

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Connecticut is one of six states to participate in a study of financial hardship produced by United Ways in California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, and New Jersey. The study, ALICETM, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. Many important factors are examined to illustrate that at least 35% of households are struggling to afford the basic necessities of living. Another source of evaluating conditions in Connecticut and in Bristol is Opportunity Mapping – a means to assess and map “opportunity”. Opportunity mapping uses census tract data to illustrate educational indicators, economic indicators, neighborhood and housing quality indicators. http://www.ctoca.org/introduction_to_opportunity_mapping.

During the next five years, the City of Bristol expects to recover from the stagnant local economy and undertake the utmost quantity and quality of community development possible. The City is limited to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program with corresponding constraints on our objectives and outcomes. Congressional budget cuts and sequestration have reduced the impact of CDBG in Bristol by about 25%.

Even with these challenges this new 5-Year Consolidated Plan sets ambitious goals with identification of an additional Target Area called the Summer Street area. Along with the West End Neighborhood Target Area, the new Consolidated Plan will describe heightened collaboration with City Planning, Regional Planning, Code Enforcement, and downtown development organizations.

Community service needs are more extensive today, with fewer resources in most public service programs. There is a thinning of the social service safety net, thus making it more important than ever to assist service providers to the greatest extent allowed. Connecticut is decreasing financial support to its own state agencies and to non-profits that traditionally provide services. The City of Bristol allocates the annual maximum of 15% to Public Service, and yet the community discourse around funding for services overwhelms input for other activities that CDBG can fund. There are groups meeting regularly to foster collaboration between the City, housing providers, and service providers. Collaboration to help the most vulnerable people in Bristol is unwavering with seemingly endless energy – but need is growing.

The areas of concern and priorities listed in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan were effective in evaluating annual proposals from the community. For the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan, the priorities were adjusted to reflect the decrease in CDBG funds. Housing rehabilitation continues to be one of the

most successful uses of the CDBG grant. For decades, it has helped low- to moderate-income property owners to maintain safe and decent housing. This program also prevents or postpones institutionalization, allowing elders to age in place. It has preserved neighborhoods and protected property values.

Through Public Facilities activities, Bristol also intends to seek ways to support neighborhood organizations and target CDBG support whenever possible. Organizations that benefit low- to moderate-income persons and public housing modernization are very much in need of CDBG support and, together with bricks and mortar funds to other organizations, may not receive funding in the next five years. A downtown revitalization project is hoped to emerge during the next five years, but without any tangible activity, economic development projects for CDBG are not expected to be funded.

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

The Bristol Consolidated Plan goals will address needs that have been ranked in order of importance. Housing (BDA Housing Rehabilitation Program) and Public Services are priorities 1 and 2 respectively. Within Public Services, homeless needs will be addressed first. Annual Action Plans from 2015-2020 will address related activities each year.

If funds are sufficient to address other Bristol needs, projects in the Target Areas of the West End Neighborhood and the Summer Street area will be addressed as a third priority. Activities in this priority may not be funded annually. With the caveat of sufficient funds, the fourth and fifth priorities of Public Facilities and Economic Development may not be addressed annually either.

Housing Needs

Objective: To continue providing the Housing Rehabilitation program to the Bristol community.

Outcome: 80 to 100 housing units will benefit from housing rehabilitation each year of the 5-Year Plan, from 2015 to 2020 for low- to moderate-income households. Measure, Housing Units.

Public Housing Needs

Objective: To evaluate urgent needs of the facilities that are not supported by Federal Capital Improvement funds.

Outcome: Project (s) may be funded if top-ranked Bristol priorities have been addressed. Measure, persons assisted or housing units.

Homeless Needs

Objective: To advocate for and assist SVDP with funding under Public Services and the 15% cap.

Outcome: Continuity of shelter and services for homeless individuals and families. Measure, persons assisted.

Non-Homeless Special Needs for Supportive Housing

Objective: To advocate for additional Permanent Supportive Housing beds through the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

Outcome: Placement of persons with disabilities in safe, decent, affordable housing with supportive services. Measure, housing units.

Non-housing Community Development Needs

Project (s) may be funded if top-ranked Bristol priorities have been addressed.

1. Public Facilities

Objective: To recognize that many organizations in Bristol have needs for Public Facilities improvements; and that these organizations are important to the quality of life in Bristol. To support needs with CDBG funds after priority areas of Housing Rehabilitation, Public Services, and projects in the Target Areas are funded.

Outcome: Improvements made to encourage tourism and participation in the many activities occurring in Bristol. Measure, businesses

2. Public Improvements

Objective: To improve neighborhoods and non-federally supported public housing stock through allocations that meet one or more of the Consolidated Plan goals, after priority areas of Housing Rehabilitation and Public Services are funded.

Outcome: Projects funded and improvements made for the Target Areas and public housing facilities. Measure, buildings, businesses, jobs.

3. Public Services

Objective: To provide the maximum 15% allocation for Public Services programs each year of the 5-Year Plan, from 2015 to 2020.

Outcome: Life-saving services provided to as many residents in need as staff, space, and other resources are available. Measure, beds, persons or households assisted

3. Evaluation of past performance

1. The long-standing Bristol Development Authority Residential Rehabilitation Program is critical for low- to moderate-income residents to maintain their homes. The 2005-2010 goals of 80 to 100 housing units per year were met and during some years exceeded. From 2010 to 2015, the lower goal number was met. This may have been due to the inability of low- mod income households to produce their 50% of the total project cost. Bristol will not decrease the goal, as the economy is improving.
2. The 15% maximum allocation was made to Public Services activities in four of the past five years of the Consolidated Plan. Awards were not made to many providers of Public Services. With funding decreases from Congress and HUD, the dollar amount of the 15% cap decreased as well.
1. The City of Bristol targeted funds to the West End Neighborhood and to Public Housing Modernization. This was mostly accomplished with Program Income and Re-programming funds. Three sidewalk replacement projects were funded in the West End Neighborhood Target Area, and two Public Housing Modernization projects were funded during the past five years.
1. Public Facilities projects were funded after Housing Rehabilitation, Public Services, Target Area and Public Housing Modernization priorities were satisfied. Six projects were funded during the past five years.

2. The City of Bristol planned to be a resource for economic development activities undertaken throughout the prospective Downtown Development along with West End Neighborhood development. This was to include Commercial Rehabilitation and job creation tailored to the specific development. Unfortunately the downtown development has not proceeded past the planning stages. Commercial Rehabilitation projects in the Target Area were incentivized with a higher City match, but no additional funding has been made to this activity.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Encouraging citizen participation and consultation activities for the 5-Year Consolidated Plan began in 2014. Bristol Development Authority (BDA) staff took every opportunity to increase awareness of the process with the BDA Board of Commissioners (Board). Timelines and schedules were provided to encourage Board participation in the process. Fair Housing changes and relevant materials were provided to the Board. A news article about citizen participation was released on September 25, 2014.

A day-long event was held in October, inviting all interested parties. Attendees came in to the Bristol Public Library to share ideas and join discussion groups. BDA staff and Board members were on hand to interact with the public. A large group of residents from the St. Vincent DePaul Transitional Housing programs came to emphasize the need for homeless services and transitional housing programs. The consultant working to update the City's Plan of Conservation and Development attended, providing a better understanding for both CDBG and Planning activities.

Formal and informal consultations were conducted with St. Vincent DePaul, the Bristol Housing Authority, and Bristol Community Organization – the major homeless, housing, and community service providers. BDA economic development staff is consulted and very much invested in the Consolidated Plan with respect to the business community in Bristol.

There was a Public Hearing held on February 10, 2015 and a BDA Policy Committee meeting on March 5, 2015. HUD had announced allocations so that the Policy Committee could recommend funding for the Bristol community. A 30-day Public Comment period was open from March 10, 2015 through April 17, 2015. A second Public Hearing was held on April 14, 2015. On April 27, 2015 the BDA Board approved the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan. The City Council approved both Plans on May 12, 2015.

Minor adjustments were made to the priority areas from 2010-2015, and publicized throughout Bristol since October 2014. There was general consensus about these priorities going forward, having been proven effective for planning and funding purposes during the 2010-2015 Con Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Every year there is correspondence between BDA and organizations applying for CDBG funds. This correspondence reiterates the need for support and appreciation for past support. Most comments on

the priorities and funding recommendations responded to the need for Public Services. The individuals commenting were aware that a maximum of 15% of the HUD allocation and Program Income effectively limited Public Services to the second proposed priority.

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

There were no comments or views that were not accepted. There was a request for a later public hearing time that was accepted, as reflected in the scheduled time of the hearing.

The basis of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan is the set of priorities developed during the Plan preparation. These priorities reflect not only what the needs are in Bristol, but a commitment to fund activities accordingly. The first and second priorities are Housing Rehabilitation and Public Services. Along with administrative costs that are below 20% in Bristol, it is expected that the CDBG annual allocation from HUD will be over 90% committed. Program Income and Re-Programmed funds may be available to consider funding for the remaining priorities.

The third priority is open-ended for proposals benefitting low- to moderate-income persons/areas according to two Target Areas, the West End Neighborhood and the Summer Street area. Bristol has replaced sidewalks in the West End, significantly increasing pedestrian safety. Adding the Summer Street area and remaining open to various suggestions for projects in the Target Areas will help leverage other funding to benefit the City and its residents.

Assisting with Public Facilities is unlikely during the next five years, unless a project is within the Target Areas. Bristol has an admirable history of funding bricks and mortar projects to organizations in the community. State-funded public housing facilities and the local ARC agency have been frequent awardees, along with non-profit organizations addressing blight. The absence of CDBG funding in the future will be noticeable and problematic.

Economic Development in Bristol has been limited to Commercial Rehabilitation, but it is recognized that many other eligible activities are possible. Depending upon future development, Bristol may request a Substantial Amendment to bring this priority to a higher level

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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		Bristol Development Authority

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Bristol Development Authority (BDA) administers the Consolidated Plan and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program with the BDA Board and Bristol City Council approvals. The BDA Board is a nine-member panel of appointed individuals from the community including one City Council member as a liaison. The Community Development Coordinator facilitates the Citizen Participation process, the Environmental Review process, and liaises with City Departments, Boards and Commissions, and the City Council. This person compiles the Consolidated Plans, Annual Action Plans, and CAPERs for comment, review, approval, and submission to HUD.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The Executive Director of the BDA is Justin Malley, justinmalley@bristolct.gov; and the Community Development Coordinator is Debra Shapiro, debbieshapiro@bristolct.gov. Both can be reached at 860-584-6185

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

1. Introduction

BDA staff participates in various coordination efforts with the Bristol Sub-Continuum of Care, the Bristol Housing Authority, an interdepartmental code enforcement work group, a Homelessness Task Force, and a group of community and City partners called Bristol Cares. City health department, United Way, mental health and hospital behavioral health professionals are included in these groups.

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

BDA staff participates in various coordination efforts with the Bristol Sub-Continuum of Care, the Bristol Housing Authority, an interdepartmental code enforcement work group, a Homelessness Task Force, and a group of community and City partners called Bristol Cares. City health department, United Way, mental health and hospital behavioral health professionals are included in these groups.

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 Bristol Continuum of Care merged with the Connecticut Balance of State (CT BOS) for the purpose of improving coordination with larger state-wide efforts to prevent and end homelessness in Connecticut, and to better its chances of obtaining possible HUD COC Bonus Funds for new Permanent Supportive Housing units. The CT BOS manages the HUD NOFA, including the allocation of actual funding for programs. The State of Connecticut has fully implemented Coordinated Access Networks (CANs) that are managed by United Way 211.

Calling itself the Bristol Sub-Continuum of Care (BsubCoC) since merging with the CT BOS, the group decided to maintain the local structure that continues to provide advocacy, outreach, engagement, case management, recovery and clinical services to homeless people. The BsubCoC organizes and coordinates the annual Point-In-Time counts and informs the local service network of federal and state-wide efforts to address the needs of homeless persons.

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

The BsubCoC provides information and data to the CT BOS for developing appropriate annual goals, outcomes, and performance standards. Both CT BOS and BsubCoC coordinate efforts with the State of Connecticut Departments of Social Services and Housing, and the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness regarding HMIS, Rapid Rehousing, Emergency Shelter, Transitional and permanent housing services and programs. Bristol does not receive ESG funds.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Bristol Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Bristol Burlington Health District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Health Agency Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
3	Agency/Group/Organization	BRISTOL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs 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?	
4	Agency/Group/Organization	BRISTOL ARC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
5	Agency/Group/Organization	BRISTOL BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

6	Agency/Group/Organization	PRUDENCE CRANDALL CENTER, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	
7	Agency/Group/Organization	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL MISSION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Bristol Development Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Business and Civic Leaders Grantee Department

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
9	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy 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?	
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Bristol Adult Education Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Doubletree Hotel
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Shop-Rite Food Store
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Army Strong
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

14	Agency/Group/Organization	Bristol Youth and Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Child Welfare Agency 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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Main Street Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

16	Agency/Group/Organization	West End Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Central CT Regional Planning
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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

County Government - N/A in Bristol

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	St. Vincent De Paul Mission	

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Staff from the State of Connecticut Department of Housing (DOH) participate in the quarterly roundtable meetings facilitated by HUD in various locations throughout the state. BDA staff also encounters state DOH representatives at various events sponsored by statewide organizations such as the Partnership for Strong Communities, the Connecticut Housing Coalition, the Fair Housing Association of Connecticut, and the Connecticut Community Development Association.

The CDBG program in Bristol is not regional, and doesn't generally interact directly with the business community or other municipalities. BDA economic development staff are involved with regional planning and state funding sources. The BDA Executive Director also coordinates Bristol activities with the local Chambers of Commerce, and the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities

Narrative (optional):

State of CT Department of Housing - could not be entered electronically.

Central Connecticut Regional Planning was consulted before it was dissolved.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The BDA organized and facilitated the citizen participation process according to its Citizen Participation Plan. This includes advertising preliminary funding decisions, Public Hearings, and a Community Forum. BDA used newspapers, the BDA website, the City Clerk’s office, the Housing Authority, the Public Library, and the Senior Center for posting notices and making informational materials available at their venues. BDA staff made reports at various network Board meetings and functions, developed and disseminated two survey instruments, and took advantage of news articles to increase community awareness. BDA staff addressed Boards of Directors at the Bristol Community Organization (CAP) and the St. Vincent DePaul Mission.

There was a Public Hearing held on February 10, 2015 and a BDA Policy Committee meeting on March 5, 2015. HUD had announced allocations so that the Policy Committee could recommend funding into the Bristol community. A 30-day Public Comment period was open between March 10, 2015 through April 17, 2015. A second Public Hearing was held on April 14, 2015. On April 27, 2015 the BDA Board approved the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan. The City Council approved both Plans on May 12, 2015.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Monthly meetings of the Bristol Development Authority Board	No comments from the public	NA	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	None directly attributable to information on the website. The website was updated from December 2014 through May 2015.	NA	NA	www.bristolct.gov
3	Community Forum	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The Community Forum was held at the Bristol Public Library	There was an overwhelming response from beneficiaries of emergency shelter and transitional living programs. The comments centered around the need for services to homeless.	NA	
4	Community Forum	Non-targeted/broad community	NA	There were no comments directly attributable to the article, printed on September 25, 2014.	NA	

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)
5	Community Forum	Non-targeted/broad community	The annual letter to announce the CDBG application period was distributed to over 100 persons, agencies, and organizations	There was a small number of questions about the process and requests for technical assistance.	NA	
6	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This ad was the first notice of the first Public Hearing, published on January 21, 2015.	No comments were received.	NA	
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This was the second notice of the first Public Hearing, published on January 30, 2015 in Observer.	No comments were received	NA	
8	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This ad was place on February 3, 2015 in a weekly paper widely circulated in Bristol, to announce the Public Hearing.	No comments were received	NA	

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)
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	February 10, 2015, the first Public Hearing	Comments were made by agencies and some beneficiaries applying for Public Services grants.	All comments were accepted, however, not all agencies were recommended for grants.	
10	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	This public meeting was held on March 5, 2015 by the BDA Policy Committee to make preliminary funding recommendations.	None	NA	
11	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This ad was published on March 11, 2015 to announce the 30-day comment period and the recommendations that were made by the BDA Policy Committee.	No comments were received	NA	

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)
12	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish	This ad was published on April 1, 2015 in Actualidad Latino. The ad contained the funding recommendations, the Public Hearing announcement. The 30-day comment period was still open.	No comments were received	NA	
13	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	BDA staff addressed the Board of Directors of the community action agency to encourage comments.	The discussion centered around the needs for housing and services.	NA	

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)
14	Public Meeting	homeless	BDA staff addressed the Board of Directors of the St. Vincent DePaul Mission.	Board members submitted comments about the need for housing and services.	NA	
15	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This ad was published in the Bristol Press on March 27, 2015 as first notice of the second Public Hearing.	No comments were received	N/A	
16	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This ad was the second notice of the second Public Hearing	No comments were received	N/A	
17	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	This was the notice of the second Public Hearing in the Observer, a weekly publication	No comments were received	N/A	

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)
18	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	With the exception of BDA staff and board members, there was no attendance by the public at the second Public Hearing on April 14, 2015.	None	NA	
19	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Open to the public the BDA Board met on April 27, 2015 to approve the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and the first year Annual Action Plan.	None	NA	
20	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The City Planning Commission met on April 29, 2015 to review the Annual Action Plan for 2015-2016 and to recommend approval by the Bristol City Council.	Letter of approval from the Planning Commission.	NA	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

According to 2011 ACS, the population of Bristol is 60,473. There are 25,127 households with a median income of \$60,032. Census 2010 Quickfacts shows racial and ethnic data in the general population of 83% White, 3.8% Black, 9.6% Hispanic, and a total of 4.6% in other categories.

39% of housing units are multi-family with 33% Renter occupied. 13.45% of housing units are considered affordable. In terms of Land Use, 46% of Bristol is occupied as Residential use. The majority of the housing stock in Bristol was built before 1970, with almost 25% built before 1939. The BDA Housing Rehabilitation program has worked with some dwellings built in the 1800's. There tends to be chronic deteriorating conditions in many of these homes.

Since the year 2000 the City of Bristol has been designed as a "distressed community" under Section 32-9j of the Connecticut General Statues. The population in Bristol was 60,473 according to the 2007-2011 ACS. This represented a 1% increase of the population in the 2000 CENSUS.

The poverty rate is 10.5%, using federal census data with a formula that has endured without updating for decades. Connecticut is fortunate to be one of six states that was able to participate in an innovative study of financial hardship. The report is called ALICE, **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. An excerpt of the report with Bristol data is in the attachment. The Connecticut ALICE report was released in fall 2014, and the full report can be accessed at UnitedWayALICE.org/Connecticut, or <http://ALICE.ctunitedway.org>.

The Bristol Housing Authority (BHA) has been designated a "High Performer" for its Public Housing Program and its Housing Choice Voucher Program. BHA is at the table with service providers and task groups to meet the needs of their residents. St. Vincent DePaul Mission (SVDP) not only operates shelter in Bristol, but represents the community regarding state-wide concerns for homelessness. Service providers meet regularly to fill gaps experienced by low-income households. The activities in the Annual Action Plans for 2015-2020 will meet the most basic of needs, and many needs of low-income households may go unmet, attributable to federal and state funding cuts.

Two Target Areas have been recognized for strategic investment. Annual project proposals may meet any number of identified needs, however with decreasing CDBG funds, Housing Rehabilitation and Public Service may be the only needs met.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Out of 25,127 households in Bristol 10,490 have income at or below 80% HAMFI. This represents 42% of all households. Large numbers of both renters and owners of Bristol housing have housing cost burdens of more than 30% of their income, and one or more severe housing problems. The data shows that some needs of African American and Hispanic households are disproportionately greater in comparison to some categories. The percentages are higher in certain categories, with relatively small numbers of households.

41% of the 10,490 low-mod income households contain low-mod income elderly persons, 1740 households with an elder under seventy five years of age and 2,570 over 75 years of age. Over half of the households with children under six years of age are at or below 80% HAMFI.

Substandard, .6% of both owner and renter households are substandard. These units would be suitable for rehabilitation in order to bring them into compliance with codes. The data shows only 15 households as severely overcrowded, that is, greater than 1.51 people per bedroom, but 225 households (.8%) are considered overcrowded with more than 1 person per bedroom.

7,525 (30%) of all Bristol households have a Housing Cost Burden greater than 30%, and 3,115 of those households have a Housing Cost Burden of over 50% AMI. 3,520 (14%) of all Bristol households have one or more housing problems such as lacking kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding or severe cost burden.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	60,062	60,473	1%
Households	24,887	25,127	1%
Median Income	\$47,422.00	\$60,032.00	27%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,100	3,175	4,215	3,100	11,535
Small Family Households *	995	915	1,495	1,510	6,455
Large Family Households *	70	85	265	150	870
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	575	530	635	610	1,675

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	805	980	785	240	775
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	505	390	680	330	1,145
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	15	0	55	60	130	15	15	0	0	30
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	10	145	35	15	205	0	10	10	0	20
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,260	350	10	0	1,620	690	375	315	115	1,495
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	345	770	590	110	1,815	120	615	1,140	720	2,595

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	65	0	0	0	65	70	0	0	0	70

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,290	495	115	75	1,975	705	400	325	115	1,545
Having none of four housing problems	810	1,185	1,630	1,055	4,680	160	1,090	2,145	1,855	5,250
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	65	0	0	0	65	70	0	0	0	70

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	705	605	195	1,505	190	175	635	1,000
Large Related	70	4	10	84	0	30	165	195
Elderly	500	260	145	905	485	560	315	1,360

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	360	355	270	985	150	240	345	735
Total need by income	1,635	1,224	620	3,479	825	1,005	1,460	3,290

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	630	75	10	715	165	110	145	420
Large Related	70	4	0	74	0	0	10	10
Elderly	325	145	0	470	405	150	65	620
Other	265	125	0	390	135	125	100	360
Total need by income	1,290	349	10	1,649	705	385	320	1,410

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	10	60	50	4	124	0	10	10	0	20
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	90	0	10	100	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	10	150	50	14	224	0	10	10	0	20

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

There are 7,685 single person households. This represents 30% of all Bristol households. Many are widowed, many are elderly with increasing needs to age in place. A large percentage of elderly households are assisted with the BDS Housing Rehabilitation program.

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.

6,700 Bristol residents report that a person in their household has a disability. There is no breakdown of the type of disability or housing needs.

Victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault may need an immediate change in residence, where protective orders or incarcerations aren’t enough to assure safety.

The total number of domestic violence victims served in Connecticut from 7/1/13 to 6/30/14 was 46,750. Prudence Crandall Center, our regional domestic violence shelter and service hub reports 114 adults and children in the emergency shelter alone. They report thousands of other contacts and services throughout the year.

19% of Connecticut residents may have experienced a sexual assault in their lifetime, according to the Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services (CONNSACS). Their data includes stalking: 1 in 12 women and 1 in 45 men will be stalked in their lifetime

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem is the cost burden, and lack of housing subsidies to relieve the burden.

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

In general, female-head of households are affected with a higher cost of living due to possibilities such as day-care expenses, medical expenses, higher rents, low income, low benefit amounts, fixed incomes, etc. Households with persons over 62 or with disabilities are also more apt to have increasing expenses on fixed incomes

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

Many factors beyond an individual or family's control can put housing stability at risk. Unreliable day-care, employment changes such as reduced work hours or scheduling changes that affect day-care arrangements, or Social Security benefits that don't materialize are just a few to mention. Any unforeseen financial or family development can ruin a monthly budget, and there are decreasing social supports to provide assistance for the

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:

Bristol does not have an estimate of the at-risk population(s) at this time

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

Sub-standard housing units and resulting condemnations can increase the risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The Homelessness Task Force is monitoring condemnations, relocations, and rapid rehousing issues.

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

For households with 0%-30% AMI, 83% of households in the jurisdiction have one or more of the four housing problems. All 75 households (100%) identified as Asian or American Indian have a Disproportionately Greater Need. For 30%-50% AMI, 120 (100%) African American and Asian households have a Disproportionately Greater Need.

There are no Disproportionately Greater Needs in the 50%-80% AMI or 80%-100% AMI categories.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,460	505	135
White	1,920	385	135
Black / African American	40	10	0
Asian	45	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	365	95	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,280	895	0
White	1,790	795	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	105	0	0
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	300	80	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,170	2,045	0
White	1,910	1,685	0
Black / African American	85	145	0
Asian	55	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	100	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,020	2,080	0
White	915	1,815	0
Black / African American	0	80	0
Asian	30	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	95	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The data suggests that there are very high percentages of Housing Problems for households in income categories from 0% to 50% AMI, with Disproportionately Greater Need for 195 African American and Asian households.

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 total, 3,520 or 13% of Bristol households have severe housing problems. The majority (2,180) have incomes between 0% and 50% AMI. 75 Asian and American Indian households have a Disproportionately Greater Need in the 0%-30% AMI category and 210 African American and Hispanic households have a Disproportionately Greater Need with 30%-50% AMI.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,995	970	135
White	1,535	770	135
Black / African American	25	25	0
Asian	45	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	300	160	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	895	2,280	0
White	645	1,945	0
Black / African American	40	65	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	170	210	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	440	3,775	0
White	350	3,245	0
Black / African American	20	205	0
Asian	40	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	35	190	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	190	2,910	0
White	185	2,545	0
Black / African American	0	80	0
Asian	0	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	135	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The data suggests that there is a high percentage of Severe Housing Problems in the 0%-30% and 30%-50% AMI income categories. There is a Disproportionately Greater Need for 210 Asian, American Indian and Hispanic households below 50% AMI. There are relatively small numbers of households with severe housing problems from 50% to 100% AMI.

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:

The data in the Table 21 seemed to have “Jurisdiction as a whole”, and “White” rows reversed, as total number of households in Bristol can’t be lower than the sub-group of White.

Using the reversed data, the jurisdiction as a whole indicates that out of 22,050 households, 14,580 (66%) have a housing cost burden in the 0%-30% AMI category; 4,785 (22%) in the 30%-50% AMI category; and 2,550 (12%) in the over 50% AMI category.

Comparing against the jurisdiction white households have a Disproportionately Greater Need in Housing Cost Burdens in categories below 50% AMI.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,740	4,545	3,170	135
White	14,580	4,785	2,550	135
Black / African American	490	185	70	0
Asian	245	60	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	805	450	385	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

The data suggests that there is a very high percentage of Housing Cost Burden in the 0%-30% income category for all racial and ethnic groups. Extremely low income impacts all racial and ethnic groups equally. A Disproportionately Greater Need can be seen in very small numbers of households in higher income categories.

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?

Housing Problems: 0%-30% Income, there were 45 Asian households and 30 American Indian households with four or more housing problems. In 30%-50% Income there were 105 Black households and 15 Asian households with four or more housing problems

Severe Housing Problems: 0%-30% Income, there were 45 Asian households and 30 American Indian households with severe housing problems; in the 30%-50% Income category 40 Black households and 170 Hispanic households have severe housing problems. For the 50%-80% Income category 40 Asian households and 35 Hispanic households have severe housing needs. Four (4) Asian households in the 80%-100% Income category have severe housing problems.

Housing Cost Burden: In the 30%-50% income category, disproportionate need can be seen in Black households-number 185; Asian households- number 60; Hispanic households number -450, a total of 690. Over 50% income, 70 Asian households, 30 American Indian households, and 385 Hispanic households – a total of 485 – show a disproportionate need. Spread over racial and ethnic groups with income over 30%, 1,075 or 5% Bristol households have a higher Housing Cost Burden.

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

N/A

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

Three of the five areas in the City, where a high concentration of Black households reside, are located in the West End Neighborhood – a Target Area for CDBG. One area where there is a high concentration of Hispanic families is a public housing location.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Bristol Housing Authority (BHA) has ambitious goals for maximizing federal and state dollars to maintain its current portfolio of properties, and to embark on creative development to meet the needs of residents who are in need of public and/or subsidized housing options.

The BHA Annual Contributions Contract covers the total of 679 Housing Choice Vouchers, 84 of which are project based units. Of the 546 Public Housing units, 5 are for non-dwelling units. They are being used for a Boys and Girls Club program working with youth residing at Cambridge Park, and risk youth and a police sub-station.

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	532	620	0	613	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	12,330	15,851	0	15,658	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	6	0	6	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	219	126	0	126	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	158	139	0	138	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	532	620	0	613	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	493	556	0	550	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	35	60	0	59	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	160	257	0	253	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	372	363	0	360	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Bristol Housing Authority reports that there are 532 resident families requesting accessibility features in public housing and 620 with vouchers requesting accessibility features. There are 89 families with disabilities on the waiting list for public housing and 27 families on the waiting list for Housing Choice vouchers (HCV).

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

On the waiting list for public housing are 139 families with children, 53 elderly families and 89 families with disabilities. The waiting list for HCV has 456 families with children, 36 elderly families, and 27 families with disabilities. For those who have housing assistance, needs include transportation and access to the range of services that extremely low-income families might not be able to afford. Without housing assistance, affordable, safe, decent affordable housing is critical in addition.

The BHA believes that elderly households, households with disabilities, and extremely low-income households are the least well served, therefore there are preferences for these categories.

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

The population at large shares the same needs, especially in relation to households with AMI income under 80% without any housing subsidy. Obtaining or maintaining full-time employment, furthering education, participating in credit counseling, access to transportation and childcare are universal facets of living. Addressing these needs is the key to self-sufficiency and a good quality of life.

Discussion

There is consensus amongst the many organizations assisting low- to moderate-income households that additional housing subsidies are critical for a large number of Bristol residents who have difficulty meeting basic needs.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The St. Vincent De Paul Mission of Bristol (SVDP) operates the only shelter for homeless individuals and families in Bristol. SVDP is the coalescing agency for collaborative community efforts. As part of a large Continuum of Care called “Connecticut Balance of State” (CT BOS), SVDP provides their data to the CT BOS and expresses its needs for programs and funding.

Although Bristol merged with the CT BOS, SVDP continues to work within its former continuum structure now referred to as the Bristol Sub-Continuum of Care (BSubCoC). SVDP entered CT-HMIS data for the period February 1, 2014 through January 31, 2015 (see attachment HUD APR for E-Snaps) to address the questions in this section.

The CT BOS manages the annual HUD NOFA and allocations. The CT BOS is also a centralized network for state and local agency coordination and planning. The Connecticut Rapid Rehousing Program (CT RRP) has organized regions and sub-regions that target homeless families with children and adult-only households. The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH) took the lead in establishing a Coordinated Access Network (CAN) for the State of Connecticut, and manages the HMIS contract.

Data may be aggregated in some circumstances, such as the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. Correspondingly, Strategic Planning and Goals may apply across the State.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	290	0	0	104
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	41	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	249	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	31	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	22	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	14	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:

CT HMIS APR

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

From Bristol HMIS February 2014-January 2015:

There were fourteen (14) veterans in the shelter, but none with families. There were no unaccompanied youth. There were two hundred twenty five (225) single persons and twenty four (24) families with children.

Number of Persons becoming and exiting homelessness, Two hundred ninety (290) persons were sheltered during the year including forty (40) children. There were two hundred thirty three (233) record as Leavers.

Number of Days that persons experience homelessness. The average number of days for Stayers was one hundred thirty four (134) days. The average number of days for Leavers was seventy four (74) days

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	194	0
Black or African American	48	0
Asian	9	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	54	0
Not Hispanic	226	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

see table above

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

see table above

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In the spring/summer of 2014, small number of individuals were discovered living in tents in a remote wooded area. The Homelessness Task Force was formed to address the situation. By the fall of 2014 the individuals who wanted shelter were assisted.

Discussion:

During the winter months, the demand for shelter exceeds the number of available beds. St. Vincent DePaul makes room and engages volunteers from the community to manage overflow. The CAN became operational in 2014, and can work at placement at shelters throughout the State.

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

Introduction:

In general, Frail elderly and victims of domestic violence have adequate supportive housing at this time. In Bristol and Connecticut as a whole, however, persons with disabilities including alcohol and drug addiction have inadequate opportunities for supportive housing. Funding of beds comes to Bristol slowly, taking years, through the State of Connecticut Next Step program.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Special needs populations include Elderly, Frail Elderly, Severe Mental Illness, Developmentally Disabled, Physically Disabled, Persons with Alcohol/Other drug addictions, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Victims of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault, and At-Risk Youth.

According to the City Department of Emergency Management Services, there are approximately 6,700 persons in Bristol that have self-reported as having a disability. This department prepares and updates the City's Emergency Operations Plan, administers local training programs, maintains operational functions during actual emergencies, and ensures that Bristol is keeping current with State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security requirements. EM works closely with the local Citizens Emergency Response Team (CERT), a volunteer organization with 1,000 hours to its credit in the past year alone.

The Department of Emergency Management Services extends outreach to civic and community groups, and attends statewide drills. In the most recent State-wide drill, Bristol was recognized for Best Practice in convening a functional needs working group that includes city and state agency representatives, the Red Cross, the Housing Authority, the Bristol Senior Center, Faith-based organizations, a local hotel, the City Youth and Community Services department among others. Functional needs populations are defined by FEMA as individuals who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas. The population includes persons with limited English Proficiency, persons with disabilities, and congregate housing facilities.

There is a city Commission for Persons with Disabilities in Bristol that is chaired by a Bristol resident who works in the State Department of Development Services and is a member of the Governor's Emergency Communications Task Force. Bristol is also fortunate to have a very active Senior Center that provides assistance from health care and Social Security access, to congregate meals, to educational and recreational activities

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

The issues to be addressed regarding persons with functional needs before and during emergencies are: communication, evacuation/transport assistance, and shelter-in-place assistance

The monthly meetings of Bristol Cares attended by the range of agencies and organizations working with special needs populations provide continual updates on both needs and resources in the community. The Bristol Sub-Continuum and a new Task Force on Homelessness identify needs and resources that are also applicable to other populations, such as persons with mental illness and at-risk youth.

Many special needs populations in the Bristol Community have good access to resources. Bristol has Elderly and Frail elderly have good access to housing and home-care services that can prevent or postpone institutionalization. Developmentally disabled are supported through State programs. Victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault have access to specialized services funded by a combination of federal, state, and local sources. The regional domestic violence shelter reports the number of women/children from Bristol in its annual CDBGF funding request. Similarly the regional sexual assault crisis program provides this type of data.

Persons with Severe Mental Illness, Persons with Alcohol/Other addictions, and At-Risk Youth are populations that have unmet needs for housing and services. When poverty affects the special populations, good outcomes are being compromised. There is much competition for safe, decent, and affordable housing.

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

Reporting through 2014, the State of Connecticut Department of Health indicates that there are 84 persons in Bristol living with HIV Infection. Men number 58; Women number 26. Race and ethnicity data is: 6% Black, 94% White with 29.8% Hispanic.

Discussion:

none

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public Housing Modernization activities are important for facilities that do not qualify for federal funding for improvements. Connecticut is addressing public housing improvements for facilities in the State portfolio, but funding has been very competitive.

There are many facilities with enormous physical plant needs: The Bristol Senior Center, located in an older, unused school building; the SVDP homeless shelter, fire stations, childcare centers, and some youth centers. Such organizations have few sources of funding for bricks and mortar. In the past, Bristol has been able to make small grants available to the Bristol ARC, and neighborhood centers that benefit low- to moderate income persons.

Many other organizations agencies that are important to the quality of life in Bristol have City acknowledgements that funding is needed for worthy projects. If other agencies providing public services, Little Leagues, the Bristol Historical Society, the New England Carousel Museum to name a few don't benefit low- to moderate-income persons, only occasional CDBG awards may be made.

The Target Areas have numerous Public Facilities' needs. CDBG grants may be considered if a proposed project is in the Target Areas, especially if there is leveraging of other funds from State and Federal funding sources. Bristol funded Commercial Rehabilitation activity in the West End Neighborhood and enhancing match requirements for businesses there depleted available funding during the last Consolidated Plan period

How were these needs determined?

The West end Target Area was identified in the 2010-2015 Con Plan based on the West End Study. The Summer Street Area is being added to the 2015-2020 Con Plan. It is a relatively small area, but has numerous issues with its streets and sub-standard housing.

The ranking of Non-Housing Community Development needs begins with the Target Areas, immediately following 15% Public Services commitments. There are already funding investments of housing rehabilitation and public services in both areas, but there is an intention on the part of the City to consider additional projects.

At a lower ranking are Public Facilities in general, and not within the Target Areas or benefitting low- to moderate- income persons are less likely to receive DCBG awards. Finally, in Economic Development, Commercial Rehabilitation grants to business were not utilized as much as anticipated, and the City would not consider this a high priority at this time.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Bristol has multi-million dollar needs for the five year period between 2015 and 2020. Projects from the City Public Works Department (DPW) shows an extensive Capital Improvement Plan concerning streets, storm drains, sidewalks, water pollution control, solid waste, maintenance, and railroad maintenance. Highlights for the 5-Year period of this Consolidated Plan:

- The Street Division plans Capital projects totaling \$3,265,000 for streets; \$9,075,000 for storm drains, and \$1,500,000 for sidewalks
- The Division of Water Pollution Control plans projects totaling \$8,235,000
- The Division of Maintenance plans projects totaling \$5,575,000

How were these needs determined?

The needs, projects, and estimates are documented through the City annual budget process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The needs are determined on an on-going basis, as described in previous sections of this plan.

How were these needs determined?

Regular and frequent meetings of social service providers.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Bristol is a highly developed city; approximately 80% of its 17,000 acres are already developed. Generally, the housing need will be met through renovation and subsidies rather than new construction. Housing needs in the city are expected to remain at about the same level over the next five years. The economy and household income are the largest factors in whether or not a household can obtain housing or remain housed.

Rehabilitation is key to the building structure, the family residing in better housing conditions, and a healthier neighborhood.

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

Introduction

The 2007-2011 ACS reports that there are 26,743 housing units in the City of Bristol. Single-family units account for 59% of the units (15,739) and multi-family units 40% or 10,847. The remaining 1% of the 157 units are listed as mobile homes or other. According to table 27, 66% of the units are owner occupied, 32% renter occupied.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	14,624	55%
1-unit, attached structure	1,115	4%
2-4 units	5,992	22%
5-19 units	2,378	9%
20 or more units	2,477	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	157	1%
Total	26,743	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	326	4%
1 bedroom	439	3%	2,834	34%
2 bedrooms	4,152	25%	3,575	43%
3 or more bedrooms	12,161	73%	1,640	20%
Total	16,752	101%	8,375	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Federal funds assist the Bristol Housing Authority (BHA) housing units, as described in the NA-35 Needs of Public Housing section of this document. BHA also works with 160 State assisted units. A residential development with 84 units was renovated with tax credits and BHA transferred ownership to a partnership and is managed by a third party. BHA receives federal funding for Housing Choice Vouchers and Capital Fund dollars as well. BHA competes for State funding from the Connecticut Housing and Finance Authority for projects that do not receive Federal subsidies.

Each year, the BDA utilizes CDBG funds to rehabilitate between 80 and 100 owner-occupied units in dwellings of 4 units or less.

Federal FHA and Veterans loans, and Connecticut Housing and Finance Authority makes loans to Bristol residents.

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 has been a loss of 48 units of affordable housing so far this year due to City condemnations, as a last resort. City Code Enforcement staff works with a handful of property owners with the goal of improving and preserving safe, decent and affordable housing units.

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

There are too few affordable rentals to meet the needs of households with extremely low income. Bristol maintains a large amount of very old housing stock. Only 29% of all units were built between 1979 and the present. 42% of Bristol units were built between 1950 and 1979, and 29% of the units date prior to 1950. In terms of realistic habitability, older housing stock may be available, but in need of repairs.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Many more units of permanent supportive housing are needed to meet the needs of disabled persons in Bristol. There is only one congregate housing facility for frail elderly and others will be needed in the near future.

Discussion

Bristol does not meet thresholds for other federal entitlement housing grants, and the City must compete with other municipalities for state funds. These factors hamper Bristol's leveraging power for preserving or creating units of affordable housing.

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

Introduction

The median home value was \$123,700 in 2000 compared to \$217,100 in 2011. In 2000 the median contract rent increased 42% from \$516 to the most recent contract rent of \$731 for an efficiency. Out of 8,375 rentals considered, 90% are less than \$1,000 per month.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	123,700	217,100	76%
Median Contract Rent	516	731	42%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,757	21.0%
\$500-999	5,778	69.0%
\$1,000-1,499	818	9.8%
\$1,500-1,999	11	0.1%
\$2,000 or more	11	0.1%
Total	8,375	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	855	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,620	400
80% HAMFI	6,100	2,615
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,495
Total	9,575	8,510

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	732	918	1,144	1,425	1,655
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Table 30 indicates there are 18,084 affordable units for households at or below 100% HAMFI. This figure represents only 72% of the total 25,127 units in Bristol.

There are too few units for households with extremely low income. For renters the table shows only 38% of Bristol units are affordable. Affordability is not an issue for higher income households

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

Housing affordability may decrease if the amount of rent increases. Increases in home values, taxes, maintenance costs etc. may affect rental charges

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 rental cost of an efficiency apartment in Bristol (\$732) is one dollar more than the median FMR of \$731. There would be no impact.

Discussion

The cost of housing may increase, making affordability more elusive. Certainly household income resists improvement.

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

Introduction

Table 32-Condition of Units: 69% of owner-occupied units have no selected conditions, and 54% of renter-occupied have no selected conditions. 5,115 owner-occupied units and 3,616 renter-occupied units have one selected conditions.

Table 33- Year Unit Built: 25% of owner-occupied units were built before 1950, and 36% renter-occupied units were built before 1950. Only 6% owner-occupied units were built after 2000, and only 2% renter-occupied units were built after 2000.

Table 34-Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard: 71% of all units were built before 1980. There are 875 owner-occupied housing units built before 1980 with children present, and 305 renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present.

Table 35-Vacant Units: 2010 Census information on Housing Occupancy (DP-1) lists 1,691 Vacant Units

Definitions

The health and building codes provide only definitions of conditions leading to condemnations.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,115	31%	3,616	43%
With two selected Conditions	25	0%	269	3%
With three selected Conditions	51	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	11,561	69%	4,490	54%
Total	16,752	100%	8,375	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,035	6%	129	2%
1980-1999	4,168	25%	1,985	24%
1950-1979	7,319	44%	3,252	39%
Before 1950	4,230	25%	3,009	36%
Total	16,752	100%	8,375	101%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	11,549	69%	6,261	75%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	875	5%	305	4%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	393	0	393
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

Vacant Housing Units

Data Source Comments: Vacant units, 1,691 listed as suitable for rehabilitation. Data is not kept for abandoned vacant units or abandoned REO properties.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Bristol focuses on the 5,115 Owner-Occupied units, and the 3,616 Renter-Occupied units with only one substandard condition. Often requests for housing rehabilitation have two or three substandard conditions in addition to the selected conditions that may require assistance.

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

The number of housing units built before 1980 with children present is 875, or 4% of all units built before 1980. Since this is a relatively small number, Bristol has not met the threshold to apply for any lead-abatement funding.

Discussion

The BDA is a willing partner to discover and abate lead paint hazards.

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

Introduction

The Bristol Housing Authority is a “High Performer” for both Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			546	676			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

- Cambridge Park, 193 units in 85 residential buildings. Built in 1942, a majority of the buildings are distressed and require substantial renovation and modernization
- Hillcrest Apartments, 6 family housing units in three residential buildings. Built in 1988, the buildings are on need of minor exterior and interior renovations.
- West Street Apartments, built in 1910, a single buildings where modernizations and energy efficiency projects are on-going.

- Bonnie Acres and Bonnie Acres extension, 140 units. Built in 1963 with 26 buildings, the property is in need of infrastructure repairs and replacements including electrical, water and sewer pipes, roadways and walks, site lighting, security, and roofs.
- Gaylord Towers, 120 units. Built in 1972, this one multi-story building needing moderate renovations to parking, windows, infrastructure, and modernization of safety and security systems.
- J.F.K. Apartments, 80 units. Built in 1966, this one multi-story building needs modernization of electrical and safety/security systems, and renovations to parking, and common areas.
- Komanetsky Estates, 44 units. Built in 1990, the overall condition is distressed due to no major capital improvements since occupancy.
- Mountain Laurel Manor, 40 units. This property was built for elderly in 1979 with 10 residential buildings. Minor renovations have been made over the years but modernization to infrastructure and unit amenities, and renovations to the community center are needed.
- Zbikowski Park, 32 Section 8 units. This is a multi-family property consisting of 16 residential buildings built in 1951. Moderate renovations of all units took place in 2013. There are another 45 residential buildings with 90 moderate-income rental units. A moderate renovation project is planned for 2015 supported by tax credits, Connecticut Housing and Finance, and Department of Housing. The project includes conversion from oil heat to natural gas and bringing in over two miles of gas supply lines.
- Dutton Heights, built and occupied in 1950. There are 42 residential buildings housing 84 units. The ownership was transferred to a partnership and is now managed by a third party as part of a low-income tax credit renovation in 2012. Bristol Housing Authority retains ownership of the land.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Bonnie Acres	97c
Cambridge Park	85b
Gaylord Towers	92b
J.F.K. Apartments	92b

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

BHA has completed renovation of 80 unit kitchens and an ADA accessible community kitchen, including Energy Star certified appliances. 22 multifamily units will be receiving new roofs and gutters, elderly property sites were assessed and safe-sidewalks program implemented, reducing trip and fall hazards. 140 elderly unit emergency call systems were modernized with strobe beacons and horns. The BHA was awarded a portion of the requested application in the Community Development Block Grant Program to replace and modernize the fire alarm system at the state congregate housing facility. The BHA applied and was also selected for the state solar “small class ZREC program” (Zero emission Renewable Energy Credits) on two of the state portfolio elderly properties in 2015. The BHA will try and leverage additional funds to improve resident safety & security by applying for 2015 emergency safety and security grant. Site improvements at Federal properties are in the Capital Plan.

BHA is committed to building and preserving healthy neighborhoods and communities throughout Bristol. It continually strives to enhance the quality of life for all its residents and to seek opportunities that will support this commitment. A great example is the most recent renovation project completed at Zbikowski Park MR-21. This major renovation of 16 residential duplex townhouses costing over \$5 million. Renovations included new kitchens with high definition laminate countertops, bathrooms with porcelain floor tile, premium siding and landscaping all designed to give the community an upper market rate appearance that will add to the value of surrounding neighborhoods. In addition many of the upgrades will increase the energy efficiency of units and create a small Eco footprint. Some of these improvements included energy efficient boilers, Energy Star rated windows, high R-value insulation in walls and ceilings, and Energy Star certified stainless steel finish appliances. The remaining 45 residential duplex townhouses in the development will receive almost the upgrades and modernizations, except for one: the BHA has undertaken, as part of the project, bringing natural gas utility to all 122 units in the development and replacing 90 oil boilers, oil tanks, and old electric water heaters with ultra-high efficient gas-powered condensing heat and hot water. Predevelopment funding was awarded to the BHA, by the Connecticut Department of Housing in 2014. This project, scheduled to begin in 2015, is part 4% LIHTC program and CHFA Financing.

BHA has procured a development company and entered into an agreement with discussions regarding the rehabilitation for Cambridge Park. BHA has an affiliate company under the name of Bristol

Neighborhood Development Corp. (BNDC) that will assist in leveraging funding for this project which began managing properties of its own in 2014.

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

- Increase availability by undertaking measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families assisted by the BHA, regardless of unit size required
- Concentrate on efforts to improve specific management functions
- Improve the quality of assisted housing by implementing capital improvements to the inventory by the utilization of the Replacement, Maintenance and Repairs (RMR) reserves, secure alternate finance options to upgrade housing stock in conjunction with the Capital Fund Program
- Increase assisted housing choices by leveraging affordable housing resources in the community through the creation of mixed-finance housing; Include “transit-oriented”, “responsible growth” and “energy conservation” initiatives into its programs; Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through mixed-finance development or through Section 8 replacement housing resources; Implement project-based Section 8 Voucher program; and carry out the modifications/upgrades needed in public housing based on the Section 504/ADA Needs Assessment conducted by HUD for our Public Housing Program.
- Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households by improving access to services that support economic opportunities and quality of life and improve economic opportunities for families and individuals that reside in public housing
- Provide an improved living environment by providing a safe and secure environment in BHA developments; improve resident and community perception of safety and security in BHA housing developments
- Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing by undertaking affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability. BHA has also completed the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan and will complete the Section 504 Transition Plan as agreed under the Voluntary Compliance Agreement between HUD and BHA and by providing staff and Commissioners with educational training in this field.

Discussion:

Public housing properties in Bristol are also part of its older housing stock, with state-funded properties have unmet renovation needs over the years and compete for limited State funds.

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

Introduction

A very small number of staff persons across many agencies perform admirably to assist homeless individuals and families, who have diverse and complicated needs, to find affordable, safe, decent housing.

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)	0	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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 network of mainstream services in Bristol includes:

- The CAA agency, Bristol Community Organization (BCO): Fuel assistance, security deposit applications, connections to other services, case management, Head Start, transportation
- Bristol Hospital: Emergency department, mental health unit, Counseling Center
- Bristol Board of Ed: Liaison between students and homelessness services, Adult Education and Training programs
- Bristol Housing Authority: Public housing and Vouchers
- City of Bristol Community and Youth Services Department: Basic needs coordination, application assistance for various programs, Relocation Assistance, Fair Housing, school support and counseling for youth and families, coordinates with State protective services.
- Community Health Center: Primary care, behavioral health, lab, dental, podiatry, nutrition, chiropractic, assist with insurance
- Coordinated Access Network: shelter placements
- City Code Enforcement: Prevention of homelessness
- Churches/Clergy: food pantry, soup kitchens
- Community Mental Health Affiliates: Manages Permanent Supportive Housing program with State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS), other mental health and addiction services for region.
- Infoline 211: Referrals for the CAN, other information and referrals
- Main Street Community Foundation: Small grants based on recommendations from other agencies, that is, not a direct provider.
- Wheeler Clinic: Community Care Team, and makes visits to the shelter
- St. Vincent DePaul Mission: Emergency shelter for individuals and families, transitional housing for men and women, case management
- State Agencies: Department of Social Services, financial assistance; Department of Children and Families, protective services; Department of Veterans Affairs

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.

Every individual and family that is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless will present a unique set of needs. The organizations above will serve as a circle of assistance, regardless of where the individual/family begins to seek help.

The Homelessness Task Group facilitated by the local United Way calls the organizations together regularly. A Service Mapping process was used to describe the services, disconnects or barriers that can be problematic, and organizational needs regarding capacity.

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

Introduction

The categories of special needs identified for Bristol were described in NA-45, non-homeless special needs assessment. Supportive housing needs, services, and facilities vary for Bristol residents.

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

The Bristol Department of Aging Services oversees a Senior Center with a comprehensive set of information, recreation, and assistance programs. It sponsors various services, events and activities such as Wellness Clinics, Skyping with Social Security, and a CHOICES program to assist with Medicare and supplemental insurance programs. Supportive housing needs are discussed and services are arranged with Department of Aging staff.

Komanetsky Estates, a facility for frail elderly, is located next to the Department of Aging. The facility provides congregate meals and arranges for housework for residents who can no longer perform these activities. Residents need home care services and transportation to medical appointments – all arranged by Housing Authority staff. For any resident of Bristol Housing authority properties there is a Resident Service Coordinator who assists residents with programs and services related to education (Adult Education, English as a Second Language, College, Trade Schools), child care, health care, wellness, nutrition and meals, continued independent living, budgeting, transportation, and case management.

Bristol ARC works with developmental disabilities in a community center and group homes throughout the City.

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

Very few residents with mental health and addiction disabilities are receiving official Permanent Supportive Housing. As described in previous sections, there are insufficient number of “slots”. Therefore, for persons being discharged from institutions, the infrastructure of services in Bristol and the discharging institution plans the circle of assistance according to individual needs

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)

BDA will continue to participate in the service infrastructure that identifies needs, connects agency to agency on behalf of the individual/family, and advocates for additional Permanent Supportive Housing “slots”. The Annual Action Plan proposes funding for case management at St. Vincent DePaul and the Bristol Community Organization.

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))

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

This is the first of three Fair Housing sections, see also SP-55 and AP-75

Bristol was affected by public policies of the past, just as other communities have been throughout the country. There is a serious effort by the City of Bristol to address conditions in the West End Neighborhood, a low- to moderate-income area. The neighborhood itself has unified to create the West End Association.

The Opportunity Area designation here is “very low”. The two other low-mod income areas in the City are designated as “low”. Three areas that are not low-mod are considered “moderate”, three others are considered “high”. There are no “very high” opportunity areas in Bristol.

- Lead based paint hazards and the attendant potential liabilities has been identified as a significant impediment to landlords' willingness and ability to rent to households with children and especially those with children under six years old.
- Connecticut legislation protects its residents from discrimination based on source of income. Property owners are generally aware of this, but misconceptions remain about the Housing Choice Voucher program for the general public. The BDA, BHA, and Fair Housing staff use every opportunity to point this out in the multitude of public meetings.
- The availability and accessibility of public transportation are important factors which impact upon the income and earnings capacity of its residents especially among the low- and moderate-income areas of the city. In turn, housing choice becomes very limited. The West End Neighborhood Study reaffirmed this amenity as an important factor in making housing and economic opportunities available to residents of that neighborhood; and the same can be said of any other similar neighborhood in the City.

The City of Bristol continues to ensure that elected and appointed public officials and staff, residents, and residential property owners continue to have opportunities to become adequately educated and informed about fair housing laws, policies and practices in the community. The Fair Housing Officer has found a number of local property owners who are very interested in learning more about fair housing

Bristol Youth and Community Services employs a worker who is bilingual in English and Spanish. Documents requiring signatures are prepared in English and Spanish.

The Bristol Housing Authority website is now equipped with a language translator function.

BHA has an LEP Plan for providing services. The policy describes specific components from assessment and emergencies to staff training and self-monitoring.

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

Introduction

Unemployment in Connecticut is 6.4% as of March 2015, according to the State of CT Department of Labor; and the unemployment rate for the City of Bristol is 7.6.% (The pre-populated data indicates it is 8.89%) Larger cities in Connecticut (Hartford, Bridgeport, and Waterbury) are over 10% except for New Haven that has 8.1% unemployment.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	35	6	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,125	1,452	9	8	-1
Construction	1,255	495	5	3	-2
Education and Health Care Services	5,197	4,215	21	22	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,678	940	11	5	-6
Information	1,236	4,067	5	21	16
Manufacturing	4,318	2,957	18	15	-3
Other Services	968	755	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,643	730	7	4	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,382	2,877	14	15	1
Transportation and Warehousing	526	123	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,188	603	5	3	-2
Total	24,551	19,220	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	34,158
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	31,120
Unemployment Rate	8.89
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	23.83
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.70

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	6,863
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,266
Service	3,358
Sales and office	7,919
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,724
Production, transportation and material moving	2,288

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	19,673	66%
30-59 Minutes	8,485	29%
60 or More Minutes	1,570	5%
Total	29,728	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,714	233	836
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,383	1,061	1,888
Some college or Associate's degree	8,376	635	1,703

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,998	348	672

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	188	95	153	697	1,146
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	473	267	392	1,179	1,191
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,371	2,330	3,565	6,448	4,148
Some college, no degree	1,273	2,045	1,974	3,685	891
Associate's degree	289	656	992	1,453	299
Bachelor's degree	720	1,652	1,495	2,165	768
Graduate or professional degree	82	849	572	1,302	526

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	28,796
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,978
Some college or Associate's degree	42,522
Bachelor's degree	52,632
Graduate or professional degree	60,541

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The three major employment sectors in Bristol are Education and Health Care Services, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade. Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations comes in fourth partly due to ESPN world headquarters located in Bristol.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The major workforce need is job training in manufacturing. An older generation with extensive experience is reaching retirement, and younger job seekers require training. CT Fastrak, the new bus system is taking Bristol residents out of the City to jobs in New Britain and Hartford, but although it has improved with CT Fastrak, there is not enough public transportation for points within the City of Bristol. In Forestville, a section of Bristol in the northeast corner, the Pequabuck River and Copper Mine Brook frequently flood certain businesses. This need may be addressed by the City for remediation in the near future.

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

The City of Bristol is currently encouraging the establishment of incubator space, and inclusion of small businesses, arts, and crafts, and cottage industries as part of the local economy. The Bristol Development Authority (BDA) is at the center of efforts to expand and diversify business development, encouraging existing and new business and industry. BDA applies for and administers Brownfields grants; and updates and creates new incentive programs to attract and support Bristol businesses. Within Bristol there is an Enterprise Zone and a Bioscience Zone. The BDA created "StartUp Bristol" a business plan competition to encourage start-up businesses to locate in Bristol.

Bristol expects the downtown development to begin building during the next five years, and vacant school properties may be re-developed for housing with public/private partnerships.

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

88.2% of Bristol residents have a High School diploma; 23% have a bachelor's degree or higher. The current workforce is mostly skilled for employment in the largest business sectors, the exception being certain manufacturing firms that require very specific training and experience.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The Capital Workforce Partners group offers hiring incentives to employers; Tunxis Community College partners with EDAC Technologies of Cheshire and offers the Advanced Manufacturing Machine Technology Certificate program; Bristol Tech High School provides helps youth and a small number of adults to learn trades. There is a small collaboration between a spring manufacturer and Bristol Adult Education.

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

Yes

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

The recent merging of regional planning agencies is necessitating an updated CEDS. Bristol is part of the new Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments, and is contributing to the update.

The revitalization of downtown Bristol's expected to expand housing opportunities, and then increasing businesses to meet the needs of new residents. Job opportunities are anticipated for building and new businesses. With employment residents will patronize businesses downtown and in the surrounding areas of the City.

The Southeast Bristol Business Park (SEBBP) has sold three out of twelve lots. Bringing nine additional businesses into the park will also increase job opportunities over the next five years

Discussion

Bristol has recognized the need to replace the retiring generation of skilled manufacturing workers. Training programs are being utilized build the workforce necessary for these jobs.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The definition of "concentration" is visually defined in the set of City maps of census data. These maps are included in the attachment.

The census tracts indicating low-to moderate- income areas include most of the older housing stock and/or public housing properties.

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

The definition of "concentration" is visually defined in the set of City maps of census data. These maps are included in the attachment.

Bristol census tracts and blocks were assessed for race and ethnicity. Higher numbers are indicated by contrasting as well as percentages. Many of these areas correspond to the low-mod income area boundaries.

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

These same areas are designated by low and very-low opportunity areas

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are two neighborhood associations, one in the West End the other in Forestville. The Public Library is located in a low-mod income area. The condition of much of the housing, is being improved over time by the BDA Housing Rehabilitation program.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The downtown development should be a source of jobs and is continuous to the two Target Areas, West End Neighborhood and Summer Street area.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Of all the needs in Bristol, and the many activities eligible for CDBG support, there are successes over time that prove out the effectiveness of the BDA Housing Rehabilitation program. To maintain this commitment to Bristol, about one-half of annual HUD allocations have been used for this purpose.

In developing this plan, there were no indications that this should not be maintained as the first priority over the next five years. Further, there were no indications that any other goal, project, activity, or endeavor should replace housing rehabilitation in the 5-Year Strategic Plan.

There were indications from the public service sector that the needs in the community are so great that the maximum amount allocable should be the second priority over the next five years.

After committing the bulk of the annual HUD allocations to these priorities, Program Income and re-programming funds will be important to meet other goals. Many organizations will need to seek other funding sources. Leaving open the possibility that the future will bring a community development plan/project that would be made whole with a CDBG partnership, a Substantial Amendment could be sought.

The Strategic Plan for Bristol includes maintaining the solid institutional structure, especially around Public Housing, Homelessness, and programs that ameliorate poverty. The next major opportunity for the BDA will be to address barriers to affordable housing and complete a Fair Housing Assessment. The goal of Planning and Administration by the Bristol Development Authority is to bring professional and conscientious oversight of the CDBG program, and keep housing and community development relevant and effective for the residents of the City.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Summer Street area
	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?	
2	Area Name:	West End 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?	
---	--

General Allocation Priorities

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

A strategic investment in these two areas of the city are needed and justified. However, due to the loss of 25% of CDBG allocations such investments may not be possible. Between 2015 and 2020 any proposed project will be given consideration, and funds committed according to the priorities established.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Associated Goals	Housing
	Description	<u>Priority I. Housing Rehabilitation</u> To maintain the affordable housing stock, the first priority in the Bristol Consolidated Plan is to continue the Residential Rehabilitation Program. In rehabilitating between 75 and 100 units of residential housing annually, low- to moderate-income homeowners and tenants benefit directly from improvements and repairs such as heating systems, roofs, windows and other energy saving modifications. The indirect benefits include protecting property values and preserving neighborhoods.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The BDA Housing Rehabilitation Program is a consistently effective method of preserving affordable housing stock in Bristol, and to provide direct assistance to low- to moderate-income individuals and families.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	<u>Priority II. Public Services</u> The City of Bristol is committed to allocate the maximum 15% to this category. After determining that the first priority to address is homelessness, the current United Way focus areas of “education, income, and health” were useful in the determining other priorities for CDBG funding. Special needs populations include youth, seniors and disabled, victims of sexual assault, and victims of domestic violence. Household income can be stretched with food assistance, tutoring, and emergency assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Historically, the City of Bristol has supported Public Services to the extent allowed. It is more important than ever before, in that such programs are losing federal, state, and local funding.
3	Priority Need Name	Target Areas
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Associated Goals	
	Description	<u>Priority III. Target Areas</u> a) West End Neighborhood The West End Neighborhood Study recommendations include numerous possibilities for CDBG. b) Summer Street Area
	Basis for Relative Priority	Target Areas are being used as placeholders in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. After annual funds have addressed the first two priorities, any proposal will be considered over lower priorities, if the proposal will benefit one of the Target Areas. For Year One, there are no Associated Goals for Target Areas. Associated Goals will be evaluated annually for Years 2-5.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities

	Description	<p><u>Priority IV. Public Facilities</u></p> <p>As allocations allow during the next five years, grants may be provided for bricks and mortar repairs and/or improvements to Public Facilities.</p> <p>a) Public Housing Modernization</p> <p>Bristol Housing Authority is a partner in the Consolidated Plan. Therefore awards will be made to the extent possible.</p> <p>b) Organizations that benefit low- to moderate income persons</p> <p>c) Organizations that contribute to the quality of life in Bristol</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Facilities projects are worthwhile to community development in Bristol. Projects funded in the past have added value to the quality of life in Bristol. Bricks and mortar projects, not in the Target Areas are a lower priority.
5	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	<p><u>Priority V. Economic Development</u></p> <p>As opportunities become concrete related to the Downtown and West End Neighborhood development endeavors, consideration will be given to allocations.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development is an important part of the Bristol Development Authority work. It is possible that BDA will have strategic proposals to advance when general development in the City reaches a higher level of activity. At this time, CDBG funds are better used in known priorities.

Narrative (Optional)

Priority needs were determined and ranked in order of importance. With limited funding, the City may not fund annual activities in all priority areas, and may not fund any activities during the five-year period of this Consolidated Plan.

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)	Does not apply to Bristol
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Does not apply to Bristol
New Unit Production	Does not apply to Bristol
Rehabilitation	Older housing stock; many low- to moderate-income owner-occupied single and multi-family dwellings
Acquisition, including preservation	Does not apply to Bristol

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

As an entitlement grantee, Bristol receives the annual formula CDBG allocation. Some re-programmed funds are generally available each year. For the BDA Housing Rehabilitation program, each property owner agrees to repay the amount of assistance according to a decreasing percentage over a ten year period. This is the only source of Program Income to the City.

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	551,304	13,441	18,779	583,524	0	

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

The Bristol Housing Authority federal funds leverage State funds in modernization of properties in its State portfolio. The St. Vincent DePaul Mission leverages CDBG and City of Bristol funds for its programs through the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

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

None

Discussion

Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan: A dollar amount was entered in error, unable to delete.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
BRISTOL	Government	Ownership Planning Rental	
Bristol Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL MISSION	Subrecipient	Homelessness	
BRISTOL BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	
CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP CENTER INC.	Subrecipient	public services	
BRISTOL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, INC.	Subrecipient	public services	
YWCA OF NEW BRITAIN	Subrecipient	public services	
CATHOLIC CHARITIES, INC.	Subrecipient	public services	
BRISTOL ARC	Non-profit organizations	public facilities	
BRISTOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public facilities	
GREATER BRISTOL REALTY CORPORATION	Non-profit organizations	Planning	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The strength of the service delivery system for homeless and special needs populations is that there is a full commitment to providing serves and to prevent any person in need from going without assistance.

The gaps arise because there are fewer staff, in fewer programs to keep the delivery system in place. Many of the services are technically “available”, but not located in Bristol. Again, committed staff arranges for access.

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	
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The major services available and targeted to homeless persons are counseling and advocacy, rental assistance, treatment for alcohol and drug abuse, treatment for mental illness, and health care. Other services are targeted according to need for child care, education, employment/training, and life skills. Persons with HIV/AIDS have access to various services through the Community Health Center which has a facility in Bristol.

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

The strength of the service delivery system for homeless and special needs populations is that there is a full commitment to providing services and to prevent any person in need from going without assistance.

The gaps arise because there are fewer staff, in fewer programs to keep the delivery system in place. Many of the services are technically “available”, but not located in Bristol. Again, committed staff arranges for access.

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

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area	Housing	CDBG: \$358,612	Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 85 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	West End Neighborhood	Public Services	CDBG: \$84,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted
3	Public Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	West End Neighborhood	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$32,357	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 140 Persons Assisted
4	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area	Economic Development	CDBG: \$0	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	To continue providing the Housing Rehabilitation program to the Bristol community, and advocate for additional Permanent Supportive Housing beds through the Balance of State Continuum of Care. Outcomes include the number of housing units rehabilitated, and number of persons with disabilities placed in safe, decent, affordable housing with supportive services.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	To continue providing support to as many Public Service programs as the allocations allow. Outcomes include continuity of shelter and services for homeless individuals and families (persons), other services supported (beds, persons or households assisted).
3	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	To evaluate urgent needs of public housing facilities that are not supported by Federal Capital Improvement funds; to support organizations in the community as funding allows. Outcomes are bricks and mortar support (number of projects).
4	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	To assist businesses with façade improvements, or other projects as funding allows. Outcomes include bricks and mortar, employment, employment training (number of projects, number of persons).

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)

Extremely Low-Income: 200; Low-Income: 4,500; Moderate Income: 45

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not applicable in Bristol

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Self-Sufficiency is an essential piece within the overall operation of Bristol Housing Authority. To ensure we meet this need, several initiatives have been set in place to help residents maximize their participation in both personal and community-based activities. Bristol Housing Authority provides key services that encourage residents to become more involved in the design of their own success. Education opportunities are available on a year-round basis and include GED enrollment, ESL, early education programming, and linkage to community colleges. Employment opportunities are met through ongoing workshops that encourage residents to become more involved in their wage-earning potential. These workshops include, resume writing/editing; interview skills; and conflict resolution skills to use in the workplace. The culmination of services is an employment fair that unites area business with the residents of Bristol Housing Authority. The Bristol Housing Authority provides a Family Self-Sufficiency Program and Resident Opportunity Self-Sufficiency program, both of which provide self-sufficiency services.

While collaboration between FSS and ROSS create an important union in the delivery of programming, each program strives to create new and unique programming for its residents. Community-based initiatives are a crucial way to ensure our residents' voices are being heard. To satisfy this goal, Bristol Housing Authority invites residents to participate in a tenant-wide voting process that elects a tenant commissioner. A Resident Advisory Board encourages management and tenants to engage in community discussions about important policy updates and changes and general information about residency. Bristol Housing Authority residents are not only invited, but encouraged, to attend public hearings and vote on policy changes. It is through these activities that residents have the opportunity to become more involved with both the community at large and with our organization as a whole.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable in Bristol

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

This is the first of three Fair Housing sections, see also SP-55 and AP-75

Bristol was affected by public policies of the past, just as other communities have been throughout the country. There is a serious effort by the City of Bristol to address conditions in the West End Neighborhood, a low- to moderate-income area. The neighborhood itself has unified to create the West End Association.

The Opportunity Area designation here is “very low”. The two other low-mod income areas in the City are designated as “low”. Three areas that are not low-mod are considered “moderate”, three others are considered “high”. There are no “very high” opportunity areas in Bristol.

- Lead based paint hazards and the attendant potential liabilities has been identified as a significant impediment to landlords' willingness and ability to rent to households with children and especially those with children under six years old.
- Connecticut legislation protects its residents from discrimination based on source of income. Property owners are generally aware of this, but misconceptions remain about the Housing Choice Voucher program for the general public. The BDA, BHA, and Fair Housing staff use every opportunity to point this out in the multitude of public meetings.
- The availability and accessibility of public transportation are important factors which impact upon the income and earnings capacity of its residents especially among the low- and moderate-income areas of the city. In turn, housing choice becomes very limited. The West End Neighborhood Study reaffirmed this amenity as an important factor in making housing and economic opportunities available to residents of that neighborhood; and the same can be said of any other similar neighborhood in the City.

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Bristol Youth and Community Services employs a worker who is bilingual in English and Spanish. Documents requiring signatures are prepared in English and Spanish.

The Bristol Housing Authority website is now equipped with a language translator function.

BHA has an LEP Plan for providing services. The policy describes specific components from assessment and emergencies to staff training and self-monitoring.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

This is the second of three sections concerning Fair Housing, see also MA-40 and AP-75

The BDA and City Planning offices are collaborating to allow for multi-family housing development in or near the downtown area. A recent zoning change suggests an expansion of housing choice:

“In November of 2013, the Bristol Zoning Commission adopted a series of amendments to the Downtown/Neighborhood Transition (BT) zone provisions of the Bristol Zoning Regulations. The purpose (as amended) of this overlay zone is "to accommodate a transition of uses and residential densities between downtown Bristol and its adjacent residential neighborhoods....

The BT zone now allows new three-family dwellings by right rather than by Special Permit. It also now allows "unified residential developments" (containing efficiency units, one-bedroom units, two-bedroom units, or any combination thereof) and "mixed use developments" (containing dwelling units and one or more permitted non-residential uses) by Special Permit and Site Plan at densities between 22 and 40 units per acre (and even up to 55 units per acre if the project incorporates and re-uses an existing non-residential building). The allowable density associated with a specific project will depend in part upon (1) the project's compliance with a series of building form standards and lot dimensional requirements; (2) the number and type of site and building amenities that the developer incorporates into the project; and (3) the project's impact on historic and architecturally significant properties and buildings, its proximity to neighborhood retail and service establishments, the quality of its building design, and its use of shared parking.”

Other changes may be necessary and considerations will include compliance with Fair Housing laws.

The BDA, the Fair Housing Officer, City Planning, Health Department, and Fire Marshall will examine building codes, health and housing codes, and zoning regulations from the perspective of protected classes. Areas that have been identified are:

- Reasonable Accommodations: Setback rules and Spacing rules between houses; Definition of family, and consistency in all applicable codes; Where single-family homes can be located; Location of group homes in single-family zones
- Disparate Treatment: Accessibility requirements for covered multi-family units built after March 1991 - find or create written code that incorporates the accessibility requirements
- Disparate Impact, re Occupancy Standards and Family Status (Keating memo): Bristol Housing Code is more stringent than State Code. One suggestion has been to remove the section and make reference to State Occupancy Code; Review parking regulations for rules differences between single family homes, group homes and multi-family homes.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The (SVDP) is the only provider of homeless residential programs in Bristol and coordinates outreach to homeless persons in several ways. **A.** Point-in-Time (PIT) Count assessment of sheltered and unsheltered need; **B.** Close communication with the Bristol Police Department and Bristol Hospital emergency room, substance abuse, and mental health treatment sources; and **C.** Close networking with the Bristol Community Organization (CAA), Salvation Army, and local food pantries and meal programs, through the Bristol Subcontinuum of Care coordination of services and regional CT BOS Coordinated Access Initiatives. SVDP is a member of the Coordinated Access Network (CAN) along with New Britain, Plainville, Southington, and Berlin. Homeless individuals and families are instructed to call 211 where a preliminary diversion is performed and referrals made to the CAN as necessary.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

St. Vincent DePaul Mission (SVDP), the Bristol Community Organization (BCO), the Bristol Housing Authority (BHA), the Community Mental Health Affiliates, the Salvation Army, and the United Way of West Central Connecticut continue to be the lead agencies working with the City in assessing and developing the community-based response to homelessness in Bristol. The SVDP works very closely with area public agencies and private organizations to develop, coordinate and deliver needed services to the Bristol homeless population. Additionally, three Soup Kitchens/Food Pantries and numerous church-sponsored food pantries exist to provide food for the homeless and to prevent homelessness by providing one basic resource (food) for the very low-income and pre-homeless families and individuals in Bristol.

SVDP operates three facilities: the 25 bed Homeless Shelter, the 13-room Elms Transitional Living Center for single men, and the 10-family Women with Children Transitional Center. The Bristol Subcontinuum of Care's future effort will continue to focus on chronic homelessness, permanent supportive housing development, and Rapid Re-housing of families and individuals.

CDBG funds have been provided to SVDP so that they can provide homeless services and temporary housing. Specifically, the funds are used for the Women with Children Transitional Center program to provide counseling, basic life skills, case management and support to clients toward their goal of achieving permanent, independent living and housing.

The overall purpose of the Subcontinuum is to continue assessing the needs of the homeless in the City and work toward eliminating chronic homelessness. The Subcontinuum, through a cooperative effort of Community Mental Health Affiliates, the BHA, and the SVDP, have been responsible for successful requests for additional units of permanent supportive housing from the State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) under the Next Step Program.

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.

A number of agencies are involved with homelessness prevention by providing rental assistance, utilities assistance, counseling/advocacy, and legal assistance. The food pantries and soup kitchens are instrumental in helping families and individuals stretch their resources, thus preventing or delaying homelessness. The State of Connecticut defunded the Beyond Shelter program that helped to prevent future events of homelessness for individuals and families that received help finding permanent housing in the past. In its place, the State has funded a regionally implemented Rapid Rehousing Program to which the SVDP Homeless Shelter refers as many eligible people as possible.

The City provided a \$20,000 General Funds grant to the SVDP for the 25 Bed Homeless Shelter for men, women, and children, and a CDBG Public Services grant of \$22,500 to St. Vincent De Paul (SVDP) for its Women with Children Transitional Center. The three SVDP programs refer to and utilize every mainstream and local resource to help homeless individuals and families attain housing as soon as possible, and maintain independent living.

SVDP and Community Mental Health Affiliates (CMHA), the area's lead mental health agency, have collaborated over the years to develop and maintain three permanent supportive housing programs for Bristol residents (Shelter Plus Care, Permanent Supportive Housing, and the Next Step Program). Additionally SVDP operates a small Shelter RRH Program using State DOH rental assistance funds.

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

CT BOS works to ensure that exits from systems of care are not discharges to homelessness. The CT BOS has reviewed discharge policies & ensures that all providers are trained on them. The CT BOS has a policy that providers will only accept people from others systems of care that have exhausted all other options & have no alternative besides the streets. CT BOS- SC members are active members of the State Interagency Council on Housing

- BOS Steering Committee (CT BOS-SC) members are on the Reaching Home Runaway & Homeless Youth Workgroup & the State Interagency Council on Housing where strategies on State of CT Department of Children and Families (DCF) discharges are planned. A DCF staff member has

joined the CT BOS-SC. In CT BOS, youth are discharged to: group homes; Independent Living Programs, supervised transitional & community housing, the Community Housing Assistance Program (w/rent subsidy), & independent housing w/community supports. DCF gets \$1.3 million from Chafee Foster Care Program to provide housing to former foster youth. Also, the state has funded 50 units of PSH for youth aging out of care at risk of homelessness – 25% of units are in CT BOS regions.

- CT BOS-SC members continue coordinating discharge planning w/the CT Dept. of Public Health. Opening Doors Healthcare work group is working with hospitals & providers to expand discharge options & ensure persons are not discharged to homelessness. Columbus House (New Haven) and New London Shelter recently opened medical respite programs as discharge options for homeless people leaving hospitals. Persons leaving hospitals are discharged to medical respite, independent living, group homes,
- CT BOS-SC members continue coordinating discharge planning efforts with the State Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS). The Director of Housing & Homeless Services of DMHAS is co-chair of the BOS-SC & works to ensure that discharge policies are followed by the MH programs & provides guidance to ensure that there are sound discharge options & people are not discharged to homelessness. DMHAS has been developing PSH for persons coming from inpatient settings & has 25 new units in BOS for people leaving hospitals. Persons discharged from DMHAS go to independent living, PSH funded by the state, subsidized housing, group homes, & stay connected to DMHAS & other community supports.
- CT BOS-SC members coordinate discharge planning efforts with State Department of Corrections (DOC). DOC has under contract: 27 NFP agencies w/47 residential programs w/1,180 beds & 25 non-res programs. Inmates are released to halfway houses & DOC contracted programs including scattered-site, temporary supportive housing & independent living w/services. The DMHAS/DOC Forensic Supportive Housing program has 60 housing subsidies & services statewide for persons discharged from jail/prison w/mental illness to prevent homelessness. The State has a FUSE PSH program for frequent users of shelter and corrections.

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

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

As part of the city of Bristol local ordinances Chapter 12, Housing and Property Maintenance Code for the City of Bristol and Chapter 5, International Property Maintenance Code, if defective painted surfaces are witnessed in the course of an inspection, this will be cited as a housing code violation, whether a child lives in the dwelling or not. As part of the RRP Rule. Repair of these surfaces may require compliance with this regulation. Owner-occupied housing assisted by the BDA Housing Rehabilitation program have a high success rate.

Over time, lead abatement in housing built prior to 1978 increases the affordable and safe housing stock in the City.

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

Bristol has not met thresholds for HUD/EPA lead abatements grants in the past. The approach taken is on an individual dwelling, case-by-case basis. A concentrated number of multi-family dwellings are located in the Target Areas. Many of these dwellings will be inspected as explained above, and as needed, enter into abatement activity.

BBHD continues to help promote compliance with the Federal regulations administered and enforced by the EPA brochure entitled, *Lead Paint: Renovation, Repair and Painting Program (RRP)*.

- The RRP rule, effective April 22, 2010, requires that any renovators, contractors, painters, property managers, etc. that disturb lead paint surfaces, must be trained and certified by the EPA and must follow specific work safe practices to prevent lead contamination
- This RRP rule applies to work conducted in target housing (housing constructed prior to 1978) and child occupied facilities (day care centers, kindergarten classrooms, preschools, etc.)
- RRP intake forms have been provided to the Bristol Building Department to issue permits for pre-1978 residential projects that disturb potential leaded surfaces. The building Official will discuss information on the RRP requirement and distribute as necessary. The RRP intake forms will be completed by the contractor and permits can be denied if contractors are not certified as required by this rule.

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

As part of the city of Bristol local ordinances Chapter 12, Housing and Property Maintenance Code for the City of Bristol and Chapter 5, International Property Maintenance Code, if defective painted surfaces are witnessed in the course of an inspection, this will be cited as a housing code violation, whether a child lives in the dwelling or not. As part of the RRP Rule. Repair of these surfaces may require

compliance with this regulation. Owner-occupied housing assisted by the BDA Housing Rehabilitation program have a high success rate.

Over time, lead abatement in housing built prior to 1978 increases the affordable and safe housing stock in the City.

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

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

Whenever a family has the ability to increase income or decrease expenses, it has the opportunity to reduce the negative effects of poverty. The Bristol Housing Authority (BHA) and the Bristol Community Organization (BCO) have been the main drivers of programs that reduce poverty for individuals and families in Bristol. From the self-sufficiency program at BHA and the subsidized housing assistance, families can take their unique situations and find ways to increase household income and savings. Section 3 policy is followed for employment and training, and business opportunities. BCO assists the community with energy programs, accessing applicable financial/medical benefits, and legal services that can reduce expenses. BDA brings the Housing Rehabilitation program to the table as a way to reduce expenses.

The Christian Fellowship Center, Zion Lutheran Church, and the Salvation Army provide food programs to alleviate hunger. There are two Family Resource Centers in Bristol that provide support to families with children in school.

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

The City of Bristol established the Bristol Downtown Development Corporation to oversee re-development of the former Bristol Centre Mall. West End target area improvements will be complimenting this effort. With an improved economy, Bristol will be well positioned to increase employment.

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

Monitoring the projects in Bristol is daily in the case of Residential Housing Rehabilitation projects. The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist (HRS) makes inspections before and after any work is done. Additional inspections for meeting City codes are performed as indicated.

The HRS also makes inspections before, during, and after any Commercial Rehabilitation projects and Public Facilities Projects. This staff person also ensures that Davis-Bacon work practices and other applicable City contract standards are in compliance.

The Community Development Coordinator performs desk reviews and monitoring visits with Subrecipients of Public Services funding.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

As an entitlement grantee, Bristol receives the annual formula CDBG allocation. Some re-programmed funds are generally available each year. For the BDA Housing Rehabilitation program, each property owner agrees to repay the amount of assistance according to a decreasing percentage over a ten year period. This is the only source of Program Income to the City.

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	551,304	13,441	18,779	583,524	0	

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The Bristol Housing Authority federal funds leverage State funds in modernization of properties in its State portfolio. The St. Vincent DePaul Mission leverages CDBG and City of Bristol funds for its programs through the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

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

None

Discussion

Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan: A dollar amount was entered in error, unable to delete.

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	Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area	Housing	CDBG: \$358,612	Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 85 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area	Public Services	CDBG: \$84,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4500 Persons Assisted
3	Public Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$32,857	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 143 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	There are three activities: (1) Housing Rehabilitation-Single, (2) Housing Rehabilitation-Multi, and (3) Support Staff for Rehabilitation programs
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	The goal of Public Services activities is to assist low- to moderate-income persons with essential services. Basic needs such as emergency shelter and transitional housing, food, along with supportive services to at-risk youth in public housing.
3	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The first two Bristol priorities were addressed, and additional CDBG funds remained to consider public facilities projects. There are two small projects proposed for 2015-16.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects planned for 2015-2016 addresses the highest priorities of Housing Rehabilitation and Public Services. There were no projects submitted for consideration for the Target Areas. Two organization that benefit persons with disabilities are proposed for funding. Fair Housing and General Administration are included in the plan as well.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Housing
2	Public Services
3	Public Facilities
4	Planning and Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The allocation priorities were part of the Citizen Participation process. The only obstacle is the decreased funding with which to address all community development concerns.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Housing
	Target Area	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$358,612
	Description	Housing Rehabilitation, single-family and multi-family, and Support Staff activities
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The number of units to be rehabilitated is estimated between 75 and 100.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Owner-occupied single and multi-family residential rehabilitation; support services
2	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	West End Neighborhood Summer Street area
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$84,500
	Description	Funding service delivery programs to assist homeless, and special needs populations
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	At-risk youth, homeless, families who are experiencing food insecurity.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Up to 4,000 Bristol residents will be assisted with food, emergency shelter, domestic violence, and other related services
3	Project Name	Public Facilities
	Target Area	

	Goals Supported	Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$32,857
	Description	Brick and mortar assistance to organizations that benefit low-to moderate income persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The estimated number of individuals with disabilities who will benefit from Public Facilities improvements is 140.
	Location Description	Lake Avenue, Bristol; and Hill Street, Bristol No activities in the Target Areas
	Planned Activities	Replace a leaking roof; and construct an outdoor roof over a riding trail.
4	Project Name	Planning and Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Housing Public Services Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Housing Public Services Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$107,555
	Description	Plan, deliver various Fair Housing events such as, but not limited to, educational opportunities and community-wide and/or targeted training. General Planning and Administration
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Aiifrmatively Furthering Fair Housing, Assessment of Fair Housing, events in the community, General Planning and Administration

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

Boundaries of the Summer Street area are on the north, Divinity Street on the southwest, Gridley Street on the southeast, and West Street on the east. Summer Street, up to Center Street, then down to Main Street. It is a small triangle of housing and sidewalks in terrible condition.

Boundaries of the West End Neighborhood are Rockwell Park and Jacobs street on the north, Divinity Street on the Southwest, Gridley Street on the southeast, and West Street on the east. This is a low-income and very low opportunity area. The West End Study has identified many possible projects that would improve conditions.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
West End Neighborhood	1
Summer Street area	1

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

It is recognized that strategic investments are effective for community development.

Discussion

none

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

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

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	100
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	100

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

none

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

In the next five years the Housing Authority of the City of Bristol (BHA) priorities will focus on energy efficiency measures, lean business practices and developing strategies to maintain fiscal balance. The BHA goal is to increase availability and access to affordable housing.

The Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) procured RECAP Real Estate Advisors to conduct Capital Needs Assessment and Market Study reports for all properties participating in State Housing Programs. All BHA properties were inspected and preliminary reports were received. BHA plans to seek State funding to address immediate need items accordingly.

For its properties participating in Federal programs, BHA has retained design and finance consultants that have been tasked with a feasibility study for improvements to Cambridge Park, a low-income family project. The BHA will procure a firm to prepare new Green Physical Needs Assessments of the Federal properties, outlining the probable capital needs over the next 20 years.

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

The Housing Authority expects to receive \$5,024,727 in Section 8 funding and anticipates a formula amount of approximately \$705,469 for the Capital Fund Grant Program. Goals for 2015-2016 include these specific projects to enhance availability and livability:

- Cambridge Park: Roof replacements/repairs, energy star hot water heaters/boilers, site improvements including parking, sidewalks, resurfacing and repairs to roads, marking, parking, and fencing, community building roof and learning center upgrades and HVAC
- JFK Apartments: Site improvements including lighting and cameras, parking, sidewalks, resurfacing and repairs to roads, marking, parking, and fencing. Design of community room rehab.
- Gaylord Towers: Site improvements including lighting, parking, sidewalks, resurfacing and repairs to roads, marking, parking, and fencing
- Bonnie Acres: Replace and repair roofs, tree removal, fencing, apartment water heaters; Site improvements.
- West Street Apt: Site Improvements
- Zbikowski Park M8: Natural gas utility conversion project for entire property, predevelopment of Community Center and maintenance building upgrades
- Zbikowski Park MR: 4% LIHTC 90 unit Rehab Project consisting of ultra-high efficiency gas boiler / water heater replacements, roof/gutters, kitchens, appliances, lighting, insulation, bathrooms, and exterior improvements.
- Mountain Laurel Manor: Upgrades to kitchens/bathrooms and energy efficient lighting for each unit planning and design. Solar Zero-emission Renewable Energy Credit project, installing roof-

top solar electric on site.

- Komanetsky Estates: Upgrade HVAC and hot water system, repairs to roofs/gutters, Energy Program - exterior lighting and refrigerators, and Solar Zero-emission Renewable Energy Credit project, installing roof-top solar electric on site.
- Hillcrest Apartments: various site improvements

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

BHA promotes self-sufficiency by improving access to services that support economic opportunities and quality of life, and improve economic opportunities for families and individuals that reside in public housing.

BHA applied for and was awarded 2015 Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) grant funding from HUD for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. There are 36 participants in the FSS program and an additional seven participants in the Homeownership Program. The FSS Program hosts job fairs for the participants and has created an Internship Program. Several businesses throughout Bristol have partnered in this program.

BHA elects a Tenant Commissioner to its Board of Directors. A Resident Advisory Board meets regularly as well.

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

BHA has been designated a "High Performer" for its Housing Choice Voucher Program and "Standard Performer" for its Public Housing Program.

Discussion

none

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

Introduction

The Saint Vincent DePaul Mission (SVDP) expects to shelter 200 homeless individuals in 2015-2016. Two transitional living programs, a 10-unit program for women with children and a 13-unit program for single men have a budget of \$601,075 and will serve 15 homeless families and 20 homeless men respectively.

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

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

The Homelessness Task Force will identify unsheltered persons in Bristol and members will make visits to the site(s). This may include locating a family living in their vehicle. Assessment form VI-SPDAT will be used, then referrals made as mutually agreeable. Often it takes more than one visit to establish a relationship of trust.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

St. Vincent DePaul Mission (SVDP), the Bristol Community Organization (BCO), the Bristol Housing Authority (BHA), the Community Mental Health Affiliates, the Salvation Army, and the United Way of West Central Connecticut continue to be the lead agencies working with the City in assessing and developing the community-based response to homelessness in Bristol. The SVDP works very closely with area public agencies and private organizations to develop, coordinate and deliver needed services to the Bristol homeless population. Additionally, three Soup Kitchens/Food Pantries and numerous church-sponsored food pantries exist to provide food for the homeless and to prevent homelessness by providing one basic resource (food) for the very low-income and pre-homeless families and individuals in Bristol.

Other services will include assistance with applications for subsidies, identification of appropriate housing, move-in, and connection to treatment services, but also many services that are not typically available in supportive housing programs such as rehabilitation to teach people how to live independently (e.g., household management, food, and budgeting); development of social support systems that encourage recovery; and use of evidence-based wellness programs.

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

Assist persons to obtain employment prior to program exit.

Agency staff will begin with a referral to CT Works for job training and placement. Case managers will also continue assist with resume writing, information on job openings and transportation to interviews, job fairs, and vocational and educational opportunities. The new CT Fastrak bus system is a new resource for obtaining and retaining employment.

Assist homeless persons to move from transitional housing to permanent housing

Various staff will meet with private landlords to forge relationships and find new private market opportunities for persons exiting TH and will create a resource list of landlords willing to work with previously homeless individuals and families. Staff will provide life skills and budgeting training to residents to ensure that those exiting TH are able to secure and maintain permanent housing. Staff will also work with tenants on job training and placement to create self-sufficiency and independence.

Assist homeless persons to stay in permanent housing.

Shelter case managers, Community Mental Health Affiliates, Bristol Community Organization, Bristol Housing Authority, and Salvation Army coordinate services through the Central CT CAN and ensure that tenants are able to meet their lease requirements to maintain their apartments; and that they receive all needed support services. Support services include mental health, substance abuse, financial management and life skills training that they need to maintain stable housing. BSubCoC agency staff will attend events to learn current best practices to assist tenants with basic needs such as obtaining entitlements, or employment.

Decrease the number of homeless households with children.

Agency staff will advocate with the Housing Authority to secure public housing units for homeless families, Section 8, Shelter+Care, state funded rental assistance, private landlords, and recently RRP rental assistance waitlists. The new RRP plan has a universal assessment tool to streamline the provision of services to the most needy homeless and at-risk of homeless families. CoC agencies will refer families to RRP providers to ensure that prevention services and financial assistance is available to families.

Seek new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless individuals

In addition to the 30 units of Permanent Supportive Housing in 2015, the BSubCoC has on-going dialogue with CT BOS about the growing need for chronically homeless individuals/families.

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

CT BOS works to ensure that exits from systems of care are not discharges to homelessness. The CT BOS has reviewed discharge policies & ensures that all providers are trained on them. The CT BOS has a policy that providers will only accept people from others systems of care that have exhausted all other options & have no alternative besides the streets. CT BOS- SC members are active members of the State Interagency Council on Housing

- BOS Steering Committee (CT BOS-SC) members are on the Reaching Home Runaway & Homeless Youth Workgroup & the State Interagency Council on Housing where strategies on State of CT Department of Children and Families (DCF) discharges are planned. A DCF staff member has joined the CT BOS-SC. In CT BOS, youth are discharged to: group homes; Independent Living Programs, supervised transitional & community housing, the Community Housing Assistance Program (w/rent subsidy), & independent housing w/community supports. DCF gets \$1.3 million from Chafee Foster Care Program to provide housing to former foster youth. Also, the state has funded 50 units of PSH for youth aging out of care at risk of homelessness – 25% of units are in CT BOS regions.
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- CT BOS-SC members continue coordinating discharge planning efforts with the State Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS). The Director of Housing & Homeless Services of DMHAS is co-chair of the BOS-SC & works to ensure that discharge policies are followed by the MH programs & provides guidance to ensure that there are sound discharge options & people are not discharged to homelessness. DMHAS has been developing PSH for persons coming from inpatient settings & has 25 new units in BOS for people leaving hospitals. Persons discharged from DMHAS go to independent living, PSH funded by the state, subsidized housing, group homes, & stay connected to DMHAS & other community supports.

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Discussion

none

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

Introduction:

This is the third section related to Fair Housing, see also MA-40 and SP-55.

There is increased cooperation in Bristol between Code Enforcement, the Bristol Sub Continuum of Care (BSubCoC) and the Coordinated Access Network Systems committees. The Fair Housing Officer has been focusing on compiling and sharing information with decision makers. In the process Ms. McNulty is advocating for housing, services and system changes with consideration to persons in protected classes.

BDA is working with Corporation Counsel, Planning, Building, and Health departments to examine City codes and regulations in relation to Fair Housing Laws.

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

For 2015-2016 the City plans to ameliorate the negative effects of housing barriers in the following ways:

Lead Paint Hazards

- The city currently allocates over one-half of its annual entitlement grant to a city-wide housing rehabilitation program that addresses a number of issues relative to the provision of a decent, safe and affordable living environment. This funding source currently supports a feasible and direct initiative for decent, safe and affordable housing.
- Lead paint remediation is available city-wide. The City will target informational outreach for the remediation and/or removal of lead based paint hazards in older housing in the in the West End Neighborhood. This outreach includes working with the West End Neighborhood Association, the City Planning Commission, and the Bristol/Burlington Health District.

Discrimination based on income: Housing Choice Vouchers

- The Bristol Housing Authority has taken the major responsibility for expanding housing choice for individuals and families. This is an on-going priority for the BHA.
- The CT Fair Housing Center guide "Housing Mobility: What Do Housing Voucher Recipients Want?" will be used as workshop material in community outreach and education. This particular guide promotes a better understanding of housing vouchers, and explains issues from a family point of view. Anyone can identify with housing opportunities and housing decisions.

Lack of, or inaccessibility to, public transportation

- The City of Bristol recognizes that the availability and accessibility of public transportation are important factors which impact upon the income and earnings capacity of its residents especially among the low- and moderate-income areas of the City. The West End Neighborhood Study reaffirmed this amenity as an important factor in making housing opportunities available to residents of that neighborhood. Developing scant bus routes in this low-mod-income area may be a barrier, carried through the years. The City will consult with the Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG) that now includes Bristol, as CCRPA was dissolved in 2014 in regional planning mergers.
- The Youth and Community Services (YCS) office continues to offer a program on how to use bus transportation, targeted to middle school and high school students. YCS organizes a scavenger hunt with youth; teaches them how to read the schedule, and find the stops. There is a bus tour of the community and outskirts, pointing out resources along the routes. (continued in discussion)

Discussion:

Effective communication to ensure citizen participation (continued from above)

- The City of Bristol will continue to ensure that elected and appointed public officials and staff, residents, and residential property owners continue to have opportunities to become adequately educated and informed about fair housing laws, policies and practices in the community.
- The City will continue to strengthen partnerships among the City departments, the BHA, local lenders, real estate professionals and property owners with seminars that focus on Fair Housing matters. Increasing the knowledge base also increases professionals being open to experiences of the public with whom they come into contact.
- The City will continue to explore informational media and other local opportunities to reach residents of all income groups throughout the City. This includes updating pertinent information about fair housing laws in a prominent place on the City's web site with links to other resources at the State and Federal levels. The City Fair Housing Officer has been forging working relationships with property owners, and recently filled a table at the annual Fair Housing Association of Connecticut conference.
- The City will continue to increase landlord participation in fair housing workshops, seminars, forums and other similar venues sponsored or otherwise supported by the city where information on fair housing laws and practices can be disseminated through outreach and support organizations such as the CT Fair Housing Center (CTFHC) and the Housing Education Resource Center (HERC) as well as lenders, residential real estate professionals and local real estate attorneys.

- Bristol Youth and Community Services department conducts multi-disciplinary team meetings to address access barriers to housing or services and coordination of complicated needs including education, and physical and mental health issues. Meetings are family-focused.
- Addressing Limited English Proficiency with updated Fair Housing information such as posters, ads, and groups in Spanish.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The following activities will be funded for 2015-2016

1. Housing rehabilitation-single
2. Housing rehabilitation-multi
3. Support Staff
4. St. Vincent DePaul – Transitional Housing
5. Boys and Girls Club – Cambridge Park Outreach
6. CFC Storehouse – Food pantry and Soup kitchen
7. Bristol Community Organization – Case management
8. Prudence Crandall – Operating expenses (utilities)
9. Bristol ARC – Roof replacement
10. Shepard Meadows Therapeutic Riding Center – Architectural/Engineering for outdoor roof structure
11. Fair Housing activities
12. Planning and Administration

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

There are insufficient funds to assist the agencies and organizations providing quality services to priority populations. Such organizations are also experiencing cuts from State and Federal sources.

1. Description of facilities and services
 1. Individuals needing supportive housing: Bristol ARC, Bristol Housing Authority, BOS and BSubCoCElderly: Bristol Housing Authority and elderly outreachDevelopmentally Disabled: Bristol ARCDomestic Violence: Prudence Crandall CenterVictims of Sexual Abuse: YWCA of New BritainAt-Risk Youth: Bristol Boys and Girls ClubLiteracy
 2. Actions planned are to continue a high level of coordination, and report out on emergency situations and problems.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Bristol Development Authority staff reviews the zoning ordinances and building codes with prior assistance from the CT Fair Housing Center. The BDA Residential Housing program continues to be very effective in preserving the affordable housing stock in the City.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The BDA Housing Rehabilitation program will abate lead-based paint hazards as needed.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The local Community Action Program, Bristol Community Organization (BCO) will operate the Summer Breakfast and Lunch programs for City youth. BCO provides nutritious Head-Start meals while opening the facility for food preparation skills training for Bristol households. The Christian Fellowship Center, Zion Lutheran Church, and the Salvation Army will provide food programs to alleviate hunger. There are two Family Resource Centers in Bristol that provide support to families with children in school.

Residential Rehabilitation will help low- to moderate-income households decrease the cost of necessary repairs. The cost savings can be used towards other household expenses. The Community Development Block Grant goals for the next five years continue to include support of Public Service programs that mitigate poverty.

Rapid Re-housing funds will help families either avoid homelessness or shorten shelter stays. The Family Self-Sufficiency program at the Bristol Housing Authority is another aspect of the strategy.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Bristol Development Authority is the public community development agency responsible for administering CDBG funds; including monitoring subrecipients (non-profits) providing public service programs and for distributing funds for all other CDBG projects. The Bristol Development Authority has a bi-partisan nine-member Board that serves a rotating five-year term and is appointed by the Mayor. The Board is responsible for determining CDBG funding allocations, based on priorities set in the Consolidated Plan.

The Bristol Housing Authority (BHA) is a quasi-governmental agency with no fiduciary overlap between the municipality and the Housing Authority. The Commissioners who serve a rotating five-year term are appointed by the Mayor. A representative of the Bristol City Council services as a liaison to the BHA Board of Commissioners. The Executive Director is responsible for all hiring of staff and is the contracting officer for the Authority. Appropriate review by the jurisdiction will be sought for any proposed development sites, demolition or disposition of any development sites. The proposed Consolidated Plan has been previewed by the Board of Commissioners, the Public and the Mayor prior

to submission to HUD. The Housing Authority is the agency responsible for modernization of existing units and rental subsidies. The Housing Authority uses federal guidelines for income limits for low-income households and has its own eligibility requirements as follows: "In selecting applicants for admission, the Housing Authority must give preference to applicants who are otherwise eligible for assistance and who at the time are seeking housing assistance, or involuntarily displaced, living in substandard housing paying more than 50% of family income for rent". The housing units provided by the Bristol Housing Authority will supply low-income households with affordable units. The quality of units will be upgraded through rehabilitation, which is one of the City's major priorities.

All Housing Choice Vouchers and CIAP funds are distributed through the Housing Authority, using federal guidelines. St. Vincent DePaul Mission of Bristol (SVDP) is a private non-profit organization working with the City to provide housing needs for the homeless. This organization has been the lead agency in Bristol for assessing and developing the community-based response to homelessness in Bristol.

Through both the Housing Authority and SVDP, the City is able to provide services to a wide-range of persons, with the remainder of needs being met by other non-profit organizations in the City. Bristol is fortunate to have a full range of assistance programs and services available to people in need including:

- Bristol Community Organization, the CAP agency that administers energy assistance, Head Start programs and other services for low-income households
- The Christian Fellowship Center (CFC) provides groceries and a soup kitchen. The Zion Lutheran Church and the Salvation Army provide assistance that complement CFC.
- The Bristol ARC and CW Resources assist people with developmental disabilities

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

Coordination will be maintained throughout the year

Discussion:

None

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	13,441
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	18,779
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	32,220

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	95.00%

Discussion:

Overall Benefit: The period of three years for determination of minimum overall benefit is 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM THE BRISTOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Thank you for the opportunity to submit additional information. We assumed that one of the questions that we would be asked at the public hearing would be the reasons for the continuation of this project from last year up to and including our 2015 request.

To recap, the Bristol Historical Society made application in 2013 for this project and did not receive funding. Last year, we received \$10,000 to remove and dispose of the in-ground heating oil tank in the ground as well as the piping that currently exists in the basement of the building; and then replace it with smaller tanks.

Originally, the proposal was for 3 tanks. After research and site visits from contractors, we concluded that those tanks would be too large and difficult to maneuver into the building. The scope was changed to instead reflect four (4) Roth 275 gallon double wall heating oil tanks that will be piped together to create a single fill and vent pipe outside of the building. As noted in our full application, the project also calls for the conversion of the oil burner to a one pipe oil supply system with a tiger loop oil de-aerator as well as a vent alarm and gauges.

The Purchasing Department recently informed us that they will award this work to the contractor who submitted a low bid of \$16,000. As indicated in our application last year, we will supply the additional money needed to augment the \$10,000 in CDBG funds in order to complete this initial phase.

Meanwhile the 2015 application is to complete this project by requesting additional money to complete the second piece of the proposal - the re-paving of the disturbed parking lot with new, graded to slope pavement for the Center St. small parking area.

The Historical Society's Building Committee has identified this as a critical project because the Center Street parking lot, which is a handicapped entrance, is in dire need of re-paving due to its hazardous conditions. With the anticipated removal of the 3,000 gallon heating oil storage tank that is buried in the middle of this parking lot, this becomes a compatible and substantive project for both the CDBG funds already in place, and the money currently being requested.

Respectfully Submitted:

Gerald Thompson
Chair, Building Committee

Tom Dickau
President, Board of Directors

February 26, 2015



February 15, 2015

Dear Members of the CDBG Committee,

Please accept our apologies for not attending the February 10, 2015 public hearing. We are providing this packet to further illustrate our request for funds to assist in our mission of providing a rewarding Little League experience for the children of the West End, where we are based.

Little League registrations have fluctuated between 250-350 players in recent years and relies completely on registration fees, donations and volunteers. Due to its location in the West End, McCabe-Waters offers many scholarships to children who can't afford to pay. As a League, we are uniquely positioned to deliver services to at-risk youth who would benefit from participating in organized sports April – October. Benefits include structured activities within their own neighborhood, relationships with coaches who also play roles as mentors, and a sense of belonging that often eludes children of poverty when they are unable to participate in fee-based activities.

As the oldest Little League in Bristol, McCabe-Waters Little League has served thousands of kids in the last six decades. The support from the community is a key component to making sure this West End based youth sports organization continues to thrive and provide aspiring baseball players with the best experience possible. To that end, a long-range facilities improvement plan has been launched by the current Board of Directors, parents and coaches. The goal is to upgrade and modernize the current fields, concession stand, and spectator areas to better serve the players and maximize the space on which the League operates its 4 fields. To date, over \$20,000 in private dollars has been raised for this initiative. These designated funds are held in escrow, and are not able to be used for general operations.

We are also enclosing an article from last year's League Championship that we think captures our league. We are a melting pot of neighborhoods with coaches ranging from medical doctors to police officers, HVAC technicians to steel erectors and CEOs of local companies, coaching kids of all socio-economic backgrounds, races and family situations from Park Street, Cedar Lake, Maureen Drive and Summer Street. The friendships that begin on these fields are the foundation for positive social relationships and friendships for years to come.

We welcome your support of this fixture in this neighborhood to be a partner in continuing to provide whatever amount of critical funding you can, to ensure this recreational baseball league continues to thrive and provide an outlet for families and kids.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karl Nelson".

Karl Nelson
President
rat42366@gmail.com

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark Gibson".

Mark Gibson
Co-Chair, Long-Range Planning Committee
m.gibson@dynamalock.com

October 7, 2014

Debbie Shapiro
City of Bristol
111 North Main Street
Bristol, CT 06010

Dear Ms. Shapiro,

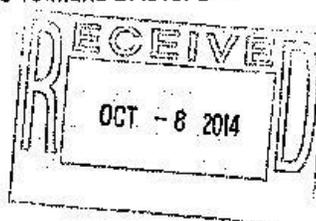
St. Vincent DePaul Mission in Bristol has the responsibility of overseeing three programs, the shelter and two transitional facilities that assist the most vulnerable citizens in our community. The homeless shelter has helped 230 clients since July of last year. The transitional programs help people to become productive members of our community. I would like to highlight the work of "Women with Children" program, which the Bristol Development Authority has supported in the past. Although we cannot go into specifics due to honoring the confidentiality of our clients, we can say that the program has helped nine women with fourteen children last month. The program provides a safe haven while the clients put their lives back together.

It is because of this important work that I write to you to urge you to keep "Public Service" as a top priority in your goals. Our organization, along with many other service organizations, depend on donations and support from local, state and federal governments. With many sources of funding drying up due to budgetary restraints, we depend more and more on the remaining sources.

Our Board is pleased and encouraged with the priorities you have outlined-we ask that the "Public Service" goal remain at the existing level. We also ask that the Bristol Development Authority make a commitment for low income housing in Priority One. Our goal, as an organization, is to move people from the shelter into long term housing-we need stable, safe and affordable housing to make this possible.

On behalf of the St. Vincent DePaul Board of Directors, thank you for your interest in our work and for your ongoing efforts to make Bristol a better community.

Donna Katsaounis
Donna Katsaounis
Board Member, SVDP
12 Gashen Court Bristol, CT 06010





Saint Joseph Church

149 Goodwin Street • Bristol, Connecticut 06010

(860) 583-1369 • Fax (860) 589-5374

e-mail: stjoseph@snet.net • web: <http://www.stjosephbristol.org>

September 25, 2014

Dobbie Shapiro
City of Bristol
111 North Main St.
Bristol, CT 06010

Dear Ms. Shapiro,

As Chair of the Board of St. Vincent de Paul Mission, Bristol, I am grateful for your presence at our September Board meeting. Your overview of the comprehensive five year plan was very helpful for all of us. I know that the whole Board appreciated your input and others will write in response to the presentation.

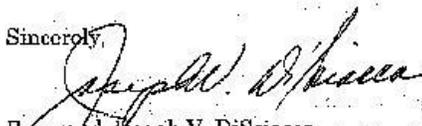
St. Vincent's programs assist many of the most vulnerable in our community. The homeless shelter, transitional living program for men and the women and children programs have helped over 500 people in the last year alone. These programs provide a safe place for clients as they put their lives back together.

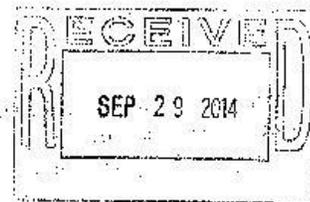
Because of this very important work I, the others in the Administrative Staff and the Board encourage you to keep "public service" as a top priority in your goals for the five year plan. In these days of budget cutbacks, we rely on many sources of income to keep our programs in operation. Your financial support is vital to St. Vincent de Paul Mission, Bristol.

We were pleased with the priorities that you explained to us and ask that the "public service" goal remain at its existing level. Because one of the goals of our programs is to get people into affordable safe housing, we ask that the Bristol Development Authority make a commitment for low income housing Priority One.

Thank you for being with us and thank you for your support in reaching out to the vulnerable in our community.

Sincerely,


Reverend Joseph V. DiSciaccia
Board Chair



**E. LEE SINKWICH
22 FOX DEN ROAD
BRISTOL CT 06010**

City of Bristol
Attn: Ms. Debbie Shapiro
111 North Main Street
Bristol, CT 06010

Re: Saint Vincent De Paul Housing

Dear Ms. Shapiro,

Thank you for your presentation before our board on September 8, 2014.

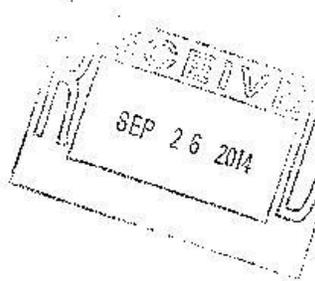
St. Vincent De Paul is a critical institution within the community. It provides three necessary shelter programs. They are:

1. Homeless Shelter
2. Transition Program
3. Women and Children's Program. This program has been supported by the Bristol Development Authority and has served a vital need within our community.

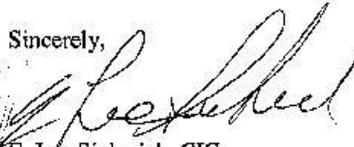
We urge you to keep public service among your goals. Our organization, like many others, and the people that we assist, depend upon support from public entities. We rely on those that continue to provide assistance.

Our objectives and goals include transitioning people from the shelter programs into long term housing. It is imperative that affordable housing that is well managed is available to respond to the need. We therefore implore you to maintain the "Public Assistance" goal at its existing level.

We appreciate your interest in our work and for your efforts on behalf of Bristol as a community.



Sincerely,


E. Lee Sinkwich, CIC
Board Member SVDP
Vice President, Roland Dumont Agency, Inc.

cc: SVDP
C/O Ms. Kathy Young
peacemaker@stjosephbristol.org

September 19, 2014
8 Glendale Drive
Bristol, Conn. 06010

Ms. Debbie Shapiro
City of Bristol
111 North Main Street
Bristol, Conn. 06010

Dear Ms. Shapiro,

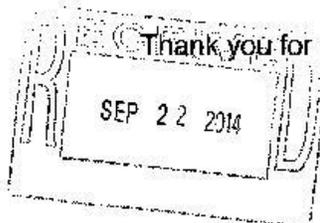
I want to thank you for your presentation to the St Vincent De Paul Board recently. The sharing of the "Five Year Consolidated Plan Goals" was most informative. I would like to offer a few comments.

St Vincent De Paul Mission in Bristol has the responsibility of overseeing three shelters with programs that assist the most vulnerable in our community. Our homeless shelter assisted well over 200 clients this past year; our transition program, The Elms, has helped individuals become productive members of our society and our "Women with Children" program has provided a safe environment for women in which to put their lives back together.

I strongly urge you to keep "Public Service" as a top priority in your list of goals. In order for St Vincent De Paul Mission of Bristol to fulfill its responsibility to its clients, it is dependent upon donations, grants and the support of the local, state and federal government. With so many budgetary cuts occurring at these levels, we are even more dependent on remaining funding sources.

Our organization has as its goal "to move people from the shelter into long - term housing". We need safe, affordable and stable housing in order to make this happen. Therefore, I ask that the Bristol Development Authority make a commitment for low income housing in Priority One.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



Respectfully,
Henry M. Roy
St Vincent De Paul Board Member

Katherine A. Young
SVDP Board Secretary
118 Putnam Street
Bristol, CT 06010

September 16, 2014

Debbie Shapiro
City of Bristol
111 North Main Street
Bristol, CT 06010

Dear Ms. Shapiro:

Thank you for attending St. Vincent De Paul board meeting on September 8, 2014. We very much enjoyed your presentation of the "Five Year Consolidated Plan Goals". It was both informational and interesting. This letter is in response to the goals that you set out before our Board.

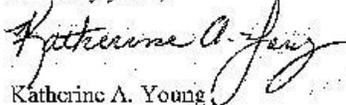
As you may know, St. Vincent De Paul in Bristol has the responsibility of overseeing three shelters and programs which assist the most vulnerable in our community. We oversee a homeless shelter which has helped 230 clients since July of last year. We also have two transitional programs (one for men and one for women) to help move people into productive members of our community.

I would, however, like to highlight the work of "Women with Children" program, which the Bristol Development Authority has supported in the past. Although we cannot go into specifics due to honoring the confidentiality of our clients, we can say that the program has helped nine women with fourteen children last month. Our clients represent the most vulnerable of the most vulnerable of our community. We provide a safe haven while our clients plug into programs and training to learn how to put their lives back together.

It is because of this very important work that we write to you to urge you to keep "Public Service" as a top priority in your goals. Our organization, along with many other service organizations, depends on donations and support from local, state and federal governments. With many sources of funding drying up due to budgetary restraints, we depend more and more on the remaining sources.

Our Board is pleased and encouraged with the priorities you have outlined—we ask that the "Public Service" goal remain at the existing level. We also ask that the Bristol Development Authority make a commitment for low income housing in Priority One. Our goal, as an organization, is to move people from the shelter into long term housing—we need stable, safe and affordable housing to make this possible. On behalf of the St. Vincent De Paul Board of Directors, thank you for your interest in our work and for your ongoing efforts to make Bristol a better community.

Sincerely yours,



Katherine A. Young
SVDP Board Secretary



Rev. Robert D. Sorozan
Board Member, SVDP
99 Summer Street
Bristol, CT 06010

Debbie Shapiro
City of Bristol
111 North Main Street
Bristol, CT 06010

Dear Ms. Shapiro:

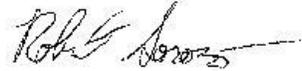
I would like to thank you for your presence at the St. Vincent De Paul board meeting on September 8, 2014. Your presentation of the "Five Year Consolidated Plan Goals" was very enlightening. This letter is in response to the goals that you set out before our Board.

As you may know, St. Vincent De Paul in Bristol has the responsibility of overseeing three shelters and programs which assist the most vulnerable in our community. We oversee a homeless shelter which has helped 230 clients since July of last year. We also have a transition program to help move people into productive members of our community. I would, however, like to highlight the work of "Women with Children" program, which the Bristol Development Authority has supported in the past. Although we cannot go into specifics due to honoring the confidentiality of our clients, we can say that the program has helped nine women with fourteen children last month. Our clients represent the most vulnerable of the most vulnerable of our community. We provide a safe haven while our clients put their lives back together.

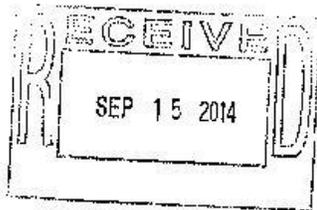
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Our Board is pleased and encouraged with the priorities you have outlined—we ask that the "Public Service" goal remain at the existing level. We also ask that the Bristol Development Authority make a commitment for low income housing in Priority One. Our goal, as an organization, is to move people from the shelter into long term housing—we need stable, safe and affordable housing to make this possible.

On behalf of the St. Vincent De Paul Board of Directors, thank you for your interest in our work and for your ongoing efforts to make Bristol a better community.



Rev. Robert Sorozan
Board Member, SVDP
Pastor, Prospect UMC



Grantee Unique Appendices

City of Bristol – Attachment to the Consolidated Plan for 2015-2020

1. ALICE Connecticut - excerpts

The study of financial hardship

2. Opportunity Mapping

Evaluating educational indicators, economic indicators, neighborhood/housing quality indicators

Educational indicators

- ∑ Educational attainment for the population (college and associate degrees), 3rd grade reading test scores, 3rd grade math scores

Economic Indicators

- ∑ Unemployment rates (percent in labor force but unemployed), Economic Climate, Employment Access, Job Diversity, Population on public assistance

Neighborhood / housing quality indicators

- ∑ Home ownership rate, Crime rate, Vacancy rate (present vacant housing), Poverty (percent below poverty line)

3. Maps

Low- to moderate-income CPD map of Bristol
West End Neighborhood boundaries
Summer Street Target Area boundaries
Percent of residents self-identifying as Black alone
Percent of residents self-identifying as Hispanic or Latino
Percent of residents self-identifying as White alone

ALICE™

ASSET LIMITED, INCOME CONSTRAINED, EMPLOYED



CONNECTICUT

ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING



Fall 2014

STUDY OF FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

GIVE. ADVOCATE. VOLUNTEER.

Connecticut United Ways

UnitedWayALICE.org/Connecticut

LIVE UNITED



"Connecticut, like many states, has faced difficult economic times during the Great Recession. Yet the official poverty rate of 10 percent obscures the true magnitude of financial instability in the state."

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Across Connecticut, 35 percent of households struggle to afford the basic necessities of housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation.

It is well recognized that despite its wealthy towns and major corporations, Connecticut, like many states, has faced difficult economic times during the Great Recession. The official poverty rate of 10 percent reflects only part of the story of financial instability in the state. The official U.S. poverty rate, which was developed in 1965, has not been updated since 1974, and is not adjusted to reflect cost of living differences across the U.S. A lack of accurate measurements and even language to frame a discussion has made it difficult for states – including Connecticut – to identify the full extent of the economic challenges that so many of their residents face.

This Report presents four groundbreaking instruments that measure the size and condition of households struggling financially, and it introduces the term **ALICE** – **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed. The Report includes findings on households that earn below the ALICE Threshold, a level based on the actual cost of basic household necessities in each county in Connecticut. It outlines the role of ALICE households in the state economy, the public resources spent on households in crisis, and the implications of struggling households for the wider community.

Using the realistic measures of the financial survival threshold for each county in Connecticut, the Report reveals a far larger problem than previously identified. Connecticut has 141,828 households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) but also has 332,817 ALICE households, which have income above the FPL but below the ALICE Threshold. These numbers are eye-opening: **in total, 474,445 households in Connecticut – fully 35 percent – are struggling to support themselves.**

ALICE households are working households; they hold jobs and provide services that are vital to the Connecticut economy in a variety of positions such as retail salespeople, customer service representatives, laborers and movers, and personal care aides. The core issue is that these jobs do not pay enough to afford the basics of housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation. Moreover, the growth of low-skilled jobs is projected to outpace that of medium- and high-skilled jobs in Connecticut and across the country into the next decade. At the same time, the cost of basic household necessities continues to rise.

There are serious consequences for both ALICE households and their communities when these households cannot afford the basic necessities. ALICE households are forced to make difficult choices such as forgoing preventative health care, accredited child care, healthy food, or car insurance. These "savings" threaten their health, safety, and future – and they reduce Connecticut's economic productivity and raise insurance premiums and taxes for everyone. The costs are high for both ALICE households and the wider community.

I. WHO IS STRUGGLING IN CONNECTICUT?

Measure 1 – The ALICE Threshold

“Until now, there has been no realistic measure to define the level of financial hardship in households across each county in the U.S.”

According to the 2012 Census, the federal poverty rate in Connecticut is 10 percent, or 141,628 of the state’s 1.36 million households. However, increased demand for public and private welfare services over the last five years suggests that many more of the state’s households struggle to support themselves.

Until now, there has been no realistic measure to define the level of financial hardship in households across each county in the U.S. The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) was developed in 1965, and its methodology has not been updated since 1974. In addition, it is not adjusted to reflect cost of living differences across the U.S.

There have been extensive critiques of the FPL and arguments for better poverty measures (O’Brien and Pedulla, 2010; Uchitelle, 2001). The official poverty rate is so understated that many government and nonprofit agencies use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility for assistance programs. For example, Connecticut’s Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) uses 200 percent of the FPL to determine program eligibility (LIHEAP, 2014). Even Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility across the country (NCSL, 2014; Roberts, Povich and Mather, 2012).

Recognizing the shortcomings of the FPL, the U.S. Census Bureau has developed an alternative metric, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which is based on expenditures reported in the Consumer Expenditure Survey and adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing. However, the SPM, though more complex than the FPL, is still too low to capture the extent of financial hardship at the county level. The 3-year average SPM for Connecticut is 12.5 percent, 3 percentage points higher than the official Connecticut poverty rate of 10 percent (Short, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2011).

This is not merely an academic issue, but a practical one. The lack of accurate information underreports the number of people who are “poor”, which in turn distorts the identification of problems related to poverty, misguides policy solutions, and raises questions of equality, fairness, and transparency.

INTRODUCING ALICE

Despite being employed, many individuals and families do not earn enough to afford the five basic household necessities of housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care in Connecticut. Even though they are working, their income does not cover the cost of living in the state and they often require public assistance to survive.

Until now, this group of people has been loosely referred to as the working poor, or technically, as the lowest two income quintiles. This Report introduces a more precise term to define these households: **“ALICE”** – **A**sset Limited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed.

“Individuals with the least education are more likely to have income below the ALICE Threshold.”

The municipal map shows that there is a large concentration of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in Connecticut's largest cities. More than 50 percent of households in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, and New Britain have income below the ALICE Threshold. The other largest cities also have a significant portion of households with income below the ALICE Threshold – 29 percent each in Stamford and Norwalk, 35 percent in Danbury, and 38 percent in Bristol (Figure 8).

**Figure 8.
Households below the ALICE Threshold, Largest Cities and Towns in Connecticut, 2012**

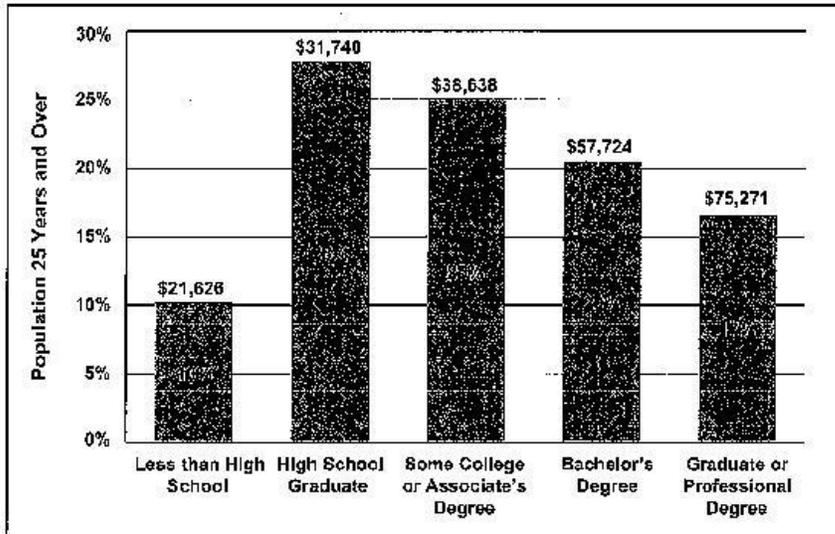
Largest Cities and Towns (above 20,000 Households)	Number of Households	Percent Households below ALICE Threshold
New Haven	51,073	58%
Bridgeport	49,887	66%
Stamford	46,699	29%
Hartford	43,345	69%
Waterbury	40,992	57%
Norwalk	34,957	29%
Danbury	23,671	35%
New Britain	26,577	59%
Bristol	25,087	38%
West Hartford	24,960	26%
Manchester	24,399	35%
Meriden	23,361	46%
Hamden	23,079	33%
Greenwich	21,711	17%
West Haven	21,341	48%
Milford	21,061	27%
Fairfield	20,216	19%
East Hartford	20,085	48%

Source: American Community Survey, 2012, and the ALICE Threshold

Education

Income continues to be highly correlated with education. Connecticut has the third highest percentage in the nation of residents with a bachelor's or advanced degree, yet that figure is still only 37 percent of residents 25 years and older, while 90 percent of the state's population has a high school diploma. Median earnings increase significantly for those with higher levels of education (Figure 9).

Figure 9.
Education Attainment and Median Annual Earnings, Connecticut, 2012



Source: American Community Survey, 2012

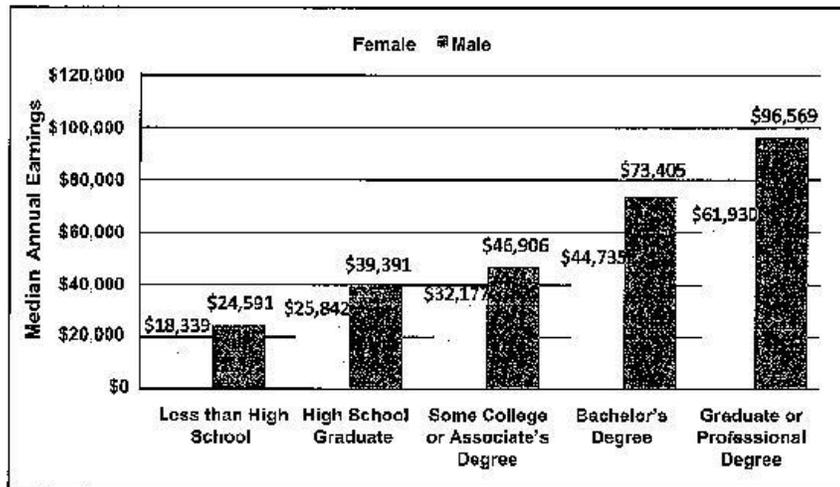
Those individuals with the least education are more likely to have earnings below the ALICE Threshold. The median annual earnings for Connecticut residents with less than a high school diploma are \$21,626, and they account for 10 percent of the population 25 years and over. Those with a high school diploma account for 28 percent of the population and have median annual earnings of \$31,740. Those with some college or a two-year associate's degree account for 25 percent of the population and have median annual earnings of \$38,638. Those with a bachelor's degree account for 20 percent of the population and have median annual earnings of \$57,724. And those with a graduate or professional degree account for 17 percent of the population and have median annual earnings of \$75,271 (American Community Survey 2012).

Within the state there is a striking difference in earnings between men and women at all educational levels (Figure 10). **Men earn at least a third more than women across all educational levels; the highest earnings gap is 64 percent for those with a bachelor's degree** (American Community Survey, 2012). This, in part, helps explain why so many of Connecticut's single-female-headed households have incomes below the ALICE Threshold.

“Within the state, there is a striking difference in earnings between men and women at all educational levels. This, in part, helps explain why so many of Connecticut’s single-female-headed households have incomes below the ALICE Threshold.”

"Economically disadvantaged students, students with limited English proficiency, and students with disabilities have graduation rates below the state and national averages for all students. It is not surprising that these same groups also earn lower wages later in life."

Figure 10.
Median Annual Earnings by Education and Gender, Connecticut, 2012



Sources: American Community Survey, 2012

With the increasing cost of education over the last decade, college has become unaffordable for many and a huge source of debt for others. Connecticut colleges and universities received more than \$208 million in federal Pell Grants in 2012 (National Priorities Project, 2012). Yet in Connecticut's Class of 2012, 61 percent still graduated with an average of \$27,818 in student debt (Project on Student Debt, 2012).

ALICE households are more likely to have less education than households above the ALICE Threshold, but higher education alone is no longer a guarantee of a self-sufficient income. Many demographic factors are interrelated and impact a household's ability to meet the ALICE Threshold. For example, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, economically disadvantaged students, students with limited English proficiency, and students with disabilities have graduation rates below the state and national averages for all students.

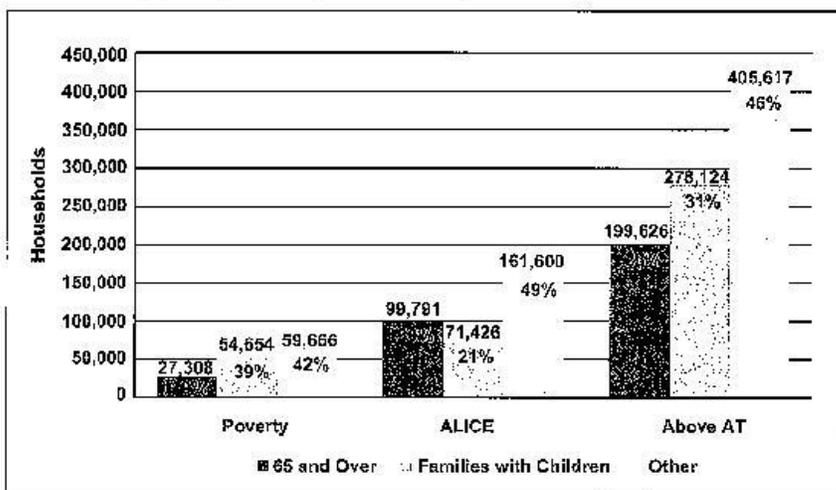
Connecticut's public high school graduation rate is 83 percent for all students, the 12th highest in the country, but significantly lower for economically disadvantaged students (63 percent), those with limited English proficiency (59 percent), and those with disabilities (62 percent), for whom the state has lower rankings (37th, 24th, and 22nd, respectively) (Stefser and Stillwell, 2014). It is not surprising that these groups also earn lower wages later in life.

Household Type

While ALICE households come in all sizes and demographic configurations, two of the most common ALICE household types are seniors and households with children. This is not surprising as these demographics are associated with higher costs, especially in health care for seniors and child care for families with children. Senior ALICE households were discussed earlier in this section; ALICE households with children are examined further below.

In addition to these two categories, there are a number of "other" household types that have continued to increase, and they now make up the largest proportion not just of ALICE households, but of all income categories in Connecticut (Figure 11). "Other" households include families with at least two members related by birth, marriage, or adoption, or people who share a housing unit with nonrelatives – for example, boarders or roommates. Across the country between 1970 and 2012, the share of households comprised of married couples with children under 18 decreased by half from 40 percent to 20 percent, while the proportion of single-adult households increased from 17 percent to 27 percent (Vespa, Lewis, and Kreicer, 2013).

Figure 11.
Household Types by Income, Connecticut, 2012



Source: American Community Survey, 2012, and the ALICE Threshold

Families with Children

Not surprisingly, the most expensive household budget is for a household with young children, due not only to these households' larger size but also to the cost of child care, preschool, and after-school care (discussed further in Section II). While most children under 18 in Connecticut live in married-parent families (68 percent), children in families with income below the ALICE Threshold are more likely to live in single-parent families. Most single-parent families are headed by mothers, but single-father families account for 7 percent of families with children in Connecticut.

The biggest factors determining the economic stability of a household with children are the number of wage earners, the gender of the wage earners, and the number (and cost) of children. Variations of these are discussed below.

Married-Couple Households with Children: With two income earners, married couples with children have greater means to provide a higher household income than households with one adult. For this reason, 85 percent of married-couple families in Connecticut have income above the ALICE Threshold. However,

"While most children under 18 in Connecticut live in married-parent families (68 percent), children in families with income below the ALICE Threshold are more likely to live in single-parent families."

From 2007 to 2012, the number of female-headed households with children increased by 8 percent in Connecticut. Although the number of these households that are ALICE decreased by 13 percent during the same period, the number in poverty increased by 21 percent. With only one wage earner, single-parent households are at an economic disadvantage. For women, this is compounded by the fact that they still earn significantly less than men, as detailed in Figure 10.

Male-headed Households with Children: Households headed by single men with children account for 7 percent of all Connecticut families with children and 11 percent of families with income below the ALICE Threshold. From 2007 to 2012, the number of single-male-headed households with children increased by 17 percent in Connecticut. During the same period, the number of these households living in poverty increased by 25 percent, the number who qualified as ALICE increased by 18 percent, and those above the ALICE Threshold decreased by 13 percent.

Other Households

With so much of the focus on households with seniors (27 percent of households below the ALICE Threshold) and those with children (27 percent), the many other kinds of households that make up the ALICE population are often overlooked. These households account for 46 percent of all Connecticut households and 47 percent of the state's households with income below the ALICE Threshold. This category includes married-couple households with children older than 18, couples with no children, single-adult households younger than 65 years and non-married adult households.

"With only one wage earner, single-parent households are at an economic disadvantage. For women, this is compounded by the fact that they still earn significantly less than men."

Disability

Households with a member who is living with a disability often have increased health care expenses and reduced earning power. The national median income for households where one adult is living with a disability is generally 60 percent less than for those without disabilities (American Community Survey, 2006).

A total of 12 percent of people in Connecticut have a lasting physical, mental, or emotional disability that impedes them from being independent or able to work. Approximately 18 percent of Connecticut residents aged 16 and over with a severe disability live in poverty, compared with 8.4 percent of residents with no disability. Disability is also disproportionately associated with age: more than one-third (36 percent) of Connecticut residents 65 years or older are living with a disability (American Community Survey, 2010).

Those with a disability are more likely to experience financial hardship. Most notably, they are far less likely to be employed. Only 24.5 percent of people of working age (18–64 years old) with a disability are employed in Connecticut, compared to 67.3 percent of those with no disability. And for those who are working, they earn less. The median annual earnings for a Connecticut resident with a disability are \$21,054, 82 percent less than the \$38,242 median earnings for someone 16 and older without a disability. Households with a member who has a disability are twice as likely to be in poverty or to be ALICE (American Community Survey, 2012).

"Nationally, immigrants are only slightly more likely to be poverty-level or ALICE households than non-immigrants. However, for some subsets of immigrant groups, such as non-citizens, more recent immigrants, and those who are language-isolated, the likelihood increases."

The Connecticut numbers fit with national findings from the National Bureau of Economic Research, which estimates that 36 percent of Americans under age 50 have been disabled at least temporarily, and 9 percent have a chronic and severe disability. The economic consequences of disability are profound: 79 percent of Americans with a disability experience a decline in earnings, 35 percent in after-tax income, 24 percent in housing value, and 22 percent in food consumption. The economic hardship experienced by the chronically and severely disabled is often more than twice as great as that of the average household (Meyer and Mok, 2013). In addition, those with a disability are more likely to live in severely substandard conditions and pay more than one-half of their household income for rent (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 2011).

Immigrants

Immigrant workers are an important part of the Connecticut economy, contributing at least \$28 billion to the state economy in 2010. Immigrants comprised 13.4 percent of the state's population and 16.7 percent of the state's workforce in 2011 (Immigration Policy Center, 2013). Unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly an additional 3.4 percent of the state's population and 4.5 percent of the state's workforce in 2010, according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center (Pew, 2011). For a state with near-stagnant overall population growth, immigration is an important source of workers and younger residents. The Hartford region ranked third in the nation among metro regions that have less than 1 percent overall population growth but strong international migration. The New Haven-Milford and Norwich-New London regions also ranked in the top 20 nationally (Maciag, 2014).

Immigrant groups vary widely in language, education, age, and skills. Nationally, immigrants are only slightly more likely to be poverty-level or ALICE households than non-immigrants. However, for some subsets of immigrant groups, such as non-citizens, more recent immigrants, and those who are language-isolated, the likelihood increases (Suro, Wilson and Singer, 2012).

Unlike in many other states, foreign-born residents in Connecticut have a wider range of education attainment than the total population. For foreign-born residents in Connecticut age 25 and older, 19 percent have not graduated from high school, compared to 10 percent for all residents. However, attainment of advanced degrees more closely mirrors the general population: 18 percent of foreign-born residents have a bachelor's degree and 17 percent have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 20 and 17 percent, respectively, for all Connecticut residents. Interestingly, Connecticut residents born in other states are better educated than the total population, with 26 percent earning a bachelor's degree and 24 percent earning a graduate or professional degree (American Community Survey, 2012).

The median annual income is lowest for residents born outside of the U.S., who earn just \$19,153, while the median annual income for Connecticut-born residents is \$32,071. However, the median income for residents born in another state is \$40,779 (American Community Survey, 2012). This category most likely includes highly educated Americans moving to Connecticut for good jobs who can earn sufficient wages to cover the high cost of living in the state.

There are more than 39 different foreign languages spoken in Connecticut, with Spanish being the most common at 11.2 percent, followed by other Indo-European languages at 7.7 percent. Of the population over five years old, 4 percent are linguistically isolated, meaning that no one in the household age 14 or older speaks English only or speaks English "very well" (American Community Survey, 2012). These households face significant challenges to employment and use of social services, and are therefore more likely to be ALICE households.

When immigrants have less education and the challenge of language barriers, they are more likely to earn less than native-born Connecticut residents and are therefore more likely to have income below the ALICE Threshold.

Veterans

Local data about veterans in Connecticut is difficult to obtain, but local reports of unemployed and homeless veterans suggest that many veterans live below the ALICE Threshold. National data show that unemployment among post-9/11 veterans was significantly higher than for other veteran cohorts and worsened at an increased rate compared to other veterans and non-veterans throughout the Great Recession, peaking at 12 percent in 2011. That figure declined to 9 percent in 2013 but remains above the rate of 6.6 percent for veterans from all other service periods and is on par with the 9 percent rate for the total population. The rates are somewhat difficult to compare because 19 percent of Gulf War II-era veterans are not in the labor force – not a surprising number since 29 percent reported having a service-connected disability in August 2013, compared with 15 percent of all veterans (BLS 2013).

The root causes of higher unemployment of veterans from recent deployments are uncertain, but the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago suggests two possibilities. First, wartime deployments may affect the physical or psychological abilities of new veterans or restrict the amount of training they receive that would be transferable to the civilian labor market. Second, deployments may also be a time of lax recruiting standards for the military, and the high unemployment rates may simply reflect the reentry into the labor force of individuals who would have had trouble finding work regardless of military service (Faberman and Foster, 2013; BLS, 2013).

Of Connecticut's 215,311 veterans, 81 percent are in the labor force (including those looking for work). Of those in the labor force, 11 percent are unemployed (American Community Survey, 2012). But these averages mask large differences between age groups. While 94 percent of Connecticut veterans are 35 years or older (Figure 13), the state's most recent veterans, and therefore the youngest – the 11,885 veterans aged 18 to 34 years – are those most likely to be unemployed or in struggling ALICE households. Nationally, veterans aged 18 to 34 years old are almost twice as likely to be unemployed (11 percent in 2012) as those 35 years and older (6 percent) (BLS 2013). The veterans most at risk of being in poverty or living in ALICE households are those who are unemployed, especially when they have exhausted their temporary health benefits and their unemployment benefits eventually expire. In addition to typically being younger, these veterans are more likely to have less education and training or to have a disability.

“Local reports of unemployed and homeless veterans suggest that many veterans live below the ALICE Threshold.”

Figure 13.
Veterans by Age, Connecticut, 2012

Age	Number of Veterans (CT)	Percent of Total Vets (CT)	Percent of Veterans Unemployed (US)
18 to 34 years	11,885	5%	11%
35 to 54 years	44,732	21%	6%
55 to 64 years	42,787	20%	6%
65 years and over	116,907	54%	6%

Source: American Community Survey, 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013

“ALICE households represent a substantial block of the electorate, accounting for 30 percent of those registered and 28 percent of the vote in the 2012 presidential election.”

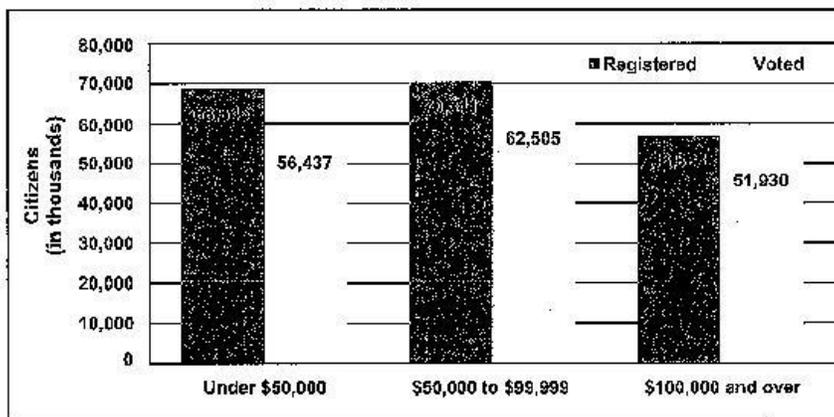
Since 2009, there has been a 38 percent decrease in the number of homeless veterans statewide, the most significant reduction in number of any population in the state. The 2014 Point in Time homeless count found 221 homeless veterans in Connecticut (Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, 2014).

Voters

Contrary to many headlines about the voting rates of households in poverty, such as “Rich Americans are Nearly Twice as Likely to Vote as the Poor” (Kavoussi, 2013), the majority of ALICE households vote. While minimal data is available specifically for Connecticut, national figures show that those living in households with income below \$50,000 per year (near the average ALICE Threshold) vote at only slightly lower rates than wealthier households: 68 percent were registered to vote compared to 76 percent of households with income above \$50,000, and 56 percent reported voting compared to 67 percent of households with income above \$50,000 (U.S. Census, 2012).

Nationally, voters with household income below \$50,000 are almost as plentiful as those with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$99,999 and exceed voters with household incomes above \$100,000. Therefore, ALICE households represent a substantial block of the electorate, accounting for 30 percent of those registered and 28 percent of the vote in the 2012 presidential election (Figure 14).

Figure 14.
Vote by Annual Income, U.S., 2012 Presidential Election



Source: U.S. Census, November 2012

In Greater New Haven, 69 percent of residents with very low income (less than \$30,000 per year) voted in the November 2012 election. Eighty-two percent of voters with income from \$30,000 to \$50,000 voted, and this group was just as likely to vote as those with income between \$50,000 and \$75,000 and more likely to vote than those with income \$75,000 to \$100,000. Ninety percent of residents earning more than \$100,000 voted and were therefore the mostly likely group to vote (DataHaven, 2012).

Hartford County, 2012		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE Family
Avon	7,115	13%
Berlin	7,619	25%
Bloomfield	6,477	25%
Bristol	25,067	38%
Burlington	3,466	14%
Canton	4,056	24%
East Granby	2,129	26%
East Hartford	20,266	47%
East Windsor	4,534	28%
Enfield	16,113	29%
Farmington	10,427	22%
Glastonbury	13,025	19%
Granby	4,438	12%
Hartford	43,346	61%
Hartland	769	15%
Middletown	26,339	35%
Marlborough	2,225	7%
New Britain	20,977	53%
Newington	12,818	27%
Plainville	7,501	32%
Rocky Hill	6,109	25%
Simsbury	2,760	15%
South Windsor	3,520	18%
Southington	7,251	23%
Stafford	4,664	19%
West Hartford	24,960	27%
Wethersfield	10,919	26%
Windsor Locks	5,259	30%
Windsor	10,651	22%

NOTE: Municipal-level data may not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages, is not available for the smallest towns that don't report income, and may overlap with Census Designated Places (CDP).

ALICE IN HARTFORD COUNTY

Population: 897,259 | **Number of Households:** 346,726
Median Household Income: \$63,536 (state average: \$67,276)
Unemployment Rate: 8.6% (state average: 9.7%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.49)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.

Poverty	ALICE	Above ALICE
43,109 HH 12%	80,093 HH 23%	223,524 HH 64%

What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Support
fair (58)	fair (52)	fair (47)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty rate of \$11,170 for a single adult and \$23,050 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Hartford County		
	SINGLE ADULT	FAMILY (INFANT AND PRF-K)
Housing	\$709	\$1,038
Child care	\$0	\$1,533
Food	\$196	\$592
Transportation	\$362	\$704
Health care	\$120	\$482
Miscellaneous	\$162	\$491
Taxes	\$238	\$561
Monthly total	\$1,777	\$5,400
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$21,327	\$64,806
Hourly wage	\$10.86	\$32.40

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2012; American Community Survey 1 year estimate.

APPENDIX H – KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS FOR CONNECTICUT MUNICIPALITIES

Knowing the extent of local variation is an important aspect of understanding the challenges facing households earning below the ALICE Threshold in Connecticut. Key data and ALICE statistics for the state's municipalities are presented here. Because they build on American Community Survey data, for most towns with populations over 65,000, the data are 1-year estimates; for populations between 20,000 and 65,000, data are 3-year estimates; and for populations below 20,000, data are 5-year estimates.

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics by Municipality, Connecticut, 2012

Municipality	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Household Income Below Poor %	Uninsured, Non-elderly %	Source, Annual Community Survey
Andover, Tolland County	5,185	1,155	4%	14%	83%	0.31	4%	68%	23%	61%	5 year estimate
Ansonia, New Haven County	10,188	7,580	14%	38%	63%	0.42	10%	66%	46%	66%	3 year estimate
Ashford, Windham County	4,308	1,650	5%	18%	77%	0.39	6%	93%	32%	69%	5 year estimate
Avon, Hartford County	18,049	7,115	5%	10%	85%	0.46	6%	97%	22%	61%	5 year estimate
Barkhamsted, Litchfield County	3,701	1,424	1%	14%	84%	0.32	5%	96%	12%	54%	5 year estimate
Beacon Falls, New Haven County	6,015	2,244	5%	21%	74%	0.35	9%	97%	30%	43%	5 year estimate
Berlin, Hartford County	20,186	7,210	9%	16%	75%	0.38	8%	97%	NA	NA	3 year estimate
Bethany, New Haven County	5,524	1,815	5%	12%	83%	0.39	6%	90%	36%	41%	5 year estimate
Bethel, Fairfield County	10,704	6,609	4%	16%	79%	0.37	6%	93%	38%	46%	5 year estimate
Bethlehem, Litchfield County	3,584	1,409	3%	14%	83%	0.38	8%	95%	40%	40%	5 year estimate
Bloomfield, Hartford County	20,544	8,477	8%	21%	72%	0.45	15%	91%	37%	51%	3 year estimate
Bolton, Tolland County	4,990	1,896	3%	15%	81%	0.39	7%	94%	34%	36%	5 year estimate
Bozrah, New London County	2,635	1,015	3%	21%	76%	0.32	6%	94%	30%	40%	5 year estimate
Bridford, New Haven County	26,018	12,502	6%	24%	70%	0.45	11%	92%	35%	42%	3 year estimate
Bridgewater, Fairfield County	145,434	48,867	23%	32%	44%	0.68	19%	78%	50%	58%	1 year estimate
Bridgewater, Litchfield County	1,724	746	2%	20%	78%	0.50	5%	98%	45%	15%	5 year estimate
Bristol, Hartford County	60,560	25,987	13%	26%	62%	0.42	11%	91%	36%	44%	3 year estimate
Brookfield, Fairfield County	18,487	5,883	2%	14%	84%	0.41	5%	95%	34%	49%	5 year estimate
Brooklyn, Windham County	8,180	2,769	10%	23%	67%	0.30	10%	95%	32%	42%	5 year estimate
Burlington, Hartford County	9,283	3,498	4%	10%	86%	0.33	5%	96%	34%	55%	3 year estimate
Canaan, Litchfield County	1,165	813	7%	33%	83%	0.42	7%	90%	38%	47%	5 year estimate
Canterbury, Windham County	5,111	2,122	3%	28%	83%	0.53	9%	92%	34%	48%	5 year estimate

“Between 2005 and 2011, the number of households with children (under 18) that owned a home fell by 15 percent across the country, and Connecticut was near that national average.”

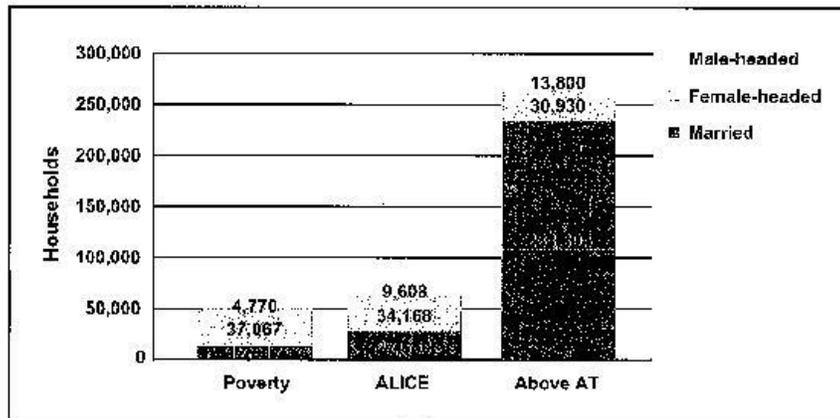
married-couple families are a large demographic in Connecticut and comprise one-third of the state's families with income below the ALICE Threshold.

For married-couple families with children, the Great Recession was a particularly difficult time. In Connecticut, the number of these families with at least one parent unemployed increased by 65 percent, greater than the national average increase of 33 percent (Vespa, Lewis, and Kreider, 2013). As a result, the number of these families living in poverty increased by 84 percent, from 3,957 households (2.2 percent) in 2007 to 12,817 households (4.5 percent) in 2012. At the same time, the number of ALICE households fell by 1 percent and the number above the ALICE Threshold fell by 10 percent.

A subset of this group, families who owned their own homes, faced an even greater decrease. Between 2005 and 2011, the number of households with children (under 18) that owned a home fell by 15 percent across the country, and Connecticut was near that national average (Vespa, Lewis, and Kreider, 2013).

One of the largest demographic changes in Connecticut from 2007 to 2012 was the decrease in the number of married-couple families with children; their numbers fell by 10 percent, compared to 6 percent nationally (American Community Survey, 2012).

Figure 12. Households with Children by Income, Connecticut, 2012



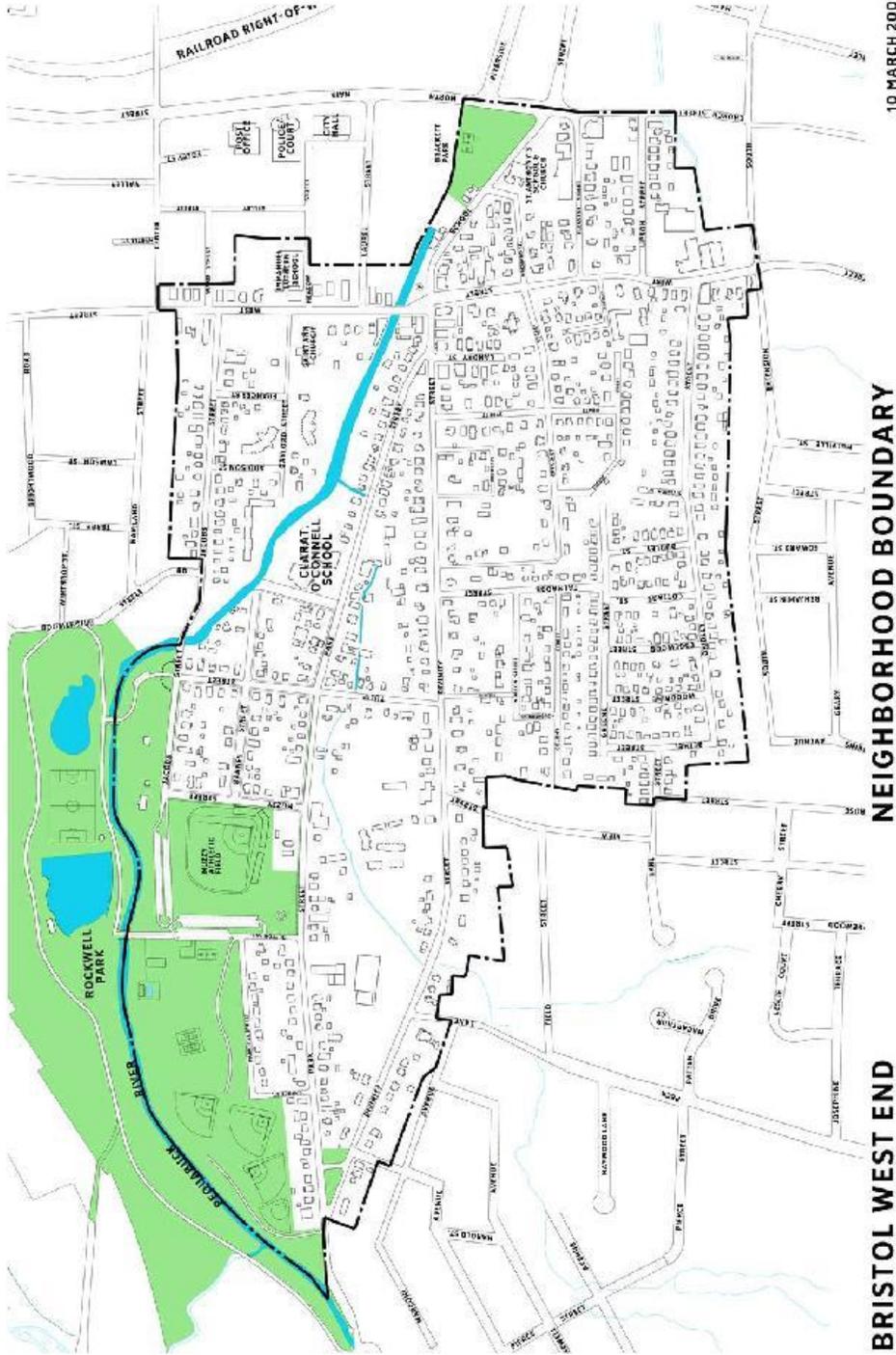
Source: American Community Survey, 2012, and the ALICE Threshold

Female-headed Households with Children: Female-headed households with children account for 25 percent of Connecticut families with children but 56 percent of those families below the ALICE Threshold. This rate is slightly higher than the rough estimate by the Working Poor Families Project that in 2012 50 percent of low-income working families in Connecticut were headed by women – a significantly higher percentage than the national rate of 39 percent (Povich, Roberts and Mather, 2014).

CITY OF BRISTOL OPPORTUNITY AREAS 2015

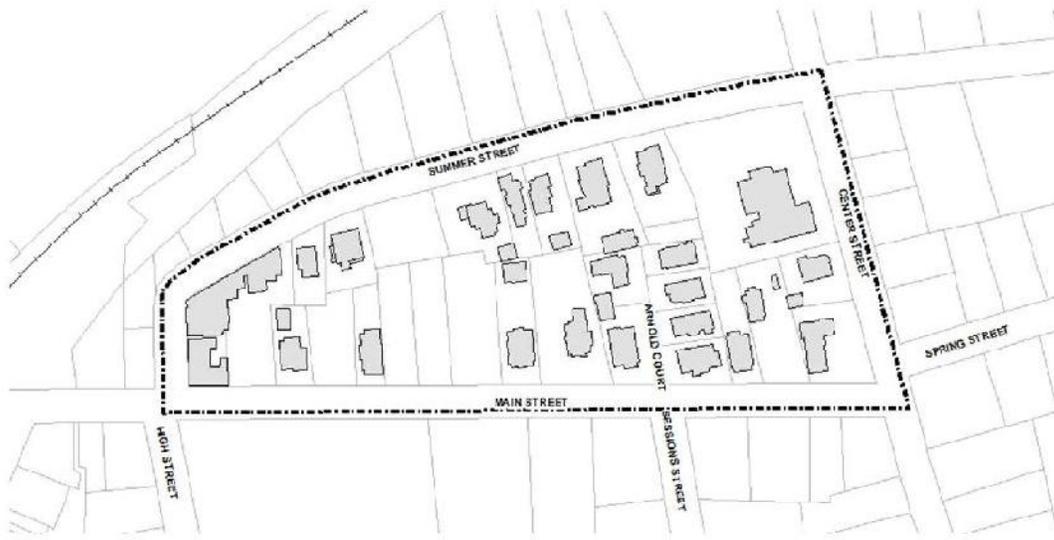


MAP 1: WEST END NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

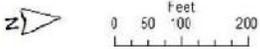


10 MARCH 2009

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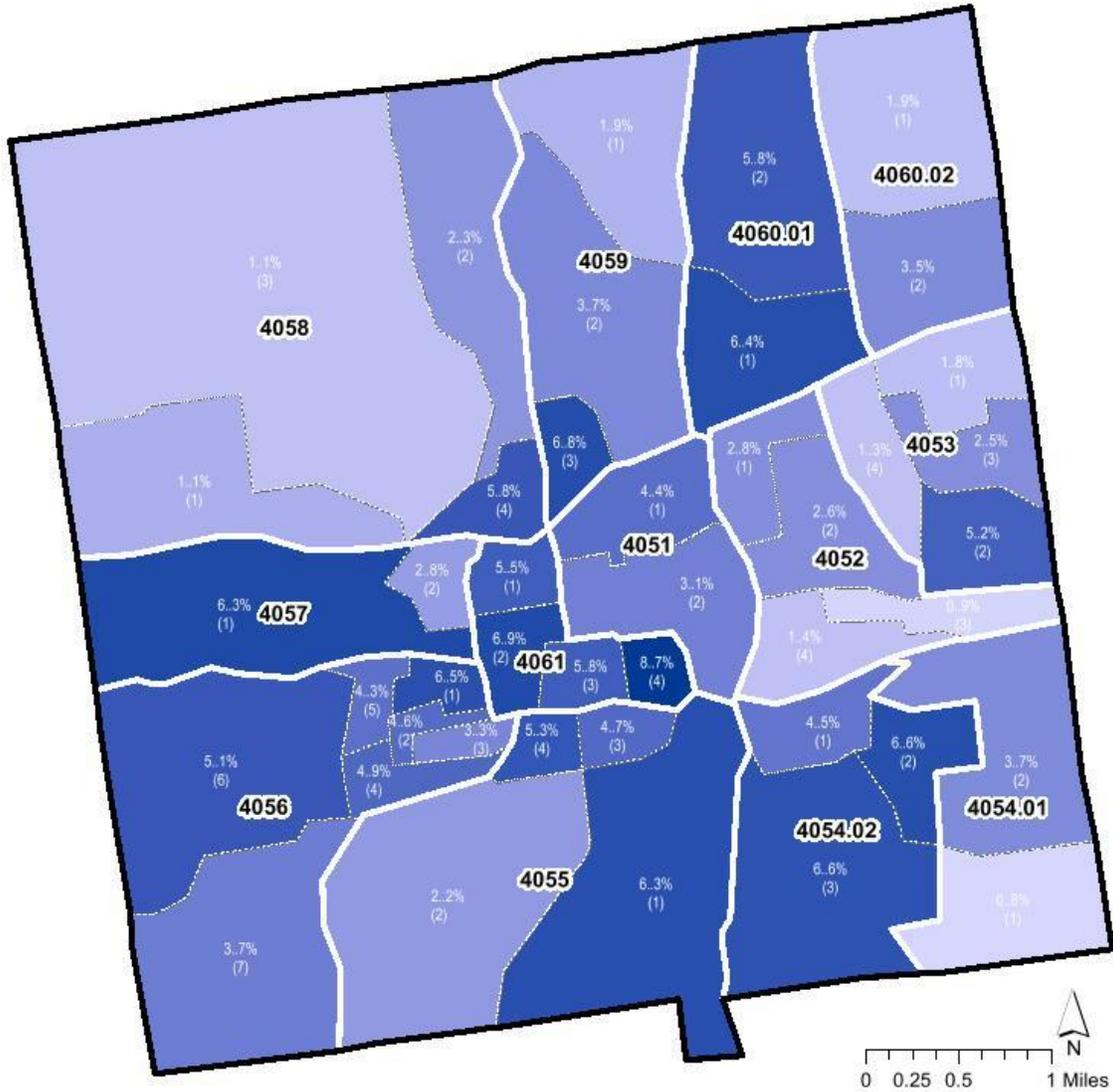


Summer Street Target Area, 2015-2020



CITY OF BRISTOL

Percent of residents self-identifying race as Black alone



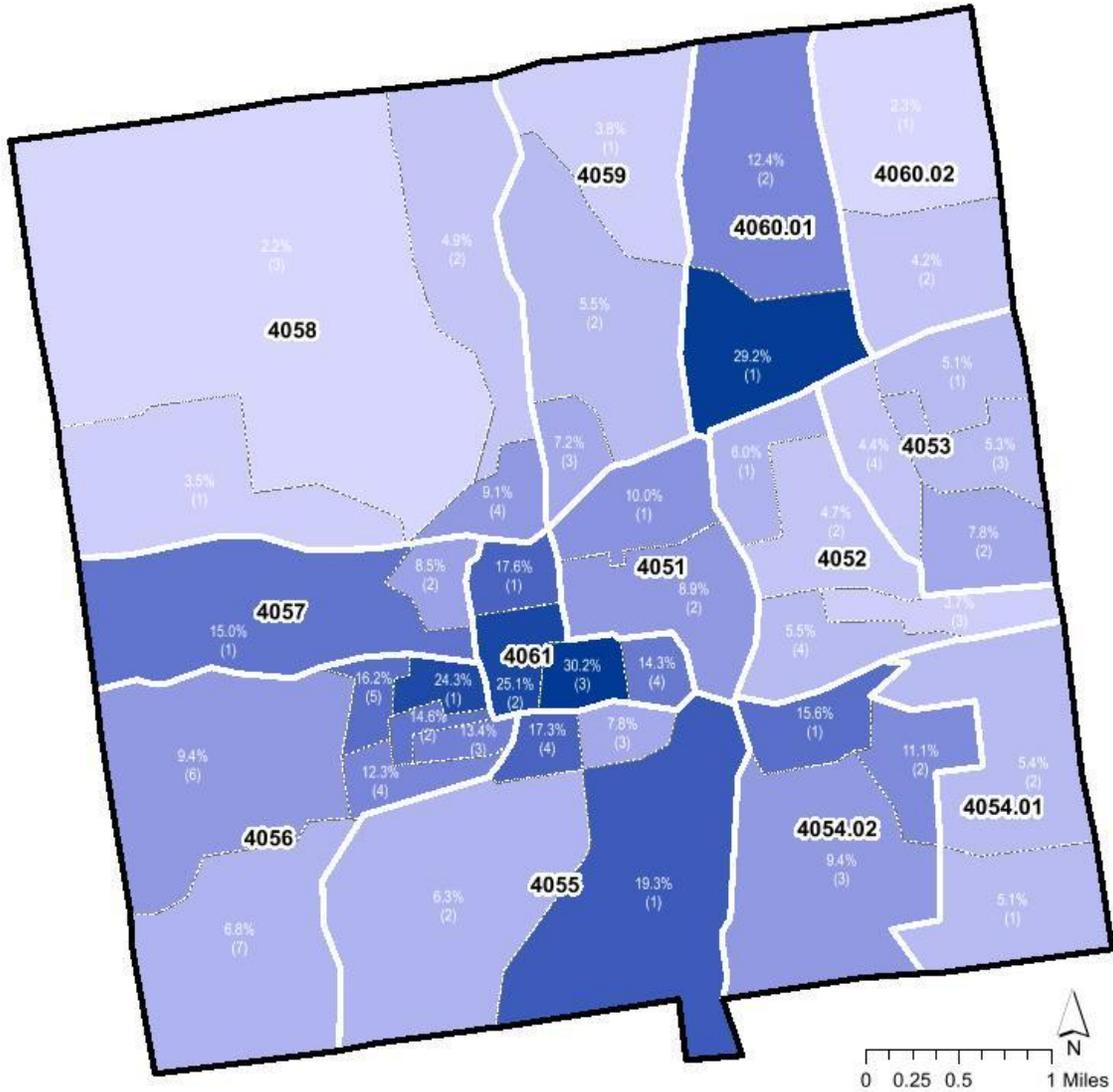
Legend

- Bristol Boundary
- Census Tract Boundary
- Census Block Boundary

Prepared 3/16/2013
 Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 ACS

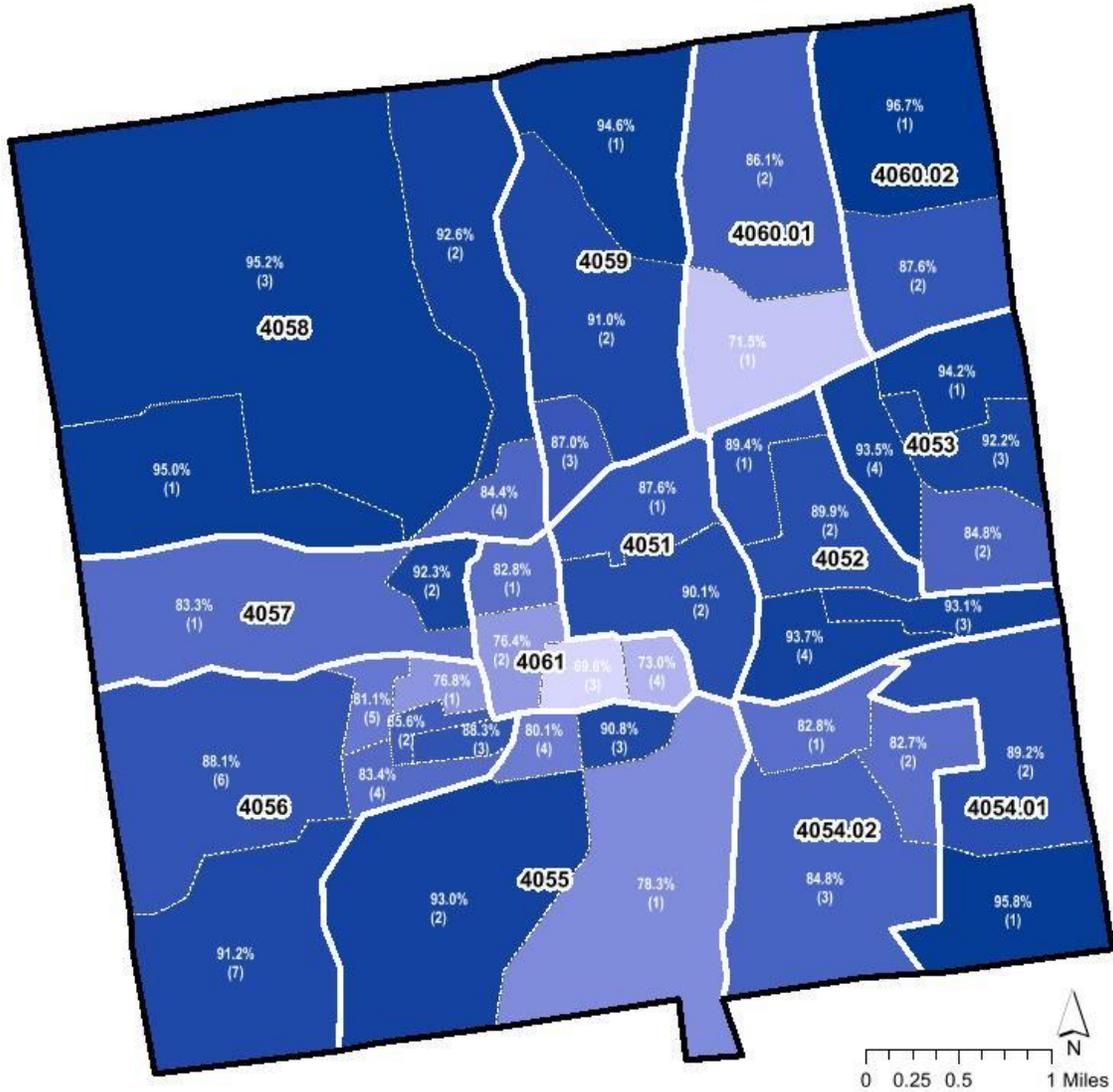
CITY OF BRISTOL

Percent of residents self-identifying ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino



CITY OF BRISTOL

Percent of residents self-identifying race as White alone



Prepared 3/16/2013
 Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 ACS

Legend

- Bristol Boundary
- Census Tract Boundary
- Census Block Boundary

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name CT HMIS APR
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. St. Vincent DePaul Mission of Bristol CT
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data set covers all HMIS-required information for Bristol.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Bristol is part of a larger continuum, which makes it difficult to glean local information from BOS information
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The coverage is comprehensive as it includes all the data required by HMIS.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? The time period covered is February 1, 2014 through January 31, 2015.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
2	Data Source Name Vacant Housing Units
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. N/A
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To complete the Vacant Units Table
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2010
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. N/A
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. N/A

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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