benefit. The funds requested will be utilized to provide physical improvements to the Huntington St/Shepherd Ave corner. The project will include the provision of increased lighting throughout the area, utility pole electrical improvements, the installation of cameras to deter criminal activities, an electrical lock box is needed for electrical protection and for safety, Wi-Fi monthly service fee, Big Belly. Budget includes \$20,000 for a community mural and \$10,500 for WIFI installation and monthly fees. Projected timeframe needs

		to be adjusted to coincide with funding availability. Project is estimated to serve the Newhallville Neighborhood - 60%, the Dixwell Neighborhood - 25% and 15% from other locations. Leverage To be Requested: \$2,000 Management Team Grant; \$5,000 Mayor's Neighborhood Cultural Vitality Grant. Funding of \$15,000 allocated for lighting and Big Belly garbage bins only.
Sidewalk Improvements - Engineering	\$50,000	City Activity. To provide for the replacement of broken or tripping hazard sidewalks in CDBG-eligible areas throughout the City. Approximately 3000 square feet of sidewalks will be replaced. Funding is being requested to continue the program. Locations of sidewalks will be located within CDBG eligible low/moderate census tracts. Approved: Capital Budget - Engineering \$6,450,000; Capital Budget - Public Works \$500,000
REHABILITATION		
Beulah Land Development Corporation - Rehab (124 Carmel St)	\$50,000	Agency Location: 774 Orchard Street. Funding is being requested to provide management of the gut rehabilitation of a single-family home at 124 Carmel Street. Leverage: To Be Requested: Capital for Change \$105,000; City of New Haven HOME fund request \$215,000
Continuum of Care	\$40,000	Agency Location: 109 Legion Avenue. Funding will be used to complete renovations on Continuum of Care's Stabilization Home at 384 Edgewood Street in New Haven. The 9-bed facility provides stabilization and case management services to over 235 individuals in crisis every year. The project serves individuals from throughout New Haven. The agency anticipates providing additional \$12,000 in leverage from agency fundraising efforts.
Housing Code Enforcement	\$1,146,810	City Activity. Provide inspection, investigations and surveys of housing units for code violations and the condemnation of those dwellings found unfit for human occupancy. The primary focus is in deteriorated areas combining code enforcement, together with public or private improvements, housing rehabilitation or enhanced services to arrest further decline of the areas. The LCI Enforcement Division collaborates with the LCI Development Division as well as the Fire Department, Police Department and Elderly Services to proactively

		<p>identify and address housing code issues and public safety issues. The program will concentrate on the following community development areas: Hill, Fair Haven, Newhallville and Dixwell neighborhoods. This program will serve as a proactive response to arresting blight and to eliminate substandard housing conditions. Citations are given for housing code violations and penalties are levied for non-compliance. It is estimated that over 1,000 housing units will be inspected. This program works in conjunction with the LCI residential rental licensing program and the Section 8 inspection program.</p>
<p>Neighborhood Housing Services</p>	<p>\$40,000</p>	<p>Location: 333 Sherman Ave. To provide for the complete gut rehabilitation of six (6) single and multi-family properties. Funds will be are being requested for program delivery costs. These rehabilitated properties will create a total of 6 owner occupied units and 3 renter occupied units. All properties conform to Energy Star 3.0 standards and are equipped with thermo pane windows, energy efficient appliances and insulation. Properties are located in the Newhallville, Hill and Dwight Neighborhoods. Total project cost \$1,000,000. Additional sources of funding - Approved: Community Foundation for Greater New Haven \$30,000; To be Requested: NeighborWorks America \$200,000; Neighborhood Assistance Act \$150,000; Developer Fees \$240,000; Private Sector Contributions \$150,000; Community Foundation for Greater New Haven \$20,000; \$250,000 miscellaneous grants and contributions</p>
<p>Residential Rehab Anti Blight LCI Program</p>	<p>\$296,128</p>	<p>City Activity. Identify and provide loans or grants to owner occupants of properties for minor rehabilitation assistance to correct code enforcement violations, system replacements, handicap accessibility and weatherization improvements to reduce utility costs by making certain eligible improvements as allowed by the funding source. Approximately 35 households - 20 homeowner units and 15 rental units will benefit from this program. Additional funding is available through City HOME funds, Capital Projects, State DOH Competitive.</p>
<p>SPECIAL ACTIVITY BY SUBRECIPIENT</p>		

Beulah Land Development Corporation - New Construction (232 & 245 Munson St)	\$20,000	Agency Location: 774 Orchard Street Funding is being requested to provide ongoing management of the new construction project located at 232 and 245 Munson Street. The project includes 1 single-family and 1 two-family home. Three (3) housing units will be created. Leverage: To Be Requested: Capital for Change \$272,640; City of New Haven HOME fund request \$460,537; and State of CT DOH-HTCC \$500,000
Hardware Total	\$3,863,421	
PUBLIC SERVICE		
Believe in Me Empowerment Corporation	\$10,000	Location: 423-425 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. Basic Needs Enhancement Program (BNEP) provides case management services and basic needs provision for 240 unduplicated men and women from New Haven facing re-entry transition challenges, substance abuse recovery, crisis and/or indigence. Under this program, each resident of BIMEC's Supportive Recovery Housing Service (SRHS), receives a basic needs package. Proposed number of persons served: 240. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: none indicated.
BHcare, Inc. Family Justice Center	\$20,000	Location: 127 Washington Ave. 3rd Fl. West, North Haven. Funding will cover the salary of a Site Manager of the Hope Family Justice Center. This person is in charge of running the day-to-day operations of the Hope Family Justice Center and for coordination between stakeholders and providers. Proposed number of persons served: 461 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Donations & other Unrestricted Revenue for \$21,670.
BHcare, Inc. for Domestic Violence of Greater New Haven	\$15,000	Location: 127 Washington Ave. 3rd Fl. West, North Haven. Funds will be used to continue to support the role of a full-time Housing Specialist at New Haven Safe House. The Housing Specialist will continue to assist survivors of domestic violence and their children to find a safe and stable house after leaving the Safe House. Proposed number of persons served: 65 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Donations and Other Unrestricted Revenue for \$18,252.

Boys and Girls Club of New Haven	\$15,000	Location: 253 Columbus Ave. New Haven. Funding will be used to support continued organizational expenses to provide our critical services to youth each day at the afterschool program. The majority of funding will support our staff working directly with youth as well as their direct supervision and program supplies. Proposed number of persons served: 275 persons/ 240 households. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs of CT \$32,000; Community Foundation for Greater New Haven \$125,000; Pending - Carmax Foundation \$10,000; People's United Community Foundation \$10,000; Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authorities \$75,000; and New Alliance \$25,000.
Career Resources Inc	\$10,000	Location: 350 Fairfield Ave. Bridgeport. Funds will be used for the STRIVE Women's Re-entry Program, which will provide job readiness, training and placement assistance for women ex-offenders. Participants will also go through a subsidized internship experience to increase retention rates. The funds will partially cover salary and fringe costs for the program trainer. Proposed number of persons served: 50 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Community Foundation of Greater New Haven \$40,000. Pending - CT Dept. of Labor subcontract with The Work Place, Regional Workforce Development Board \$40,000.
Casa Otonal Inc.	\$14,500	Location: 148 Sylvan Ave. New Haven. Funds will be used to address poverty and potential mental and emotional health issues by broadening its current lunch only menu (12PM to 1PM) and include a new culturally inspired (Latino) breakfast menu (8AM to 10AM). This would allow the elderly population a nutritious meal and an opportunity to combat isolation. Proposed number of persons served: 50. Neighborhood served: 95% the Hill and 5% Fair Haven. Leveraged funding: To Be Requested -United Way Mini Grant - \$3,000.
Catholic Charities, Inc./Centro San Jose	\$15,000	Location: 290 Grand Ave. Funding will be spent on youth program staff salaries and benefits, program supplies and contractual expenses necessary to provide programming. The proposed project will provide positive development programming, health and wellness activities (swim lessons, basketball, lifeguard training certification), education and job/training employment opportunities to

		some of the city's most economically disadvantaged youth. Proposed number of persons served: 85 persons Neighborhood served: didn't indicate. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Community Foundation for Greater New Haven - \$20,000. Pending - Catholic Charities USA - \$6,000; Archdiocese of Hartford - \$25,000; City of New Haven, Youth Violence Prevention - \$15,000; and Hartford Bishops Foundation - \$20,000.
Children in Placement	\$16,000	Location: 155 East Street, Suite 202. Funding will be used to maintain GAL support and grow their footprint to reach more children and provide new services. Funds will be used to support program costs which include recruiting and training volunteer GALs and maintaining a Regional Manager to support and supervise them. Proposed number of persons served: 100 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - State of CT- Judicial Branch (for all of CT) for \$191,528; and State of CT - Probate Admin (for all of CT) - \$44,406.
Children's Community Programs of CT Inc.	\$13,000	Location: 446 A Blake St, New Haven. Funding will be used to fund one regular and one Special Education Teacher to teach math and reading, as well as train program participants in test taking strategies to prepare students to pass the basic skills assessment or inventories that many of these programs require in order to be considered to attend classes. Funding also being requested for workbooks and other instructional materials. Proposed number of persons served - 15 persons. Neighborhoods served - Dwight, Hill, West Rock, Dixwell, Newhallville. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Workforce Alliance for \$50,000.
City of New Haven Elderly Services	\$22,500	City Activity. 165 Church St. New Haven. Funds will be used to provide seniors with transportation for special trips to the Big E, the senior appreciation celebration, apple picking followed by lunch and grocery shopping. The additional funding for transportation will promote participation, socialization, and entertainment for seniors. Funding will also cover Tai Chi and yoga and expand the ceramic classes to include Dixwell/Newhallville and East Shore Senior Centers. Proposed number of persons served: 2,685 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Phillip Marrett - \$17,000; Black and Hispanic Caucus of the BOA/Senior Volunteer

		Luncheon - \$300; and Carabetta Management/ Senior Volunteer Luncheon - \$500.
Cornell Scott Hill Health Corp	\$11,000	Location: 400-428 Columbus Ave. New Haven. Funds will be used to purchase of two slit lamps for the main care site. A slit lamp is a microscope with a bright light that enables an ophthalmologist to examine different structures of the eye. Proposed number of persons served:1,550 persons. Proposed neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Cornell Scott-Hill Health Corp. Unrestricted Funds - \$33,306.
CSA-City of New Haven Fresh Start Program	\$20,000	Location: 165 Church St. New Haven. Funds will be used to hire either a part-time job development specialist or a contractor who provide job placement services to the target population. Immediately upon release, the job placement specialist will meet with the participant at Project Fresh Start office and provide an employment portfolio. The specialist will help with job placement and will conduct follow up with participant a year out from release.
Downtown Evening Soup Kitchen (DESK)	\$12,000	Location 311 Temple St New Haven. DESK will provide professionally-prepared, nutritious meals to people experiencing homelessness or poverty. Funding will cover staff salaries and additional supplies. Proposed number of persons served: 180 persons per night. Neighborhood served: Downtown/Wooster square neighborhood. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Community Foundation for Greater New Haven for \$20,000. To be Requested - Other Private Foundations - \$90,000; FEMA - \$25,000; and Individual & Organizational Contributions - \$199,525.
Edgewood PTA Childcare	\$10,000	Location: 737 Edgewood Ave. New Haven. Funds will increase the slots from 55 to 65 students in the after school program while continuing to offer before and after school childcare slots on a sliding fee scale tuition. Funds will also be used to hire 2-3 Assistant Teachers in order to maintain student teacher ratio per Connecticut's Office of Early Childhood. Also add enrichment programs such as arts, culture, instruments and dance. Neighborhood served: West Rock, Hill Area, Fair Haven Area. Leveraged funding: no leveraged funding listed.

Elephant in the Room	\$20,000	Location: 746 Orchard St. New Haven. Program will be provided to moderately low income families. Funding will cover portions of the Executive Director, Director, Head Trainer, Custodial Staff and Volunteers (help stipend) salaries. Funds will also cover mileage to events, equipment and materials (including rental), rental assistance of the location, upkeep of the location and utilities. Neighborhood served: Dixwell and Newhallville. Leveraged funding: Approved - Youth Violence Program - \$10,000; Pending - Private Fundraising - \$3,500; and To Be Requested - \$1500.
Elm City International - ECI	\$10,000	Location: 360 Fountain St. #40, New Haven. ECI is requesting funding for the "College Readiness Academy" which is a project that houses our reading and writing program, college counseling, and college follow-through programs. Funding would go towards the Head Mentor, Reading and Writing Teacher who acts as College Counselor, and College Follow-Through Coordinator as well as college visits. Proposed number of persons served: 18 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven neighborhood. Leveraged Funding: To be Requested - Stutzman Family Foundation - \$50,000; Lou and Susan Stone Foundation - \$10,000; Dianna Davis Spencer Family Foundation - \$12,000; David and Joanne Gouldblum - \$5,000; NewCity Foundation - \$2,500; Community Foundation of Greater New Haven - \$15,000; New Alliance Foundation - \$5,000; Annual Fundraiser - \$12,000; and Annual Crowd Sourcing Fundraiser ("Great Give") - \$20,000.
Fellowship Place Inc.	\$10,000	Location: 441 Elm St. New Haven. Funds will be used to expand its FY 20 Career Development Department's MSEP by hiring one part-time Employee Specialist to serve 15 homeless clients. In collaboration with an interdisciplinary team, proposed services will focus on helping the homeless gain marketable job skills and secure employment. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged funding: Approved: Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services - \$75,596; and Private Donations and Grants - \$17,947.
FISH of Greater New Haven, Inc.	\$25,000	Location: PO Box 8552. New Haven. Funds will be used to support FISH's Grocery Delivery Program. FISH delivers food every two weeks on a precise monthly calendar. Funding will cover one full-time Program Manager that

		<p>oversees operations of the program, volunteer coordination and routing for expanded services. This includes benefits and food purchased for the program as well as reusable bags. Proposed number of persons served: 1200 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven</p> <p>Leveraged Funding: Approved - Community Foundation of GNH for \$20,000; People's Community Bank Foundation - \$2,500; Archdioceses of Hartford - \$4,000; City Missionary Assoc.- \$5,000; New Alliance Foundation - \$15,000; Robert and Isabella Dodd fund - \$19,207; Wells Fargo Foundation - \$10,000; Renee B Fisher Fund - \$7,500; Bank of America Swindells Foundation - \$3,500; West Haven CDBG - \$3,051; Hamden CDBG - \$2,607; David A Lane Foundation - \$2,500; Amity Club - \$2,000; and George and Grace Long Foundation - \$2,000.</p>
<p>Grace Chapel of the Living God Total Mankind Ministries Inc.</p>	<p>\$5,000</p>	<p>Location: 777 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. Funds will be used to pay for highly skilled, experienced staff teaching Microsoft Office; life skills/financial literacy; practical office skills; classroom rental; training equipment (computers, monitors); and each student will take the Microsoft Office Certification exam one time. Total Mankind Job readiness program will be offered to individuals who are homeless, returning to the community after incarceration or the very lower moderately low income population. Proposed number of persons served: 90 persons. Neighborhood served: Newhallville and other neighborhoods. Leveraged funding: To Be Requested: The Community Foundation Capacity Building Grant - \$200,000; The Community Foundation Fund Women and Girls - \$8,000; The Community Foundation Small Grants - \$7,500; Community Foundation Neighborhood Leadership Program - \$3,000; Community Foundation Responsive Grant - \$7,500; Community Foundation Incarceration & Reentry Grant - \$10,000; Wells Fargo - \$5,000 and Webster Bank - \$5,000.</p>
<p>Hannah Gray Home\ Ella B Scantlebury</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	<p>Location: 241 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. Funds are used to provide low income elderly residents health/wellness programs on site along with other activities to boost social engagement, which helps slow mental and physical deterioration. Programs include visiting nurses, blood pressure screenings, nutritionists, chair exercises. Funds will partially cover the resident services coordinator who coordinates and facilitates various resident wellness, fitness, and social services</p>

		between tenants and outside agencies. Funding also covers materials. Proposed number of persons served: 20 households. Neighborhood served: Dixwell. Leveraged Funding: Pending - State of CT-Congregate Programs for \$21,600.
Higher Heights Youth Empowerment Programs, Inc.	\$10,000	Location: 157 Church St. 19th FL. New Haven. Funds will support the Coding Program for students in grades 9-12 (ages 14-18) in New Haven. The program is designed to create a comprehensive 21st century STEM (science, technology, engineering, math) enrichment program. It's a self-paced and student centered course designed for multi-course and multi-locational (in & out of school) use. Proposed number of persons served: 40 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: To be Requested - Community Foundation of GNH - \$40,000; UI - \$2,500; and AT&T - \$2,500.
IRIS-Integrated Refugee & Immigrant Services	\$10,500	Location: 235 Nicoll St. 2nd FL. New Haven. Funding will support the Family Literacy Program. This project is a job development, preparation, and placement program for refugees in New Haven that will enhance their ability to achieve early self sufficiency. Project provides refugees with employment assessment, resume development, interview preparation, post-employment support and works with an Employer Outreach Specialist to help identify potential jobs and provide post support. Looking to expand their program to non-refugee immigrants. Funding will cover portions of the following salaries - director of employment and education, employer outreach specialist, early employment outreach specialist and employment specialist. Proposed number of persons served: 300. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - RSS- Department of State - \$128,487; and To Be Requested - Wells Fargo Grant - \$5,000.
JUNTA	\$17,500	Location: 169 Grand Ave. New Haven. Funds will be used to expand the services provided by JUNTA Rising. JUNTA Rising is JUNTA for Progressive Action's Community and Economic Development Department. The program collaborates with participants to acquire the skill sets to actively participate in their own economic betterment, including Bilingual Computer Literacy, ESL, Bilingual GED, etc. Funds will partially cover Director JUNTA Rising, Adult Education Associate, and Office Manager. Funds would also cover the cost of supplies. Proposed

		<p>number of persons served: 800 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven.</p> <p>Leveraged Funding: Approved - Community Foundation of Greater New Haven - \$48,600. Pending - Wish You Well Foundation - \$15,000; TD Bank - \$10,000; and Key Bank - \$15,000. To Be Requested - Timken Charitable Company - \$5,000; Wells Fargo - \$5,000; UI / Southern CT Gas - \$2,500; Neighborhood Assistance Act - \$50,000; and Wells Fargo Community WINS Program - \$50,000.</p>
Liberty Community Services	\$12,000	<p>Location: 129 Church St. Mezzanine Level. New Haven. Funds will provide one full-time case manager to work 37.5 and one part-time case manager to work 17.5 hours at the library per week. The part-time case manager will work two evenings a week and Saturdays. This would enable Liberty to have staff at the main library with regular office hours at each library branch in New Haven. The case managers are helping homeless individuals, people experiencing housing crises and the most vulnerable patrons who are experiencing mental health, behavioral and health problems with supportive services and referrals.</p> <p>Proposed number of persons served: 1200 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven (main library, branches on Dixwell Ave., Washington St. and Whalley Ave.</p> <p>Leveraged Funding: Approved - Yale University - \$15,205.29. Pending - City of New Haven Library - \$5,000.</p>
Literacy Volunteers of Greater New Haven	\$15,000	<p>Location: 5 Science Park. New Haven. Funds will be used for program staff salaries to support tutors in free education programs. The focus of work during this fiscal year will be on curriculum and lesson plans, which support job readiness. Currently they have 15 program sites through New Haven. Funds used to partially cover the Executive Directors salary, ESOL Program Manager, Basic Literacy Program Manager, and ESOL Program Manager. Proposed number of persons served: 800 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven.</p> <p>Leveraged Funding: To Be Requested - CT Dept. of Education - \$60,000; Community Foundation for Greater New Haven - \$50,000; and the cycle for all other funding applicants & requests for fiscal yr. 2020-2021 does not begin until Jan. 2020, However, the funding trend is that Literacy Volunteers will leverage additional dollars for \$104,163.</p>

New Haven Ecology Project	\$10,000	Location: 358 Springside Avenue. Funds will be used to promote health and wellness programming, and academic enrichment by helping Common Ground establish and maintain edible school gardens and pollinator habitats at New Haven public schools, and guide schools in implementing All-School Outdoor days with work projects and activities related to gardens. And initiating a year-long extended nature-based learning program in four classrooms. Currently working with 19 schools and want to continue doing so. Proposed number of persons served: 6825 students. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: To be Requested - Other Philanthropic Funds - \$66,984; Lustman Fund - \$15,000; Contractual Fees (schools) - \$30,000; and EPA - \$4,000.
New Haven HomeOwnership Center	\$8,000	Location: 333 Sherman Avenue. Funds will be used to support delivery of services through partial funding of the Managing Directors salary and some benefits. Provide low, moderate, and middle income clients with quality homebuyer education workshops, foreclosure prevention services, budget counseling, and homeownership training. Proposed number of persons served: 1,800 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: To be Requested - NeighborWorks America - \$100,000; HUD Housing Counseling Funds - \$100,000; Private Sector Contributions - \$150,000; Real Estate Sales Commissions - \$100,000; and Miscellaneous Grants & Contributions for \$75,000.
New Haven Land Trust Inc.	\$10,000	Location: 817 Grand Ave. New Haven. Funding will support green jobs training for a new class of Growing Entrepreneurs and continuing cohort during summer and fall 2020 and a new cohort of students in spring 20201. The students receive a robust curriculum that will teach the entrepreneurial mindset, professional and job skills, and environmental topics, sustainability, agriculture, carpentry, and health through hands-on and academic activities. Funds will partially pay youth stipends and partially for materials. Proposed number of persons served: 30 persons. Neighborhood served: Fair Haven/Quinnipiac, Hill, Newhallville, Beaver Hill/West Rock, East Shore/East Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Harvard Pilgrim Healthcare Foundation - \$25,000. Pending - Sustainable CT Matching Funds - \$10,000. To Be Requested - People's United

		Community Foundation - \$7,500; Farm Credit East - AG Enhancement - \$7,000; City of New Haven - Youth at Work - \$6,875; The Bafflin Foundation - \$25,800; and Liberty Bank Foundation - \$5,000.
New Haven Pop Warner Inc.	\$24,000	Location 125 Glen Ridge. Hamden. The goal of the Pop Warner Youth football program is to enable children in low to moderate income ranges to develop teamwork as well as the skills to successfully advance to the high school level through discipline and mentoring by adult supervision. Funding would be used to purchase and recondition new equipment for training and playing. Schedule: program runs from August to December, operates Mon.-Fri., 5:30PM-7:30PM during Aug.-October. Proposed number of persons served: 301 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: To be Requested - New Haven Police Activity League - \$5,000 and New Haven Park & Rec - \$7,000.
New Haven READS	\$42,540	Location: 45 Bristol St. New Haven. Funding will be used to support the one-on-one tutoring program through partial funding of salaries for two Site Directors. Proposed number of persons served: 370 persons. Neighborhood served: Dixwell Ave., Newhallville, Willow St. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Community Foundation - \$40,000; New Alliance Foundation - \$25,000; Youth Violence Prevention Grant (Judicial Dept.) - \$50,375, Private Donations for \$250,000; Youth Violence Prevention (City of New Haven) - \$15,000; and Liberty Bank - \$5,000. Pending - Seedlings Foundation - \$75,000. To be Requested - Class of 1955 (Dwight Hall) - \$5,000; People's United Bank - \$3,000; First Niagara - \$15,000; Private Donations - \$200,000; Schaeneman Foundation. - \$15,000; Wells Fargo - \$10,000 and Seafaring Grant - \$6,000.
New Haven YMCA Youth Center (CCC - YMCA)	\$29,704	Location: 1240 Chapel St. New Haven. The Y will be starting a Youth Walk In Program, called Youth Walk In. The funding would help meet the organizations need to have a safe space needs of New Haven and for the families and youth/young adult. The program would be available for people 13-23 where they can drop in the open gym or swim program. Funds will be used to hire local staff-mentors to provide a safe and secure space for the young people. Funds will be spent also on purchasing necessary program supplies for young people to obtain when entering the youth center. These funds will also defray the cost

		of the general teen membership by providing financial aid. Proposed number of persons served: 350 persons (youth). Neighborhood served: Dwight/Chapel/West River, Hill, Dixwell. Leveraged funding: Approved - CCC-YMCA - \$15,465.06.
New Reach, INC	\$10,000	Location: 153 East St. New Haven. Funding will allow New Reach to provide high-quality and experienced supportive services to youth residing at Portsea Place, which is supportive housing site that is currently being renovated into eight efficiency apartment units and is expected to open by January 2020. Funding will go towards the cost of providing staff who will provide these vulnerable youth with voluntary, onsite support service that align with the City's aim to improve the community public service including (not limited to), job readiness training, support to persons impacted by domestic violence and prevention services. Proposed number of persons served: 8 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - CT Dept. of Housing for \$60,000.
The Perfect Blend	\$10,000	Location: PO Box 2955 New Haven. Perfect Blend is proposing to offer a Youth Arts Leadership Program. The focus will be on cultivating youth who aspire to be leaders within the art community and providing advanced training in various forms and art themes all to support the start-up of a youth driven museum in New Haven. Funds will be used to develop and implement a program including workshops, partnerships with local museums (including experts, curators and artists) and funds out of state trips to museums. The 20 youth selected will receive leadership training, hands-on artistic activities as well as the opportunity to lead projects within their community. Proposed number of persons served: 20. Neighborhood served: Newhallville and surrounding areas. Leveraged funding - Approved - Hartford Juvenile Program - \$5,000; and Annual Fundraiser - \$5,000. Pending - Annual Fundraiser - \$5,000. To Be Requested - Annual Fundraiser - \$5,000.
Project More	\$20,000	Location: 830 Grand Ave. Funding would continue to support the one part-time Retention Case Manager and two part-time community workers. Staff would continue to work with clients at the Walter Brooks House, a CT DOC 67-bed

		<p>male only facility. Funding covers salaries, benefits, office supplies and trainings. To provide a structured and systematic process to reintegrate ex-offenders into the community and to provide services to their families. Proposed number of persons served: 145 persons. Neighborhood served: majority of clients will come from Hill North & South, Dwight/Chapel, Dixwell/Newhallville, Fair Haven and West River. Leveraged Funding: In-Kind - \$5,470.</p>
<p>Sickle Cell Disease Association of America Southern CT, INC</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>Location: 545 Whalley Ave. New Haven. Funds will help to expand the Sickle Cell Center, Michelle's House, activities to address the needs of individuals and families suffering from SCD or those at risk of bearing children with SCD. This program will include both a tutoring program aimed at area students with SCD and a public awareness program to increase knowledge of one's SCT status that will minimize the number of babies born with SCD in the absence of genetic counseling in the area. Funds will cover a portion of the Program Coordinators salary and two outreach educators. Funds also requested for materials. Proposed number of persons served: 300 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: To Be Requested - SCDAAC Fundraising Activities - \$30,000; SCDAAC Capital Campaign - \$5,000; and New Alliance Foundation - \$7,000.</p>
<p>Solar Youth</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	<p>Location: 53 Wayfarer St. New Haven. Funds will be used to support the hiring of an additional Educator required to expand services to better meet the needs of families and to ensure that more youth receive the services they need. Specifically, the additional Educator will enable them to service more youth and expand the number of dates the program operates during the year. Proposed number of persons served: 150 persons. Neighborhood served: West Rick, Newhallville and Fair Haven (Quinnipiac Terrace). Leveraged Funding: Approved - Pincus Foundation - \$50,000; Community Foundation for Greater New Haven - \$35,000; and Individuals Who Have Committed to Contributing to Solar Youth Monthly - \$5,000. Pending - State of CT Judicial Branch - \$50,000. To Be Requested - Carolyn Foundation - \$25,000; United Way - \$10,000; Schaeneman Foundation - \$15,000; Soref Foundation - \$10,000; Barnes Foundation -</p>

		<p>\$15,000; Watershed Fund - \$10,000; Cliff Bar Family Foundation -\$5,000; Anderson Rogers Foundation - \$5,000; Graustein Memorial Fund - \$20,000; Wells Fargo - \$5,000; Liberty Bank - \$5,000; Dorr Foundation - \$25,000; Patagonia - \$6,000; and F.O.S.Y. (Friends of Solar Youth-aka Donors) for \$65,000.</p>
<p>Student Parenting and Family Services, Inc.</p>	<p>\$7,000</p>	<p>Location: 181 Mitchell Drive. New Haven. The project will provide young parents with supports to address factors that make it difficult to attend and focus in school and teach strategies for identifying and addressing challenges to school and job achievement in the future. Funds will be used to cover partial salary and benefits of the project director, school attendance & achievement incentives for young parents, and activity fees for enrichment activities.</p> <p>Proposed number of persons served: 48 persons served. Neighborhood served: located at Wilbur Cross HS - Fair Haven, Hill, Newhallville, Dixwell, West Rock, Edgewood, Westville neighborhoods. Leveraged Funding: Approved - United Way of GNH Early Head Start Collaborative - \$25,129; and Community Foundation for GNH grant - \$18,000. To Be Requested - New Haven Public Schools - \$30,000; Earn Income from Care 4 Kids - \$16,767; and Other foundations - \$5,000.</p>
<p>Tinaliah "The One That Perseveres"</p>	<p>\$5,000</p>	<p>Location: 321 Eastern St. #A919 New Haven. Funds will go towards two sewing instructors, a Small Business Apprenticeship Instructor, two apprentices and an assistant (\$12,540). Ineligible items requested include the purchase of 5 sewing machines, a professional steamer, bus passes food, advertising, website design and maintenance. Machines include - one arm sewing machines for making hats, Juki industry flat bed sewing machine with walking feet and servo motor, two Necchi sewing machines, one overlock sewing machine, rent and storage stall fees for apprenticeship training at MakeHaven. Program anticipates 3 classes with 8 students, 2 teachers and 1 assistant per class. Proposed number of persons served: 24 persons. Neighborhood served: Dixwell, West Haven, Fair Haven, East Haven and New Haven. Leveraged funding - Pending - MakeHaven - \$10,000.</p>

Youth Soccer Association of New Haven, Inc.	\$10,000	Location: P.O. Box 9298. New Haven. Funds will cover the cost of NHYS registration fees and provide financial aid to players and their families. Hoping to increase the amount of low and moderate income youth participating; offer bilingual registration and marketing material in Spanish and English; collaborate with existing afterschool programs; hire female coaches to work with the girls' program; and increase recruitment for the girls program. Proposed number of persons served: 342 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: none indicated.
Public Service Total	\$570,244	
PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION		
Comprehensive Plan	\$105,777	City Activity. City Plan's role in performing Environmental Reviews on behalf of the CDBG programs, this task requires a dedicated staff person who is able to prioritize this as a primary job activity. With the new Lead grant, we expect the volume of Environmental Reviews to increase substantially. While we have engaged a consultant to assist as a gap measure, knowledge of local historic and environmental context is critical for the task and this position would be best filled by a dedicated Planner II staff. CDBG funds are allocated to a new Planner II position that will be primarily responsible for performing Environmental Reviews and related activities. Also request that Other Contractual be allocated to City Plan for historic preservation and neighborhood planning activities.
General Administration-M&B/Finance	\$497,731	City Activity. Provide for the administration and coordination of the various components of the Consolidated Plan program. Specific tasks include technical and administrative support such as the coordination of the application process, from application development, public notification, public meetings; determination of project eligibility; oversight of compliance to federal regulations and systematic monitoring, responsible for meeting HUD reporting requirements, establishment of budgets, processing and review of payment requests, and assistance with contract preparations for sub-recipients. Coordination of related Consolidated Plan projects and reports, preparation of responses to federal and municipal findings, authorization, training and

		oversight of staff approved to access HUD's on-line Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS) and any coordination and preparation of related requirements, i.e., Impediments to Fair Housing Plan, Consolidated Plan, Citizen Participation Plan, etc.
General Administration- CSA	\$156,818	City Activity. To provide for the administration of the CDBG program which consists of the following items: annual HUD reporting, processing and reviewing of payment requests, monthly financial reporting, assistance with the funding application process, preparation of responses to HUD, assist with preparation of HUD mandated reports, data entry into HUD's online Integrated Disbursement Information System and monitoring of CDBG Consolidated Plan activities to ensure compliance with federal regulations.
Planning & Admin Total	\$760,326	
HOME		
CHDO Set-Aside	\$197,910	Funds will be used for various eligible activities such as acquisition, construction expenses, and/or pre-development loans to determine project feasibility. Funds will only be used by designated Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).
Downpayment & Closing	\$100,000	Provide first-time homebuyers with downpayment and closing cost assistance to assist them in the purchase of a home. The homebuyer is required to complete pre- and post-homeownership counseling to receive this assistance.
HOME Admin City of New Haven	\$131,940	Cover program costs, monitoring and other allowable administration costs associated with the administration and oversight of the HOME Program.
Housing Development	\$1,103,090	Funds will provide for the rehabilitation and construction of low income owner-occupied structures and rental properties. The highest priority is given to developments with homeownership as the outcome.

Program Income Housing Development	\$20,000	Program Income funds will provide for the rehabilitation and construction of low income owner-occupied structures and rental properties. The highest priority is given to developments with homeownership as the outcome.
HOME Total	\$1,552,940	
ESG		
Columbus House Re-Housing	\$43,643	ESG Rapid Rehousing Location: 586 Ella T Grasso Boulevard, New Haven. Rapidly re-house 37 individuals in New Haven. Rapid Re-Housing provides immediate, short-term financial assistance in the form of initial rent and security deposits to clients who are experiencing homelessness. It allows the clients to exit the shelter as quickly as possible and move into permanent housing. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Dept. of Mental Health & Addiction Service - \$19,158; and Dept. of Housing - \$230,000.
Columbus House Seasonal Shelter	\$110,720	ESG Shelter. Location 586 Ella T. Grasso Blvd. Funds to operate a 75-bed, seasonal overflow shelter for men in New Haven that will offer access to case management designed to provide housing and increase income. Works with the CAN to est. resources and supportive services for the clients in order to make them successful. The shelter will operate from November 2020 to April 2021. Proposed number of persons served: 350 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: \$0
ESG Administration City of New Haven	\$24,750	City Activity. To plan and coordinate the City's ESG activities, provide technical assistance, assist with contract preparation, facilitate the review process and oversee compliance with federal regulations and Standards of Care guidelines.
Liberty Community Services - Supportive Services/Street Outreach	\$18,852	ESG Street Outreach. Location: 129 Church St. Mezzanine Level, New Haven. Funds will be used to the Service Navigator will conduct outreach and linkage to services within a specific geographic area that encompasses Grand Ave. (location of a large shelter), the Sunrise Cafe, the Green and surrounding areas and the Library. The Service Navigator will connect people to services/care within this area making referrals and providing necessary follow-up. Proposed

		number of persons served: 250 persons. Neighborhood served: focused on Fair Haven, Lower State St., Downtown and Wooster Square. Leveraged Funding: Approved - HUD - \$25,925.45.
Liberty Community Services Prevention	\$53,670	ESG Prevention. Location: 129 Church Street, Mezzanine Level, New Haven. Provide security deposit assistance or first month's rent to greater New Haven county residents that are literally homeless to obtain permanent housing and rental arrearage assistance to renters who are at risk of homelessness due to possible evictions. Proposed number of persons served: 40 households. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Dept. of Housing - \$16,963 and Dept. of Mental Health & Substance Abuse - \$19,800.
New Reach Inc	\$60,327	ESG Rapid Re-Housing/Support. Location: 153 East Street, New Haven. Support one full-time Sustainability Case Worker to provide high quality case management services to families who are being rapidly rehoused. The case worker will help address families own unique barriers and issues to stable housing by funding solutions that improve their economic mobility. Proposed number of persons served: 18 households. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - HUD CoC BOS Rapid Rehousing (Dept. of Housing) - \$103,330; Dept. of Housing CT Rapid Rehousing - \$200,000; and HUD CoC DOH RRH Bonus - \$129,615.
Youth Continuum	\$18,033	ESG Shelter. Location: 141 Valley St. New Haven. Funding will allow YC to improve the community's ability to provide age-appropriate, youth specific emergency shelter in order to identify and intervene immediately with high-risk youth and maintain community's capacity to serve more youth who are homeless. The funds will allow YC to provide intensive case management services to literally homeless, shelter youth between the age of 18-24, during daytime hours by providing a full-time case manager. These services are offered during non-shelter operating hours. Proposed number of persons served: 100 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - HUD-Youth Homeless Demonstration Program - \$46,190; and CT DMHAS - \$208,382.

ESG Total	\$329,995	
HOPWA		
Columbus House	\$98,042	Location: 586 Ella T Grasso Boulevard, New Haven. Support 10 clients living with HIV/AIDs with case management and direct housing assistance in order to keep the clients housed and connected to critical support services. Proposed number of persons: 10. Neighborhood served: New Haven county. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Dept. of Housing for \$89,966.
HOPWA Administration City of New Haven	\$33,156	City Activity. To plan and coordinate the City's HOPWA activities, provide technical assistance, contract preparation, facilitate the review process and oversee compliance with federal regulations and Standards of Care guidelines.
Independence Northwest	\$191,681	Location: 1183 New Haven Road, Suite 200, Naugatuck. Provide tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) to 31 individual and their family in the greater Waterbury area. Proposed number of persons served: 31 persons. Neighborhood: New Haven county. Leveraged Funding: Approved - State of CT DOH for \$213,253; and Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS - \$5,000 and To Be Requested \$5,000 May 2020.
Leeway	\$53,795	Location: 40 Albert Street, New Haven, CT. Funds used will provide supportive services to 25 clients in the Skilled Nursing Facility and Residential Care Housing Program. Proposed number of persons served: 25 persons. Neighborhood served: New Haven. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Leeway Inc. - \$37,543; and APT Foundation - \$50,752.
Liberty Community Services	\$332,315	Location: 129 Church Street, Mezzanine Level, New Haven: To provide up to 44 clients with rental assistance. Proposed number of persons served: 44. Neighborhood served: New Haven county. Leveraged Funding: Approved - Dept. of Housing for \$106,366.
New Reach Inc	\$299,290	Location: 153 East Street, New Haven. Funding will be used to administer and provide monthly TBRA to 25 families living in greater New Haven who have HIV/AIDs. Funds will also be used for security deposits for 4 clients who need to

		<p>move from one unit to another or for new households entering the program directly from homelessness. Proposed number of persons served: 29 households. Neighborhood served: New Haven county.</p> <p>Leveraged Funding: Approved - CT Dept. of Housing - \$292,175. Pending - Ryan White Housing/EFA - \$52,000.</p>
Stay Well	\$96,928	<p>Location: 80 Phoenix Ave. Waterbury. Funds will be used to establish permanent supportive housing for 11 clients and their families by providing ongoing rental payments and supportive services by a Housing Coordinator. Funding will cover the salary & benefits for a Housing Coordinator and rental assistance. Proposed number of persons served: 11 clients. Neighborhoods served: Waterbury Leveraged Funding: Approved - Ryan White Part C Program Income - \$9,179.25. Pending - \$30,635.75.</p>
HOPWA Total	\$1,105,207	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City of New Haven spends the majority of its Consolidated Plan funding in its low- and moderate-income target areas which include those census tracts and neighborhoods where more than 51% of the population is comprised of persons of low- or moderate income (defined by HUD as less than 80% of the Area Median Income) or for projects and programs that provide direct benefit to low- and moderate-income populations.

There are several specific neighborhoods in the City where neighborhood revitalization and code enforcement efforts are targeted. These include the Hill, Newhallville, Dixwell, Fair Haven, Dwight and West Rock neighborhoods. These neighborhoods have both high numbers of low- and moderate-income households as well as substandard, vacant and blighted structures and properties.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The projects and activities funded by the City as described in this Action Plan benefit low- and moderate-income households and individuals either as direct benefit to income eligible program participants or as area wide benefits to neighborhoods or areas with more than 51% of the population being of low and moderate income. Generally, the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs serve the entire City of New Haven in accordance with the program requirements of each grant. The City targets the majority of its resources in neighborhoods that have more than 51% of its population having very low-, low- and moderate-incomes.

Discussion

The City distributes funding on a project merit and beneficiary basis. There are no specific Target Areas designated within the City. All neighborhoods and census tracts with over 51% low and moderate-income population are eligible for CDBG funds. The map included as an attachment to this plan depicts the areas of low- and moderate-income concentration within the City where community development activities are generally funded. There are several distinct neighborhoods within the City where anti-bligh and neighborhood revitalization activities are concentrated in an effort to achieve neighborhood stability. These neighborhoods are the Hill, Newhallville, Dixwell, Fair Haven, Dwight and West Rock neighborhoods.

The HOPWA program serves the New Haven EMSA which covers 27 municipalities in the region. The HOPWA funding is allocated as part of the annual Consolidated Plan application process, along with CDBG, HOME and ESG requests. Advertisements announcing public meetings and the availability of funds were placed in local and regional publications in order to make funds available throughout the New Haven Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). Completed applications are reviewed by an assembled group of non-conflicted community stakeholders and individuals working within the AIDS service delivery system in the New Haven region. Applications are reviewed, scored and ranked, and funding recommendations are made to the Board of Aldermen through referral to the joint HR/CD Committee. Applicants are given the opportunity to appear before the HR/CD Aldermanic Committee to provide verbal testimonies to support their programs. The Aldermanic Committee makes recommendations to the Full Board for final approval.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

During the PY 2020-2021 Action Plan Year the City of New Haven will use its CDBG and HOME funds to support and develop affordable housing activities serving low- and moderate income persons and families and/or persons with special or supportive housing needs. HOPWA and ESG funds are not being used to create new affordable housing units over the upcoming program year. HOPWA and ESG funds are being used for the provision of rental assistance and supportive services.

With the use of CDBG, HOME and a combination of both funding sources, it is anticipated that ### units of affordable housing will be rehabilitated or created. Consistent with the strategy set forth in this Five Year Consolidated Plan, the majority of the units will be created through the rehabilitation of existing structures with a focus on creating affordable homeownership opportunities. In addition, LCI will also provide an Elderly/Disabled Emergency Rehabilitation Loan Program and an Energy Efficiency Rehabilitation Program. The City will also continue to provide a Downpayment and Closing Cost Assistance Program with HOME funds. Because HOME funds are distributed on a project by project basis throughout the program year, it is difficult to enumerate the exact number of units to be created at the start of the program year. Actual accomplishments with HOME funding will be reported in the City’s Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The tables that follow provide annual goals for the number of households to be supported and the method of support. The City does not provide a rental assistance program with its CDBG or HOME funds. HOPWA funding is used to provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU); permanent housing placement (security deposits); tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) and supportive services. ESG funds provide not only emergency shelter but also prevention and rapid re-housing rental assistance.

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

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

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

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The goals contained in the tables above represent the anticipated accomplishments based upon the proposed allocation of Consolidated Plan funding (CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA) for the 2019-2020 Program Year.

The projects and programs to be assisted over the program year are described in more detail on the individual project sheets.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

On behalf of the City Administration, LCI collaborates with the Housing Authority of New Haven on several of its major housing redevelopment projects in support of their efforts to provide housing choice through the provision of new rental and homeownership opportunities.

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

The City supports efforts of the housing authority through the provision of direct financial assistance in and around housing authority projects, property support and the promotion of collaborative efforts. Capital improvements to Housing Authority properties are funded for the most part through HUD's operating and capital funds and through Moving to Work- enabled flexible funds. Based on a formula, the Housing Authority receives annual funding to address physical and management needs that have been identified in the Authority's Moving to Work plan. The planning process involves a partnership with residents, staff and local City officials to identify and implement the physical and management improvements needed throughout the Authority. Activities included in the Housing Authority's annual Moving to Work Plan are developed through a collaborative process which includes resident involvement. These activities are further coordinated with the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs to provide maximum benefit without duplication. To provide housing choice, the City collaborates on the creation of mixed income, mixed use developments in support of the Housing Authority's initiatives.

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

Resident input and involvement remains at the heart of efforts to improve the quality of life both within public housing developments and at scattered site locations in New Haven. Residents participate in most aspects of planning and priority setting. All residents are encouraged to participate in the tenant councils at various projects. In addition, New Haven's public housing residents are represented by a City-wide Resident Advisory Board. The Resident Advisory Board gathers tenant leaders of HANH developments from across the City to discuss important issues facing residents. Its members participate in a variety of committees that work directly with HANH staff members to formulate housing authority policy. The role of the Resident Advisory Board in the planning process of HANH has become especially critical since 2000, when HANH became part of the Moving to Work Demonstration Program (MTW). An MTW agency cannot function effectively without the input and support of its residents, so

HANH relies on its Resident Advisory Board and its Tenant Residence Councils to actively contribute to the process.

Describe homeownership initiatives at PHA

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

The Housing Authority of New Haven is not designated as “troubled” by HUD.

Discussion

n/a

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

Introduction

The City of New Haven is committed to providing housing and support services that directly benefit the homeless, near homeless and special needs populations as evidenced by the programs and projects it supports. With the use of its Consolidated Plan funding under the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs, and the infusion of general and capital fund resources, the City provides for and supports the homeless and special needs populations within its borders. As available, the City also seeks other resources through foundations, competitive grant processes, the State and other special funding sources directed to populations most in need.

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

Outreach to the homeless is provided through programs implemented through the City's Community Service Administration and by the various agencies and organizations that comprise the local continuum network of providers known as Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN). Through their collaborative efforts, an assessment of local needs and strategies to provide housing and supportive services has been developed. Unsheltered homeless are serviced by local food pantries and soup kitchens; receive assistance and referrals when presenting themselves for emergency medical care; and receive outreach services and referrals to supports from street outreach personnel. GNH CAN member agencies and the City all utilize a common Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) that minimizes duplication of services and helps to provide a more efficient and effective delivery of services and supports to those in need. New Haven has established a Homelessness Advisory Committee to ascertain need and develop a systematic approach to providing a continuum of housing supports and improving the lives of the homeless.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has several emergency shelters within its borders that address the emergency housing needs of the homeless. Shelters are available for single men, women, women and their

children, veterans and youth. Non-profit agencies within the City, as part of the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network, provide support services and have developed transitional housing with support to meet the needs of the homeless and at-risk and move individuals more effectively from homeless to housed.

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

Local homeless housing and service providers offer counseling, referral, programs and supportive services to the individuals and families they serve to provide each with the resources they need to transition to permanent housing and independent living. Through collaboration with other provider agencies and local housing and social service providers, programs and supports have been created to help overcome the effects of substance abuse; provide job skill and life skill development; provide family support services such as child care, health care, budgeting and household management skills; assist with basic needs; and promote economic advancement. Combined, these supports assist the homeless or near homeless in developing the skills and resources required to find permanent and suitable housing.

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

The City and local non-profit housing and service providers implement several programs targeted to address homelessness prevention. The City of New Haven has been proactive in working with institutions and non-profit agencies and organizations in addressing the issues of homelessness and the needs of the homeless through the local Continuum of Care process as well through the Mayor's Homeless Advisory Commission and programs offered through the Community Services Administration and collaborative agencies. Outreach and prevention are both provided through numerous programs and include, foreclosure prevention; the provision of rapid re-housing assistance, short term financial assistance, payment in arrears and

assistance with utilities and rent to avoid eviction; and community re-entry programming. The City expends its CDBG, ESG and HOWPA resources in support of various homelessness prevention programs.

The City does not own facilities or directly operate programs serving homeless persons, and therefore, does not discharge clients/persons from institutional settings to settings that would result in homelessness for “institutionalized persons.” The City of New Haven does contract with a variety of private, non-profit organizations that provide services to homeless individuals and families including the provision of financial support to emergency shelter facilities. The City’s Community Services Administration has incorporated a statement of compliance into its agreement letters with funding recipients for homelessness services asking for adherence with the State of Connecticut’s Discharge Policy that prohibits discharging clients/persons from institutional settings to homelessness.

As another measure, the City has created a Prison Re-Entry Initiative with a mission to support New Haven residents returning to the community after incarceration. The program supports the individual as well as their family and the communities to which they return. The Initiative seeks to coordinate and expand services and opportunities for formerly incarcerated persons and their families to help them with employment, education, housing, health care, and family issues. In addition, the City has also funded several programs with CDBG funding whose intent is to support individuals with re-entry into the community after incarceration.

Discussion

The City utilizes its CDBG, ESG and HOPWA funds to assist both the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness. During the 2020-2021 Program Year the following projects are being supported:

Continuum of Care Stabilization Home Improvements – CDBG funds will be used to complete renovations on Continuum of Care's Stabilization Home at 384 Edgewood Street in New Haven. The 9-bed facility provides stabilization and case management services to over 235 individuals in crisis every year.

Believe in Me Empowerment Corporation (BIMEC) - Location: 423-425 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. CDBG funds will be used for the Basic Needs Enhancement Program (BNEP) that provides case management services and basic needs provision for 240 unduplicated men and women from New Haven facing re-entry transition challenges, substance abuse recovery, crisis and/or indigence. Under this program, each resident of BIMEC's Supportive Recovery Housing Service (SRHS), receives a basic needs package. Proposed number of

persons served: 240.

BHcare, Inc. for Domestic Violence of Greater New Haven - CDBG Funds will be used to continue to support a full-time Housing Specialist at the New Haven Safe House. The Housing Specialist will assist survivors of domestic violence and their children in finding safe and stable housing after leaving the Safe House. Proposed number of persons served: 65 persons

Career Resources Inc. - CDBG Funds will be used for the STRIVE Women's Re-entry Program, which will provide job readiness, training and placement assistance for women ex-offenders. Participants will also go through a subsidized internship experience to increase retention rates. Funds will partially cover salary and fringe costs for the program trainer. Proposed number of persons served: 50 persons.

CSA-City of New Haven Fresh Start Program - Location: 165 Church St. New Haven. CDBG Funds will be used to provide job placement services to recently incarcerated individuals. Immediately upon release, the job placement specialist will meet with the participant at the Project Fresh Start office and provide an employment portfolio. The specialist will help with job placement and will conduct follow up with the participant a year out from release.

Downtown Evening Soup Kitchen (DESK) - Location 311 Temple St New Haven. With support from CDBG funding, DESK will provide professionally-prepared, nutritious meals to people experiencing homelessness or poverty. Funding will cover staff salaries and supplies. Proposed number of persons served: 180 persons per night.

Fellowship Place Inc. - Location: 441 Elm St. New Haven. CDBG Funds will be used to expand its Career Development Department's MSEP by hiring one part-time Employee Specialist to serve 15 homeless clients. In collaboration with an interdisciplinary team, proposed services will focus on helping the homeless gain marketable job skills and secure employment.

Grace Chapel of the Living God Total Mankind Ministries Inc. - Location: 777 Dixwell Ave. New Haven. CDBG Funds will be used to pay for highly skilled, experienced staff teaching Microsoft Office; life skills/financial literacy; practical office skills; classroom rental; training equipment (computers, monitors); and each student will take the Microsoft Office Certification exam one time. The Total Mankind Job readiness program will be offered to individuals who are homeless, returning to the community after incarceration or the very lower moderately low income population. Proposed number of persons served: 90 persons.

Liberty Community Services - Location: 129 Church St. Mezzanine Level. New Haven. CDBG Funds will provide one full-time case manager to work 37.5 hours and one part-time case manager to work 17.5 hours at the library per week. The part-time case manager will work two evenings a week and Saturdays. This would enable Liberty to have staff at the main library with regular office hours at each library branch in New Haven. The case managers are helping homeless individuals, people experiencing housing crises and the most

vulnerable patrons who are experiencing mental health, behavioral and health problems with supportive services and referrals. Proposed number of persons served: 1200 persons.

New Reach, Inc. - Location: 153 East St. New Haven. CDBG Funding will allow New Reach to provide high-quality and experienced supportive services to youth residing at Portsea Place, which is a supportive housing site that is currently being renovated into eight efficiency apartment units and is expected to open in 2020. Funding will go towards the cost of providing staff who will provide these vulnerable youth with onsite support services including (but not limited to), job readiness training, domestic violence support and prevention services. Proposed number of persons served: 8 persons.

Project More - Location: 830 Grand Ave. CDBG Funding would continue to support the one part-time Retention Case Manager and two part-time community workers. Staff would work with clients at the Walter Brooks House, a CT DOC 67-bed male only facility. Funding covers salaries, benefits, office supplies and trainings. The program provides a structured and systematic process to reintegrate ex-offenders into the community and to provide services to their families. Proposed number of persons served: 145 persons.

Columbus House Re-Housing - ESG Rapid Rehousing Funding - Location: 586 Ella T Grasso Boulevard, New Haven. Funds will be used to rapidly re-house 37 individuals in New Haven. Rapid Re-Housing provides immediate, short-term financial assistance in the form of initial rent and security deposits to clients who are experiencing homelessness. It allows the clients to exit the shelter as quickly as possible and move into permanent housing.

Columbus House Seasonal Shelter - ESG Shelter Funding - Location 586 Ella T. Grasso Blvd. Funds will be used to operate a 75-bed, seasonal overflow shelter for men in New Haven that will offer access to case management designed to provide housing and increase income. The shelter will operate from November 2020 to April 2021. Proposed number of persons served: 350 persons.

Liberty Community Services – ESG Supportive Services/Street Outreach Funding - ESG Street Outreach. Location: 129 Church St., New Haven. Funds will be used to support the Service Navigator who will conduct outreach and linkage to services to homeless and at-risk populations. Outreach will occur within a specific geographic area that encompasses Grand Ave. (location of a large shelter), the Sunrise Cafe, the Green and surrounding areas, and the Library. The Service Navigator will connect people to services/care within this area making referrals and providing necessary follow-up. Proposed number of persons served: 250 persons.

Liberty Community Services Prevention - ESG Prevention Funding - Location: 129 Church Street, New Haven. Funds will be used to provide security deposit assistance or first month's rent to greater New Haven county residents that are literally homeless to obtain permanent housing and rental arrearage assistance to renters who are at risk of

homelessness due to possible evictions. Proposed number of persons served: 40 households.

New Reach Inc. - ESG Rapid Re-Housing/Support Funding - Location: 153 East Street, New Haven. Funds will be used to support one full-time Sustainability Case Worker to provide high quality case management services to families who are being rapidly rehoused. The case worker will help address families' own unique barriers and issues to stable housing by finding solutions that improve their economic mobility. Proposed number of persons served: 18 households.

Youth Continuum - ESG Shelter Funding - Location: 141 Valley St. New Haven. Funding will allow Youth Continuum (YC) to improve the community's ability to provide age-appropriate, youth specific emergency shelter in order to identify and intervene immediately with high-risk youth and maintain the community's capacity to serve more youth who are homeless. The funds will allow YC to provide intensive case management services to literally homeless, shelter youth between the ages of 18-24 by providing a full-time case manager. These services are offered during non-shelter operating hours. Proposed number of persons served: 100 persons.

The City budgets approximately \$1.1 million a year in General Fund resources to support the homeless.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	##
Tenant-based rental assistance	###
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	#
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	#
Total	##

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

Introduction:

As it works to provide decent, safe and affordable housing opportunity for all of its residents, the City of New Haven strives to implement programs and seek resources with which barriers within its control can be overcome. On an annual basis the City uses its Consolidated Plan resources to rehabilitate housing, construct new housing, and provide housing and supportive services to residents in need. The City also seeks other funding to leverage local dollars and entitlement grant funding. Specific projects and programs to be funded during the 2020-2021 program year and their benefit are included earlier in this action plan. The narrative below describes the programs and policy efforts the City supports to overcome housing barriers.

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

To address the identified barriers to affordable housing within its control, the City has developed several strategies as the focus for the promotion of affordable housing and housing choice. They include:

Regionalization of Affordable Housing: As there is a need to spread affordable housing opportunities across the region, City staff remain involved with the South Central CT Regional Council of Government's planning efforts to promote regionalism in transportation, economic development and housing. SCCRCOG prepared a Regional Housing Market Assessment, an implementation strategy and plan to meet identified needs. There has been limited action in the implementation of the strategy and provision of affordable housing outside the confines of the City. Implementation and active participation by all sectors of the region is vital to overcoming the regional disparity in the provision of affordable housing. The City continues its involvement with the regional collaboration in an effort to meet affordable and supportive housing needs without assuming the full financial and locational burden.

Neighborhood Development and Site Selection: High costs involved in site acquisition, demolition, and remediation have made it difficult to identify suitable sites for affordable housing. The City will continue to promote its general priorities for housing development aimed at the existing stock and will continue its efforts to develop mixed-income infill residential development to deconcentrate poverty and provide housing choice. The City has successfully completed several large-scale multi-family mixed-income developments with a focus on locations close to transportation and employment linkages. Continuation of these efforts will

create sustainable neighborhoods of mixed income and promote stability.

Negative Effects of Blighting Properties: The City uses a range of options to address blighting influences including negotiated acquisition; enforcement of the local anti-blight ordinance; a rental licensing program; and as needed, redevelopment planning. The City also targets its HOME and CDBG investments in support of other public and private investments. The City will continue its efforts in addressing blight through neighborhood anti-blight and code enforcement sweeps and targeting financial resources to provide visible change.

Building Stock Constraints: The City strives to maintain and preserve the historic fabric of its neighborhoods, however, rehabilitation cost is substantial. With its older buildings having high incidence of lead-based paint and asbestos, coupled with the cost of renovation to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation (if required) and creating energy efficient units in structures more than sixty years old, rehabilitation is often difficult without significant financial commitment. The City is committed to assisting homeowners and non-profit housing providers in rehabilitating existing housing stock. Financial resources and technical assistance is provided in an attempt to assist each rehabilitation in the most prudent and cost effective manner.

Reductions in Funding: Funding reductions on the State and Federal level and declining municipal resources significantly impair the City's ability to provide affordable housing. The City will continue to seek additional resources with which to provide affordable housing, supportive housing and the programs and services necessary to improve the standard of living of its low and moderate income population and the neighborhoods within which they live.

Discussion:

See narratives above.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

During the upcoming Action Year, the City of New Haven will implement various activities to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, remove barriers to affordable housing, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, develop institutional structures, enhance coordination between the City and private enterprises and social service agencies, and foster public housing improvements and resident initiatives as described in the Strategic Plan portion of this Consolidated Plan: 2020-2024. As part of these actions, the City will support other entities in the implementation of programs and projects by providing financial resources as available or providing technical assistance and supporting other applications to state, federal and other funding sources for projects which further the City's housing and community development objectives.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs in the community is the lack of financial resources with which to develop housing opportunity, finance all needed revitalization activities and provide all of the supportive and social service needs articulated by area housing and service providers and the community that they serve. To help overcome this obstacle, the City will seek grant funding from State and federal resources, leverage resources to the fullest extent possible, and improve coordination between provider agencies to avoid duplication of services.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City, through its Livable City Initiative (LCI) and through the participation of local non-profit and for-profit organizations, works to address its housing and community development needs, remove impediments to housing choice and provide opportunities for economic achievement and advancement. By providing or supporting a variety of homeownership assistance programs; by providing a variety of programs that create and expand the supply of safe decent and affordable housing; by encouraging neighborhood revitalization and improvement activities; and by supporting empowerment and economic advancement of its residents the City is taking positive steps toward expanding housing and personal advancement opportunities within its borders.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of New Haven's Health Department plays an active role in addressing childhood lead

poisoning and the issue of lead-based paint. In support of these efforts, the City has received Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant awards from HUD. These funds have and continue to be used to address lead abatement in housing units occupied by children with lead poisoning and units being renovated for occupancy by low- and moderate-income families. The City's experience with the HUD Lead Hazard Control Program to date has been successful and when available the City will seek additional funds to continue the initiative. The City was recently awarded additional Lead Hazard Control Funds under the 2019 SuperNOFA these funds will be available during the Consolidated Plan strategy period.

New Haven Health Department Lead Poisoning Inspectors provide lead and asbestos inspection services to homeowners and non-profit developers seeking to perform housing rehabilitation utilizing CDBG and/or HOME funding. The federal funds are provided through the Livable City Initiative (LCI). A thorough and detailed evaluation for the presence of lead and asbestos is produced and provided to the property owner. A specific and comprehensive lead abatement plan is also created by health department Lead Inspectors. The inspection reports and abatement plans are incorporated into the general rehabilitation plan for the structure. If the homeowner is planning on a limited scope of work, discussions are held between all concerned parties until a compromise is reached which provides for lead abatements where necessary. If additional City funding is not accessible the homeowner is encouraged to seek private funding.

The City allocates CDBG funding in support of lead-based paint testing efforts to ensure that every unit rehabilitated with federal funds is tested, remediated or abated, and cleared as required. The City also supports the lead-based paint testing efforts of the Health Department with local General Fund support for outreach, education, equipment and personnel. In addition, medical providers located within the City provide lead testing of children with laboratory support furnished by the State. If children test positive for high lead levels, referrals are sent to the New Haven Health Department for follow up.

The LCI implements housing policy by providing grants and loans to aid in the rehabilitation of housing. All HUD-funded housing assistance programs provided through the City require lead-paint inspections as a condition for receiving funding assistance for housing rehabilitation. Housing loan program staff and the lead inspectors work with owners and developers to ensure that all properties meet or exceed all local, state and federal health and safety requirements.

Over the Action Plan Year the City will continue to implement its comprehensive Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program as part of its efforts to significantly reduce lead-based paint hazards in all housing. As described, all housing assistance programs implemented by the City require full and complete lead-paint and asbestos inspections and proper abatement of all

hazards as a condition for program participation and the receipt of financial assistance.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of New Haven is considered a 'distressed municipality' by the State of Connecticut, in part due to very low per capita and household income levels. In order to decrease the incidence and effects of poverty, the City makes every effort to take full advantage of the programs and resources available to assist its residents in poverty. Support of and coordination among a variety of programs and services is the foundation of the City's strategy. To address poverty, the City supports economic development programs including job skill development, job training, job placement, business retention and business expansion programs; social and support services including preventative health care programs, life skills training and child care; adult education; language and literacy training; supportive housing; and affordable housing rehabilitation and construction programs. All of these programs and services can be utilized to educate, support and empower individuals and their families living in poverty. Through economic development, education, support and empowerment, the City and its service providers are working to move impoverished individuals to a higher financial level and improved self-support. The City utilizes a combination of federal, state and local resources to address poverty and the needs of those living in poverty.

While housing alone neither creates nor resolves poverty, the availability of quality affordable housing provides opportunities to stabilize neighborhoods. The City supports collaborative efforts by non-profits; collaborates with the local continuum of care network of providers known as the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network (CAN); remains involved in regional affordable housing efforts; and fosters connections between special needs housing and the agencies that provide social services. The success of affordable housing programs can only occur through a combination of City resources along with State and Federal offerings. Through collaborative efforts amongst service and resource providers, the duplication of services can be reduced allowing resources to be expended efficiently and effectively to serve the maximum number of recipients.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The continuing fiscal crisis on the Federal, State, and local level has created further reductions or changes in staff assignments. In addition, complex regulations, new reporting requirements and the demand for greater transparency within programs instituted or required by State and Federal agencies are not accompanied by adequate training and can be difficult to accomplish with limited staffing. Service delivery cannot be enhanced without funding to train and educate the individuals that provide services. In many instances service delivery has been

impacted to some extent by staff change and reductions in funding.

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

There are a number of community-based, not-for-profit developers, for-profit developers and managers of affordable housing. The City encourages these entities to acquire vacant lots and abandoned properties for the use as redevelopment opportunity. The value of the properties provided at below market value can be used to leverage private financing. Many of these non-profits are part of the continuum of care network of providers or have formed associations to exchange ideas, reduce the duplication of services and share resource information. City staff participates in these networks both as a provider of resources and assistance and to ascertain the needs of the community.

Another area to be addressed in the inter-relationships among housing and social services providers is the creation of linked or coordinated programs. To this end, the capacity of client based not-for-profit groups must be enhanced to develop and manage housing. Religious organizations are encouraged to support housing development by working in collaboration with existing developers and social service agencies, leveraging the strengths of each participant. The City also encourages the creation of faith based and start-up organizations by providing technical assistance. In addition, ongoing programs within City departments shall be coordinated to complement or enhance social service provision, economic development resources and housing opportunities.

Discussion:

See narratives above.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.
3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.
5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.