

CITY OF NORWICH



FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN (2015-2019)

AND

**Program Year 2015
(PY41)**

September 1, 2015 – August 31, 2016

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Based on 24 CFR 91.200(c) and 91.220(b), the Executive Summary is provided to assist in the facilitation of the citizen review and comment. This concise executive summary includes the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan as well as an evaluation of past performance. The plan shall also include a concise summary of the citizen participation process, public comments, and efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan.

The purpose of the City of Norwich's Five Year 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Plan is to develop a viable community by 1) providing decent, affordable and safe housing; 2) creating a suitable living environment; and 3) expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate-income persons. The plan sets forth how HUD Community Development Block Grant funding, will be used with investment priorities to achieve specific HUD objectives and outcomes performance measures. Norwich does not receive HOME Investment Partnership and Emergency Solution Grant funding.

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

The City will focus on three main priorities that have multiple objectives and outcomes:

1.) Providing Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing: includes conserving & improving existing housing; provide homeownership assistance; assisting in the development of affordable housing; removing barriers related to accessibility; improving housing specific to shelters, homelessness prevention and/or rapid rehousing and/or permanent supportive housing.

2.) Create a Suitable Living Environment: includes programs that focus on self-sufficiency, health and safety. These objectives and outcomes include providing funding for financial education, outreach, access to benefits, removing barriers around transportation related to medical/health, reducing domestic violence; providing funding for education and/or training related to residents under the age of 18, that may lead to improved employment opportunities; providing funding for projects that create neighborhood or infrastructure improvements, including community facilities/infrastructure in income qualified census tract/block groups.

3.) Expanding Opportunities for Low-to-Moderate Income Persons: includes services associated with job creation, job training and increasing employment opportunities for Norwich residents.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Norwich will not complete PY 2014 until September 2015. Therefore, the 2013 Year-end Review Letter provided by HUD is the governing evaluation document. According to the letter, "HUD has determined that the City has the continuing capacity to administer HUD CPD programs. The City has no current findings and its expenditure level on HUD funded grants meet the requirements of each program."

While many goals and objectives have been achieved, two projects were not completed within the project year. Those projects are Southeastern Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependency's (SCADD) front-door replacement and Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Southeastern Connecticut.

Due to the historic nature of the building and additional code issues, SCADD required access to additional funding in order to complete the project. The City provided opportunity for SCADD to complete the project, however, the amount necessary was not raised from other sources. As stated in the 2012 CAPER, the City provided until March 2014 for the funding to be secured and work to begin on the project. This deadline was not met and the CD Office will be sending a certified letter recapture funding for re-allocation as part of the PY 2015 process.

The economic downturn forced many organizations to scale back on funding over the last few years. This led to the closing of Big Brothers/Big Sisters (BBBS) of Southeastern Connecticut in PY 2013. BBBS was a long-time recipient of CDBG funds and an ally for helping Norwich youth. Their assistance in benefiting LMI individuals and families will be missed.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Norwich's citizen participation process followed the City of Norwich's Citizen Participation Plan and included community forums and public outreach hearings for the public, surveys designed to encourage input from PHA residents, neighborhood associations, minorities, non-English speaking, predominantly low and moderate income neighborhoods, the disabled, and the continuum of care, and mailings to gain input from entities with specific expertise in the areas of housing, non-housing, community development, homelessness and the near homeless. This effort met and exceeded the requirements of the Citizen Participation Plan and provided meaningful input in establishing goals and strategies for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and activities for the 2015 Annual Action Plan.

The citizen participation process included a public hearing held on June 1, 2015 to obtain citizen comments on issues related to the housing, non-housing and community development needs in the City of Norwich. A public notice for the hearing was published in the Norwich Bulletin. The public hearing also allowed the public to comment on the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan.

The City of Norwich's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan was made available for public review and comment from May 25, 2015 to June 26, 2015. Notice of the 30 day comment period was published in the Norwich Bulletin. Copies of both the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan were available for review. See the Citizen Participation Section PR-15 for more information.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments included expressed concerns in general areas such as housings quality and affordability, community development and services, public infrastructure and homeless issues.

Specific issues consisted of Housing Needs/Concerns: Targeted housing revitalization, homeowner occupied rehabilitation, rental housing rehabilitation, absentee landlords, poor tenants, down payment or utility assistance, quality of the affordable housing stock/supply, and the need for permanent housing capacity building for the homeless population. Community Development Issues: sidewalk improvements, curbs and gutters, drainage, lighting in neighborhood (specifically alleys), blighted and unsafe buildings. Homelessness (Continuum of Care): more transitional housing units and capacity building opportunities within that cohort to coordinate access to financial self-sufficiency opportunities, loss/decrease of federal funding, need for case workers and keep existing, client/rental assistance funds, long term case management, units for single men, lack of units/beds for disabled. Issues around overall transportation barriers. This included transportation to and from work as well as medical/health appointments.

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

All comments and views were accepted.

7. Summary

Developing the City of Norwich's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Plan has been an inclusive process in an effort to help further the goals and outcomes. The overall goal was to develop a viable city community by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons, comprehensive neighborhood revitalization and programs that will address the needs of homeless and near homeless persons. An

approved Citizen Participation Plan was used to gather public comments through public meetings and the consultation process provided additional input. Information gathered from the public, a market analysis, and data provided by HUD.

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

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan and administering programs covered by the Plan is the City of Norwich, a State of Connecticut municipality. The City of Norwich's Community Development Department is responsible for administering the Consolidated Plan.

The primary public and private agencies that may be utilized in implementing Consolidated Plan programs include, but are not limited to, the City of Norwich, Continuum of Care agencies, the Norwich Housing Authority, neighborhood associations, faith-based organizations, governmental entities, and non-profit service and housing providers.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Norwich realizes the importance of collaboration and coordination between public and private housing as well as health and social service agencies. The city has adopted a Citizen Participation Plan for its Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan that identifies when public hearings and other consultations are to take place. This Plan was used in preparing this 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan. The City of Norwich's Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were also prepared to comply with the consultation requirements of the CDBG, including consultation with the local Continuum of Care agencies.

Consultation on the development of the plan began in January 2015 and was accomplished through a variety of strategies, including public notices, public and community meetings, direct correspondence and surveys. All efforts were made to contact appropriate parties and obtain their input for the content of this plan. These consultations, coupled with citizen participation, provided the direction for the plan development.

HOME, HOPWA and ESG programs consultations are not a component since the city does not receive said funding.

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)).

Coordination will continue to be strengthened through regular interaction and meetings. Local networks address several priorities outlined in the CDBG plan. The CD staff and key municipal leaders participate on boards and commissions that represent these agencies. Connectivity to the subject matter provides for access to data and organizational trends. Example: the CD Director is a board member for the Connecticut Housing Coalition, a state-wide agency that focuses on expanding housing opportunity and the quantity and quality of affordable housing available to people with low and moderate incomes in Connecticut. The Director of Norwich Human Services, another city department, is chairperson of the CT Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH). CCEH is a statewide advocacy group that focuses on the most at-risk population and provides the Point-in-Time count for homelessness. Several employees and team members are associated with Continuum of Care (CoC) organizations. The CoC is a group of public and private agencies who meet monthly to coordinate and discuss services to address and prevent homelessness in New London County. - includes representatives from mental health/social service agencies. The City participates in a Coordinated Access Network (CAN) plan to increase preventative measures around homelessness, mental health and human service needs. This provides for a streamlined processto ensure fewer people "slip through the cracks" – higher level of

attention ensures greater outcome. The City met with service providers, the Norwich Housing Authority and other assisted housing providers several times during the creation of this document. The City identified needs, conditions, programs, and activities. The discussion and data provided during the meeting is detailed in the Market Analysis section, MA-25, under Public and Assisted Housing. From 2009-2014, the City partnered with the PHA in updating PHA facilities by providing CDBG funds for renovations and improvements. Other assisted housing providers include Thames Valley Council for Community Action (TVCCA). Among other things, these agencies received CDGB funds in order to provide rapid rehousing, shelter diversion and temporary housing subsidies.

Coordination between the City and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies is primarily accomplished through the Norwich Human Services (NHS) department.

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 coordination between the City and homeless service providers, agencies and shelters is primarily accomplished through the Norwich Human Services (NHS) department. The city does not receive or allocate ESG funds, but the draft City of Norwich 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the PY 2015 Action Plan is available to all Continuum of Care (CoC) providers within the city's jurisdiction. The CoC does meet regularly and provides an annual update to the city and the CDBG administrator. The NHS Director participates in the CoC meetings and is a lead partner in the Coordinated Access Network (CAN) which focuses on high level process to provide holistic services to CoC related participants. The CDBG office reviews meeting minutes and attends partner agency meetings as schedules allow in order to better determine if any additional collaborations need to be encouraged. This process is on-going and will continue.

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

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	NORWICH HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	A public forum/consultation was held on February 11 and 24, 2015. The City received considerable input on the public housing needs, plans, goals and programs of the PHA. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich and the PHA.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	ALLIANCE FOR LIVING, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Continuum of Care Lead Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>A site visit with an in-person interview with staff took place on April 10, 2015. As a result, the City received considerable input on the housing and community development needs, plans, goals and programs associated with this organization. Improved coordination and need focused on the need for counselor training in order to better impact behavior and circumstances of those affected/effectuated by HIV/AIDS and the general population as a whole. Additional outreach and education opportunities would also work to decrease risk as treatments are available that will increase prevention. Additional dollars are required in order to improve outcomes. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich and the needs of Norwich residents.</p>
3	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Southeastern Mental Health Authority</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	An in-person interview with staff took place on April 13, 2015. As a result, the City received considerable input on the public housing and community development needs, plans, goals and programs. Discussed in detail use of Housing First Model and use of CAN (single point of entry) in order to improve coordination and outcomes. It was stressed that case management is necessary in order to change behavior and circumstances - and funding is needed for case management. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich, neighborhoods, residents and at-risk populations.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Norwich Community Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	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?	A public forum/consultation was held on February 11, 2015. The City received considerable input on the non-homeless needs of community. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich, the business community, residents and neighborhoods.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	United Community Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services - Victims Regional organization Medical Service Provider

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>An in-person interview with staff took place on April 13, 2015. As a result, the City received considerable input on basic as well as medical needs of Norwich residents. Improved coordination includes connectivity to regional council of governments to address transportation issues related to health/medical professions. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich and its residents.</p>
6	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>NORWICH HUMAN SERVICES</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - Local</p>

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	A public forum/consultation was held on February 9 and 24, 2015. The City received considerable input on the non-homeless and homeless needs of community. Outcomes include reduction in homelessness and increase in income. Additional outcomes/outputs are improved graduation rates, improved health and increase in employment. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich, the business community, residents and neighborhoods.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Norwich Planning and Neighborhood Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	An in-person interview with staff took place on April 10, 2015. As a result, the City received considerable input on market needs and general zoning/planning regulations that impact development decisions as well as an anti-blight strategy. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich, future developments and Norwich residents
8	Agency/Group/Organization	NORWICH RECREATION DEPARTMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	An in-person interview with staff took place on April 14, 2015. As a result, the City received considerable input on quality of life issues related to suitable living environments and impacting youth, adults and seniors living in Norwich. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich and future quality of life program for Norwich residents.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	THAMES VALLEY COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY ACTION, INC.

Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	An in-person interview with staff took place on April 9, 2015. As a result, the City received considerable input on quality of life issues related to suitable living environments and impacting housing, homeless needs, workforce development programming, needs of seniors, adults and children living in Norwich. This information will be considered to improve programming and outcomes of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan and coordination between the City of Norwich and future quality of life program for Norwich residents.

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

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	Continuum of Care	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been coordinated with those of the Continuum of Care to make sure that areas of need such as homelessness, housing, case management and programming are addressed.
Plan of Conservation and Development	City of Norwich Department of Planning and Neighborhood Services	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been coordinated with those of the POCD. The POCD and the Comprehensive plan are the housing/business development regulations for the City as they relate to land use as well as the protection/advancement of neighborhoods. Overlapping these plans allows for positive, fair and measured growth for our community in a way that benefits the population as a whole.
City of Norwich Housing Needs Assessment	City of Norwich Community Development Department	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been developed in concert with those contained in the Needs Assessment.
City of Norwich Economic Development Strategic Pla	Mayor of Norwich	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been developed in concert with those contained in the Mayor's Economic Development Strategic Plan in order to ensure priorities of both plans are addressed. Both plans have been created based on review of Economic Development Market Analysis and an understanding of growth capacity.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Southeastern CT Enterprise Region	The goals of the Strategic Plan have been developed in concert with the regional CEDS in order to ensure priorities of job creation and economic stabilization are addressed.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City works closely with a number of state and regional organizations in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. These entities include the State Departments of Housing, Economic & Community Development, Mental Health and Addiction Services, and Veterans Affairs. These organizations coordinate with us on anti-poverty strategies, homelessness prevention, protection of youth and adults

and programs that benefit special needs populations. Regionally we participate with multiple municipalities through our Southeastern Connecticut Regional Council of Government (SCCOG) and Southeastern Connecticut Enterprise Region (seCTer). These organizations allow us to coordinate regional planning and economic development initiatives that help benefit the region. This includes increasing employment opportunities for low-to-moderate income people, development of affordable housing projects, and regional transportation initiatives.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Three meetings inviting a cross-section of representatives from local cultural organizations, neighborhood residents, business associations/organizations, social service agencies and non-profits. This resulted in 12 residents or organization representatives attending. Four organizations were represented.	Expressed concerns in following general areas: housing quality and affordability, community development and services, public infrastructure, homeless and transportation issues were key discussion points.	All comments were accepted	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
2	Public Survey	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Haitian-Creole, Spanish, Chinese Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	20 question survey was made available online and distributed at key locations: Otis Library, Norwich Housing Authority, Norwich Human Services, Norwich Community Development Office, Norwich City Manager's Office. The survey was translated into the four most prominent languages: English, Spanish, Haitian-Creole and Chinese.	A total of 111 people responded to the survey. Survey expressed that programs focusing on businesses and jobs (job creation/retention and employment) had the highest priority. The remaining categories were ranked, from next highest priority to least, as follows: Community Facilities, Community Services, Infrastructure, Neighborhood Services (blight, property maintenance, clean-up of	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Haitian-Creole, Spanish, Chinese Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Attendance included elected officials, residents, administrative personnel. Meeting was broadcast on local cable access television.	No Comments Received	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Norwich used the 2000 Census, 2007-2011 CHAS default needs assessment data, 2013 ACS data, and comments received during the citizen participation and consultation process to identify the following affordable housing, community development and homeless needs for the next five years, as indicated on the attached Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Goals Tables 2A and 2B.

Using the overall needs listed on the above mentioned tables, the City obtained additional input from the Norwich Public Housing Authority, Norwich Human Services, Alliance for Living (the Living Center), Southeastern Mental Health Associates (SMHA), and other organizations previously listed on page 7-11, City staff, and comments from the citizen participation and consultation processes to further refine these overall needs into priority needs consistent with a recent housing needs assessment.

Housing cost burden of renters and owners with incomes of less than 30% of area median income is the largest housing problem in the City of Norwich. While the cost of housing is generally affordable in the City of Norwich, the problem is household income, as it relates to cost burdens. Additional rental assistance, education around financial self-sufficiency and capacity building around case management is needed. At the same time, at risk populations have improved success when crisis associated with lack of housing is addressed first. Therefore, available funding needs to focus on increasing the quality of the existing housing stock, decreasing housing cost burden for residents and finding creative ways to house at-risk populations.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The housing needs in the City of Norwich are clearly identified with the information provided by the 2000 Census, ACS 2013 & 2010 estimates and 2007-2011 CHAS data. The largest housing problem is the housing cost burden of renters and owners with incomes of less than 30% of area median income. In addition, most of the owners and renters noted in the Housing Problems 2 table with less than 30% AMI have at least one or more of four housing problems. Other housing needs by family type, income level, tenure type and household type are summarized as crowding (more than one person per room) below.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	36,117	40,085	11%
Households	15,086	16,308	8%
Median Income	\$39,181.00	\$51,225.00	31%

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 *	2,705	2,415	3,035	1,830	6,325
Small Family Households *	770	1,000	1,245	670	3,345
Large Family Households *	220	130	275	115	530
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	440	385	440	315	1,020
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	520	565	420	260	359
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	550	360	595	265	685
* 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	45	10	40	110	15	0	20	15	50
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	90	30	120	0	0	15	10	25
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	90	25	0	10	125	0	4	0	10	14
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,030	330	10	0	1,370	375	330	285	95	1,085
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	480	600	510	85	1,675	130	415	435	275	1,255

	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)	75	0	0	0	75	55	0	0	0	55

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	1,135	400	110	80	1,725	390	335	320	130	1,175
Having none of four housing problems	915	960	1,400	670	3,945	130	720	1,205	955	3,010
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	75	0	0	0	75	55	0	0	0	55

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	580	465	240	1,285	60	390	425	875
Large Related	170	25	35	230	0	50	60	110
Elderly	385	240	35	660	260	215	115	590
Other	430	255	215	900	180	90	145	415

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	1,565	985	525	3,075	500	745	745	1,990

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	410	160	0	570	50	200	180	430
Large Related	140	0	0	140	0	20	0	20
Elderly	155	125	0	280	175	60	45	280
Other	365	95	10	470	145	50	65	260
Total need by income	1,070	380	10	1,460	370	330	290	990

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	90	25	0	30	145	0	0	15	20	35
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	70	10	80	0	4	0	0	4
Other, non-family households	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	90	25	90	40	245	0	4	15	20	39

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The largest number and type of single person household needing assistance is renters at or below 50% AMI. Based on data provided above by CHAS, approximately 2700 households experience one or more housing problem, including lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, having a housing cost burden greater than 30 and/or 50% of income and overcrowding. The greatest need is for reduction in housing cost burden, especially for persons earning less than 50% of AMI.

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

The City consulted with multiple organizations to complete these questions. This included housing associated organizations, such as Norwich Human Services, Norwich Public Housing Authority, and TVCCA. The City met with Disabilities Network of Eastern Connecticut (DNEC), who helps people with overcoming barriers related to housing accessible due to disabilities and Safe Futures, who works with victims of domestic violence issues. Safe Futures provides victim serves that include a 24 hour crisis line, legal assistance, court advocates and temporary housing in undefined locations. Safe Futures services averages more than 1700 clients a year.

According to the 2013 American Community Survey (5-Year), 15% of the population has some level of disability. Norwich has more than 5,000 residents over the age of 65. Forty percent of those over the age of 65 are deemed disabled, which equates to approximately 6% of the total population. Service providers and agencies state that although new units are coming online or have been recently built, there is no documented set-aside for the elderly and/or disabled; there is concern that there is not enough to meet the demand of this growing population.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to HUD, there are four priority housing problems: 1) overcrowding, 2) lack of complete kitchen, 3) lack of complete plumbing and 4) housing cost burden. The most common is housing cost burden. The charts indicate 375 owners and 1030 renters, with incomes of less than 30% AMI, are paying in excess of 50% of their income on housing costs. Another 330 renters and 330 owners with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI are paying at least 50% of their income on housing costs.

Renters seem to bear the greatest of housing burdens, specifically the *small related*, followed by *other*, then the *elderly*. The Cost Burden table notes that the less than 30% AMI renter segment has 580 *small related* renting households and 430 other renting households, with the most being at a housing cost burdened of 0-30%. Within that same housing cost burden category are 385 *elderly* renters and 170 *large related* households at or below 30% AMI. For renters, there are 1285 *small related*, 230 *large related*, 660 *elderly*, 900 *other* residents with greater than 30% housing cost burden who are at 80% AMI.

Owners that have a greater than 30% housing cost burden are also impacted. The *small related* category is a concern at both the 30-50% and 50-80% AMI categories with 390 and 425 households, respectively, at this level. *Elderly* are at the next at-risk with 260 owners being below 30% AMI and 215 owners being 30-50% AMI.

In addition, 1135 of the renters who are at or below 30% AMI have 1 or more of the four previously mentioned housing problems. This translates to mean almost 20% of renter households at or below 80% AMI have 1 or more housing problem. At the same time, almost 27% of owners noted in the Housing Problems 2 table have at least 1 or more of four housing problems. While owners represent a higher percentage of housing problems in this particular chart, there are more housing units with income at or below 80%.

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

Residents at or below 80% AMI are affected with those at or below 30% AMI (extremely low) being the most affected. As previously mentioned, *small related* as well as *elderly* renter and owner households combined represent the highest concern. Additional concerns are:

- *Small related*, renter households at or below 30% AMI with a housing cost burden greater than 30%
- Single family, renter households, at or below 50% AMI
- Housing cost burden greater than 50% and at or below 30% AMI
- Housing cost burden greater than 30% for renters and owners, combined (49% of category households)
- Housing cost burden greater than 30% for renters and owners, *elderly* (21% of category households)

It is important to note other populations that may not be accurately reflected in housing problems, specifically people living at or below the federal poverty level or line. There are approximately 6,000 people living below the poverty line in Norwich according to the ACS 2009-2013 data. Using that same data, approximately 30% of single mothers with a child/children under the age of 5 lives below the poverty line.

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

Individuals and families within this category share a common characteristic – negative financial factors present in their lives. Of these financial factors, lack of employment (unemployment/underemployment) and inability to pay rent/mortgage were the most common factors that contribute to becoming or being at risk for homelessness. Other factors included high child care costs, limited access to affordable medical/health services and lack of adequate transportation. Some require additional assistance with domestic violence, mental health issues, chemical dependency, and/or difficulty accessing services.

Many service providers separately commented on the same needs – a need to increase financial self-sufficiency. It was acknowledged by all participants that “stopping the crisis” was the first step necessary to “move forward and decrease dependency.” (SMHA, 2015). The Norwich area providers are embarking on a “Housing First” model which seeks to stabilize individuals through the provision of safe, permanent housing. The belief is that once individuals are housed, case management and education around removing barriers to long term stability can be addressed.

Small related, single-parent households at or below 30% AMI are at imminent risk of becoming unsheltered. A high percentage of individuals in poverty are single-parent, female head of household with a child/children 5 years old or younger (ACS, 2013). Based on previously described characteristics, service providers are closely monitoring changes or needs related to this at-risk population.

Those nearing the termination of that assistance have had a reasonable amount of success in becoming more financially sufficient. The HEARTH ACT helped create a paradigm shift. As a result, Norwich and local providers now use a collaborative system called the Coordinated Access Network (CAN) allowing for an holistic approach to reducing homelessness of at-risk populations. Identified needs for this population are: Subsidies and vouchers to improve access to stable, permanent and affordable housing; Affordable and accessible child care; Improved public transportation; Job training and temporary opportunities for building employment experience.

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:

HUD defines a family as “a household composed of two or more related persons, at least one of whom is a child accompanied by an adult or a juvenile parent.” According to the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness’ (CCEH) 2014 Point-in-Time data, 52% of homeless counted during the Point in Time (PIT) count were families. Therefore, have a large population of small related households at or below 30% AMI poses a high level of concern as it relates to being at-risk.

CCEH was founded in 1982 as a membership organization by staff and volunteers of homeless shelters in response to increasing homelessness. The organizations works with members and colleague organizations and has developed a strong grassroots base and mobilized supporters to achieve policy gains over the years. These include:

- Lead, implement and manage the statewide Homeless Management Information System, a database of more than 45,000 individuals;
- Co-sponsor of the statewide Point in Time Count which provides a snapshot of homelessness each year;
- Provide grassroots organizing and technical assistance for all twelve Community Plans to End Homelessness. CCEH provided direct planning and support to develop and implement Ten Year Plans to End Homelessness in Waterbury, Southeastern Connecticut, Greater Bridgeport, Meriden-Wallingford, Windham, Middlesex and Norwalk (pending).
- Support shelters, housing and services programs via education, training and networking opportunities, including the organization of Annual Training Institute attended by more than 200 community leaders, providers and activists since 2000;
- Design, advocate and coordinate Beyond Shelter in 2000, a state-funded program which supports the rapid exit of homeless families from shelters to housing in twelve communities;
- Collaborate with community and statewide partners including the Partnership for Strong Communities (Reaching Home Campaign) beginning in 1995; the Corporation for Supportive Housing (FUSE); the Welfare Working Group and the Family Economic Success Network.
- Work with the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority and Opening Doors Connecticut to establish a Connecticut funded Rapid Re-housing Program.

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

The needs assessment and consultations found clients faced issues in accessing safe, affordable housing; handicap accessible housing; and housing assistance. In addition, insufficient property/housing maintenance has resulted in inhabitable living conditions. In turn, building code violations has increased displacement of tenants and may lead to an increased risk of homelessness. These tenants typically have income instability, coupled with issues around bad credit histories, previous evictions, and lack of money for deposit. These all present barriers to accessing housing. Many also agreed that people with a criminal history and the long waiting list of housing assistance result in an increased risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The largest housing problem in the City of Norwich is the housing cost burden of renters and owners with incomes of less than 30% of area median income. Housing costs are generally affordable in the City of Norwich. The problem is household income, as it relates to cost burdens. Additional rental assistance is needed. However, the service providers in the region who focus on providing housing and case management related to this at-risk population understand that rental assistance alone is not the answer. It requires a coordinated effort focusing on financial self-sufficiency and it begins by removing the crisis associated with lack of suitable housing. It is recommended that funding focusing on increasing the quality of the existing housing stock and decreasing housing cost burden for residents continues. This includes property rehabilitation, code compliance, and energy efficiency improvements for both renter and owner housing stock. In addition, investing in projects that address accessibility in private as well as public housing is necessary in order to meet the gap associated with the lack of disabled and elderly related units. Investing in the public housing authority would also help address the renter housing cost burden problem.

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

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

Introduction

A "disproportionate greater number of housing problems is defined as when a member of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole". The City of Norwich's population is 40,424 with 70.5% White, 11.9% Black/African American, 7.4% Asian, and 10.7% Hispanic according to the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). It is important to note that almost 5% of the population designates themselves as being of two or more races. Other race categories represent a smaller proportion of the population and do not show as having a disproportionate greater need housing problem.

The data reflects that in the 0%-30% of Area Median Income chart below, a disproportionate greater need exists only for Hispanic, where 95% have one or more of four housing problems. This represents a disproportionate need of more than 12% as compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. In addition, the Hispanic population makes up 14% of the jurisdiction as a whole who has one or more of four housing problems.

The data shown in the 30%-50% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need also exists for Hispanic, where 92% have one or more of four housing problems. This reflects a disproportionate need of more than 20%. Similar to the 0-30% AMI category, Hispanic makes up 14% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

The data shown in the 50%-80% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need exists, as compared to the jurisdiction as a whole, as follows: housing problems exist for Black/African American (occurs at a 27% greater rate), Asian (occurs at a 22% greater rate), and Hispanic (occurs at a 24% greater rate). This income category reflects a significant issue in terms of housing concerns and should be addressed in Annual Action Plans and future strategic plans of the City.

Lastly, the data shown in 80%-100% AMI suggests that Asians experience a greater rate of housing problems, where issues occur at approximately a 14% greater rate than the jurisdiction as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,135	435	135
White	1,475	365	70
Black / African American	140	0	10
Asian	100	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	295	15	20

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	1,750	665	0
White	1,160	515	0
Black / African American	225	75	0
Asian	105	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	240	20	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,375	1,660	0
White	875	1,425	0
Black / African American	140	55	0
Asian	215	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	45	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	565	1,265	0
White	420	850	0
Black / African American	35	140	0
Asian	65	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	115	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

When reviewing housing problems for households at or below 80% AMI, the racial and/or ethnic grouping with a disproportionate greater housing problem appears to be consistently Hispanic. However, both Black/African American and Asian households that fall between 30-50% AMI experience a disproportionately greater need as each has a high percentage of one or more of four housing problems. These housing problems and low to no/negative income can be compounded with other expenses, such as child care, medical costs, and transportation. Additional rental assistance, housing rehabilitation assistance, funding for safety-net programming and the ability to increase household income would have a positive effect on reducing these housing problems.

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

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

Introduction

A "disproportionate greater number of housing problems is defined as when a member of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole". The City of Norwich's population is 40,424 with 70.5% White, 11.9% Black/African American, 7.4% Asian, and 10.7% Hispanic according to the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). It is important to note that almost 5% of the population designates themselves as being of two or more races. Other race categories represent a smaller proportion of the population and do not show as having a disproportionate greater need housing problem.

The data shown in the 0%-30% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need regarding severe housing problem exists only for Black/African Americans. This represents a disproportionate need greater than 12%, where 71% of households has one or more of four housing problems. While Hispanic households are represented at less than a 10% derivation, it is important to note that they are at approximately 9% - a margin of error could mean that they might experience a disproportionately greater need.

The data shown in the 30%-50% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need exists as follows: housing problems exist only for Asian households, with the derivation being more than 28% higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The data shown in the 50%-80% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need exists, as compared to the jurisdiction as a whole, for severe housing problem as follows: Black/African American (33% greater rate) and Asian (37% greater rate) households.

The data shown in the 80%-100% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need exists for Asian households, with a rate greater than 13%.

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	1,525	1,045	135

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
White	1,080	760	70
Black / African American	100	40	10
Asian	50	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	210	100	20

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	740	1,675	0
White	530	1,145	0
Black / African American	60	240	0
Asian	60	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	190	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	430	2,605	0
White	140	2,160	0
Black / African American	90	100	0
Asian	165	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	130	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	210	1,620	0
White	150	1,120	0
Black / African American	10	160	0
Asian	35	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	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 racial grouping with a disproportionate greater need, severe housing problem, are Black/African Americans and Hispanics at 0-30% AMI; Asians with income at 30%-50% AMI; Black/African Americans and Asians at 50-80%AMI; and Asians at 80-100% AMI. The housing problem of having one or more of four housing problems and low to no/negative income can be compounded with other costs such a child care, medical costs, and transportation. Severe housing problems can be more expensive to correct and can move a household closer to homelessness.

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:

A "disproportionate greater number of housing problems is defined as when a member of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole". The City of Norwich's population is 40,424 with 70.5% White, 11.9% Black/African American, 7.4% Asian, and 10.7% Hispanic according to the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). It is important to note that almost 5% of the population designates themselves as being of two or more races. Other race categories represent a smaller proportion of the population and do not show as having a disproportionate greater need housing problem.

The data shown in the 0%-30% of Area Median Income chart below notes that a disproportionate greater need exists as follows: housing problem exists for White (20% greater rate than the jurisdiction as a whole); and Black/African American (13% greater rate than the jurisdiction as a whole)

The data shown in the 30%-50% of Area Median Income chart below notes that no disproportionate greater need exists in any particular racial or ethnic group as it relates to housing cost burdens. It is important to note that this does not indicate whether or not a housing cost burden exists, as indicated under NA-05. This simply states that the housing cost burden that does exist at 30-50% AMI is not disproportionately allocated to any one or multiple racial or ethnic group.

The data shown in the 50% and greater Area Median Income chart below notes that no disproportionate greater need exists in any particular racial or ethnic group as it relates to housing cost burdens. It is important to note that this does not indicate whether or not a housing cost burden exists, as indicated under NA-05. This simply states that the housing cost burden that does exist at greater than 50% AMI is not disproportionately allocated to any one or multiple racial or ethnic group.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,260	2,990	2,575	150
White	7,550	2,740	1,785	90
Black / African American	675	320	210	10
Asian	505	255	225	0

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	39	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	495	400	285	20

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

The racial grouping with a disproportionate greater housing cost burden problem are White and Black/African American at or below 0- 30%AMI. There are no housing cost burden issues separated by racial or ethnic grouping at greater than 30% AMI, although issues exist in the jurisdiction as a whole. This is exemplified and explained under NA-05. Again, it is important to note that this does not indicate whether or not a housing cost burden exists, it suggests that the housing cost burden is not disproportionately allocated to any one or multiple racial or ethnic groups. The housing cost burden and low to no/negative income can be compounded with other costs such a child care, medical costs, and transportation. Severe housing problems can be more expensive to correct and can move a household closer to homelessness.

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?

According to the data provided, the following concerns represent 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: Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need at incomes at or below 30%, 30-50% and 50-80% AMI. Black/African American households have a disproportionately greater need at incomes at 50-80% AMI. Asian households have a disproportionately greater need at incomes at 50-80% and 80-100% AMI.

Severe Housing Problems: Black/African American households have a disproportionately greater need at incomes at or below 30% and at 50-80% AMI, but not at 30-50% AMI. Asian households have a disproportionately greater need at 30-50%, 50-80% and 80-100% AMI, but not at 0-30% AMI.

Housing Cost Burden: White households have a disproportionately greater need at incomes at or below 30% AMI, but not at other income levels. Black/African American households have a disproportionately greater need at incomes at or below 30% AMI, but not at other income levels.

It is important to note that this summary addresses disproportionately greater need specific to racial and ethnic grouping. As mentioned in NA-05, housing problems, severe housing problems and housing cost burden issues exist across the jurisdiction as a whole and within each of the aforementioned racial and/or ethnic groups. Different from section NA-05, the data used to complete this section suggests that certain racial and/or ethnic groups may have a higher concentration (disproportionate) of one or more of four housing problems. In addition, having households with no/negative income but none of the other housing problems creates an added problem as lack of income suggests a greater propensity towards homelessness.

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

The needs not identified above are improved incomes, housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer education, asset building (education around financial self-sufficiency), demolition of deteriorated structures, access to decent, affordable housing, additional Section 8 funding, and public services identified in the citizen participation section, including job training, medical/healthcare assistance, and transportation.

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

When reviewing the data, there are statistical deviations between two ethnic groups. Most Black/African American residents reside predominantly in Census tracts 6968 (17.8%), 6964 (14.2%), and 6965 (11%). Asian residents reside predominantly in Census tracts 6966 (15.8%), 6967 (13.9%) and 6970 (10.5%). Hispanic residents reside predominantly in 6968 (22.5%), 6964 (21.3%), 6967 (14.7%). Census tracts 6968, 6967, and 6964 are identified as having the lowest income in the City. As the data presents, these Census tracts represent areas of minority concentration, with the exception of Asian households, who predominantly reside in the higher income tract, 6966. This suggests that Norwich's ethnic groups reside in low-to-moderate as well as mid-to-high income Census tracts that have disproportionate greater needs.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Low-income residents largely depend on local housing authorities for access to affordable housing and related services. The purpose of public housing authorities (PHA) is to ensure safe, decent, affordable housing and to create opportunities for resident's self-sufficiency and economic independence. There are currently 686 public housing units and over 782 housing choice vouchers throughout Norwich. In consultation with Norwich Public Housing Authority, data has determined the needs of residents to include access to transportation, job training, employment opportunities, access to specialized medical/health care and affordable child care.

The Norwich Housing Authority's needs are identified in its 5-Year and Annual Plan. A new Comprehensive Physical Needs Assessment and Section 504 Plan are in the draft stage. There are a total of 686 public housing units and 514 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers under the jurisdiction of the housing authority, with 268 vouchers available from other agencies. Of those 686 units, 177 are federal and the remainder are state funded.

The PHA's capital improvement needs/plans are reviewed annually. The existing plans indicate there are the following federal public housing unit restoration and revitalization needs: funds to renovate/rehab units that may need general repairs such as new flooring; provide upgraded hot water system at Oakwood Knoll (federal family); replace windows at Oakwood Knoll; install attic insulation at Oakwood Knoll; and replace roof at main office and Oakwood Knoll. With respect to the Authority state housing portfolio, the priorities include upgrading the fire alarm and electrical systems at the state elderly complexes (Rosewood Manor, Schwartz Manor and Eastwood Court); replacement of roofs at Sunset Park (state family); and development of exterior/interior plans to renovate/upgrade the state moderate and state affordable properties

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	174	450	0	450	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	14,775	15,458	0	15,458	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	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	71	61	0	61	0	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	39	113	0	113	0	0	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	174	450	0	450	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 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	141	313	0	313	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	29	128	0	128	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	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 25 – 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	31	126	0	126	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	143	324	0	324	0	0	0

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

Table 26 – 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:

There are applicants on the Public Housing and Section 8 waiting lists that need handicapped accessible units. The Authority has 17 such units. Needs of existing tenants are addressed on a case by case basis, including, but not limited to, audio/visual modifications. The Section 8 office assists people on the waiting list to find an apartment that addresses their particular situation. Lastly, the Authority is developing plans to renovate its state elderly and state moderate properties to increase the number of handicapped accessible units.

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

The PHA found the most immediate needs included handicap accessible units. The increasing number of elderly and even younger disabled persons creates additional need for these types of units. Other immediate needs are jobs that pay a living wage; help with utilities costs; rent and utility deposits; and transportation. Service providers assisting this clientele ranked what options they felt were most needed by their clients. They ranked financial assistance and permanent, supportive housing as the top priorities.

1. Emergency/short term financial assistance for rent and utilities
2. Long term housing payment support to keep people in their homes
3. Housing with on-site support
4. Shared houses/apartments with no on-site support
5. Subsidized independent living in an apartment with no on-site support
6. Renter Counseling (Renter rights, lease assistance, expense planning)
7. Clean and sober housing program

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

The public housing needs noted above are similar to those of the population at large. The housing needs of Non-Public Housing residents are primarily for general maintenance/improvements such as: roofs, furnaces, water heaters, plumbing, windows, siding and sewer work. The PHA's capital improvement needs/plan, indicates there are the following public housing unit restoration and revitalization needs: Funds to renovate/rehab state units that may need general repairs such as new roofing, gutters, chimneys, flooring, and ADA accessibility improvements. ADA improvement needs consist of ramps, bathrooms with support bars in the tub, bath area, and stools. The major difference relates to housing cost burden, where the burden seems to be higher in the non-PHA, private market units.

Discussion

Norwich's labor force has increased while available jobs have decreased substantially. The gap between labor and opportunity has spread further in the last ten years and there has been a deterioration of the number of businesses in Norwich. More specifically, in 2000 there were 17,770 jobs and 18,876 workers. According to the 2013 ACS, there are currently 16,595 jobs for 21,331 workers. As jobs in Norwich and the region have shifted away from higher paying towards lower paying service industry positions. As a result, the number of individuals seeking affordable housing (rental and homeownership) in Norwich and throughout the region has grown. Having a total of 686 dwelling units and 514 Section 8 certificates leaves a serious gap in available affordable housing for an at-risk population. There is generally a lack of funding to meet the public housing needs within the city. Therefore, the PHA units work to protect the most at-risk of populations by providing housing that benefits their needs.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Throughout the country and in the Norwich area, homelessness has become an increasing problem. Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness include a lack of affordable housing; increases in the number of persons whose income fall below the poverty level; reductions in subsidies to the low to moderate income households; high unemployment and under-employment; drug/alcohol abuse; delays in social security grants; lack of inpatient mental health and detox beds; and the reduction in care facilities that focused on the mentally challenged.

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)	107	2	136	0	0	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	128	16	127	0	0	30
Chronically Homeless Individuals	4	4	33	0	0	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2015 Point-in-Time Count. Numbers reflect New London County.

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):

Following is the available information:

In emergency shelter, the number of persons living in Norwich becoming/entering homelessness is estimated at 71 families with children. Number of days/nights that persons experience homelessness is an average length of 14 days. There are approximately 17 Veterans and their families who are deemed homeless and/or requiring the need for shelter.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	162	14
Black or African American	69	2
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	2	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	49	2
Not Hispanic	186	14

Data Source

Comments:

2015 Point-in-Time Count. Numbers reflect New London County.

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

The data reports that there are 71 Norwich families with children and 17 Veterans and their families

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

The largest documented race experiencing homelessness is White (65%) with approximately 8% of that race being categorized as “unsheltered”. Black/African American is also a considerably larger percentage of the total (28%) considering the city-wide demographic percentage of approximately 12%. Approximately 3% of that race is categorized as “unsheltered”. Almost 20% of the homeless population is Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

59 of the listed homeless and/or sheltered in the Norwich area are as a result of domestic violence issues, 11 have substance abuse issues, and 4 are chronically homeless individuals.

Discussion:

Homelessness affects and effects individuals regardless of age, race and/or ethnicity. Issues around alcohol/drug dependency, domestic violence and high unemployment/underemployment leading to lack of income are cause for concern in Norwich. Without adequate affordable housing and case management to triage concerns that reduce opportunities for change, homelessness may remain a high concern in the region.

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

Introduction:

Certain households, because of their special characteristics and needs, may require special accommodations and may have difficulty finding housing due to special needs. Special needs groups may include the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, female-headed households, large households, and homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

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

Discussions with service providers during the Consolidated Plan consultation process indicated that there is need for additional supportive services in the City. Overall, the City has extensive needs for supportive services, including affordable housing, emergency shelter services, youth and childcare services, recreational activities, senior services, immigrant support services (including providing education to those with limited English proficiency), health/medical care, counseling, employment, case management, transportation, and coordination and information/referral services.

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

The most recent documentable statistic covers 2011-2013 and states that 29 identifiable cases exist. Norwich does not receive HOPWA funding and does not track population data with HIV/AIDS.

Discussion:

Certain households, because of their special characteristics and needs, may require special accommodations and may have difficulty finding housing due to special needs. Special needs groups

may include the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, female-headed households, large households, and homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness.

It has been indicated there is a need for additional supportive services for the special needs population including housing, emergency shelter services, youth and childcare services, recreational activities, senior services, immigrant support services, health/medical care, counseling, employment, case management, transportation, and coordination and information/referral services.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities needs in the City of Norwich include improvements to buildings, parks, senior centers, handicapped accessibility improvements to buildings and to increase participation in recreation activities, recreation/youth centers, neighborhood facilities, and facilities for special needs. CDBG funds may be used for such facilities when they are used for eligible populations or located within and serving income eligible neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

Non-housing community development needs and priorities were identified through surveys, public meetings, attendance at neighborhood revitalization zone meetings, and department level discussions regarding usage (i.e. Planning, City Manager, Police and Fire, Recreation Department, Public Works, Norwich Public Utilities, Harbor Management Commission, etc...)

Improvements can include work on City owned property as well as property owned by others. Future projects will be rated by a team of City staff with an emphasis on need, budget, and how well each addresses the City's Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD), the Mayor's Economic Development Strategic Plan, the City's Capital Projects plan and the City's Comprehensive Plan. Projects will then receive City Manager approval prior to applying for CDBG funds to the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC).

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Norwich's public improvement needs include street improvements, street right-of-way repair and replacement, new streets, and all associated improvements including sewer, streets lighting, parking facilities, street signals, street trees and other landscaping, flood drainage, water hydrants, sidewalks, curb and gutter, street pavement, and striping. CDBG funds may be used for sidewalks and other public facility improvements in the road right of way in low and moderate income areas.

How were these needs determined?

Needed public improvements in the City of Norwich are identified through the community improvement planning process used for public facilities. Based on statistical review of need, sidewalk installation is based on safety and an analysis of the areas walking capacity. In some target areas, greater than 25% of employed residents utilize walking and/or public transportation to commute to work. These areas typically have congested and dangerous pedestrian routes as well as local shopping requiring safe walkways. These improvements can include work on City owned property as well as property owned by others. Projects will be rated by a City staff team with an emphasis on need, budget, and how well each addresses the City's Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD), the Mayor's Economic Development Strategic Plan, the City's Capital Projects plan and the City's Comprehensive Plan. Projects will then receive City Manager approval prior to applying for CDBG funds to the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC).

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The city has found there is a need for the following public services: employment services (e.g., job training); education around financial self-sufficiency and financial decision making; crime prevention and public safety; medical/health services (including access to specialized medical care); substance abuse services (e.g., counseling and treatment); fair housing counseling; services for senior citizens; services for youth that increase opportunities and reduce barriers to becoming sufficient adults; services for homeless persons; provisions to reduce/remove transportation barriers; and provisions for childcare assistance.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public services in the City of Norwich was one of the many topics discussed during the public forums/consultation with service providers and survey. The needs are also identified through a Grant Application process used for community development grant solicitation of public service and other related projects when applicable.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Norwich has a diverse and changing housing supply. There are an estimated 18,500 housing units, including single family homes, apartments, duplexes, condominiums, townhouses and mobile homes. The foundation of that estimate is the 2010 Census count and the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates (although 2007-2011 ACS was also used). Those numbers were updated using building permits approved from 2010 to late in 2013 by the City of Norwich Planning Department.

The market remains relatively unchanged since 2010 in terms of total available housing stock, percent of occupied housing units versus vacant units, percent of owner-occupied units versus investor/rental units, and number of Building permits issued.

Multiple sources indicate an increase of 1.4-1.7% in median home sales prices within the next year (2015-16). The projected increase is tied to improved market conditions including national government spending on projects such as the multi-year railroad improvements, military product development, and the ensuing manufacturing associated with these investments. Foreclosures and short-sales have had a negative impact over the last five years, resulting in an increase in housing inventories. The City, however, continued to see a reduction in foreclosure actions issued for the second year in a row, with a decrease of 19% from the previous year. Despite this decrease, housing inventories continue to suppress market value and foreclosure filings are still active.

Norwich's median home sales prices are equal to about 2.8 times resident income, compared to the statewide and national averages of approximately 3.3 times resident income. This translates to a more affordable housing stock. At the same time, Norwich's rental cost average remains 22% lower than the national rental cost average. In addition, the rental vacancy rate has remained unchanged even though there has been an increase in monthly rental prices. A number of new, higher-end rental unit developments have appeared in the market over the last two years, diversifying Norwich's housing stock and the rental market. These units are priced above HUD Fair Market Rent rates yet lease agreements are being executed prior to completion.

Population growth is associated with job growth. Housing demand and housing type is directly related to the availability of employment, the job category and the ultimate income level provided by employment. Affordable housing is based upon local wages and salaries. In order to meet the demand of a variety of occupations, multiple types of housing and various pricing levels must be maintained in order to balance the housing market.

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

Introduction

The most recent estimate of housing units is 18,417 unit. As of the 2013 Census, 50 percent (9,794) of the units were single family, which includes single-unit attached or detached and mobile homes. The vacancy rate in Norwich is 11.1 percent, which includes owner-occupied and renter units, according to the ACS 2013. The vacancy rate varies among Norwich’s Census tracts with the three highest being at 26.5%; 6967 at 15.2%; and tract 6964 at 10.1%.

There are six categories of “vacant”: 1) for rent; 2) rented not occupied; 3) for sale only; 4) sold, not occupied; 5) for seasonal/recreational/occasional use; and 6) other. While “other” is undefined, it is suggested that this type of housing unit may not be eligible for occupancy and/or otherwise a blighted structure. This may mean that there is excess inventory. Excess inventory is not the same as vacant; it is the amount of housing units in excess of what can be considered a healthy level of vacancies. 85% of vacant units in 6964, 84% of vacant units in 6970 and 56% of vacant units in 6968 are classified as “other”. These tracts have the highest poverty rates and lowest household income in the City.

It is also important to note that from 2000 to 2010 an estimated 2000 more units are on the market. The data below from the 2007-2011 ASC notes 18,417 units with the majority being 1-unit detached structures. 70% of the owners own 3 bedroom homes, where the largest percent of renters (42%) rent 2 bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	8,282	45%
1-unit, attached structure	837	5%
2-4 units	4,393	24%
5-19 units	2,881	16%
20 or more units	1,349	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	675	4%
Total	18,417	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

governmentally assisted units; 2) 721 units receiving temporary rental assistance; and 3) 554 single family, CHFA/USDA backed units. This totals 3,384 units focusing on low-moderate income individuals.

Low-income residents largely depend on local housing authorities for access to affordable housing and related services. The purpose of public housing authorities (PHA) is to ensure safe, decent, affordable housing and to create opportunities for resident's self-sufficiency and economic independence. There are currently 686 public housing units (174 are federal with the remainder being state) and over 782 housing choice vouchers throughout Norwich.

The city needs to review existing housing conditions to determine what percentage of the vacant market is serving the needs of the community. As part of that analysis, the City should target veterans, senior and disabled housing units, owner occupied rehabilitation and consider development of more affordable rental units only to the extent that replacing the vacant, condemned/abandoned and dilapidated units is necessary.

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

No reduction in the number of public housing units or the Section 8 Voucher portfolio is anticipated

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

According to the 2013 ACS, 47% of occupied housing units contain households that require at least 2-bedrooms, depending on family dynamic. Of the 16,627 occupied housing units, approximately 54% (8977) are owner occupied. 71% (6,373) of owner occupied units could utilize at least 2 bedroom unit if available. There are currently 8,882 units that contain at least 2 bedrooms. Therefore, the City of Norwich may have achieved saturation on owner occupied units containing two or more bedrooms.

Conversely, 60% (4,590) of rental units require at least 2 bedrooms. There are approximately 4,805 rental units that contain two or more bedrooms. Therefore, the City of Norwich may have achieved saturation on rental units containing two or more bedrooms. There are, however, two small caveats to this analysis.

The first is that there are a considerable number of rental units that are currently not rentable due to a variety of issues that include: blight, condemnation, code violation, and incomplete utilities. These units work to suppress market demand and work to inflate supply. It is necessary to evaluate these units and either return them to the market, or remove them from the supply-side.

Second, saturation at the rental level assumes that there is no job growth. If employment expands, the 200 plus units may be absorbed leaving a deficit in available rental units. That being the case, there may be small capacity in the rental market if the economy begins to show signs of recovery. Having a short supply will increase demand, driving rental prices upward, potentially stimulating the market. Unfortunately, much of the success in the housing market is driven by timing. There is a limited window of opportunity to build supply in order to capture market growth.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Norwich needs more affordable housing for low and moderate income residents, both rental and homeownership options. Based on the Needs Assessment in the previous section of this plan, there is an overwhelming need for affordable housing to eliminate housing cost burden for households earning less than 80 percent AMI. Housing cost burden of renters and owners with incomes of less than 30% of area median income is the largest housing problem in the City of Norwich. While the cost of housing is generally affordable in the City of Norwich, the problem is household income as it relates to cost burdens. Those households with incomes of less than 50% AMI are the second largest housing problem. According to anecdotal information gained from 3 separate sources, access to single bedroom units that are priced accordingly may help alleviate this issue. However, there also seems to be suitable argument that an increase in two bedroom units where utilities and rent can be split between two parties might also work to reduce housing cost burden in Norwich.

Discussion

Population growth is associated with job growth. Housing demand and housing type is directly related to the availability of employment, the job category and the ultimate income level provided by employment. Affordable housing is based upon local wages and salaries. In order to meet the demand of a variety of occupations, multiple types of housing and various pricing levels must be maintained in order to balance the housing market.

The city needs to review existing housing conditions to determine what percentage of the vacant market is serving the needs of the community. While a deeper analysis is warranted, the City should target veterans, senior and disabled housing units, owner occupied rehabilitation and consider development of more affordable rental units only to the extent that replacing the vacant, condemned/abandoned and dilapidated units is necessary.

This is based on the existing supply-demand relationship and the possible saturation points potentially existing in Norwich. A potential need exists to increase housing stock if two things occur. The first is an increase in employment opportunities. New job growth and new housing growth needs to be as

simultaneous as possible in order to stabilize the market. In the absence of a balanced approach, the second method to increase the housing stock can be utilized – that is renovating and/or removing and returning the condemned, dilapidated, abandoned, blighted units to the market.

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

Introduction

Norwich home values are lower than the state average and that difference is likely to remain. Median home value had dramatically increased between 2000-2010 by 93% and rents increased by 53%. The city’s median home value was \$205,300 according to the 2010 Census. Yet in the 2013 ACS, the median value is approximately \$187,300. Comparatively, the median sales price for New London County is \$252,900, the State of Connecticut is 278,900, and the United States is \$176,700. March 2015 realtor data for Norwich shows the median sales price around \$130,000.

According to the 2013 ACS, owner occupied homes valued at less than \$100,000 are mostly located in tract 6964 followed by 6967 and 6961, respectively. The highest percentage of rental units receiving \$1000-1499 in rent each month is located in tract 6961, followed by 6967 and 6970, respectively. A much smaller percentage of rental units receive more than \$1500 per month. However, 11% of occupied rental units in tract 6968 are achieving that rental amount.

The Median House Values in the targeted Census Tracts are: \$175,800 in 6961; \$117,900 in 6964; \$188,800 in 6967; \$187,100 in 6968; \$166,700 in 6970.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	106,200	205,300	93%
Median Contract Rent	501	768	53%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,805	25.9%
\$500-999	3,892	55.9%
\$1,000-1,499	1,098	15.8%
\$1,500-1,999	66	1.0%
\$2,000 or more	106	1.5%
Total	6,967	100.0%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	920	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,405	675
80% HAMFI	5,135	2,130
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,850
Total	8,460	6,655

Table 35 – 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	716	805	1,057	1,353	1,560
High HOME Rent	716	805	1,057	1,353	1,560
Low HOME Rent	716	805	980	1,132	1,263

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: HUD FMR and HOME Rents 2015

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Norwich’s median home sales prices are equal to about 2.8 times resident income, compared to the statewide and national averages of approximately 3.3 times resident income. This translates to a more affordable housing stock. At the same time, Norwich’s rental cost average remains 22% lower than the national rental cost average. In addition, the rental vacancy rate has remained unchanged even though there has been an increase in monthly rental prices. A number of new, higher-end rental unit developments have appeared in the market over the last two years, diversifying Norwich’s housing stock and the rental market. These units are priced above HUD Fair Market Rent rates yet lease agreements are being executed prior to completion.

Norwich has gaps at the upper and lower end of the market, both in owner occupied and rental units. The previous tables in this section provided data on the existing housing supply. Assessing the existing and future housing demand are more complicated than outlining the existing supply. Demand is a function of the unmet demand of existing population, the changing needs of the existing population, and the needs of future residents. Existing population demand is being met. As employment and income increase, the existing population will increase demand on certain types of units. It is anticipated that the demand will be for more modernized housing units, which could include rehabilitated properties. The needs of future residents will change only in as much as employability increases.

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

Owner occupied housing is at historically affordable levels within the City. More recent Census data (2013 ACS) shows a decrease of housing values of approximately 11% since 2010. The decrease in values may provide for movement of residents from rental to ownership. However, the income levels of Norwich remain suppressed as wages remain low and ownership costs, such as high property tax rates, remain out of reach for many. It is anticipated that owner-occupied housing will remain affordable during the period covered by this Plan but increases in interest rates could affect affordability.

Having a current rental supply with an above average vacancy rate places downward pressure on rental costs. Combine the market pressure with low living wages and the rents remain affordable in the 50-80% AMI range. However, 50% AMI or below residents remain stressed as it relates to housing cost burden. Therefore, change in rental affordability will be determined based on two factors: 1) returning existing inventory to the market with energy efficiency, code, and safety improvements; and 2) the combination of one and removing blighted, abandoned, condemned structures from the market.

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

Area median rents are lower than HOME/Fair market rents with the exception of three and four bedroom units. Larger units are equal to and in some cases higher than Fair Market Rent. Since those units represent a smaller percentage of the rental market (73% of the market has fewer than 3 bedrooms), this data does little in terms of impacting the community's strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing.

Discussion

Norwich has a mix of housing units and values adjust based on location within the City. However, values in Norwich trend lower than New London County and the State, but is on par with the national average. The housing stock value in relation to income of residents remains affordable in Norwich when compared to state-wide values in relation to income. However, the percent of household income allocated for housing costs remains higher than recommended "housing cost burdens". This is true in both the upper and lower ends of the market and for both owner occupied and rental housing. Since demand is a function of the unmet demand of the existing or current population, the ever changing needs of the existing population and the needs of the future residents may be different.

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

Introduction

The following section outlines “selected” housing conditions as defined by the Census. These conditions are generally considered identifiers of substandard housing, although the last two conditions on the list relate to household, not the housing unit. The census defines a “selected” condition as:

- Lacking complete plumbing facilities
- Lacking complete kitchen facilities
- More than one person per room (crowding)
- Housing costs greater than 30% of household income

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, 6,555 units of housing have one selected condition. 35% of those units are owner occupied, 48% are renter-occupied. Approximately 200 units have two selected conditions and 62 renter-occupied units have three selected conditions.

Definitions

Standard condition means a housing unit that meets or exceeds HUD’s Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (24 CFR 982.401) and all state and local codes and zoning ordinances.

Substandard means a housing unit lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities, and/or not meeting local building, fire, health and safety codes.

Substandard suitable for rehabilitation means a housing unit (or in the case of multiple unit buildings the building or buildings containing the housing units) which have at least three major systems in need of replacement or repair and the estimated cost of making the needed replacements and the repairs is less than 75% of the estimated cost of new construction of a comparable unit or units. (i.e. it is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation).

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,243	35%	3,312	48%
With two selected Conditions	121	1%	95	1%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	62	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,977	64%	3,498	50%
Total	9,341	100%	6,967	100%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	589	6%	423	6%
1980-1999	1,269	14%	1,006	14%
1950-1979	3,379	36%	1,882	27%
Before 1950	4,104	44%	3,656	52%
Total	9,341	100%	6,967	99%

Table 38 – 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	7,483	80%	5,538	79%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 40 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Age is an important determinant in the condition of housing stock. Typically, the older the housing is, the more likely it is to need maintenance or rehabilitation. The above data indicates that 7483 or 80% of the City's owner-occupied units were built before 1980. 5,538 or 79% of the City's renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980. In general, housing stock that is more than 35 years old demonstrates a need for rehabilitation and updating of major systems.

Most of the owners and renters noted in Table 8 - Housing Problems 2 - located on previous pages, have at least one or more of four housing problems. For renters, 1135 households with incomes of less than 30% AMI have one or more of four housing problems and 390 owners with similar incomes have one or more of four housing problems. In addition, housing cost burden remains one of the most severe housing problems as part of the four possible problems acknowledged by HUD. Rehabilitation programs work to maintain properties and reduce costs through modernization, health and safety improvements and code corrections. This works to reduce housing cost burden while stabilizing units and property values within the neighborhood.

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

Lead Based Paint Hazards were prevalent and used specifically prior to 1978. Therefore, it is assumed housing units built prior to this date have the presence of lead. Therefore, we estimate 13,021 units contain lead based paint hazards. Of those, 46% are owner-occupied and 34% are renter-occupied. LMI residents represent greater than 51% of the residents City-wide and as much as 74% of the residents in targeted Census tract. The estimated population at or below 80% AMI occupying units with hazards is 25,626 or 63% of the total population.

Discussion

Norwich has an older housing stock which requires a high focus on maintenance. Issues such as code, safety, health, blight, and housing cost burden are among the top concerns of residents and the City. In order to adequately maintain property and reduce these issues, residents must utilize available resources. Since the population is predominately low-to-moderate income and the cost to renovate/remove/reduce lead based paint can be insurmountable, owners and renters need assistance provided through CDBG. Although rent levels are affordable, the suppression of rent in order to meet market demand could be reducing investor-owners reserve funds available for adequate property maintenance. By providing alternate funding that increases rental opportunities to LMI households (the City requires marketing to Section 8 tenants as part of receipt of funding), while protecting the city's financial investment through liens, the City can help protect its residents while stabilizing neighborhoods.

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

Introduction

Assisted housing can happen in two ways. In some cases the unit itself is subsidized, and renters are qualified to live there based on their lower incomes. In other cases, low-income residents receive subsidization through vouchers, which they can apply toward rent at different units. Public housing in Norwich is managed by the Norwich Housing Authority (NHA). There are approximately 686 public housing units and 514 housing vouchers managed by the housing authority. The number of properties varies month to month and year to year. The properties include units owned by the Norwich Housing Authority (NHA), private developers and non-profit groups.

The Connecticut Department of Housing (DOH) provides an annual list of affordable housing units receiving assistance. According to the most recent state housing list, Norwich has the following units assisted with federal, state and local programs: 1) 2109 governmentally assisted units; 2) 721 units receiving temporary rental assistance; and 3) 554 single family, CHFA/USDA backed units. This totals 3,384 units focusing on low-moderate income individuals.

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			177	514			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Authority has 686 public housing units and 514 rental vouchers. All of the Authority's units are on-line. Vacancies are renovated and reoccupied within three (3) weeks. Normally, there is less than (10) vacancies at any given point in time. 99% of residents are low income.

The physical condition of the Authority's federal complexes has been judged by HUD to be good as attested to by the last REAC inspection in which the Authority attained a score of 99 out of 100. Reduced federal capital funds make it challenging for the Authority to tackle needed capital improvements like modernization of kitchens and bathrooms. The State Department of Housing and CHFA have likewise found the Authority's state units to be in good condition, however, securing capital funds is an even greater challenge given the fact that the primary source of funding is derived from rental income from tenants. Since it is necessary to keep rents low in order to house the most needy, disabled and handicapped, there are limited reserves available.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
REAC Inspection of federal Complexes at Norwich Public Housing Authority	99

Table 42 - Public Housing Condition

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

Work can vary, including site work of concrete, removal of trees to renovations of kitchen/bathrooms, flooring, roofs-gutters-siding, to insulation or electrical updates, or HVAC replacement. Capital funds are spent on public housing units when funding is available. NHA has been successful in securing funding to improve federal and state units. Funding may come from federal programs directly, or locally through CDBG.

NHA has an excellent maintenance department that maintains their units and the property grounds on a daily basis. Maintenance's goal is to respond to all work orders within three days and to emergency work orders within 24 hours.

Thorough inspections are done annually on all units.

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

The mission of the Norwich Housing Authority is to develop and operate each development solely for the purpose of providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for eligible individuals and families in a manner that promotes the serviceability, economy, efficiency and stability of the developments, and the economic and social well-being of the residents.

To effectuate the above, the Authority places a high priority on maintaining and rehabbing existing developments. The Authority strives to balance the needs of residents versus the economic realities facing all public housing authorities. The goal is to retain the existing affordable housing stock.

The Authority focuses on reducing the cost burden for extremely low income and very low income renter households and improving energy efficiency of its housing stock.

Through the efforts of the property managers and resident services coordinators, the Authority tries to be more than just a landlord by meeting the overall requirements of its residents.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	25	0	64	15	0
Households with Only Adults	8	0	22	167	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	206	0
Veterans	0	0	0	31	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Southeastern Mental Health Alliance/Permanent Supportive Housing & 2015 PIT Count related data.

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

There are a few agencies that provide services that are available and targeted to homeless persons. Agencies provide counseling and advocacy; street outreach through the police department as well as numerous state and non-profit human service agencies; and supportive services for alcohol & drug abuse, child care, healthcare, HIV/AIDS, life skills, mental health counseling and job training. The services are supplemental to the services and case management provided by the emergency shelters.

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.

Housing for people with AIDS is offered by Alliance for Living, a Continuum of Care partner located in New London. 29 individuals with HIV/AIDS were counted as unsheltered in during the most recent point in time count of the homeless. As previously stated, the Continuum of Care has a regional approach to addressing homelessness.

The Norwich Human Services Department, a municipal department, works intensely with several at-risk populations to avoid homelessness and end domestic abuse, unemployment and a range of other issues. Among other duties, NHS connects people with mental health and substance abuse to resources. This organization facilitates the Community Care Team where over 20 local agencies including Norwich Police, Backus Hospital and Adult Probation meet weekly to discuss all homeless or at risk individuals in the community and plan jointly to assist them in becoming or staying housed. NHS also offers job training slots in the city's jobs programs that prepares people for employment and is part of rapidly rehousing Norwich residents.

St. Vincent de Paul Soup Kitchen is instrumental in helping to identify homeless people and connect them with services. Providers come directly to the kitchen to interact with the most vulnerable population.

Madonna Place, a Norwich non-profit, is dedicated to preventing child abuse and restoring functional family relations, particularly with non-custodial fathers. Madonna Place operates a play center where single mothers can bring their children for respite and operates a baby formula program.

Several Norwich non-profits offer supportive housing including the Thames River Family program, Martin House, Katie Blair House and Reliance House.

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

Introduction

This plan provides, to the extent information is available, the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

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

Elderly/Seniors: 14.4% of households had at least one individual who was 65 years of age or older (ACS 2013). 40% over the age of 65 are deemed disabled, (approximately 6% of the population). The current population of 65+ is approximately 5650, an 18% increase since 2005. The 45-64 age bracket grew 17% since 2005. The trend suggest that the senior population could be closer to 20% as the population in shifts into another age bracket. The City needs to evaluate demands for services as the age group reaches retirement years and beyond. This includes property maintenance, accessibility barriers, health care related assistance (including at-home-care, hospice, etc...) and emergency response services.

Persons with Disabilities: 12.3% of the City's population was affected by one or more disabilities (ACS 2013). Ambulatory disabilities were most prevalent, followed by cognitive, and independent living disabilities. The largest percentage of the city's population with disabilities is senior 65+ (34.8%). Persons with disabilities often have limited incomes with greater needs for services. As the majority of the City's housing stock is pre-1990 (pre-American with Disabilities Act), accessible housing is in limited supply. Service providers state that although new units are coming online, there is no documented set-aside for the elderly/disabled; there is concern that there is not enough supply to meet the growing demand.

Persons with Drug/Alcohol Addictions: Case managers state this is a real issue with homeless population. In 2011, the national survey from Health and Human Services found that 6.5 percent of Americans were dependent on alcohol/had alcohol problems (abuse). Applying this percent to Norwich's population, it is estimated that 2,300 persons may have issues with alcohol. The survey also estimated that 8.7 percent of Americans aged 12+ were classified with substance dependence or abuse in the past year. This equates to 3,500 persons in the City. It should be noted, however, that these estimates are based on national averages and may not reflect Norwich's population with 100% accuracy. Supportive housing with case management could help people change behavior in a safe environment.

Domestic Violence: 1700 city residents per year receive some level of intervention or assistance from domestic violence related acts. Norwich had the 4th highest rate of family violence offenses per capita in the state in 2011 and the 7th highest in 2012 (Safe Futures). Access to education for victims, intervention opportunities prior to occurrences, and advocates within the judicial system and police department are necessary to help change behaviors. Economic dependency is the strongest predictor of a victim of domestic violence returning to an abusive relationship, even if they know their safety is in jeopardy. Supportive, permanent housing assists individuals affected by domestic violence by removing them from an unsafe living situation and education plays a role in keeping them away from the situation. Therefore, access to safe, affordable housing opportunities with strong case management is paramount.

Public Housing Needs: In addition to safe and affordable housing opportunities, public housing residents have a number of needs. These include: access to healthy/fresh food and education on nutrition; employment training/orkforce opportunities; transportation to/from medical appointments/surgeries/interventions; and education/training on financial self-sufficiency.

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

The State of Connecticut mandates that discharges from foster care, health care, mental health facilities and the Department of Corrections be done in such a way as to minimize risk of homelessness. The Continuum of Care partners ensure that the proper steps are taken with regard to discharge planning. The following narrative is from the Continuum of Care Application:

Foster Care

Connecticut has built in an Independent Living Program that offers young people a continuum of independent living services along with specialized case management to ensure a successful transition to productive community life. The Community Housing Assistance Program provides youth aging out of Foster Care with a subsidy to cover living expenses.

Health Care

The two local hospitals, Lawrence and Memorial (New London) and Backus Hospital (Norwich) verbally confirmed that current discharge practice includes providing case management services. With the exception of extreme situations, local hospitals do not discharge into emergency shelters, the street or

HUD McKinney–Vento funded beds. The New London Hospitality Center had 7 respite shelter beds funded by L&M Hospital for homeless people discharged from the hospital. These beds are monitored by Community Health Center medical staff.

Mental Health

The State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services have policies in place that dictate that every attempt shall be made to verify discharge housing arrangements. Clients are not discharged into emergency shelters, the street or HUD McKinney–Vento funded beds.

Corrections

The State of Connecticut Department of Corrections continues to complete an Offender Accountability Plan for each inmate, program outline and expectations during the entire time of incarceration. A standardized discharge plan is completed with inmates at the end of sentence, addressing issues including housing, identification and community resource needs. The Department has significantly increased staffing and the number of halfway house beds for parole and community services and contracts for a wide range of residential services in the community.

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)

The City of Norwich will continue to work with local nonprofit agencies and the CoC to provide housing and supportive services for persons who are not homeless or who may have special needs. The City will also utilize CDBG funding to address the needs of non-homeless persons with special needs. Norwich staffs a human services department (NHS) that incorporates the Adult and Family Services, Senior and Youth Service Bureau Departments. Through the coordinated efforts of these divisions and in collaboration with the Community Care Team, service needs of the population can be met efficiently. Some of these activities include:

Evaluate existing resources and programs that educate individuals on becoming financially self-sufficient, including budgeting, establishing/maintaining credit and building assets - this could apply to elderly, disabled, victims of domestic violence, and in public housing.

Develop a framework for promoting collaboration in providing services to persons experiencing chronic homelessness, at risk of homelessness or need access to various support services at federal, state, and local levels.

Use the local homelessness service providers and other community agencies to coordinate planning, programmatic activities, and evaluation that address chronic homelessness efforts in Norwich.

Promote programs and policies designed to ensure that persons returning to the community from institutional or other sheltered settings (including foster care) do not become homeless and have access to income supports.

Promote programs and policies that address the service and housing needs of persons identified as at-risk of housing loss who are currently participating in subsidized programs.

Please also review next section specific to entitlement grantees.

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))

Elderly/Seniors: Based on estimated statistical changes previously mentioned, seniors could make up closer to 20% as the population as one age bracket shifts into another. Therefore, the City needs to evaluate demands for services as the age group reaches retirement years and beyond. This includes property maintenance, accessibility barriers, health care related assistance and emergency response services. Examples of programs providing this assistance in the next year include: housing renovations focusing on code, health and safety issues; roof, gutter and chimney repair/ replacement of elderly housing; the provision of ramps/chairlifts providing accessibility opportunities for elderly/seniors/disabled; and training of home health aides.

Persons with Disabilities: Service providers state that although new units are coming online, there is no documented set-aside for the elderly/ disabled; is there enough supply to meet the growing demand of disabled individuals. In addition, barriers exist regarding accessible transportation, and interpretive services. In 2015-16, the City will provide ramps/chairlifts providing accessibility opportunities for elderly/seniors/disabled.

Persons with Drug/Alcohol Addictions: Norwich and local providers use a collaborative system called the Coordinated Access Network (CAN). CAN allows for an holistic approach to reducing homelessness & providing support to the most at-risk population. As part of this approach, the City follows the Housing First model. This seeks to stabilize individuals through the provision of safe, permanent housing first. The belief is that once individuals are housed, case management and education around removing barriers to long term stability can be addressed. Similarly, once housed, drug/alcohol addiction services and counseling is made available to these individuals. However, there are limited case management services available in Southeastern Connecticut to assist in this issue which affects so many. In 2015-16, the City will fund programming that focusses on homelessness and in-place prevention. The City will also fund shelter diversion and rapid re-housing programs. Case managers for

both programs will, among other things, provide counseling and associated referrals to addiction services.

Domestic Violence: Access to education for victims, intervention opportunities prior to occurrences, advocates within the judicial system and within the police department are necessary to help change behaviors. As a result, Norwich will continue to fund a domestic violence organization serving Norwich which includes a 24 hour crisis line, legal assistance, court advocates and temporary housing in undefined locations.

Public Housing Needs: The Norwich Housing Authority will receive funding in 2015-2016 to repair 5 flat roofs. This a multi-phase project to replace 29 buildings containing fifty-three low income families that house one 144 individuals. Public housing residents have a number of needs. These include but are not limited to: access to healthy/fresh food and education on nutrition; employment training and workforce opportunities; transportation to and from medical appointments/ surgeries/ interventions; and education/training on financial self-sufficiency. In 2015-2016, Public Housing residents will have an opportunity to participate in job training program provided through NHS's "Norwich Works" program, which is funded using CDBG dollars

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The State of Connecticut restricts the way in which municipalities raise revenue through public policy. As a result, municipalities across the state must rely on local real estate/property taxes to stabilize revenue. Having a small taxable commercial/industrial base with limited developable land results in the potential for limited employment opportunities for Norwich residents. Areas with reduced employment opportunities typically have residents with limited discretionary income; thereby impacting things such as housing cost burden.

This taxing method impacts owner-occupants and renters because even an affordable mortgage or rent payment can be increased drastically by the taxes related to the property. In other words, the taxes on the property can make it unaffordable, not just the mortgage. This also reduces the amount of money property owners have to invest in maintaining their property, which can negatively impact neighborhood safety and works as a disincentive for outside residential investment.

It is also important to note that the major barriers to fair housing choices in Norwich were associated with lack of available decent rental units in Norwich, as stated in studies done by multiple agencies in Southeastern Connecticut. In 2006, a report released by the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) stated the following issues:

- Sites physically suitable and appropriately zoned for new housing are limited and expensive;
- The availability of public water and sewerage systems is limited;
- Residential builders and labor in the construction trades are in short supply;
- Most suburban and rural towns have adopted restrictive residential zoning;
- The local regulatory process for residential development is complex;
- The high dependence on the property tax to fund local government makes residential development financially undesirable to most municipalities; and
- Public attitudes generally do not support the construction of additional housing, particularly lower-cost housing.

The report indicated that the scale and complexity of the affordable housing issue calls for a regional response.

Affordable housing development in Norwich is also hampered by the following factors:

- Lack of developable land
- Continuing housing market correction and tight supply of credit (specifically for LMI borrowers)
- Presence of substantial existing, but dilapidated, affordable housing supply
- Social opinions discouraging affordable development, particular in neighborhoods
- Lack of living wage employment opportunities in area, reducing private market interest in investment of affordable housing

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

Introduction

The consolidated plan is required to provide a summary of the city's priority non-housing community development needs that are eligible for assistance under HUD's community development programs by CDBG eligibility category. This is done in accordance with a table prescribed by HUD. This community development component of the plan must focus on data specific to the city's long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), which must be developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program. This includes developing viable urban communities by: 1) providing decent housing; 2) a suitable living environment; and 3) expanding economic opportunities, principally for low-income and moderate- income persons.

This section identifies economic sectors in the City of Norwich where job opportunities exists and identifies reasons why some employment sector positions are not being filled. The main employment challenges are education, training, and certification deficiencies.

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	104	12	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,735	1,289	15	10	-5
Construction	464	347	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	3,063	5,522	26	41	15
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	622	662	5	5	0
Information	205	229	2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,391	595	12	4	-8
Other Services	557	699	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	785	738	7	6	-1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,758	2,021	15	15	0
Transportation and Warehousing	481	733	4	5	1
Wholesale Trade	442	484	4	4	0
Total	11,607	13,331	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,967
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	848
Service	3,273
Sales and office	5,259
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,465
Production, transportation and material moving	1,020

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	14,355	74%
30-59 Minutes	3,751	19%
60 or More Minutes	1,194	6%
Total	19,300	100%

Table 48 - 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	1,440	162	889
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,871	416	1,265
Some college or Associate's degree	5,440	405	1,203
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,015	129	532

Table 49 - 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	31	107	113	293	863
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	656	623	429	926	788
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,537	2,073	2,058	3,437	1,929
Some college, no degree	875	1,483	1,390	2,545	641
Associate's degree	178	360	280	1,030	305
Bachelor's degree	154	845	701	1,496	433
Graduate or professional degree	38	247	228	1,207	477

Table 50 - 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	21,097
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,647
Some college or Associate's degree	34,487
Bachelor's degree	47,222
Graduate or professional degree	64,771

Table 51 – 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?

According to the table above, the major employment sectors are education and health care services with 3,063 workers and 5,522 available jobs; retail trade with 1,758 workers and 2,021 available jobs; and arts, entertainment and accommodations with 1,735 workers and 1,289 available jobs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Businesses look for a number of factors when considering relocation and expansion in an area – operational costs, access to major transportation routes and a trained/talented workforce. In reviewing the above data and addressing the needs of workforce and infrastructure, a number of things become apparent.

First, the operational costs for businesses in the City are highly competitive in terms of utility costs and costs per square foot (including construction). Real property and real estate tax rates, however, drive total operational costs upward making it closer to average in terms of being competitive with other Connecticut municipalities. There are multiple barriers for expansion and relocation into the municipality. Norwich Public Utilities (NPU) is a city owned utility company which provides electricity, sewer, water and gas to residents and businesses. NPU also provides fiber optic lines which could provide low cost/high speed internet connectivity, a now-a-day necessity, to both LMI individuals and businesses. Removing barriers for businesses to upgrade utility lines and access high speed fiber optic is a current need.

Second, the City has multiple transit routes, including access to major interstates such as RT 395 (provides access to RT 95 which covers Maine to Florida and access to RT 90 which covers Boston to Albany); Rt 2 (provides access to RT 84 and RT 91 gaining access to northern VT); access to a deep water port and federal turning basin in close proximity to commercial rail provides for an advantage for expanding manufacturing opportunities. Unfortunately, transportation for residents is limited. In the Census tracts with the lowest median household income, more than 25% require public transportation, carpooling and/or walk to work. Arguably, efficient transportation, including buses and rail lines, is a key commercial workforce need.

Third, approximately 49% of the workforce over the age of 18 has greater than a high school diploma/GED. The need of the workforce would be an increase of employment opportunities that pay a living wage. The need of the business community is to have talented/trained workforce. Therefore, access to training and educational programs that generates trained and talented workforce is one need. Based on employment gaps from the above data, training Norwich residents in the fields of education and healthcare could provide workforce opportunities.

Regardless of the sector, job training needs to include topics such as job readiness, job preparedness of employees with post-secondary education, and competence in basic and technical skills. The community's infrastructure needs are an efficient, safe and reliable transportation system, including street, water, public transportation and rail; internet service to access online learning opportunities and education; and reliable and low cost electric, gas and water service that helps reduce housing cost burden;

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.

Some of the major impacts have been from the economic development growth and investments from local companies.

- General Dynamic, a large-scale manufacturer of submarines and related components was recently awarded a multi-year building contract which will positively impact the region for close to a decade.
- A multi-year federal transportation grant was awarded to the Southeastern Connecticut region, providing funding which will lead to improved commercial rail and increase transit opportunities of goods and services.
- Proposed Solar Energy Project: NPU is pursuing a project that could make the City of Norwich and NPU a leader in renewable energy - in Connecticut and across New England. Working with the Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC); The property is a former landfill that could provide its customers with more than 2.75 MW of renewable energy. This proposal will double the renewable energy portion of the NPU portfolio.
- Ponemah Mill Adaptive Reuse Project. This \$72 million project will convert a 19th century Taftville mill into 237 residential apartment units. The first phase is 113 units and approximately \$24 million which is nearing the completion of finance assembly. The State of Connecticut recently awarded funding in the amount of \$15.0 million in a combination of low interest loans and grants. The first phase of the project is expected to be finished in 2017.
- Former Friendly's Restaurant next to Marcus Plaza. Konover Corporation purchased this property and will make site improvements to better facilitate vehicle access to the Plaza. They are also completing a major facelift for the existing center including new signage. They have plans to establish a new sit-down restaurant on an outer portion of the parking lot in the near future.
- US Foods, a major regional employer and one of Norwich's largest taxpayers incorporated some operations of facilities out of the greater Boston area into their Norwich facility and has grown their workforce by more than 100 to 370 and their truck fleet by 52. SYSCO had announced a buyout of US Foods which is pending federal regulatory approval.
- Collins & Jewell, a long time manufacturing company in the Business Park announced early 2013 that they are unable to continue operating out of their current facility, and having not found a suitable location in Norwich, is moving to Bozrah to construct a new building. Their new facility will be approximately two times as large as their Norwich plant.
- Juice bottling facility - By early 2015, Maple Lane Farms plans to invest in a production facility in the Business Park, bringing new full-time jobs and giving it room to double capacity while providing room for future expansion.
- Medical centers. Several walk-in medical centers have opened in Norwich in the last few years. One opened in Staples Plaza and the Plaza owner expanded the parking lot to accommodate the added demand. Another, Urgent Care, opened further up Main Street across from Marcus Plaza. Also, the Red Cross opened a new blood drawing center in the Staples Plaza on Salem Turnpike.

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

According to the chart above, there are almost 3 times as many residents with a manufacturing skill set versus the number of jobs currently available. In other words, there is capacity for manufacturing jobs, such as those associated with General Dynamics, Collins and Jewels, Solar Energy Field, and even the Juice Bottling Plant, will provide manufacturing and administrative employment opportunities for existing residents and draw in new residents.

Education and Health Care has an abundance of trained workers with limited employment opportunities in the area. The increase in satellite or walk-in medical facilities may help close the gap between employed and unemployed. In addition, the growing senior population may provide opportunities in the health care field.

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

There are several workforce training initiatives, including: NHS Job Training Program; Three Rivers Community College's (located in Norwich) Manufacturing and Advanced Manufacturing Training Program; and Norwich Technical High Schools Work-Based Learning Model, introducing students to hands-on learning opportunities in the trades.

The Eastern Workforce Investment Board (EWIB) is also providing the following:

- Jobs First Employment Services (JFES) Adults and Out-of-School minor recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families learn to gain and maintain independence from federal and state financial assistance through employment, education, training services, and case management. All participants receive assistance in preparing and looking for a job, transportation assistance, and help with payment for childcare.
- Summer Youth Employment Program is a short-term summer work experience for income eligible youth ages 14-21. Youth are placed in individual worksites or in teams for a project based experience. Youth work on average 15-25 hours per week, for approximately 6 weeks and earn no less than state minimum wage. The work experience provides youth with an opportunity to not only earn money but to also gain experience. The experience also develops educational and work maturity skills.
- Regional Transportation Collaborative assists with transportation for employment related purposes, including transportation to and from job interviews, training, or employment. "Car Based Solutions" also provides flexible and individualized options for transportation to employment related activities including car insurance, registrations, car inspections, back taxes, and car repairs. Car Based Solutions is designed to increase the individuals' ability to secure and maintain employment by providing them with reliable transportation, especially in areas where public transportation is unable to accommodate them.

- The Incumbent Worker Training provides grant funding for customized training for existing businesses. Through this customer-driven program, the EWIB is able to effectively retain and keep businesses competitive through upgrade skills training for existing full-time employees. The program has been structured to be flexible to meet the business's training objectives. The training is designed to benefit business and industry by assisting in the skill development of existing employees, increasing employee productivity and the growth of the company.
- Science, Technology, Engineering & Math (STEM) Pathway Project will create a statewide, web-based interface that will: a) facilitate the linkage of scientists, engineers, and other technical professionals with K-12 teachers in Connecticut looking for curriculum resources and guest lectures; and b) inventory and track student internship opportunities and summer youth jobs. The value proposition relates directly to the synergy produced by combining a common interface between the education system and the workforce development system to maximize employer participation and improve relationship management with employers.
- Healthcare Advisor prepares person for a career in healthcare, thus addressing Connecticut's healthcare workforce needs.

These programs: work to train resident for a variety of employment opportunities which typically begin at living wage levels; incentivize businesses to move existing employees into higher paying jobs while opening up the previous position to a new employee; improve transportation opportunities thereby removing a large barrier to employment; and provides job experience to increase future opportunities.

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

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

There are a number of economic development initiatives that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan based on meeting CDBG associated eligibility criteria. This includes the CEDS and the City of Norwich's Economic Development Strategic Plan. Depending on the application, some or part of the following activities or projects may be eligible:

- Implementation of the Waterfront Development Plan, including redevelopment of Shipping Street parcels in order to provide environmental remediation and utility upgrades to support commercial growth opportunities and/or recreational activities
- Market Norwich as a living center for young and creative populations, integrating arts, heritage, and ethnic communities into development
- Improve Existing Public Access Facilities including designing/upgrading facilities according to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);
- Increase access for trails with waterfront areas providing walking, jogging, picnicking fishing, bicycling, and boating opportunities

- Complete an assessment of infrastructure barriers in the targeted areas, as well as strengths such as access to rail, deep water, water/sewer service, fiber optic, natural gas, and electricity.
- Ensure utility capacity, especially for target areas
- Create an implementation plan that aligns with the 5-year Capital Plan to address infrastructure impediments, including road systems, with a focus on targeted areas
- Improve Public Transportation Infrastructure, including passenger and commercial rail improvements and streamlined local bus/transit routes and shelters for users
- Establish action plan with activities and timeline focusing on "Urban Agri-tech."
- Establish action plan with activities and timeline focusing on Mill and Underutilized Site Reuse

Discussion

Norwich has opportunities for growth within the existing market. It would be advantageous to bridge the gap between business activity and the current labor force. In other words, there is capacity in the labor force and there remains some availability in the number of jobs that match the skill set. Where there is currently a mismatch, Norwich is leveraging local, state and federal programs to build capacity and/or retrain the workforce to increase employment. A simultaneous track that actively seeks bringing in new employers/employment into the area is a must if Norwich is to impact low, moderate, middle, and high income residents. The biggest barriers to achieving this continue to be the lack of clean (non-brownfield), available, developable space, access to public transportation, and the statewide issues surrounding taxation (land, personal property, commercial and residential property).

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

In community development and housing issues, concentration is in the most distressed neighborhood(s) that are afflicted with the highest rates of crime, poverty and vacant homes and some of the lowest property values. Areas of housing problem concentrations (at least 10 percentage points greater than the jurisdiction as a whole) include households that expend more than 30% of their income on housing related costs. The most critical housing problem in Norwich is the extent to which low and moderate income residents experience housing cost burden. The following tracts reflect areas that have at least one housing problem.

Census tract 6968 has the lowest median household income, highest poverty rate, highest vacancy rate, and highest minority households.

Census tract 6967 has the second lowest median household income, poverty rate, vacancy rate, and minority households

Census tract 6964 has the third lowest median household income, third highest poverty rate, third highest vacancy rate and third highest minority households. Interestingly enough, it contains the highest percentage of vacant units categorized as "other" which may elude to inventory issues (questionable property conditions).

Census tract 6970 has the fourth lowest median household income, poverty rate, vacancy rate and minority households. Similar to 6964, it contains an above average percentage of vacant units categorized as "other" which infers there may be inventory issues. From 2000 to 2010 this Census tract had one of the larger increases in housing units.

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

As previously mentioned, concentration is in the most distressed neighborhood(s) that are afflicted with the highest rates of crime, poverty and vacant homes and some of the lowest property values. In many cases, these areas represent the most diversity in terms of race and ethnicity. Concentration is being defined as a percentage greater than the jurisdiction as a whole and compared to the average of the City.

Census tract 6968 contains the highest number of minority households, followed by Census tract 6967, 6964 and 6970, respectively.

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

According to 2013 ACS and 2007-2011 CHAS Data:

Census Tract 6964:

55% of units are single family residences (SFR). 49.8% of units are rentals -25% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: 50% are 2-4 family and 50% are 5+ units. Fewer than 80% of units are built prior to 1979. The tract has the highest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units and may have the fewest occupants per room (crowding versus overcrowding). This tract has residents with the longest length of time in their existing housing unit. It has the 2nd highest values above the 2013 median home value, the 2nd to lowest median rent costs and the lowest number of residents that pay greater than 30% of their income on housing costs. (Housing Cost Burden).

Census Tract 6967:

54% of units are single family residences (SFR). 51.9% of all units are rentals - 22% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: one-third are 2-4 family and three-quarters are 5+ units. Approximately 80% of properties were built prior to 1979. This tract contains the 3rd highest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units and the 2nd fewest occupants per room (crowding versus overcrowding). The homeownership rental rate is 7.1% and rental vacancy rate is 4.1%. The tract has the 2nd most residents with the longest length of time in their existing housing unit. It contains the highest values above the 2013 median home value, the 2nd highest median rent costs and number of residents that pay greater than 30% of their income on housing costs (Housing Cost Burden).

Census Tract 6968

21% of units are single family residences (SFR). 78.3% of all units are rentals -18% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: 50% are 2-4 family and 50% are 5+ units. This tract contains the oldest housing stock with 92% being built prior to 1979 and 76% being built prior to 1940. The area contains the lowest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units but the highest number of 1 bedroom units and the 2nd highest occupants per room (overcrowding). The ownership vacancy rate is unknown, but the rental vacancy rate is estimated at 17% - the highest in the city. It also contains the greatest number of units with incomplete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities. The tract has the fewest number of properties valued above the 2013 median average home value, the highest median rent costs, and the greatest number of residents paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs (Housing Cost Burden).

Census Tract 6970:

46% of units are single family residences (SFR). 60.25% of all units are rentals - 19.4% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: 50% are 2-4 family and 50% are 5+ units. Fewer than 70% of properties were built prior to 1979. This tract contains the highest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units and the lowest vacancy rate of rental units. It has the most occupants per room (overcrowding). This tract has the lowest median rent and has the second lowest housing cost burden for targeted census tracts.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Each of the four Census tracts mentioned below contain some level of open space. With the exception of 6968, these tracts contain playgrounds, baseball fields, basketball and/or tennis courts. 6968 does not contain a playground, however, there are multiple assets available to the community. These include Otis Library; Howard Brown Park which provides access for car top boaters and general public fishing; the Slater Museum; Norwich Free Academy (founded in 1854, NFA is one of few remaining endowed academies in New England and serves as a regional high school); Senior Center Heritage Walk, which is an historical walking trail allowing participants a view of waterfront and Native American-Early American history that begins in downtown (6968) and leads to Uncas Leap (a waterfall with associated ties to a battle between two Native American tribes).

In addition to various playgrounds and fields, tract 6967 contains a municipal maintained dog park and walking trails that tie to the aforementioned Uncas Leap/Heritage Walk.

Similar to tract 6967, Census tract 6964 contains a playground, but it is much smaller in scale with one basketball court and two small jungle-gyms. It also has a fish-ladder and river access for those looking to do recreational fishing.

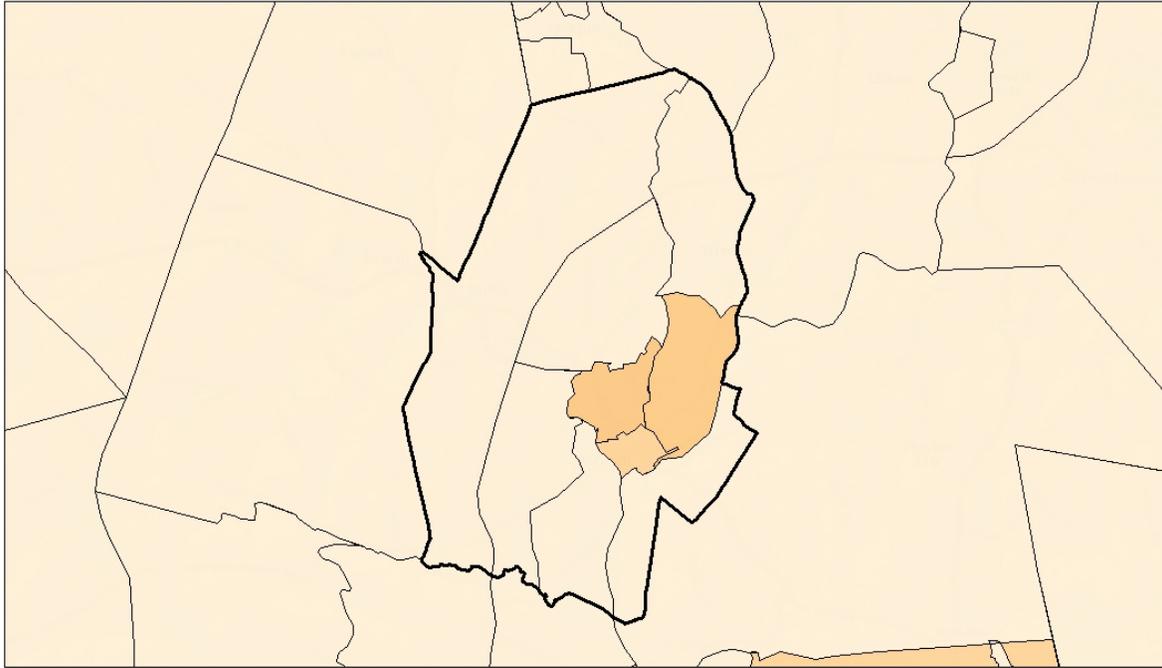
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are a number of strategic opportunities within these areas. Census tract 6967 contains an area referred to as "Shipping Street". The area consists of multiple brownfield sites. Shipping Street is a former commercial industrial area that is located on the water and has access to commercial rail line. This 40-acres of underutilized property has the ability to be converted into a mixed use development that contains retail, commercial industrial and a resurgence/renovation of existing housing. A significant portion of the property would have residential restrictions due to being in a designated flood-way, however the surrounding neighborhoods could support residential development that compliments activities in this area. The access to waterways in that area provide an opportunity for a boat launch area that would satisfy a large community need for improved access to waterways for recreational purposes. The mixed used development including recreation would work to create jobs, remove blight, increase affordable housing options and stabilize the tax base. In 2014, the City was awarded a brownfield assessment grant from the State of Connecticut. Testing is currently taking place on a 3 acre parcel.

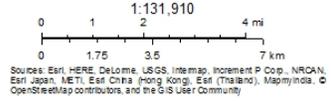
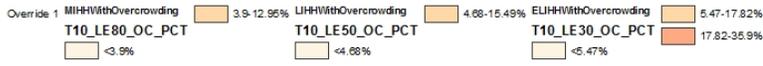
Census tract 6964 has a number of abandoned and blighted properties in strategic areas. This includes both residential and commercial stock. There is limited commercial/industrial space remaining within this tract. The increase in employment opportunities coupled with the decrease in blight associated with these sites can help stabilize this neighborhood and the connected housing stock, if the commercial properties can be renovated and brought back online. One parcel in particular is located on the water, with high visibility to car and pedestrian traffic. The parcel consists of 6 acres and an abandoned/burned out factory occupying more than 320,000 square feet. Developers have shown interest in renovating the site for mixed use and/or mixed income housing.

Census tract 6968 contains some of the most historic commercial and residential properties in the City. It contains significant water access points for private and public use, excellent architecture and an eclectic mix of usable space. There is a city bond approved by voters that provides incentives for businesses to relocate into this tract. Funding includes money for code improvements that remove barriers to occupancy, a rental rebate program reducing the cost for rental of start-up or small business ventures, and access to a revolving loan fund to help capitalize businesses.

CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



July 17, 2015



CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The purpose of the strategic plan section is to describe the city's objectives and priorities to be addressed over the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan compiles all the planning document/elements and serves as the principal resource for city's allocation of CDBG funds during this period. CDBG funds are the main resource for housing and community development projects for the city. Other local tax dollars, which the city has some discretion in allocating to different activities, will be used as leverage with the CDBG funds where appropriate. Other than public housing authority monies, the city does not receive any other direct housing funding from HUD. Since the city has limited funds to address the numerous community needs, it is extremely important that the plan define these needs and then establish priorities and identify strategies to best use their resources. These needs were derived from demographic data, reports, studies and the public participation process.

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

Geographic Area

Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

Although most projects in the Action Plan are city-wide, some projects fall geographically within CDBG-eligible areas where very-low to moderate-income individuals are directly benefited. Therefore, those projects will meet the Low-Mod Area (LMA) national objective. It is important to note, however, that the majority of projects will be directed to meet the Low-Mod Clientele national objective (LMC).

- Project supports the general protection and/or safety of residents as well as housing stock
- Project allows for an opportunity to improve quality of life, including improved accessibility to transportation, employers and businesses

- Project allows for stabilization of physical housing structures and works to reduce the overall housing cost burden

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

Priority Needs

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing Creating a Suitable Living Environment Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2 Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3
	Description	Rental Assistance; Rehabilitation of Existing Units; Acquisition of Existing Units; Production of New Units for Special Needs Population
Basis for Relative Priority	The need for more affordable housing in improved condition is required. Current market data shows an older, non-maintained housing stock and a considerable number of vacancies classified as “other”/non rentable due to the dilapidated condition. These units may need to be removed from the market in order to stimulate investment (public and private) into the affordable housing market.	

2	Priority Need Name	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing Creating a Suitable Living Environment Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2 Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3 Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2 Creating a Suitable Living Environment 3 Economic Opportunity

	Description	Support efforts (infrastructure or services) that fall under the Continuum of Care providing services and supportive housing for the homeless populations. This includes outreach; emergency shelter and transitional housing; and rapid rehousing and prevention.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Stabilizing most vulnerable and at risk populations of Norwich is necessary based on recent data trends and current economic conditions within the City. The loss of Continuum of Care funding and the growing need for case managers has reduced the potential positive impact needed in the Norwich area.
3	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide

Associated Goals	<p>Creating a Suitable Living Environment Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2 Creating a Suitable Living Environment 3 Economic Opportunity</p>
Description	<p>Public Facilities; Public Improvements and Infrastructure; Non-at-risk Public Services Economic Development. These include upgrades to infrastructure in targeted areas, such as sidewalks, streets, curbs, parks/playgrounds, lighting and ADA compliance; Economic Development includes English language skills training, job training, job creation programs and removing barriers to work.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Current conditions demonstrate the need for infrastructure upgrades in target areas, evidenced by the current conditions of the infrastructure. Needs Assessment and Market Assessment suggest employment opportunities and increase in income will help reduce housing cost burden, stabilize the tax base, have property owners invest in their properties, thereby reducing blight and crime. Removing barriers to work, such as child care and transportation will increase discretionary income and provide living wage opportunities.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Over the last three years, the City of Norwich has received less than \$915,000 annually in CDBG funds and does not receive HOME funds. Given the limited funding, and that approximately 800 households are already participating in the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program, the City does not plan to utilize CDBG funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA).
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Over the last three years, the City of Norwich has received less than \$915,000 annually in CDBG funds and does not receive HOME funds. Given the limited funding, and that approximately 800 households are already participating in the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program, the City does not plan to utilize CDBG funds for Non-homeless special needs Tenant Based Rental
New Unit Production	Over the last three years, the City of Norwich has received less than \$915,000 annually in CDBG funds and does not receive HOME funds. Given the limited funding, and that CDBG cannot be used directly for new unit production, we do not anticipate allocating funding directly towards new unit production.
Rehabilitation	Over 80 percent of the City's housing stock is at least 35 years of age, indicating significant need for rehabilitation. The City will provide assistance to rehabilitate single-family and multi-family units.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City may utilize funds to acquire, preserve and/or provide clearance related activities in order to eliminate blight, preserve properties of historical significance, and stabilize neighborhoods and or benefit LMI populations.

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Norwich is a CDBG (only) entitlement jurisdiction and anticipates receiving approximately \$796,995 in CDBG funds and no HOME funds for FY 2015. Norwich does not receive funding under the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

In recent years, the levels of CDBG funds for Norwich have fluctuated but have been primarily trending downward. In estimating the amounts of funding available over this Consolidated Plan period, the City took a conservative approach to assume an annual reduction of three percent.

The City does not run programs that generate program income, however, the Property Rehabilitation Program does generate return of loan funds. During the past five years, the level of return of loan received was approximately \$75,000 annually. Return of loan and any program income that might be received from the repayment of any future (CDBG) grants/loans will automatically be re-programmed for grant activities in those same or similar programs from which the funds were originally provided to the extent possible. If additional program income funds are received that are not automatically reprogrammed, specific projects will be identified during the Action Plan process.

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: \$		

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	796,995	0	40,000	836,995	3,774,762	The estimated amount of CDBG funds available over the planning period is based on a 3% annual reduction over the subsequent 4 years.

Table 55 - Anticipated Resources

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

The city encourages matching or leveraged funds with any CDBG award it makes to any non-profit requesting funding.

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

The City may acquire property through tax foreclosure during the 5-year period. If financially feasible and approved by Council, the City will make efforts to address needs identified in the plan, including creating open space, reducing blight, preserving affordable housing, and taking steps to improve income of residents. Any actions will work to meet national objectives and/or eligible activities associated with CDBG requirements.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
CITY OF NORWICH	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
NORWICH HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction

Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Norwich is a 6 member council, Mayor, and City Manager. The Council is elected every two years, the Mayor every 4 years. The CD Office serves as the lead entity in carrying out Consolidated Plan objectives; coordinates CDBG funding and the implementation process; and maintains the process for funding applications, private agency support, and program implementation to address established priorities.

City Council is responsible for review and approval policies of the CDBG program; to coordinate proposed activities & funding sources; and to evaluate policies as they affect the provision of affordable housing and other community development programs.

The City has also established a Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) comprised of 7 residents of the City who are actively involved in the assessment and determination of community development needs and establishment of funding priorities.

The City uses non-profit organizations that are often sub-recipients administering and implementing programs funded through the City. These agencies play a key role in delivering services to the public and providing programs essential to the community such as homeless services, youth programs, and special needs services.

Private entities can effectively support the delivery of programs and services by offering additional resources that can be leveraged to supplement existing services or fill in gaps.

The City will continue to do the following to enhance coordination of housing and community development: Consult with housing and social service providers; Encourage collaboration of service providers as opposed to competing as separate entities; Participate in regional discussions to address housing; Participate with SCCOG; Re-establish neighborhood investment groups such as NRZs/blockwatches.

NHS will continue the collaborative efforts to bring together social service providers, non-profit housing providers, health and mental health professionals, youth development program providers and others. This will provide a more effective delivery of resources.

Housing, supportive services, and community development activities for residents in Norwich are delivered by a large number of public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private entities. Several gaps exist in the delivery system:

- **Staffing Capacity:** With significantly reduced CDBG allocations, as well as limited general funds, the City of Norwich, PHA and local housing providers are not in the position to maintain the staff capacity as in the past, limiting the implementation of housing and community development programs and providing necessary case management that impacts change.
- **Coordination:** Many residents are not aware or understand the programs and services available. According to statistics compiled by the 2-1-1 service, less than one-third of the callers for services have ever sought assistance from available programs and services.

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

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

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

Table 57 - 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)

As previously discussed in the Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis sections, while services are available to Norwich residents, the level of services available is not adequate to meet the needs. An increase in trained case managers will help change behavior, attitude, circumstance, knowledge and skills of persons most at risk. This will have a noticeable impact on the most vulnerable population.

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

There are a variety of services for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness in City of Norwich. However, major gaps in the service delivery system exist include:

- Inadequate funding to provide the level of services needed; and
- Too few case managers available to ensure appropriate impacts, such as changes in behavior, attitude circumstances, knowledge and skills

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

Gaps in institutional structure/service delivery relate to funding. Calls for service are disproportionate to available case managers. Research shows that the most impactful way to change behavior, attitude, circumstance knowledge and/or skills of individuals is through regular meetings. This form of counseling shows measured results compared to non-intervention. Case management is not possible without funding. In addition, lack of adequate resources (the provision of safety-nets) creates barriers for people experiencing hardships or temporary set-backs in quickly returning to stability. The greatest set-back/barrier involves the provision of adequate shelter (permanent housing). The elimination of this issue allows for greater focus on long-term problems such as addiction, lack of employment, lack of education, health/medical issues, and transportation. Therefore, focusing on housing first, provides the greatest opportunity for success.

As a result, Norwich participates in the Coordinated Access Network (CAN). A CAN provides people facing housing crises a single access point to community resources. All continuums of care (CoC) must establish a comprehensive and standardized coordinated access system for shelter, prevention, rapid rehousing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. (A CoC is a geographical administrative unit through which HUD funds are distributed. Each CoC serves as an area's lead agency for community-wide initiatives related to homelessness.)

In a CAN, the 2-1-1 Infoline serves as the gateway to a streamlined process for helping clients facing homelessness. The 2-1-1 Infoline is a single telephone source for information about community services, referrals to human services programs, and crisis intervention. The 2-1-1 website (www.211ct.org) also provides information for individuals and families facing homelessness, including information about mortgage and rental payment assistance programs.

CAN PROCESS includes an initial screening over-the-phone to assess issues and other immediate resources available. If these options do not meet the client's needs, the screener refers the client to meet with a CAN intake team.

CAN Intake: the team first attempts shelter diversion, which may include (1) mediation between the client/landlord or (2) financial assistance. If shelter diversion efforts are not successful, the team completes a full assessment and refers the client (1) to a shelter or, (2) if a shelter is not available, to the homeless outreach team (HOT).

Housing Placement: focus is to move clients into a permanent living situation as quickly as possible through "rapid rehousing." Rapid rehousing means moving clients "from shelter or emergency situations into housing quickly and creating stability once they are housed." If a client needs more intensive assistance, a referral to CAN Housing Team occurs. The team, in collaboration with a community care team, assigns the client to housing. The care team provides community-level accountability for all housing placements, including:

1. permanent supportive housing (i.e., affordable housing linked to community based services such as case management and employment support);
2. critical time intervention (i.e., assistance is provided to individuals with mental illness transitioning from hospitals, shelters, prisons, or other facilities);
3. treatment and recovery housing (i.e., housing associated with intensive substance abuse recovery programs); and
4. transitional housing (i.e., short term supportive housing, generally from two to 24 months).

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	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$1,450,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 110 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
2	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$75,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
3	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$150,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 350 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 250 Persons Assisted
4	Creating a Suitable Living Environment	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$750,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 21000 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings
6	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 3	2015	2019	Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development		

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Economic Opportunity	2015	2019	Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 750 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 10 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
8	Administration	2015	2019	Administration	City-wide		CDBG: \$800,000	Other: 2 Other

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing
	Goal Description	Conserve and improve existing affordable housing, provide homeownership assistance and assist in the development of affordable housing. Programs may include rehabilitation of existing units that include addressing code, safety and health issues as well as reduce housing cost burden.
2	Goal Name	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2
	Goal Description	Conserve and improve existing affordable housing in relation to removing barriers related to accessibility

3	Goal Name	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3
	Goal Description	Conserve and improve existing affordable housing, specifically related to shelters, homelessness prevention and/or rapid rehousing and/or permanent supportive housing
4	Goal Name	Creating a Suitable Living Environment
	Goal Description	Provide funding for financial education, outreach, access to benefits, removing barriers around transportation related to medical/health, reducing domestic violence
5	Goal Name	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2
	Goal Description	Provide funding for education and/or training related to residents under the age of 18, that may lead to improved employment opportunities. Provide funding for projects that provide neighborhood or infrastructure improvements, including community facilities/infrastructure in income qualified census tract/block groups.
6	Goal Name	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 3
	Goal Description	Provide funding for activities that promote new or improved affordability
7	Goal Name	Economic Opportunity
	Goal Description	Provision of services associated with job creation, job training and increasing employment opportunities for Norwich residents.
8	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	General Administration of the Community Development Program, including salaries, fringes, supplies and marketing for the CD Office

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)

This Consolidated Plan has established the following objectives:

- Provide rehabilitation assistance to 5 single-family units, and 40 rental units **extremely low-income**
- Provide rehabilitation assistance to 5 single-family units, and 40 rental units **low-income**

- Provide rehabilitation assistance to 15 single-family units, and 20 rental units **moderate-income**

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

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

The Authority has no such agreement. However, based on public inquiries, there is a need to increase the number of handicapped accessible apartments in the community, in particular, family units. In developing plans to upgrade/restore state elderly and family complexes, the Authority will incorporate additional handicapped accessible units, either by conversion or expansion.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

In developing plans for upgrades and/or restoration of existing state and federal complexes, the Authority will develop Resident Participation Plans which will actively encourage resident participation at all stages of planning, development and execution. The Authority already has a tenant serving on the Board of Commissioners and a Resident Advisory Board that meets periodically to discuss annual budgets, finances, capital improvements and resident related concerns.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The State of Connecticut restricts the way in which municipalities raise revenue through public policy. As a result, municipalities across the state must rely on local real estate/property taxes to stabilize revenue. Having a small taxable commercial/industrial base with limited developable land results in the potential for limited employment opportunities for Norwich residents. Areas with reduced employment opportunities typically have residents with limited discretionary income; thereby impacting things such as housing cost burden.

This taxing method impacts owner-occupants and renters because even an affordable mortgage or rent payment can be increased drastically by the taxes related to the property. In other words, the taxes on the property can make it unaffordable, not just the mortgage. This also reduces the amount of money property owners have to invest in maintaining their property, which can negatively impact neighborhood safety and works as a disincentive for outside residential investment.

It is also important to note that the major barriers to fair housing choices in Norwich were associated with lack of available decent rental units in Norwich, as stated in studies done by multiple agencies in Southeastern Connecticut. In 2006, a report released by the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) stated the following issues:

- Sites physically suitable and appropriately zoned for new housing are limited and expensive;
- The availability of public water and sewerage systems is limited;
- Residential builders and labor in the construction trades are in short supply;
- Most suburban and rural towns have adopted restrictive residential zoning;
- The local regulatory process for residential development is complex;
- The high dependence on the property tax to fund local government makes residential development financially undesirable to most municipalities; and
- Public attitudes generally do not support the construction of additional housing, particularly lower-cost housing.

The report indicated that the scale and complexity of the affordable housing issue calls for a regional response.

Affordable housing development in Norwich is also hampered by the following factors:

- Lack of developable land
- Continuing housing market correction and tight supply of credit (specifically for LMI borrowers)
- Presence of substantial existing, but dilapidated, affordable housing supply
- Social opinions discouraging affordable development, particular in neighborhoods
- Lack of living wage employment opportunities in area, reducing private market interest in investment of affordable housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

City of Norwich plans to work to remove barriers to affordable housing and the financial impact of efforts to protect public health and safety by taking actions to reduce costs or provide off-setting financial incentives to assist in the production of safe, high quality, affordable housing. To mitigate the impacts of these barriers, the City will:

- Apply for State and federal funding to gap finance affordable housing production and rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock.
- Continue to streamline the environmental review process for housing developments, using available state categorical exemptions and federal categorical exclusions, when applicable.
- Continue to improve the permit processing and planning approval processes to minimize the delay in housing development in general and affordable housing development in particular.
- Continue to provide rehabilitation assistance and homeownership assistance, and to assist in the construction and preservation of affordable housing.

The City recently completed its housing needs assessment, Plan of Conservation and Development and Comprehensive Plan which identifies an inventory of sites with residential development, including sites that would be rezoned/upzoned to higher density development or redevelopment. This expanded inventory of mixed use and multi-family sites could facilitate the development of affordable housing.

A number of recommendations have also been discussed, including:

1. Work with CT Fair Housing to conduct testing of sale and rental properties to identify violations of the Fair Housing Act at an early stage.
2. Work with Eastern Connecticut Association of Realtors (ECAR) to provide training of real estate professionals to discourage steering based on race, ethnicity, familial status, or disability, the four primary bases of fair housing complaints.
3. Require “affirmative marketing” of all new residential developments and buildings in order to receive a building permit, zoning, or subdivision approval. The underlying concept is to make home seekers aware of the full array of housing choices available to them. For the developer, affirmative marketing means taking special steps to promote traffic from particular racial or ethnic groups that are otherwise unlikely to compete for their housing.
4. Train key staff (including everybody who might answer the phone at the police department) to refer callers about fair housing to the designated staff person in City Hall. The designated individual should be well-versed in fair housing law and practices. At least one backup individual should be assigned to field calls for when the designated individual is not available.

Information about fair housing violations and remedies should be easy to find on the city’s website. The proper number to call for assistance with fair housing should be listed on the “Who Do I Call?” web page

under a clear heading like “Fair Housing Complaints.” However, the city should not rely heavily on the Internet because many of those who face housing discrimination may not have ready access to the Internet, be very skilled on the Internet, or read English well enough to use the city’s website effectively.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

A number of activities and services are funded to help the needs of the homeless and other special needs populations. Overall, these services address the high priority of reducing homelessness and the threat of becoming homeless. The allocations to alleviate homelessness include working with the Continuum of Care to ensure that Emergency Shelter Grant funds provide stability to those that are transitioning from a shelter to their own apartment; energy assistance; meals; food staples; and counseling. Other actions to help homeless persons transition to permanent housing and independent living through the Continuum of Care are:

- Supportive Housing Programs that provide housing units and congregate living units which include supportive services.
- Shelter Plus Care Program provides grants for rental assistance for homeless individuals and families with disabilities
- The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) through Alliance for Living provides individuals and families with permanent housing with supportive services that have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.
- Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

- Assess the capacity of area shelter and transitional housing programs to conform to rapid re-housing and Housing First strategies specified in the plan.
- Provide evaluation of transitional housing programs in the region.
- Utilize diversion funds from CDBG and foundations including the New London County Fund to End Homelessness to avoid shelter stay.
- Re-allocated resources from “no freeze” shelter to diversion and rapid rehousing
- Previous success allocating resources to cover hotel stays in blizzards/crisis situations
- Join with coalition of Ten Year Plan Municipalities to advocate for improved Discharge Planning protocols.
- Work with City to complete listing of available buildings for development as permanent supportive housing.
- Traditional funding opportunities and advocacy on a local and state level for inclusionary zoning and fast track development.
- NHS has worked with housing authority residents to provide job training opportunities, working to raise tenant income so they move towards private market rentals – thereby freeing up units.

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

The City supports the continuum of care providers and agencies in an efforts in ending chronic homelessness. NHS coordinates services and funding for the homeless to move people from homelessness to permanent housing. Rapid rehousing and diversion money is used create a paradigm shift where shelter becomes an absolute last resort versus first placement option when housing becomes difficult. Chronically homeless persons require rehabilitation services, employment training and placement, health services, and case management to move from homelessness to transitional housing, and then to supportive/permanent housing. The Continuum of Care Strategy coordinated by the partner agencies offers a full range of services and facilities. The City supports this strategy for constructing housing facilities that help transition chronically homeless persons to a stable housing situation and to receive supportive services that would improve their employment skills.

NHS and partner agencies have a long goal to ensure emergency housing and transitional to permanent housing for all with a long-term measure of having zero homeless population.

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

The State of Connecticut mandates that discharges from foster care, health care, mental health facilities and the Department of Corrections be done in such a way as to minimize risk of homelessness. The Continuum of Care partners ensure that the proper steps are taken with regard to discharge planning. The following narrative is from the Continuum of Care Application:

Foster Care

Connecticut has built in an Independent Living Program that offers young people a continuum of independent living services along with specialized case management to ensure a successful transition to

productive community life. The Community Housing Assistance Program provides youth aging out of Foster Care with a subsidy to cover living expenses.

Health Care

The two local hospitals, Lawrence and Memorial (New London) and Backus Hospital (Norwich) verbally confirmed that current discharge practice includes providing case management services. With the exception of extreme situations, local hospitals do not discharge into emergency shelters, the street or HUD McKinney–Vento funded beds. The New London Hospitality Center had 7 respite shelter beds funded by L&M Hospital for homeless people discharged from the hospital. These beds are monitored by Community Health Center medical staff.

Mental Health

The State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services have policies in place that dictate that every attempt shall be made to verify discharge housing arrangements. Clients are not discharged into emergency shelters, the street or HUD McKinney–Vento funded beds.

Corrections

The State of Connecticut Department of Corrections continues to complete an Offender Accountability Plan for each inmate, program outline and expectations during the entire time of incarceration. A standardized discharge plan is completed with inmates at the end of sentence, addressing issues including housing, identification and community resource needs. The Department has significantly increased staffing and the number of halfway house beds for parole and community services and contracts for a wide range of residential services in the community.

One of the key strategies for homeless prevention is employment development. The goal is enhance a person's ability to obtain and keep a job, and to make an adequate income to be self-sufficient. These resources are described under job training initiatives in Section MA-45 Non- Housing Community Development Assets of this Consolidated Plan. The City also works diligently to expand and conserve its affordable housing inventory, especially affordable rental housing that benefits the extremely low and low income households who are most at risk of becoming homeless. The Continuum of Care agencies work closely with hospital in the region to address their discharge policies to avoid discharging patients into homelessness and the school system families that are not falling through the cracks.

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

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

The City will continue to address Lead Based Paint in coordination with the Property Rehabilitation Program. In 2012, the CD office received another \$2.1 million Lead Based Paint Hazard Control grant targeted to residential properties from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes. The \$2.1 million grant allows the Rehab Program to increase its volume of lead safe housing unit production annually and it allows us to provide full-time community outreach in multiple languages, educating people on lead hazards.

The program's performance is excellent, achieving a "green" designation on all HUD quarterly evaluations with numerical scores never below 95%. We are on task to achieve benchmarks. Due to weather conditions and changes in HUD guidelines, we are ahead in most categories but lagging slightly in completed units for 2015. As we close out the grant, we anticipate production will fall in line with the goals.

Capacity Building Efforts:

- Retaining Lead/Rehabilitation Officer to provide overall project delivery and oversight
- Use of designated *Intake/Outreach Specialist* to manage outreach, recruitment and community coordination
- Utilize per-diem *Diversity Outreach Specialists* to better assist/access underserved and limited English proficient populations
- Ability to provide blood screenings to children under 6
- Certified Contractor training/education to build a talented/trained workforce
- Training/Education to property owners, renters and multiple housing/health inspectors (fire marshals, building inspectors, health inspectors)

Community Impacts: we have had numerous positive impacts in the community to date:

- Produced 74 newly lead-safe housing units, anticipating 88 at grant completion
- Used lead funding in coordination with the federal Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) to return foreclosed and uninhabitable/abandoned properties back to the market
- Increased property value assessments and tax revenues within target area
- Used lead funding in coordination with CDBG to return 22 uninhabitable units to the market - (24% of cleared units)
- Conducted 51 educational/outreach events in the community to date reaching approximately 5000 unduplicated individuals with basic Lead Paint Hazard awareness
- "Diversity Outreach Specialists" employed to target the burgeoning populations of non-English speaking families here in Norwich (Chinese, Hispanic, Haitian). Through the use of these "Ambassadors" we have reached underserved immigrant populations (45% of enrolled units to date); this builds community relationships and trust
- Created employment opportunities for small and minority contractors

- Tested 200+ Children 6 and under, addressing elevations before they become poisonings
- Trained 212 local individuals to be hired by existing lead contractors
- Provided refresher/EPA training allowing contractors to maintain proper certification

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

The number of lead poisoning cases in Norwich are declining. This can be attributable to public outreach and education and increased public awareness of lead-based paint hazards.

Our need is evidenced in our poisonings, population and housing stock. The state incident rate of EBLLs > 10 ug/dl as a percent of documented tested children under 6 is .71% and the national is .56% (CDC National Surveillance Data). Norwich's incident rate is 1.4%, double the state and almost triple the national (2013 CT DPH Surveillance Report). In New London County, the average EBLL >10 ug/dl is .30% (2013 CT DPH Surveillance Report).

Our incident rates are higher but we also meet significant barriers to fully capture the extent of the elevated blood level issue due to the transient nature of our residents. According to the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS), we have gained overall in population. At the same time, Census data suggests 20% of the population has left Norwich in the last five years while we concurrently experienced an increase of 20.6%, establishing the new Norwich population. Using this methodology in comparison to municipalities located in Connecticut (which shows an average transition of 12.5%), Norwich remains home to a significantly greater transient population (2010 Census, 2013 ACS). By analyzing key data, we confirmed that only approximately 38% (1,007) of Norwich children under 6 years were tested for lead (2013 CT DPH Surveillance Report). In addition, almost 40% of the children under 6 are new to Norwich, preventing them from being statistically included in our data (2013 ACS).

Compared to the State and New London County Census averages, there is statistical support indicating a greater undocumented and immigrant population with limited-English proficiency residing in Norwich properties. Add in the higher than normal percentage of housing stock built prior to 1978 (78%) and the result is a greater need that cannot be supported through existing data.

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

When public funds are used to assist in the substantial rehabilitation of housing units, testing for lead-based paint is required and when lead-based paint is found, the abatement efforts are included in the scope of the rehabilitation assistance. Policies and Procedures exist for each program. The Department of Community Development is consulted when state and federal funds are used to address housing issues in properties built prior to 1978.

The City will continue to address Lead Based Paint, as well as other environmental concerns in coordination with the Property Rehabilitation Program. The City also provides brochures and information on the health and safety lead-based paint hazards and danger they pose to occupants. This information is provided in the City's three most predominantly languages in addition to English. The languages are Haitian-Creole, Spanish, Chinese.

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

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

The anti-poverty strategy utilizes existing job training and social service programs to increase employment marketability, household income, and housing options. The City's anti-poverty strategy also includes direct activities that focus on job creation. In Norwich, there are a number of barriers to employment, including transportation, affordable child care, health/medical care, and even language skills.

As a means of reducing the number of persons with incomes below the poverty line and reducing employment barriers, the City will continue to coordinate its efforts with those of other public and private organizations providing economic development and job training programs. Over the last few years, the number of public, quasi-public, and nonprofit organizations providing economic development and job training services in Norwich has increased. This includes youth programming that teaches basic jobs skills and exposes youth to paid opportunities where they are counseled in the position by case managers as well as employee supervisors. This works to reduce future barriers to employment while building real life job experience.

As part of job training, participants have previously been eligible to receive safety-net assistance, such as temporary transportation and child-care assistance. However, these funds are limited based on application and allocation from CDBG or other resources. There is no on-going source of funding. To stimulate business growth, Norwich has been using CDBG funds to encourage Norwich businesses to hire Norwich residents that are LMI. The strategy not only focuses on individual businesses, but works to tie in the job training programs. This way, Norwich residents graduating from the training programs have a greater chance of becoming employed.

It is also important to note that English as a Second Language and/or specific outreach to individuals/families with limited English proficiency is seen as an important investment in Norwich. Without basic understanding of English and the ability to communicate with everyone from neighbors, employers, emergency responders and public safety, many will remain in poverty.

Our partners in this endeavor include, but are not limited to:

- Norwich Human Services
- Norwich Area Chamber of Commerce
- Norwich Adult Education
- Eastern Connecticut Workforce Investment Board
- Norwich Community Development Corporation
- Community Economic Development Fund

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

As previously mentioned, Norwich subscribes to the Housing First model, where housing issues (ensuring the availability of decent, permanent and affordable housing) are addressed first. Once housing is addressed, other opportunities for services are reviewed and appropriate referrals/connections are made.

It is also generally accepted by those dealing with poverty reducing programming and housing issues that expanding and preserving affordable housing opportunities will reduce the housing cost burden of households living in poverty. If we can successfully reduce housing cost burden, a portion of the disposable income may be used to pursue other educational or career goals, as well as for other daily necessities. This not only establishes an opportunity for longer-term financial stability/sufficiency, it also works to drive the local economy as more income is infused in the buying and selling of goods.

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

All new grantees receive training on grant expectations/requirements, including recordkeeping, client eligibility, and managing outcomes that align with the 5-Year Consolidated Plan.

Subrecipients execute an agreement with performance requirements prior to work beginning. On-site employee interviews for construction projects are handled by the CD Office to ensure adherence to the Davis-Bacon Act. The Purchasing Agent is involved with the bidding process for non-Housing Authority infrastructure jobs. All public service programs collect information based on the HUD methodology of qualifying clients. Information is maintained by the grantees and is available in a redacted form for monitoring purposes.

The CD Office conducts monitoring throughout the year for public service and construction. Public service subrecipients submit quarterly reports to the CD Office. During on-site visits, a CD staff member completes a questionnaire regarding performance measures and financial records. The questionnaire is a mix of questions, verifiable data requests, evidenced responses from multiple file review and anecdotal evidence. All clients receiving direct assistance will be required to submit income information per program guidelines. Clients of subrecipients will submit this information to the subrecipients who will certify that at least 51% of the population they serve are low or moderate-income.

Property owners receiving assistance certify they will maintain HUD fair market rents for the period of time required by regulation for units rehabilitated with CDBG funds. Section 504 discrimination regarding handicapped accessibility will be monitored through individual inspections by the CD Office and the Housing Department. Adherence to Davis Bacon requirements will be assured through on-site visits and interviews to any CDBG funded construction project by a member of the CD Office or the Norwich Housing Authority.

The CD Office will seek authorization from the State Historic Commission whenever work on a historic structure is contemplated. Environmental review will be performed on all projects, as applicable, and in concert with the Planning Director and the Fire Marshall.

In the event of timeliness concerns, the subrecipient will be placed on a performance improvement plan in order to remedy such concerns, including a work-out schedule starting from an end date to achieve compliance with revised benchmarks.

Per HUD guidelines and in coordination with our CDBG application process, all recipients of funds are subject to minority business as well as Section 3 outreach. This includes signing a Section 3 Certification which states the purpose and requirements of Section 3.

Advertising of opportunities are in locations that increase likelihood for minority contractors to apply (public housing authority, City/State procurement websites, ESL programs, and Lead Based Paint certification trainings). Many community based projects funded lend themselves to minority business owner opportunity criteria. In the event an unfair ratio of non-minority business owners were not responding to and/or winning bids, this office would implement requirements to ensure such contractors were fairly represented in the process. This may include additional statements promoting preference for and/or encouraging WBE/MBEs to apply.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Norwich is a CDBG (only) entitlement jurisdiction and anticipates receiving approximately \$796,995 in CDBG funds and no HOME funds for FY 2015. Norwich does not receive funding under the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

In recent years, the levels of CDBG funds for Norwich have fluctuated but have been primarily trending downward. In estimating the amounts of funding available over this Consolidated Plan period, the City took a conservative approach to assume an annual reduction of three percent.

The City does not run programs that generate program income, however, the Property Rehabilitation Program does generate return of loan funds. During the past five years, the level of return of loan received was approximately \$75,000 annually. Return of loan and any program income that might be received from the repayment of any future (CDBG) grants/loans will automatically be re-programmed for grant activities in those same or similar programs from which the funds were originally provided to the extent possible. If additional program income funds are received that are not automatically reprogrammed, specific projects will be identified during the Action Plan process.

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:		
			\$	\$	\$	\$		

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	796,995	0	40,000	836,995	3,774,762	The estimated amount of CDBG funds available over the planning period is based on a 3% annual reduction over the subsequent 4 years.

Table 59 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The city encourages matching or leveraged funds with any CDBG award it makes to any non-profit requesting funding.

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

The City may acquire property through tax foreclosure during the 5-year period. If financially feasible and approved by Council, the City will make efforts to address needs identified in the plan, including creating open space, reducing blight, preserving affordable housing, and taking steps to improve income of residents. Any actions will work to meet national objectives and/or eligible activities associated with CDBG requirements.

Discussion

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	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$387,500	Rental units rehabilitated: 22 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 8 Household Housing Unit
2	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$15,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
3	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$50,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 75 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 95 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Creating a Suitable Living Environment	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety	CDBG: \$5,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5 Households Assisted
5	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$177,486	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted Buildings Demolished: 1 Buildings
7	Economic Opportunity	2015	2019	Public Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$42,610	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 180 Persons Assisted
8	Administration	2015	2019	Administration	City-wide		CDBG: \$159,399	Other: 2 Other

Table 60 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Creating a Suitable Living Environment
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Economic Opportunity
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Annual Action Plan process produced a number of projects to address priorities stated in the Consolidated Plan. Those priorities included provided: 1) decent housing; 2) a suitable living environment; and 3) economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate-income persons. The following 10 Council approved programs/projects cover at least one of the three priorities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CD Administration
2	TVCCA - Home Again Project
3	Our Piece of the Pie - OPP in the Community
4	Norwich Community Care Team - Shelter Diversion/Rapid Rehousing
5	Norwich Human Services - Norwich Works
6	Safe Futures - Norwich Domestic Violence Response Team
7	Disabilities Network of Eastern CT - Stair Lifts
8	Norwich Housing Authority - Sunset Park Roof Replacement Phase I
9	CD Office Property Rehab
10	CD Office Demolition

Table 61 – Project Information

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

Job Training – Access to employment is a barrier to financial self-sufficiency. Training is for individuals in fields that have shortages, such as medical technology and CNAs, where they will make a living wage.

Single/Multi-family Rehabilitation/Energy Efficiency/Handicap Accessibility- Norwich Rehabilitation program will continue energy efficiency upgrades for 25 eligible properties receiving lead/rehabilitation work. Improving property values and lowering housing cost burden aid residents in preserving scarce resources. This also helps to protect and maintain our affordable housing stock.

In addition, the Norwich Public Housing Authority will receive funding to complete phase I of a 53 unit, 144 resident roof and gutter modernization program. A total of 5 roofs and chimneys will be replaced.

Without this funding and these improvements, monthly rental costs will have to increase in order to cover capital projects. Public housing is home to the most vulnerable of populations. For many PH residents, a rise in rent will mean homelessness.

Lastly, the City will continue efforts to improve housing accessibility options. Providing handicap access to houses aids residents who would otherwise be restricted from leaving their home. Due to the financial burdens associated with assisted living and nursing homes, many Norwich residents are aging in place. In many cases, the property is not handicap accessible and residents find themselves unable to fully utilize the property.

Homeless Services- Norwich Community Care Team, a group made up of 19 agencies that provide services across an array of disciplines, will provide temporary rapid re-housing vouchers to allow individuals to remain housed instead of being accepted into a shelter. These individuals will receive counseling and financial self-sufficiency information that will work to increase personal stability. This assistance will not exceed more than 3-months per CDBG regulations. Sheltering is a temporary solution and has proven to be less cost effective than permanent housing. This program will work to reduce the single/individual population needing shelter and increase permanent housing opportunities. Another program managed by TVCCA will offer the same service, but targeting families needing shelter and permanent housing opportunities.

Youth Related Activities –The City is proud to continue the support of programs that train and place disenfranchised youth into career path opportunities. The program trains youth on customer service skills and aids in obtaining a G.E.D. while providing support to employers that hire these youth.

Domestic Violence Prevention - The City has invested in programming to assist victims of domestic violence by addressing this issue at the time of the incident, providing support services during the criminal court cases and providing crisis intervention as well as on-going support.

Clearance Activities – The City of Norwich will fund and manage a program that helps reduce blight, decrease vandalism, increase aesthetics and improve property values in neighborhoods. The City will use funds to demolish properties that are city owned and unable to be returned to the market because the cost to do so far exceeds the value of the property. Funding can be used to acquire property when necessary to ensure the overall benefit to the neighborhood, community or project.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CD Administration
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$159,399
	Description	General Administration of the community development program including salaries, fringes, supplies and marketing for the Community Development Office.
	Target Date	8/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	TVCCA - Home Again Project
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Program provides in-place assistance for households unable to meet all housing expenses or on the verge of being evicted. Financial assistance is provided for households that must relocate to avoid the shelter system.
	Target Date	8/31/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Assistance will be given in the form of security deposits, payment of past due rent, utility deposits, temporary rental subsidies, bus passes and gas cards and/or other relevant costs associated with achieving housing stability.
3	Project Name	Our Piece of the Pie - OPP in the Community
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Creating a Suitable Living Environment 2
	Needs Addressed	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$27,486
	Description	To help the local economy and allow young people to become productive members of the community through education/skill and job training.
	Target Date	8/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<table width="256" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><colgroup><col width="256" /></colgroup><tbody><tr height="101"><td width="256" height="101"></td></tr></tbody></table>
Location Description		

	Planned Activities	OPP will help 15 youth through an on-line High School Program. Clients will receive workforce development and career competency development training.
4	Project Name	Norwich Community Care Team - Shelter Diversion/Rapid Rehousing
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 3
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	Secure housing for chronically homeless single adult residents and help those that are housed from needing shelter through financial assistance.
	Target Date	8/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<table width="256" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><colgroup><col width="256" /></colgroup><tbody><tr height="121"><td width="256" height="121"></td></tr></tbody></table>
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	Provide rental subsidies to support permanent housing. Divert people who are housed from needing shelter by assisting with rent owed or by immediately placing someone in a housing unit.	
5	Project Name	Norwich Human Services - Norwich Works
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Economic Opportunity
	Needs Addressed	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$42,610
	Description	Comprehensive employment, job training and support program

	Target Date	8/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<table width="256" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><colgroup><col width="256" /></colgroup><tbody><tr height="101"><td width="256" height="101"></td></tr></tbody></table>
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provide assessments on barriers to employment, gain access to supports that reduce/remove barriers and receive training on specific goal and certificate oriented job skills.
6	Project Name	Safe Futures - Norwich Domestic Violence Response Team
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Creating a Suitable Living Environment
	Needs Addressed	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Expansion of Crisis Counselor position in Norwich
	Target Date	8/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<table width="256" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><colgroup><col width="256" /></colgroup><tbody><tr height="81"><td width="256" height="81"></td></tr></tbody></table>
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Assess degree of danger, create a safety plan and provide information and referrals that can best meet victim's needs.
7	Project Name	Disabilities Network of Eastern CT - Stair Lifts
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Obtain stair lifts for residents of Norwich who are unable to safely use the stairs in their homes due to a disability.
	Target Date	8/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<table width="256" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><colgroup><col width="256" /></colgroup><tbody><tr height="81"><td width="256" height="81"></td></tr></tbody></table>
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	Applicants will be screened for eligibility and those that are approved will be assisted by DNEC in obtaining a stair lift for their home.	
8	Project Name	Norwich Housing Authority - Sunset Park Roof Replacement Phase I
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$87,500
	Description	Roof Replacement and chimney removal

	Planned Activities	Code compliance correction, structural, roof, windows, energy efficiency upgrades and lead paint remediation repairs and associated project delivery costs.
10	Project Name	CD Office Demolition
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Decent, Affordable and Safe Housing 2
	Needs Addressed	Promotion of Self-Sufficiency, Health & Safety Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	Acquisition/Demolition of abandoned, blighted, city owned properties
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<table width="256" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><colgroup><col width="256" /></colgroup><tbody><tr height="61"><td width="256" height="61"></td></tr></tbody></table>
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	Demolition of structures, including inspections and administrative costs.	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City-wide	

Table 62 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Programs are City-wide. There are areas with minority and/or low income concentrations:

Census Tract 6964:

55% of units are single family residences (SFR). 49.8% of units are rentals -25% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: 50% are 2-4 family and 50% are 5+ units. Fewer than 80% of units are built prior to 1979. The tract has the highest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units and may have the fewest occupants per room (crowding versus overcrowding). This tract has residents with the longest length of time in their existing housing unit. It has the 2nd highest values above the 2013 median home value, the 2nd to lowest median rent costs and the lowest number of residents that pay greater than 30% of their income on housing costs. (Housing Cost Burden).

Census Tract 6967:

54% of units are single family residences (SFR). 51.9% of all units are rentals - 22% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: one-third are 2-4 family and three-quarters are 5+ units. Approximately 80% of properties were built prior to 1979. This tract contains the 3rd highest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units and the 2nd fewest occupants per room (crowding versus overcrowding). The homeownership rental rate is 7.1% and rental vacancy rate is 4.1%. The tract has the 2nd most residents with the longest length of time in their existing housing unit. It contains the highest values above the 2013 median home value, the 2nd highest median rent costs and number of residents that pay greater than 30% of their income on housing costs (Housing Cost Burden).

Census Tract 6968

21% of units are single family residences (SFR). 78.3% of all units are rentals -18% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: 50% are 2-4 family and 50% are 5+ units. This tract contains the oldest housing stock with 92% being built prior to 1979 and 76% being built prior to 1940. The area

contains the lowest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units but the highest number of 1 bedroom units and the 2nd highest occupants per room (overcrowding). The ownership vacancy rate is unknown, but the rental vacancy rate is estimated at 17% - the highest in the city. It also contains the greatest number of units with incomplete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities. The tract has the fewest number of properties valued above the 2013 median average home value, the highest median rent costs, and the greatest number of residents paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs (Housing Cost Burden).

Census Tract 6970:

46% of units are single family residences (SFR). 60.25% of all units are rentals - 19.4% of SFRs being used as rentals. The remaining are multi-family: 50% are 2-4 family and 50% are 5+ units. Fewer than 70% of properties were built prior to 1979. This tract contains the highest number of 2 or 3 bedroom units and the lowest vacancy rate of rental units. It has the most occupants per room (overcrowding). This tract has the lowest median rent and has the second lowest housing cost burden for targeted census tracts.

Discussion

Most projects are City-wide. The description of the geographic areas of entitlement listed above provides a detailed analysis of why many projects are focused City-wide, but mainly within 5 Census Tracts. During the 5-Year Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Market analysis, the city confirmed these areas as having the highest: unemployment rates, cases of overcrowding, cost burden, incomplete facilities; vacancy rates, poverty rates, and special needs populations.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines "affordable" as housing that costs no more than 30 percent of a household's monthly income. That means rent and utilities in an apartment or the monthly mortgage payment and housing expenses for a homeowner should be less than 30 percent of a household's monthly income to be considered affordable.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	60
Non-Homeless	44
Special-Needs	75
Total	179

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	75
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	30
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	105

Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Norwich will continue the funding of property rehabilitation projects that work to reduce the housing cost burden of low-to-moderate income individuals. Through the Rehabilitation/Lead Program, the City will aid homeowners in bringing properties "up-to-code" while making the home "lead safe". Units receive energy efficiency upgrades helping to reduce utility costs which increases available income. Reduced cost burden, increase in property values and reduction in crime are a few consequential outcomes. The program will benefit 20 units of housing. At the same time, Norwich Public Housing Authority will replace roofs, gutters and/or chimneys on 10 units of housing.

The Norwich community works hard to reach out to homeless and those at risk of being homeless on a year-round, non-stop basis. During warmer months, residents find "homes" in unexpected and sometimes unpleasant places. During the winter months, however, housing for this at risk population becomes difficult. It has sadly become lethal over the last several years. During the next program year, the City will address the issue of homelessness by implementing a different strategy. Instead of providing temporary shelter for this most at-risk population, the Norwich Community Care Team and TVCCA will stabilize residents through permanent housing. CDBG funds will be used to provide

temporary rental subsidies to prevent homelessness. These subsidies will not exceed 3 months. This program will benefit approximately 60 people with subsidies and 60 individuals will receive shelter assistance as well as counseling. The City will also work with programs to provide domestic violence intervention; youth education and mentoring; English language education; and job training.

All housing development partners are encouraged to work closely with the TVCCA family shelter, transitional living facilities and Norwich Human Services to identify eligible tenants to work to benefitting low-to-moderate income individuals. Please also see information in the next section under public housing.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Norwich Housing Authority (NHA) owns/manages 686 units of public housing of which 177 are federal and 509 are state. NHA also administers 514 Section 8 Vouchers that are tenant based. The mission of the NHA is to develop and operate each development solely for the purpose of providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for eligible individuals and families in a manner that promotes the serviceability, economy, efficiency and stability of the developments, and the economic and social well-being of the residents.

To effectuate the above, the Authority places a high priority on maintaining and rehabbing existing developments. The Authority strives to balance the needs of residents versus the economic realities facing all public housing authorities. The goal is to retain the existing affordable housing stock.

The Authority focuses on reducing the cost burden for extremely low income and very low income renter households and improving energy efficiency of its housing stock. Through the efforts of the property managers and resident services coordinators, the Authority tries to be more than just a landlord by meeting the overall requirements of its residents.

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

For PY 2015 the Office of Community Development will invest \$87,500 in building rehabilitation of Norwich Housing Authority's Sunset Park. All units are very low-income, State Elderly/Disabled public housing. The units were constructed in 1951. The Norwich Housing Authority must upgrade the roofing at the facility due to deterioration of asphalt shingles and base layer. This project ensures current penetration will be stopped. Any leaking will lead to water damage to ceilings and insulation, which, in turn, can create mold and other problems in the interior of apartments.

This is a State, not a federal, public housing facility and therefore does not receive adequate funds for maintenance. There are 144 residents living within all 53 units at Sunset Park. 95% of the households are at or below 50% AMI, with 39% at or below 30% AMI. The City is very much in need of affordable housing and consequently, it is imperative that existing resources are preserved and kept as affordable to those with very few resources. This is the first phase of the project and will address 5 buildings.

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

In order to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in homeownership opportunities, it is necessary to increase individuals earning potential. In order to purchase a home, residents must improve credit, decrease debt and save. This can only be accomplished through increasing income. This requires greater employability. To promote employment opportunities for very-low to moderate income residents, when appropriate, all subrecipients will be required to sign the Section 3 Certification which states the purpose of Section 3 and that work performed under this contract is subject to the requirements of Section 3. The documentation lists requirements for recruiting Section 3 residents, which includes: where job notices/advertisements should be listed to ensure Section 3 residents have an opportunity to apply; maintaining a list of Section 3 residents who have previously applied for job opportunities; and that the contractor must certify that vacant employment and training positions were not filled to circumvent the contractor's obligation under 24 CFR Part 135. Contractors must sign that they will make every effort to "...comply to the greatest extent feasible with the objectives and percentage goals established in the Section 3 Plan for Housing and Community Development Assistance of the City of Norwich."

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

The PHA is not designated as trouble.

Discussion

Maintaining decent housing for low-income and disabled individuals is much less expensive than having to maintain the same individuals in shelters, hospitals or at assisted living facilities at the government's expense. The maintenance of this housing at affordable levels keeps the cost of this service within reasonable limits for the government.

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

Introduction

The Director of Norwich Human Services is on the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Partnership to End Homelessness. This group is responsible for the drafting and implementing of the region's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. The group is also responsible for submitting the region's Continuum of Care Application to HUD for funds to address homeless prevention and supportive Housing. This year, HUD awarded approximately \$1.6 million dollars to the various non-profits and municipal agencies listed in the Continuum of Care application for serving residents in the Norwich-New London area.

The service providers funded by the Continuum of Care grant include a wide variety of service providers. The vast array of services offered through these programs include two-year transitional housing for homeless women and women with children, a family homeless shelter, supportive housing for single adults, security deposit, rental assistance, utility assistance and food assistance programs for populations at risk for homelessness, landlord-tenant mediation programs, mobile and stationary medical care for homeless individuals and individuals with HIV, case management services, mental health services, life skills counseling and transportation for residents of supportive housing. Currently, the combined services provide 36 beds of supportive housing in the City of Norwich and 123 beds for Transitional housing.

CDBG funds administered through Norwich Department of Human Services will do several things to support homeless individuals in their quest to become housed and to prevent homelessness for individuals on the edge. Support of a winter shelter and case management services for homeless will be provided. The partners of the Continuum of Care also receive funding from the State of Connecticut Mental Health and Addiction Services, Federal PATH Funds, grants from private entities such as Pfizer, Dime Bank, People's Bank, local churches and private fundraisers.

The Norwich Public Schools uses the McKinney-Vento assistance to provide transportation to the school of origin of clients, to the staff salary for a paraprofessional who helps homeless children and to provide partial payment of a salary for the coordinator of homeless services at the Norwich Public Schools. The City of Norwich Housing Authority, Department of Human Services and Office of Community Development work closely together on retaining vouchers for residents living in subsidized complexes that have been privatizing. The local shelter, TVCCA, also administers additional vouchers to place families in permanent affordable housing. The Norwich Housing Authority managed 514 housing choice vouchers for Norwich residents in the past year.

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

Norwich Community Care Team, a group made up of 19 agencies that provide services across an array of disciplines, will provide temporary rapid re-housing vouchers to allow individuals to remain housed instead of being accepted into a shelter. These individuals will receive counseling and financial self-sufficiency information that will work to increase personal stability. This assistance will not exceed more than 3-months per CDBG regulations. Sheltering is a temporary solution and has proven to be less cost effective than permanent housing. This program will work to reduce the single/individual population needing shelter and increase permanent housing opportunities. Another program managed by TVCCA will offer the same service, but targeting families needing shelter and permanent housing opportunities.

A number of activities and services are funded to help the needs of the homeless and other special needs populations. Overall, these services address the high priority of reducing homelessness and the threat of becoming homeless. This year, the City will fund programs that The allocations to alleviate homelessness include working with the Continuum of Care to ensure that Emergency Shelter Grant funds provide stability to those that are transitioning from a shelter to their own apartment; energy assistance; meals; food staples; and counseling.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Norwich participates in the Coordinated Access Network (CAN). A CAN provides people facing housing crises a single access point to community resources. All continuums of care (CoC) must establish a comprehensive and standardized coordinated access system for shelter, prevention, rapid rehousing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. (A CoC is a geographical administrative unit through which HUD funds are distributed. Each CoC serves as an area's lead agency for community-wide initiatives related to homelessness.)

In a CAN, the 2-1-1 Infoline serves as the gateway to a streamlined process for helping clients facing homelessness. The 2-1-1 Infoline is a single telephone source for information about community services, referrals to human services programs, and crisis intervention. The 2-1-1 website (www.211ct.org) also provides information for individuals and families facing homelessness, including information about mortgage and rental payment assistance programs.

CAN PROCESS includes an initial screening over-the-phone to assess issues and other immediate

resources available. If these options do not meet the client's needs, the screener refers the client to meet with a CAN intake team.

CAN Intake: the team first attempts shelter diversion, which may include (1) mediation between the client/landlord or (2) financial assistance. If shelter diversion efforts are not successful, the team completes a full assessment and refers the client (1) to a shelter or, (2) if a shelter is not available, to the homeless outreach team (HOT).

Housing Placement: focus is to move clients into a permanent living situation as quickly as possible through "rapid rehousing." Rapid rehousing means moving clients "from shelter or emergency situations into housing quickly and creating stability once they are housed." If a client needs more intensive assistance, a referral to CAN Housing Team occurs. The team, in collaboration with a community care team, assigns the client to housing. The care team provides community-level accountability for all housing placements, including:

1. permanent supportive housing (i.e., affordable housing linked to community based services such as case management and employment support);
2. critical time intervention (i.e., assistance is provided to individuals with mental illness transitioning from hospitals, shelters, prisons, or other facilities);
3. treatment and recovery housing (i.e., housing associated with intensive substance abuse recovery programs); and
4. transitional housing (i.e., short term supportive housing, generally from two to 24 months).

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

There are multiple levels of homelessness and multiple activities used to reduce and potentially end homelessness. The City is adjusting its current strategy to end homelessness by increasing permanent housing solutions through temporary rental subsidies and other means. The City closed its winter overflow shelter in 2013 to expend resources on the strategies of rapid re-housing and shelter diversion. (Shelter services were provided by the regional, state funded shelter, the New London Homeless Hospitality Center under the HUD mandated process of coordinated access to shelter.) At the same time, individuals are paired with resources that include: job training and job creation (incentives for

businesses to hire LMI residents); shelters; mental health and addiction related services, financial counseling; utility assistance; and resources to reduce food scarcity concerns.

As previously mentioned, the City participates in the Continuum of Care and shares services along a broad array of providers. Homelessness Prevention Services are provided by several members including Norwich Human Services, the United Way, Catholic Charities, Bethsaida Community Inc., DCF, Child and Family Agency, Reliance House, Salvation Army, Sound Community Services, SMHA, Stonington Institute, TVCCA, Thames River Family Program, the Women's Center. In addition, Norwich Human Services will provide emergency rental assistance to a greater number of individuals in order to increase permanent housing opportunities. Extremely low income individuals receive free or reduced legal assistance, counseling and advocacy assistance, job training opportunities, and emergency funds for food as well as shelter support.

The City works with the Southeastern Partnership to End Homelessness and the other providers to meet the need and connect the most vulnerable of populations with supportive services that allow individual to achieve as much independency and self-sufficiency as possible. The Partnership is now a sub-continuum of care as it has merged with the Balance of State Continuum for better efficiencies.

Case management teams will look to create a community profile to uncover city-wide needs that are not being addressed adequately or efficiently. Conversations with residents include a focus on barriers to stability as well as income, emotional, physical, and educational needs of the clients. Norwich was the first to implement the Community Care Team model which is a recognized state best practice and is incorporated into many towns Ten Year Plans for coordinating care within this population.

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

The State of Connecticut mandates that discharges from foster care, health care, mental health facilities and the Department of Corrections be done in such a way as to minimize risk of homelessness. The Continuum of Care partners ensure that the proper steps are taken with regard to discharge planning. The following narrative is from the Continuum of Care Application:

Foster Care

Connecticut has built in an Independent Living Program that offers young people a continuum of independent living services along with specialized case management to ensure a successful transition to

productive community life. The Community Housing Assistance Program provides youth aging out of Foster Care with a subsidy to cover living expenses.

Health Care

The two local hospitals, Lawrence and Memorial (New London) and Backus Hospital (Norwich) verbally confirmed that current discharge practice includes providing case management services. With the exception of extreme situations, local hospitals do not discharge into emergency shelters, the street or HUD McKinney–Vento funded beds. The New London Hospitality Center had 7 respite shelter beds funded by L&M Hospital for homeless people discharged from the hospital. These beds are monitored by Community Health Center medical staff.

Mental Health

The State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services have policies in place that dictate that every attempt shall be made to verify discharge housing arrangements. Clients are not discharged into emergency shelters, the street or HUD McKinney–Vento funded beds.

Corrections

The State of Connecticut Department of Corrections continues to complete an Offender Accountability Plan for each inmate, program outline and expectations during the entire time of incarceration. A standardized discharge plan is completed with inmates at the end of sentence, addressing issues including housing, identification and community resource needs. The Department has significantly increased staffing and the number of halfway house beds for parole and community services and contracts for a wide range of residential services in the community.

Discussion

One of the key strategies for homeless prevention is employment development. The goal is enhance a person's ability to obtain and keep a job, and to make an adequate income to be self-sufficient. These resources are described under job training initiatives in Section MA-45 Non- Housing Community Development Assets of this Consolidated Plan. The City also works diligently to expand and conserve its affordable housing inventory, especially affordable rental housing that benefits the extremely low and low income households who are most at risk of becoming homeless. The Continuum of Care agencies work closely with hospital in the region to address their discharge policies to avoid discharging patients into homelessness and the school system families that are not falling through the cracks.

The City will continue to address needs of the non-homeless special needs to ensure the most vulnerable of populations are protected. This includes working with the Continuum of Care, Southeastern Mental Health Affiliates and the partner agencies affiliated with these programs and the activities mentioned previously.

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

Introduction:

The State of Connecticut still remains the location as one of the highest state-wide housing prices. In New London County, the high prices combined with fewer jobs and lower wages creates a situation where housing choice is impaired. The City of Norwich continues to try to increase the supply of affordable housing. From 2006-2011, 123 units of affordable housing were created through City-supported projects. There are approximately 349 units of mixed income housing awaiting financing approval from the State of Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development and HUD.

In 2015-16, the Norwich Property Rehab Program will make 22 housing units lead safe and provide rehabilitation funding to 19 of those housing units. As part of the rehabilitation program, the majority of units will receive energy efficiency upgrades that include windows, heating and insulation. Units will also receive pre-construction energy audits as well as information regarding rebates on energy efficient appliances. As a result, the rehabilitation program not only improves housing stock while providing adequate housing for very-low to moderate income individuals, it also works to reduce housing cost burden.

Low wages in the region work to impair housing choice. Therefore, it requires more than just a housing rehabilitation strategy to make housing affordable. The City of Norwich has committed a significant portion of its grant to attacking the sources of poverty at the root. The job training assistance program will be augmented to train eligible applicants for higher paying jobs. Enabling people to earn living wages and retain more of their earnings by assisting them with basic needs such as education, childcare and food will improve their ability to have a choice of housing.

For existing homeowners, the City of Norwich also refers homeowners having difficulties paying mortgages to a HUD approved housing counseling service at Catholic Charities.

From a policy perspective, the City will focus on helping to support an increase in the housing and community development function in the Congressional budget resolution(s), specifically HUD related funding. Congress has already made significant funding cuts in low-income housing and related programs. We will pursue opportunities to advocate for Congress to increase appropriations back to the nominal 2010 level, at a minimum. Deep cuts decrease the availability of affordable housing. The lack of affordable housing impacts all facets of the American economy. It is a primary driver of homelessness, prevents stability in those slightly above poverty and works to create additional health and safety barriers for low-to-moderate income people. It, in turn, increases other line-items in the National budget.

As part of pursuing these opportunities to advocate, the City will work to advocate for Housing Choice Vouchers program and to restore cuts proposed to the HOME, 202 and 811 programs. Community Development will work to educate elected officials and residents on the real impact of supportive

housing and affordable housing programs. We will work with organizations such as Corporation for Supportive Housing, Connecticut Housing Coalition, Connecticut Fair Housing, Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness to help advocate for policies that not only remove barriers directly but also provide adequate resources to meet the HUD housing objectives.

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

City of Norwich plans to work to remove barriers to affordable housing and the financial impact of efforts to protect public health and safety by taking actions to reduce costs or provide off-setting financial incentives to assist in the production of safe, high quality, affordable housing. To mitigate the impacts of these barriers, the City will:

- Apply for State and federal funding to gap finance affordable housing production and rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock.
- Continue to streamline the environmental review process for housing developments, using available state categorical exemptions and federal categorical exclusions, when applicable.
- Continue to improve the permit processing and planning approval processes to minimize the delay in housing development in general and affordable housing development in particular.
- Continue to provide rehabilitation assistance and homeownership assistance, and to assist in the construction and preservation of affordable housing.

The City recently completed its housing needs assessment, Plan of Conservation and Development and Comprehensive Plan which identifies an inventory of sites with residential development, including sites that would be rezoned/upzoned to higher density development or redevelopment. This expanded inventory of mixed use and multi-family sites could facilitate the development of affordable housing.

A number of recommendations have also been discussed, including:

1. Work with CT Fair Housing to conduct testing of sale and rental properties to identify violations of the Fair Housing Act at an early stage.
2. Work with Eastern Connecticut Association of Realtors (ECAR) to provide training of real estate professionals to discourage steering based on race, ethnicity, familial status, or disability, the four primary bases of fair housing complaints.
3. Require “affirmative marketing” of all new residential developments and buildings in order to receive a building permit, zoning, or subdivision approval. The underlying concept is to make home seekers aware of the full array of housing choices available to them. For the developer,

affirmative marketing means taking special steps to promote traffic from particular racial or ethnic groups that are otherwise unlikely to compete for their housing.

4. Train key staff (including everybody who might answer the phone at the police department) to refer callers about fair housing to the designated staff person in City Hall. The designated individual should be well-versed in fair housing law and practices. At least one backup individual should be assigned to field calls for when the designated individual is not available.

Information about fair housing violations and remedies should be easy to find on the city's website. The proper number to call for assistance with fair housing should be listed on the "Who Do I Call?" web page under a clear heading like "Fair Housing Complaints." However, the city should not rely heavily on the Internet because many of those who face housing discrimination may not have ready access to the Internet, be very skilled on the Internet, or read English well enough to use the city's website effectively.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In order to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster affordable housing and reduce the number of poverty-level families, the City will focus on 3 overarching priorities and objectives during the next year. We will work to (1) Provide Decent Affordable Housing by managing programs that increase homeownership opportunities as well as promote code improvement and energy efficient housing; (2) Create a Suitable Living Environment by focusing on activities working to address quality of life issues that encourage collaboration and foster a sense of community on a city-wide scale; and (3) Expand Economic Opportunities for Low-to-Moderate Income Residents by supporting programs that increase self-sufficiency and stability of residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Provide Decent Affordable Housing - The City will continue to provide a Property Rehabilitation Program, which is available to both owner-occupants and investor-owners. The program anticipates performing full property rehabilitation including lead hazard reduction for 22 housing units and associated project delivery costs (partial salary and fringe benefits for Rehab/Lead Officer and Program Assistant.) The Lead Hazard Reduction Program will make units lead-safe. The program requires rents to remain accessible to low and moderate-income renters after completion of rehabilitation. The direct result of reductions in funding during 2012 required us to reduce the amount of funding given per unit from \$30,000 per single unit to \$15,000 and adjusted the repayment term from 30-years down to 15-years. This allowed us to maintain the program, have broad impact and sustain affordability for the borrower/client. We will continue with these amounts in order to maintain consistency.

The DIME savings bank continues to operate the CHAMP program. The CHAMP program offers below market rate loans to developers of affordable housing. There is a requirement that the rents remain affordable. The DIME savings bank also has a down payment assistance program where low and moderate-income client funds are matched by the bank up to \$5,000 for a required down payment.

Norwich is unique in that it has its own utilities company. Norwich Public Utilities (NPU) provides electricity, gas, water and sewer to residents. We will partner using local dollars and the Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund to help residents lower utility costs and their housing cost burden. NPU will provide energy audits and energy solutions, while working to incentivize residents to upgrade antiquated systems.

The City of Norwich continues to support efforts in the State legislature that increase opportunities to make housing affordable in Connecticut, including the HOME Connecticut Program and the CT Housing Trust Fund.

Southeastern Connecticut is home to a broad range of individuals who hail from diverse backgrounds in education, wealth, race and ethnicity. While the region is diverse, the community has the same concerns involving crime, education, poverty and infrastructure maintenance found in more densely settled regions. In those more densely populated settled regions, you will find a multitude of talented social service agencies and non-profits available to assist low-to-low-moderate income individuals. Norwich is now the largest city in New London County based on Census population data. Even prior to the increase in population, Norwich provided an inequitable amount of resources towards assisting low-income individuals. In PY 2015, programs that help increase job training skills, provide transportation to and from work, and provide permanent housing instead of sheltered housing will be funded.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Create a Suitable Living Environment – Improving quality of life has a different meaning based on what your needs are. It can begin, for some, at a young age. Learning proper behavior, language, social skills, values, attitude and work ethic early on increases the opportunities in the future. It also works to strengthen community ties and improve neighborhood safety through better communication. That is why the City is investing heavily in youth related programming, which includes: a training and job placement program for disenfranchised youth that lead into a career path; and an after school education program which will provide added tutor-like opportunities for youth.

Expand Economic Opportunity - There are a number of key methods to increase self-sufficiency and stability of residents. It can be achieved by increasing residents' income, decreasing debt or financial obligations, increasing assets and improving their ability to communicate effectively. That is why funding English as a Second Language as well as Norwich Works job training and education programs are essential to improving the economic efficiency of LMI residents.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will continue to address Lead Based Paint in coordination with the Property Rehabilitation Program. In 2012, the CD office received another \$2.1 million Lead Based Paint Hazard Control grant targeted to residential properties from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes. The \$2.1 million grant allows the Rehab Program to increase its volume of lead safe housing unit production annually and it allows us to provide full-time community outreach in multiple languages, educating people on lead hazards.

The program's performance is excellent, achieving a "green" designation on all HUD quarterly evaluations with numerical scores never below 95%. We are on task to achieve benchmarks. Due to weather conditions and changes in HUD guidelines, we are ahead in most categories but lagging slightly

in completed units for 2015. As we close out the grant, we anticipate production will fall in line with the goals.

Capacity Building Efforts:

- Retaining Lead/Rehabilitation Officer to provide overall project delivery and oversight
- Use of designated *Intake/Outreach Specialist* to manage outreach, recruitment and community coordination
- Utilize per-diem *Diversity Outreach Specialists* to better assist/access underserved and limited English proficient populations
- Ability to provide blood screenings to children under 6
- Certified Contractor training/education to build a talented/trained workforce
- Training/Education to property owners, renters and multiple housing/health inspectors (fire marshals, building inspectors, health inspectors)

Community Impacts: we have had numerous positive impacts in the community to date:

- Produced 74 newly lead-safe housing units, anticipating 88 at grant completion
- Used lead funding in coordination with the federal Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) to return foreclosed and uninhabitable/abandoned properties back to the market
- Increased property value assessments and tax revenues within target area
- Used lead funding in coordination with CDBG to return 22 uninhabitable units to the market - (24% of cleared units)
- Conducted 51 educational/outreach events in the community to date reaching approximately 5000 unduplicated individuals with basic Lead Paint Hazard awareness
- "Diversity Outreach Specialists" employed to target the burgeoning populations of non-English speaking families here in Norwich (Chinese, Hispanic, Haitian). Through the use of these "Ambassadors" we have reached underserved immigrant populations (45% of enrolled units to date); this builds community relationships and trust
- Created employment opportunities for small and minority contractors
- Tested 200+ Children 6 and under, addressing elevations before they become poisonings
- Trained 212 local individuals to be hired by existing lead contractors
- Provided refresher/EPA training allowing contractors to maintain proper certification

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The anti-poverty strategy utilizes existing job training and social service programs to increase employment marketability, household income, and housing options. The City's anti-poverty strategy also includes direct activities that focus on job creation. In Norwich, there are a number of barriers to employment, including transportation, affordable child care, health/medical care, and even language skills.

As a means of reducing the number of persons with incomes below the poverty line and reducing employment barriers, the City will continue to coordinate its efforts with those of other public and private organizations providing economic development and job training programs. Over the last few years, the number of public, quasi-public, and nonprofit organizations providing economic development and job training services in Norwich has increased. This includes youth programming that teaches basic jobs skills and exposes youth to paid opportunities where they are counseled in the position by case managers as well as employee supervisors. This works to reduce future barriers to employment while building real life job experience.

As part of job training, participants have previously been eligible to receive safety-net assistance, such as temporary transportation and child-care assistance. However, these funds are limited based on application and allocation from CDBG or other resources. There is no on-going source of funding. To stimulate business growth, Norwich has been using CDBG funds to encourage Norwich businesses to hire Norwich residents that are LMI. The strategy not only focuses on individual businesses, but works to tie in the job training programs. This way, Norwich residents graduating from the training programs have a greater chance of becoming employed.

It is also important to note that English as a Second Language and/or specific outreach to individuals/families with limited English proficiency is seen as an important investment in Norwich. Without basic understanding of English and the ability to communicate with everyone from neighbors, employers, emergency responders and public safety, many will remain in poverty.

Our partners in this endeavor include, but are not limited to:

- Norwich Human Services
- Norwich Area Chamber of Commerce
- Norwich Adult Education
- Eastern Connecticut Workforce Investment Board
- Norwich Community Development Corporation
- Community Economic Development Fund

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Norwich does not have any projects generating program income. The City estimates the percentage of funding going to LMI residents to be at least 70%. While we anticipate the percentage to be higher, funding has been set aside to demolish city owned buildings that are hazards, blighted and/or cannot be returned to the market. The amount available is equal to 30% of the allocation minus administration.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

Discussion:

Overall benefit will be determine over a three year period including 2015, 2016, 2017.

Attachments

Grantee Unique Appendices

DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR CONSOLIDATED PLAN INPUT		
Social Service		
Otis Library	Bob Farwell	bfarwell@otis.lioninc.org
Reliance House	David Burnett	dburn@reliancehouse.org
Art Reach	Becca Atkins	beccaatkins@gmail.com
Uncas Health	Pat McCormack	dph@uncashc.org
Bethsaida	Claire Silva	ClaireS@bethsaidact.org
Thames River Family Program	Tom Hyland	tomh@trfp.org
CT PardonTeam	Rich Caron	rcaron@connecticutpardonbeam.org
NAACP	Jackie Owens	president@norwichbranchnaaco.org
Artworks	Marcelyn Dallis-Jones	artworks4u2@yahoo.com
Norwich Arts Council	Thom Keaney	administration@norwicharts.org
Safe Futures	Catherine Zeiner	czeiner@safe-futuresct.org
Madonna Place	Nancy Gentes	ngentes@madonnaplace.org
TVCCA	Deborah Monahan	dmonahan@tvcca.org
Norwich Adult Ed	Mary Berry	mberry@norwichpublicschools.org
Integrated Day Charter School	Anna James	annaj@idcs.org
Martin House	Tom Hyland	tomh@trfp.org
Norwich Public Schools	Kaitlyn O'Leary	koleary@norwichpublicschools.org
Catholic Charities	James Maffuid	jamesmaffuid@cctsn.org
Lions	Kevin Harkins	ghanthunter@comcast.net
Bully Busters	Deb Kievits	dusunflower@hotmail.com
UCFS	Nancy Cowser	ncowser@ucfs.org
Salvation Army	Jerry Uttley	jerryuttley@usa.salvationarmy.org
St. Vincent de Paul	Jillian Corbin	jcsvdp@gmail.com
Norwich Human Services	Lee-Ann Gomes	lgomes@cityofnorwich.org
Norwich Senior Center	Mike Wolak	mwolak@cityofnorwich.org
DNEC	Sharon Heddle	sheddle@dnec.org
OPP	Hector Rivera	hector_rivera@oppa.org
Faith Based		
Norwich Area Clergy Assoc (ask him to distribute to area clergy)	Nicholas Dellermann	fnicholas90@aol.com
Housing/Brownfields/Infrastructure		
Neighborworks	Julie Savin	julie@nwrh.net
Habitat	Amy D'Amico	adamico@habitatsect.org
Norwich Housing Authority	Joanne Drag	joanned@norwichha.org
ECHO	Peter Battles	echobb@hbcglobal.net
Eastern CT Assoc of Realtors	John Bolduc	john.bolduc@easternctrealtors.com
Norwich Fire Dept	Chief Scan	chiefscan@cityofnorwich.org
Norwich Recreation	Gary Evans	gevans@cityofnorwich.org
DPW	Barry Ellison	barryellison@cityofnorwich.org

Gary Evans

From: Gary Evans
Sent: Thursday, January 29, 2015 3:22 PM
To: Gary Evans *See list of contacts*

The City of Norwich Office of Community Development is charged by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to formulate a five year plan outlining the most pressing Community Development priorities facing Norwich and its residents for the upcoming period 2015 – 2019.

Your input is requested as a leader of a **Social Service/Faith-Based** group in Norwich. As a community social service/spiritual leader, you are uniquely knowledgeable about the challenges facing your clients and congregants. The City of Norwich requests that you attend a hearing on **Monday, February 9, 2015, Room 335, from 3 – 5 PM before the Community Development Advisory Committee** and departmental staff to give testimony about these needs and suggestions for how the City can address them through the Community Development program. Community Development funds are used on a variety of social service programs. Your perspective on these needs in the community is essential.

Please RSVP to the Office of Community Development, 860-823-3770 or sgoldman@cityofnorwich.org regarding your attendance at the hearing no later than Friday, February 6, 2015. The list for parties giving testimony on these issues is extensive, so we ask you to write a short narrative of your comments for submission. This written testimony will assist in formulating the five year plan and will be posted as part of the record of comments.

Sincerely,

Gary A. Evans

Director

Office of Community Development

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING
SOCIAL SERVICE & FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

2-9-15

Present: Les King – CDAC
Gary Evans – Office of Community Development
Susan Goldman -- Office of Community Development
Jim Quarto – St. Marks Church
Tucker Braddock
Kevin Gordon - WICH

NOTES

- More affordable housing needed
- Community Center
 - Incorporate Commercial Kitchen and Job Training
- Address abandoned building blight
- Mentoring program to educate renters on how to be homeowners

Gary Evans

From: Gary Evans
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2015 3:03 PM
To: Joanne Drag; Julie; adamico@habitatsect.org; Peter Battles (achopb@sbcglobal.net); john.bolduc@easterncrealtors.com; Ken Scandariato; Gary Evans; Vicki Daniels; Barry Ellison; d.wertenbach@cedf.org; Billc realestate@aol.com; Robert Mills; James Quarto; Jason Vincent
Cc: sgoldman@snet.net
Subject: CDBG Public Testimony, 5-Year Consolidated Plan

Good Afternoon:

The City of Norwich Office of Community Development is charged by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to formulate a five year plan outlining the most pressing Community Development priorities facing Norwich and its residents for the upcoming period 2015 – 2019.

Your input is requested as a leader of a HOUSING, DEVELOPMENT/REDEVELOPMENT/CITY AGENCY in Norwich. As a community leader, you are uniquely knowledgeable in what the community needs to do in order to improve housing opportunities, infrastructure, the physical environment and quality of life in Norwich. The City of Norwich requests that you attend a hearing on Wednesday, February 11, 2015, Room 335, from 3 – 5 PM before the Community Development Advisory Committee to give testimony about these needs and suggestions for how the City can address them through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Community Development funds are used on a variety of housing/redevelopment/ infrastructure projects. Your perspective on community needs is essential.

Please RSVP to the Office of Community Development, 860-823-3770 or sgoldman@cityofnorwich.org regarding your attendance at the hearing. As the list for parties giving testimony on these issues is so extensive, we ask you to write a short narrative of your comments for submission. This written testimony will assist in formulating the five year plan and will be posted as part of the record of comments.

Sincerely,

Gary A. Evans
Director Office of Community Development

Event Details

Community Development Advisory - Block Grant Public Meeting

Date: February 11, 2015
Time: 3:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Location: City Hall Room 335
Address: 100 Broadway
 3rd Floor
 Norwich, CT 06360

Wednesday, February 11
 Your input is requested as a leader of a



HOUSING/BROWNFIELD/REDEVELOPMENT/CITY AGENCY group in Norwich. As a community leader, you are uniquely knowledgeable in what the community needs to do in order to improve housing opportunities, infrastructure, the physical environment and quality of life in Norwich. The City of Norwich requests that you attend a hearing on Wednesday, February 11, 2015, Room 335, from 3 - 5 PM before the Community Development Advisory Committee to give testimony about these needs and suggestions for how the City can address them through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Community Development funds are used on a variety of housing/redevelopment/

<http://www.norwichct.org/Calendar.aspx?EID=3145&month=2&year=2015&day=11&cal...> 7/17/2015

Infrastructure projects.
Your perspective on
these needs in the
community is essential.
Please RSVP to the Office
of Community
Development, 860-823-
3770 or
sgoldman@cityofnorwich.org
regarding your
attendance at the
hearing. As the list for
parties giving testimony
on these issues is so
extensive,

<http://www.norwichct.org/Calendar.aspx?PID=3145&month=2&year=2015&day=11&cal...> 7/17/2015

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(860)823-3770

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Insertions: 1 | Lines: 52.93 ag

CITY OF NORWICH
Community Development Block Grant (2015-19)
Five Year Consolidated Plan
Request for Participation

Due to the inclement weather, the City of Norwich will be adding an additional day to solicit testimony on the CDBG 5-Year Consolidated Plan.

The City of Norwich Office of Community Development is charged by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to formulate a five year plan outlining the most pressing Community Development priorities facing Norwich and its residents for the upcoming period 2015 -- 2019.

We are requesting input from all community and social service, faith-based, housing, development, and redevelopment agencies. The focus is to gain information from organizations regarding community needs in order to improve the quality of life, housing, infrastructure, and physical environment in Norwich.

Organizations are invited to provide testimony on Tuesday, February 24, 2015 in City Hall, Room 835, from 3 - 5 PM before the Community Development Advisory Committee and city staff. The overall intent is to give testimony about these needs and provide suggestions for how the City can address them through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

Please RSVP to the Office of Community Development, 860-823-3770 or sgoulas@cityofnorwich.org regarding your attendance at the hearing. We ask organizations wishing to speak to provide a short, written narrative of your comments for submission. This written testimony will assist in formulating the five year plan and will be posted as part of the record of comments.

Payment Information

CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING
HOUSING, DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE
2-11-15

Present: Les King -- CDAC
 Angela Duhaime - CDAC
 Gary Evans – Office of Community Development
 Susan Goldman – Office of Community Development
 Tashon Davis – Norwich Community Development Corporation
 Jason Vincent – Norwich Community Development Corporation
 Bob Mills – Norwich Community Development

Notes

- Sidewalks – safe connections to public transportation
- Demolition of substandard housing – offer lots to abutting homeowners
- Job creation
- Business Development
- Small Business Help Centers
- Three Rivers Community College Downtown Housing Program
- Public Market

CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING
SOCIAL SERVICE & FAITH BASED
HOUSING, DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE
2-24-15

Present: Les King – CDAC
Gary Evans – Office of Community Development
Susan Goldman – Office of Community Development
Lee-Ann Gomes – Norwich Human Services
Kay Eyberse – Norwich Youth & Family Services
Patrick McCormack – Uncas Health District
Charles Whitty – Norwich Housing Authority
Steve Garstka – Norwich Housing Authority
John Mainville – Norwich Housing Authority

Notes

- Housing & homelessness issues
- Single room occupancies for those transitioning from supportive housing
- Roommate matching programs to lessen cost burden of housing
- Community Center
- Focus on repair vs condemnation – keep people housed at same location
- Promote sustainable neighborhood initiatives – local food, health and education services
- Programs to elevate people from public housing
- Address economic conditions in the area (i.e. casino downsizing)
- Lack of adequate public transportation

English

***1. Are you a Norwich Resident**

- Yes
- No

PLEASE NOTE, if you do not live in Norwich, you have selected the incorrect survey

***2. Where do you live in Norwich?**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downtown | <input type="checkbox"/> Occum | <input type="checkbox"/> Laurel Hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenville | <input type="checkbox"/> Yankee | <input type="checkbox"/> Norwichtown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taftville | <input type="checkbox"/> East Great Plains | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not live in Norwich |

***3. Where do you work in Norwich?**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downtown | <input type="checkbox"/> Occum | <input type="checkbox"/> Laurel Hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenville | <input type="checkbox"/> East Great Plains | <input type="checkbox"/> Yankee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taftville | <input type="checkbox"/> Norwichtown | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not work in Norwich |

***4. Do you:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own a Single Family Home | <input type="checkbox"/> Rent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own a Multi-Family home | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the Above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own a Condo or Townhouse | |

***5. Please tell us about your employment. I am**

- an employee of local, state or federal government
- working for a for-profit business in the private sector
- working for a non-profit or social service or housing agency
- self employed
- currently unemployed

***6. What best describes your status?**

	1 Person Living In Household	2 People Living In Household	3 People Living In Household	4 People Living In Household	5 People Living In Household	6 People Living In Household
\$0-46,100	e	17	e	6	6	e
\$46,101-52,650	e	e	e	9	e	e
\$52,651-59,250	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$59,251-65,800	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$65,801-71,100	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$71,101-78,350	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$78,351-85,000	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$85,001-100,000	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$101,000+	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec

Other (please specify)

***7. The following are categories. Later in the survey these categories will be broken out into different projects or activities. For now, it would be helpful if you can prioritize the categories that are most important to the you or what you believe is most important for the City. The number 1 is the most important, while the number 6 is the least important.**

- 6 Community Facilities (Senior, Youth, Childcare Centers, Fire Stations, health care, libraries, etc...)
- 6 Infrastructure (drainage, street lighting, sidewalks, signage, water/sewer improvements, etc...)
- 6 Business & Jobs (job creation/retention, employment, façade improvements, etc...)
- 6 Community Services (Senior, Youth, Childcare, Transportation, Mental & Health Services, etc...)
- 6 Special Needs Services (Assistance for disabled, substance abuse, domestic violence, neglect, homeless shelters)
- 6 Neighborhood Services (Property maintenance, blight removal, clean-up of abandoned lots, housing etc...)

*** 8. Community Services - please rate the level of need the City of Norwich has for the following community services, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.**

	(1) Low Priority	(2) Somewhat Low Priority	(3) Somewhat High Priority	High Priority	(5) No Opinion
Recreational Activities	1	2	3	4	5
Educational Programs	1	2	3	4	5
Child Care Services	3	4	5	1	2
After School Care	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation Services	3	4	5	1	2
Anti-crisis Programs	4	3	2	1	5
Health Services & Clinics	4	3	2	1	5
Mental Health Services	4	3	2	1	5
Financial Education/Asset Building	1	2	3	4	5
Youth Counseling/Mentoring Services	1	2	3	4	5
Cultural/Diversity Programs	1	2	3	4	5
Language Barrier/Literacy Problems	1	2	3	4	5
Senior Programs (meals on wheels/in-home care)	4	3	2	1	5

Please write in any Community Service not listed

***9. Neighborhood Services- please rate the level of need the City of Norwich has for the following Neighborhood Services programs, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.**

	(1) Low Priority	(2) Somewhat Low Priority	(3) Somewhat High Priority	(4) High Priority	(5) No Opinion
Housing that is Affordable	3	2	4	1	0
Property Rehabilitation Assistance	4	3	4	3	0
Home Emergency Repair (furnace, roofing issues, etc...)	4	3	4	4	0
Downpayment/Closing cost assistance	4	4	3	4	0
Energy efficiency Improvements/Alternative Energy	4	4	4	4	0
Reducing Blight/Vacant & Abandoned Property	4	3	4	4	0
Housing for disabled	4	4	4	4	0
Housing for veterans	4	4	4	4	0
Medicaid for persons with disabilities	4	4	4	4	0
Foreclosure prevention & assistance	4	4	4	4	0
Historic preservation	4	3	4	4	0
Fair Housing Enforcement/Education	4	4	4	4	0

Other (please specify)

***10. Special Needs- please rate the level of need the City of Norwich has for the following Special Needs, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.**

	(1) Low Priority	(2) Somewhat Low Priority	(3) Somewhat High Priority	(4) High Priority	(5) No Opinion
Services for Persons with Disabilities	4	3	3	3	3
Domestic Violence Services	3	3	3	3	3
Substance Abuse Services	3	3	3	3	3
Homeless Shelters and Services	3	3	3	3	3
Transitional and Permanent Housing for the Homeless	3	3	3	3	3
Services for Neglected and/or Abused Children	3	3	3	3	3
Food Pantries	3	3	3	3	3
Veterans Assistance	3	3	3	3	3

Please write in any Special Needs Services not listed

***11. Business and Jobs - please rate the level of need the City of Norwich has for the following Business and Jobs Programs, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.**

	(1) Low Priority	(2) Somewhat Low Priority	(3) Somewhat High Priority	(4) High Priority	(5) No Opinion
Creating sites for business/industrial parks for business development	3	3	3	3	3
Loan programs for business growth	3	3	3	3	3
Job training programs	3	3	3	3	3
Technical assistance for small business	3	3	3	3	3
Job development	3	3	3	3	3
Façade improvements	3	3	3	3	3

Please write in any additional Economic Development/Infrastructure not listed

***12. Infrastructure**

	(1) Low Priority	(2) Somewhat Low Priority	(3) Somewhat High Priority	(4) High Priority	(5) No Opinion
Improve Existing Water/Sewer Lines	1	2	3	4	5
Provide/Improve Fire Protection	1	2	3	4	5
Improve Telecommunications for Business/Residents	1	2	3	4	5
Improve Streets/Sidewalks	1	2	3	4	5
Improve Street Lighting	1	2	3	4	5

Please write in any additional Economic Development/Infrastructure not listed

***13. Community Facilities - please rate the level of need the City of Norwich has for the following Community Facilities, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.**

	(1) Low Priority	(2) Somewhat Low Priority	(3) Somewhat High Priority	(4) High Priority	(5) No Opinion
Community Center	1	2	3	4	5
Public Safety Facilities	1	2	3	4	5
Health Facilities	1	2	3	4	5
Employment Training Center	1	2	3	4	5
Libraries	1	2	3	4	5
Childcare Facilities	1	2	3	4	5
Adult Day Care Centers	1	2	3	4	5
Playgrounds/Greenspaces	1	2	3	4	5
Accessibility of Public Buildings to the Disabled	1	2	3	4	5
Public Transportation	1	2	3	4	5
Beautification/Enhanced Public Space	1	2	3	4	5
Commercial Kitchen (for training programs/rental use)	1	2	3	4	5

Other (please specify)

Fair Housing

As part of this planning process, Norwich must also analyze factors that limit fair housing choices. Your own experiences will contribute to the efforts to research obstacles such as the nature and extent of housing discrimination in Norwich and the region. This information will be used to assist in the developing strategies to overcome impediments to fair housing choice. This survey is for informational purposes only.

14. Do you believe housing discrimination is an issue in Norwich?

Yes

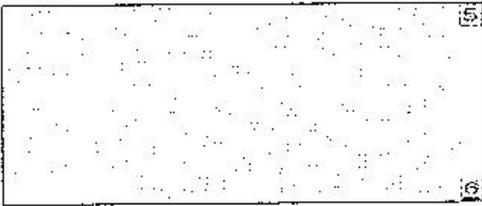
No

15. Do you know of any city ordinances or state laws that (Please check all that apply):

Put an undue burden on protected classes (race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin) to find decent rental or ownership housing

Prohibit occupation of single family homes by multiple unrelated disabled individuals

Other (please specify)



16. Do you know of any instances where realtors, bankers/lenders, insurance companies, apartment complexes, and/or individual landlords have refused to work with or provide services to someone because of their (Please check all that apply):

Race, ethnicity or national origin

Family Status

Religion

Gender

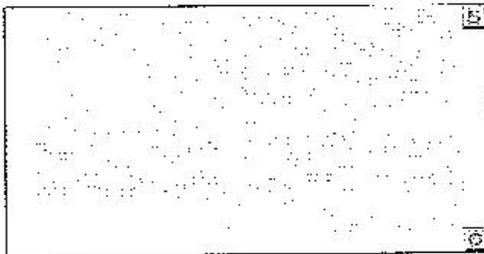
Disability

Sexual Orientation

Age

None of the above

Please Explain



17. Do you know of any instances where realtors, brokers, lenders or insurance companies have refused to work with owners, sellers, buyers or renters because of the neighborhood in which they live or propose to live, particularly those professionals who will not work with individuals in predominately minority neighborhoods?

- Yes
- No

Please Explain:

18. Do you know of instances where the elderly or disabled could not find housing because (Check all that apply):

- There were no handicapped accessible units
- The landlord/lady refused to make reasonable modifications inside the unit (removing interior doors, widening door openings, installing grab bars for the tub, shower or toilet)
- The landlord/lady refused to make reasonable accommodations outside the unit (moving assigned parking space near the apartment, providing a dumpster with a slide opening or trash pickup at the door or a service dog in an otherwise pet-free complex or that public use areas are accessible)

Other (please specify):

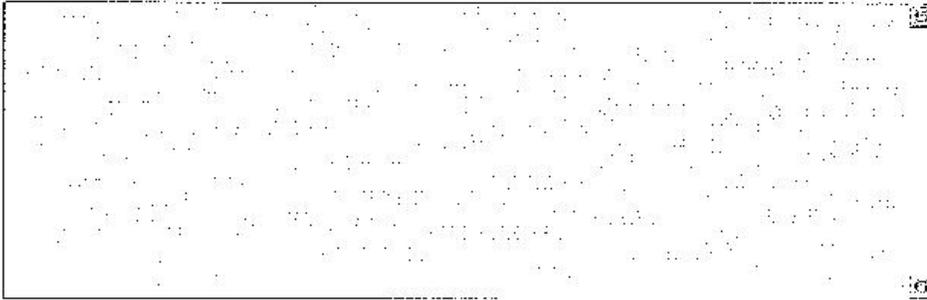
19. Do you feel you have ever been discriminated against in the City of Norwich? If yes, on what basis do you believe you were discriminated against? Please select all that apply.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Status |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not feel I was discriminated against |

20. If you believe you have been subjected to discrimination, have you reported the incident?

- Yes
- No
- I have not been subjected to discrimination

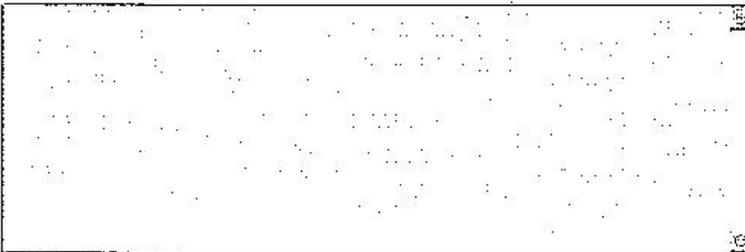
What were your reasons for not reporting the incident?



21. Are there any other questions, concerns or experiences you wish to share that you believe may cause or have caused a barrier to housing. Please feel free to share your housing related experiences with us, even if you are unsure on if it is a barrier to fair housing choice. Your responses are confidential and are important to improve the quality of life in Norwich.

Please Answer Below

Other (please specify)



If you feel you have been discriminated against or have questions about the survey, please contact Gary A. Evans in the Department of Community Development at 860-823-3770 or gevans@cityofnorwich.org

Chinese

***1. 你是不是諾維奇居民？**

是

否

請注意，如果你不居住在諾維奇，你選擇了不正確的答案

***2. 你在諾維奇哪裡住？**

市中心

Greenville

Taftville

Occum

Yantic

East Great Plains

Laurel Hill

Norwichtown

我並不住在諾維奇

***3. 你在諾維奇哪裡工作？**

市中心

Greenville

Taftville

Occum

East Great Plains

Norwichtown

Laurel Hill

Yantic

我並不在諾維奇工作

***4. 你有：**

擁有一套房

擁有多戶套房

擁有一個公寓或帶別墅

租

以上都不是

***5. 請介紹一下你的工作。我：**

在當地、州或聯邦政府編員

在私營部門的營利企業工作

在非營利性社會服務或房屋中介工作

自僱

目前失業

***6. 什麼最能說明你的狀態？**

	一人戶	2人家庭	3人家庭	4人家庭	5人家庭	6人家庭
\$0-45,100	e	e	e	e	e	e
\$46,101-52,650	e	e	e	e	e	e
\$52,651-59,250	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$59,251-66,800	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$66,801-74,400	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$74,401-83,050	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$83,051-92,800	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$92,801-103,600	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec
\$103,601+	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec	ec

其他 (請註明) :

***7. 下面是不同點。在調查中，這些類別將被細分為不同的項目或活動。就目前而言，這將是有益的，如果你可以優先考慮的是最重要的，你認為是城市最重要的，還是什麼的類別。1 號是最重要的，而6是最不重要的。**

- 6 社區設施 (老年人、青年、兒童看護中心、消防局、醫院、圖書館, etc...)
- 6 基礎設施 (排水、路燈、人行道、標誌、水/污水提升, etc...)
- 6 商業與工作 (創造就業機會/保留、就業、外觀的改進, etc...)
- 6 社區服務 (老年人、青年、兒童看護、運輸、精神衛生服務, etc...)
- 6 特需服務 (協助殘疾人、藥物濫用、家庭暴力、被忽視、無家可歸者收容所...etc)
- 6 社區服務 (物業維修、玻璃窗屋拆除、商業的清理工作、住戶, etc...)

***8. 社區服務: - 請評估諾維奇有以下社區服務水平, 其中1是最低和5為最高等級。**

	最低等級	第二低等級	第三低等級	高優先級	沒有意見
娛樂活動	3	3	3	3	3
教育計劃	3	3	3	3	3
幼兒服務	3	3	3	3	3
學校護理供	3	3	3	3	3
運輸服務	3	3	3	3	3
打擊犯罪計劃	3	3	3	3	3
健康服務及診所	3	3	3	3	3
心理健康服務	3	3	3	3	3
金融教育/真區大區	3	3	3	3	3
青年諮詢/輔導服務	3	3	3	3	3
文化/多樣性計劃	3	3	3	3	3
語言不通/異族問題	3	3	3	3	3
高級課程 (送養/家庭護理)	3	3	3	3	3

請寫任何社區未列出服務:

***9. 鄰里社區服務: - 請評估諾維奇有以下社區服務水平, 其中1是最低和5為最高等級。**

	第一優先級	第二優先級	第三優先級	高優先級	沒有意見
經濟實惠房屋	3	3	3	3	3
物業康復援助	3	3	3	3	3
緊急修護 (煙和屋頂的問題)	3	3	3	3	3
書湖/成文假援助	3	3	3	3	3
提高能源效率/可替代能源	3	3	3	3	3
減少空置和被沒收的財產	3	3	3	3	3
為殘疾人房屋	3	3	3	3	3
為低預算人房屋	3	3	3	3	3
修改殘疾人房屋	3	3	3	3	3
搖搖盪盪房屋回籠的預防和援助	3	3	3	3	3
歷史房屋保護	3	3	3	3	3
公平的買家房	3	3	3	3	3
執行/教育	3	3	3	3	3
其他 (請註明):					

***10. 特別需要:** - 請評估諾維奇有以下特別需要社區服務水平, 其中1是最低和5為最高等級。

	低優先級	第二優先級	第三優先級	高優先級	沒有意見
殘疾人服務	3	3	3	3	3
家庭暴力服務	3	3	3	3	3
藥物濫用服務	3	3	3	3	3
無家可歸者收容所服務	3	3	3	3	3
無家可歸者服務	3	3	3	3	3
被虐待和/或虐待的兒童服務	3	3	3	3	3
為無家可歸者提供食物	3	3	3	3	3
退伍軍人援助	3	3	3	3	3

請列出任何未得到服務:

5

***11. 業務和工作:** - 請評估諾維奇有以下業務和工作, 其中1是最低和5為最高等級。

	(1) 低優先級	第二優先級	(2) 第三優先級 高優先級	高優先級	沒有意見
創設商業/工業園區為企業發展	3	3	3	3	3
企業成長貸款項目	3	3	3	3	3
職業培訓計劃	3	3	3	3	3
對於小企業提供技術援助	3	3	3	3	3
就業發展	3	3	3	3	3

請列出任何重要的經濟發展基礎設施:

***12. 基礎設施:**

	低優先級	第二優先級	第三優先級	高優先級	沒有意見
改進現有街道/水管/水電線	1	2	3	4	5
提供/提高消防服務	1	2	3	4	5
建立更好商業和居民環境	1	2	3	4	5
糾正完善街道/人行道	1	2	3	4	5
加入更好的路燈	1	2	3	4	5
請列出任何未露的經濟發展/基礎設施:					

***13. 社區設施:** - 請評估諾維奇有以下社區設施, 其中1是最低和5為最高等級。

	低優先級	第二優先級	第三優先級	高優先級	沒有意見
社區中心	1	2	3	4	5
公共安全設施	1	2	3	4	5
衛生設施	1	2	3	4	5
就業培訓中心	1	2	3	4	5
圖書館	1	2	3	4	5
兒童看護	1	2	3	4	5
成人日間護理中心	1	2	3	4	5
遊樂場/綠色空間	1	2	3	4	5
殘疾人開放進入公共建築	1	2	3	4	5
公共交通	1	2	3	4	5
美化/增強公共空間	1	2	3	4	5
商用空間 (培訓課程/租賃使用)	1	2	3	4	5
其他 (請註明):					

合理的房屋:
 作為這一計劃過程的一部分, 諾維奇還必須分析, 限制公平住房選擇的因素, 你的親身經歷, 將有助於研究諾維奇的住房歧視範圍和區域障礙。這些信息將被用來協助制定戰略來克服障礙, 以公平的住房選擇。這項調查是強供參考

*14. 你相信住房歧視是諾維奇的問題？

是

否

*15. 你知道的任何城市法令或國家法律的（請選擇所有適用）：

使少數民族造成不適當的負擔原因：(種族、膚色、宗教、性別、殘疾、家庭狀況、或民族出身) 找到合理租賃的租金或房屋所有權

禁止由多個不相關的發現人士佔用單一家庭住宅

其他 (請註明)：

Empty text box for additional information.

*16. 你知不知道任何房地產經紀人、銀行家/貸方、保險公司、公寓和/或個別業主拒絕與工作或給別人提供服務的任何實例。因為他們 (請選擇所有適用)：

種族、民族或國籍

家庭條件

宗教

性別

殘疾

性取向

年齡

以上都不是

其他 (請註明)：

Empty text box for additional information.

*17. 你知不知道任何房地產經紀人，銀行家/貸方，保險公司，公寓和/或個別業主拒絕與別人提供服務的任
何實例。尤其是那些不會在少數族裔為主的個人社區工作的專業人士？

是

否

其他 (請註明) :

5

6

*18. 你知不知道任何實例，其中老年人或殘疾人無法找到住房，因為 (選擇所有適用) :

沒有殘疾人單位

房東拒絕讓內部合理的修改 (去除室內門，拉大開門，安裝扶手的浴缸，淋浴 或 廁所)

房東拒絕讓單位合理安裝 (分配停車位，提供一個垃圾箱在門口，或服務狗需要的人，無公眾使用區域的訪問權限)

其他 (請註明) :

5

6

*19. 你覺得你曾經在諾維奇市的歧視？如果是的話，憑什麼你認為你是歧視？請選擇所有適用。

種族

家庭條件

性別

宗教

殘疾

其他

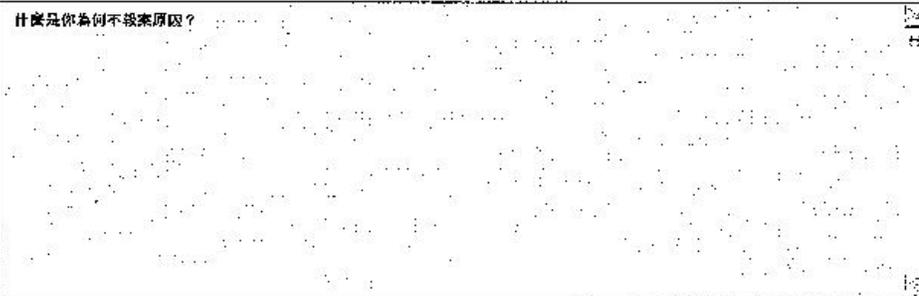
國籍

我不覺得我是被歧視

***20** 如果您認為您已受到歧視，你有沒有報導了這一事件？

- 是
- 否
- 我沒有受到歧視

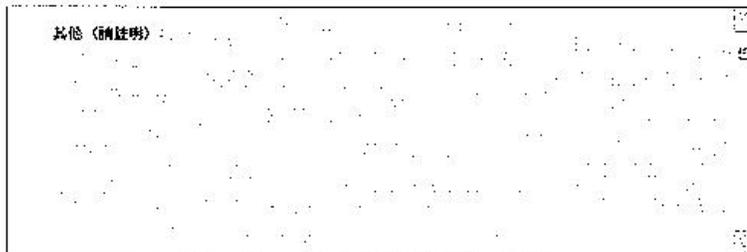
什麼是您為何不報案原因？



***21** 你是否想分享你認為可能會造成或已經造成了的任何問題，關注或經驗。請隨時分享你有關住房的經驗，即使不確定，如果它是一個障礙公平住房選擇。您的回答是保密的，重要的是這將是提高生活諾維奇質量。

- 請回答以下

其他 (請註明) :



如果你覺得受到了歧視或對調查問題，請聯繫加里·A·埃文斯在社區發展部，電話8608233770 或電子郵件 gevans@cityofnorwich.org

Haïtian-Creole

***1. Èske ou abite nan Norwich**

Wi

Non

Tanpri fè makè, si ou pa abite Norwich, sa vle di ou chwazi yon moivo sondaj.

***2. Ki kote ou abite nan Norwich?**

Downtown

Occum

Laurel Hill

Greenville

Yantic

Norwichtown

Taftville

East Great Plains

Mwen pa abite Norwich

***3. Ki kote ou travay nan Norwich?**

Downtown

Occum

Laurel Hill

Greenville

East Great Plains

Yantic

Taftville

Norwichtown

Mwen pa travay nan Norwich

***4. Èske ou:**

So proprietè ou kay Single Family (ou sèl fanmi)

Lwe

So proprietè ou kay Multi-Family (plizyè fanmi)

Pa youn laden chwa sa yo

Se proprietè Condo or Townhouse

***5. Pale nou enpe de anplwayman'w. Mwen**

So youn anplwaye gouvènman lokal, state ou federal

Travay pou youn biznis de-profit nan sektè prive a

Travay pou youn oganizasyon non-profit oubyen sèvis sosyal oubyen youn ajans de lojman

Travay ak lòt mwen

Pa'ap travay kounya

***6. Ki kategori ki plis dekri statis ou?**

	1 eil moun abite nan kay la	2 moun abite nan kay la	3 moun abite nan kay la	4 moun abite Nan kay la	5 moun abite Nan kay la	6 moun abite Nan kay la
\$0-46,100	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$46,101-52,650	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$52,651-59,250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$59,251-65,600	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$65,601-71,100	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$71,101-78,350	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$78,351-85,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$85,001-100,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$101,000+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lot ankò (tanpri spesifye): _____

***7. Sa yo se kategori. Pita nan sondaj sa a, kategori sa yo pral separe an diferan projè ou aktivite. Pou le moman, li t'ap edew anpil si ou ta aranje yo annòd de sa ki pi enpòtan pou ou oubyen sa ou panse ki pi enpòtan pou city (vil) la. Nimero 1 se sa ki pi enpòtan, pandan nimero 6 se sa ki pi pa enpòtan.**

- 1 Lokal kominotè (Grammoun, Janès, Sant pou gaderi/bebèsit, Stasyon pou pye, Sant Sante, Dibliotèk, etc...)
- 2 Enfashikilite (kanal, linyè nan la, twotwa, pano/pankad, amelyorasyon di/ak lwo ogo, etc...)
- 3 Biznis & Travay (kreyasyon/kenbe travay, anplwayman, amelyorasyon fasad, etc...)
- 4 Sèvis Kominotè (Grammoun, Janès, Gaderi/bebèsit, Transpotasyon, Sèvis pou Santo Manlat, etc...)
- 5 Sèvis pou Bazwen Spesyal (Asistans pou endikap, esizan drog/alkòl, vyolans domestik, moun yo neglijè, lejman pou senzèbri)
- 6 Sèvis sou kalya a (alwayaj/antrefyèn propriyete, ramase pay, netwaye espas ki abandona, lejman, etc...)

***8. Sèvis Kominote - tanpré evalye nan ki nivo vil Norwich la bezwen sèvis kominotè sa yo, 1 vle di pa trò bezwen e 5 vle di bezwen anpil.**

	(1) ba priyorite	(2) Yon li jan ba priyorite	(3) Yon li jan wo Priyorite	(4) Wo priyorite	(5) okenn opinyon
Aktivite Rekreyasyonèl	3	3	3	3	3
Program Edikasyonèl	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis pou gaderibèbèlè	3	3	3	3	3
Gaderibèbèlè pou aprè lekòl	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis transpòstasyon	3	3	3	3	3
Program Anti-Krim	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis de sante & Klinik	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis Sante Mantal	3	3	3	3	3
Edikasyon Finansyèl/bati byen ak richès	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis de Konsèymentorng	3	3	3	3	3
Program kiltirèl/divèsite	3	3	3	3	3
Problèm blokaj nan langfaisibilizasyon	3	3	3	3	3
Program granmoun (livrezon/swen maeje)	3	3	3	3	3

Tanpré ekri nenpòt lòt sèvis kominotè ki sa nan list la.

***9. Sèvis sou Katye a- tanpri evalye nan ki nivo vil Norwich la bezwen sèvis ak program katye sa yo, 1 vle di pa trò bezwen e 5 vle di bezwen anpil.**

	(1) ba priyòrite	(2) Yon ti jan ba priyòrite	(3) Yon ti jan wo priyòrite	(4) Wo priyòrite	(5) Okenn oplyon
Kay ki nan pri abòdab	3	3	3	3	3
Asistans nan reyabilitasyon propriyete	3	3	3	3	3
Reparasyon lèns pou kay (problèm furnace/furno, do kay, etc...)	3	3	3	3	3
Asistans nan pri avalwa/kloti acha kay	3	3	3	3	3
Efikas nan enèji Amelyorasyon/Alternativ pou enèji	3	3	3	3	3
Redwi pay/Propriyete ki Vid & Abandone	3	3	3	3	3
Kay pou moun ki andikape	3	3	3	3	3
Kay pou vektan	3	3	3	3	3
Modifikasyon pou moun ki andikape	3	3	3	3	3
Asistans nan prevansyon pou yo pa sezi kay moun	3	3	3	3	3
Prezervasyon istorik	3	3	3	3	3
Edike ak Aplike règ program kay san patipri	3	3	3	3	3
Lot anksyon (tanpri espesifye)					

***10. Bezwen Spesyal-tanpri evalye nan ki nivo vil Norwich la bezwen Sèvis Spesyal sa yo, 1 vle di pa trò bezwen e 5 vle di bezwen anpil.**

	(1) Ba priyorite	(2) On li jan ba priyorite	(3) On li jan wo Priyorite	(4) Wo priyorite	(5) Okenn Opinyon
Sèvis pou moun andikape	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis pou Vyolans Domestik	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis abiz an dròg/alikòl	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis lójman pou sanzabli	3	3	3	3	3
Kay tranzisyonèl ak pèmanan pou sanzabli	3	3	3	3	3
Sèvis pou timoun yo neglije e/ou yo abize	3	3	3	3	3
Kantlin kofe yo bay manje	3	3	3	3	3
Asistans pou Veteran	3	3	3	3	3

Tanpri ekri nonpòt lòt Bezwen Spesyal ki pa nan list la

***11. Biznis ak Travay-tanpri evalye nan ki nivo vil Norwich la bezwen program pou biznis ak travay sa yo, 1 vle di pa trò bezwen e 5 vle di bezwen anpil.**

	1. Ba priyorite	2. On li jan ba priyorite	3. On li jan wo priyorite	3. Wo priyorite	(5) Okenn opinyon
Keye plas pou biznis/pak endistriyèl pou devlopman biznis	3	3	3	3	
Program prele lajan pou agrandi biznis	3	3	3	3	
Program formasyon pou travay	3	3	3	3	
Asistans teknik pou li biznis	3	3	3	3	
Devlopman travay	3	3	3	3	

Tanpri ekri nonpòt lòt Devlopman Ekonomik/entrepriz ki pa nan list la

5

***12. Enfrastrikti**

	(1) Ba priyorite	(2) On ti jan ba priyorite	(3) On ti jan wa Priyorite	(4) Wa priyorite	(5) Okann apwasyon
Amelyore branch liyo dlo/tou egc kl egziste	3	3	3	3	3
Foun/Amelyore Proteksyon kont Difa	3	3	3	3	3
Amelyore Telefominikasyon pou Bisnis/Rezidant yo	3	3	3	3	3
Amelyore Lari/Trotwa yo	3	3	3	3	3
Amelyore limyè nan lari yo	3	3	3	3	3
Tanpri ekri nenpòt lòt Devlopman Ekonomik/enfrastrikti ki pa nan lis la					

13

***13. Lokal Kominotè - tanpri evalye nan ki nivo vil Norwich la bezwen Lokal kominotè sa yo, 1 vle di pa tro bezwen e 5 vle di bezwen anpil.**

	(1) Ba priyorite	(2) On ti jan ba priyorite	(3) On ti jan wa priyorite	(4) Wa priyorite	(5) Okann apwasyon
Sant Kominotè	3	3	3	3	3
Lokal pou Sekirite Piblik	3	3	3	3	3
Sant Sante	3	3	3	3	3
Sant fòmasyon pou travay	3	3	3	3	3
Eliblyotèk	3	3	3	3	3
Lokal pou gader/bèbisit	3	3	3	3	3
Sant pou pran swen granmoun	3	3	3	3	3
Pak pou timoun jwe/Espas gazon	3	3	3	3	3
Aksesibilite bilding piblik yo pou moun ki endikape	3	3	3	3	3
Transpòasyon piblik	3	3	3	3	3
Amelyore/Bote Espas Piblik yo	3	3	3	3	3
Kizin komèsyal (pou fòmasyon/voubyen pou moun lwe)	3	3	3	3	3
Lòt ankò (Tanpri spesifye)					

14

15

Program Kay San Patipri

Kòm yon pati nan pwosès pou planifikasyon an, Norwich òwe analize faktè ki limite chaw yo nan program kay san patipri. Eksperyans ou pral kontribye nan efò k'ap fèt pou dekouvri obstak ak dimansyon ak egzistans diskriminasyon pou kay nan rejyon Norwich la. Enfòmasyon sa yo pral ede nou devlope strateji pou konbat kont obstak ki egziste nan program chwa kay san patipri. Sondaj sa la pou rezon enfòmasyonèl sèlman.

14. Èske'w panse diskriminasyon pou kay se yon problèm nan Norwich ?

Wi

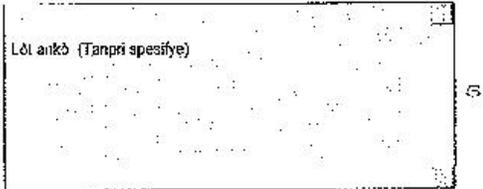
Non

15. Èske'w konnen okenn òdonans vil la genyen oubyen lwa state la ki (Tanpri tcheke tout sa ki aplikab):

èc Mote gwo konsantrasyon sou proteksyon klas sa yo (ras, koulè, relijyon, sèks, dezabilite, statis famiyal, oubyen orijin nasyonal) pou yo kapeb jwen bon kay pou lwo ou achete

èc Entèdi pou mola plisyo moun ki endikap nan ran kay ki ka pran yon sèl fanmi

Lòl anko (Tanpri spesifye)



è

16. Èske'w konnen okenn fwa kote ajans ki vann kay, bankè/pretè, konpayi asirans, bilding apatman oubyen yon dwayen kay individyèl te refize travay avèk on moun, oubyen ba'l sèvis akòz rezon sa (Tanpri tcheke tout sa ki aplikab):

èc Ras, etnisite ou orijin nasyonal

èc Statis Famiyal

èc Relijyon

èc Sèks

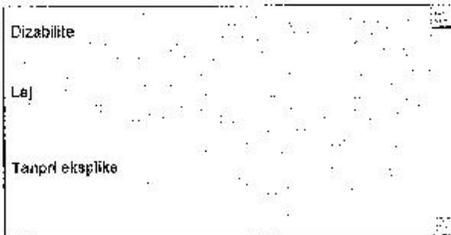
èc Dizabilite

èc Oryantasyon Seksyèl

èc Lej

èc Li pa youn nan sa ki site yo

èc Tanpri eksplike



è

17. Èske'w konnen okenn fwa kote ajans ki vann kay, bankè/pretè, konpayi asirans, te refize travay avèk yon propriyetè, vandè, achtè oubyen yon lokatè akòz de katye yo abite a ou byen kote yo ta renmen abite a, n'ap pale patikilyèman de profesyonèl sa yo ki pa vle travay ak moun ki soti nan katye ki gen anpil group minorite?

Wi

Non

Tanpri Explike

6

18. Èske'w konnen okenn fwa kote yon granmoun oubyen yon moun ki andikape pat ka jwenn kay paske (Tcheke tout sa ki aplikab):

Pat gen apèyman ki te aksesib pou moun andikape

Mèt kay la refize fè modifikasyon rezonab ardedan kay la (retire pòt ki nan milan kay yo, fè uuvotè pòt yo pi la), epi state maròch pou moun kenbe nan benywa, douch oubyen twalèt la)

Mèt kay la refize fè aranjman rezonab deyo kay la (mèt paking nan pi pro apafman an, hay pòt ki gen pòt ekote, oubyen sèvis ki vin plan fèra devan pòt la, oubyen pèmèt chon ki ode moun andikape yo rete nan apafman ki ented) bati domastik oubyen asire tout espas piblik nan bilding nan aksesib

Lèt anko (Tanpri apesifye)

6

6

19. Èske'w santi yo janm diskrimine kont ou nan Vil Norwich la? Si wi, sou kisa diskriminasyon sa a te baze? Tanpri tcheke tout sa ki aplikab yo.

Ras

Stats Familyal

Sèks

Relijyon

Dizabilite

Lòt bagay

Nasyonallite

Mwen pa santi yo janm diskrimine kont mwen

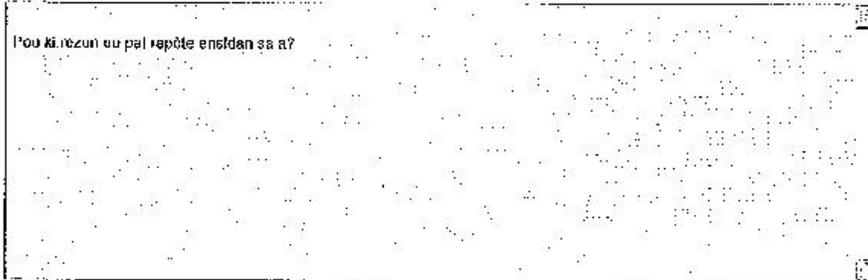
20. Si ou panse yo te fe diskriminasyon kont ou, èske ou te repòte ensidan sa a?

Wi

Non

Yo pa janm diskrimine kont mwen

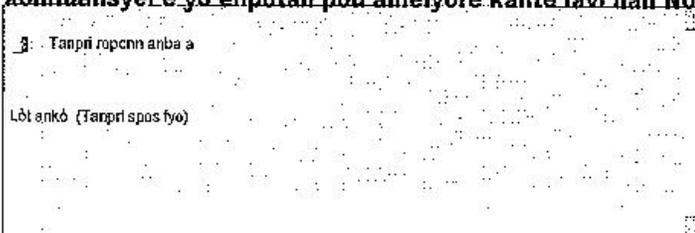
Pou ki rezon ou pa repòte ensidan sa a?



21. Èske pa gen lòt kesyon, konsène, oubyen eksperyans ke ou kwè ki kapab oubyen ki te koze yon baryè pou ou nan zafè kay, ke ou ta renmen pataje avèk nou. Tanpri santi'w alèz pou'w pataje eksperyans ou nan zafè kay avèk nou, menm si ou pa asire si li se yon baryè pou chwa kay san patipri. Repons ou yo konfidansyèl e yo enpòtan pou amelyore kalite lavi nan Norwich.

Tanpri rapese anba a

Lòt ankò (Tanpri sponsoye)



Si'w santi yo te diskrimine kont ou oubyen ou ta gen yon kesyon de sondaj sa a, tanpri kontakte Gary A. Evans nan Depatman Devlopman Komünite nan 860-823-3770 oubyen gevans@cityofnorwich.org

Spanish

***1. Es usted residente de Norwich?**

- SI
- No

POR FAVOR OBSERVE, si usted no vive en Norwich, usted a seleccionado la encuesta equivocada.

***2. Donde en Norwich vive usted?**

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Downtow | Occum | Laurel Hill |
| <input type="radio"/> Greenville | Yantic | Norwichtown |
| <input type="radio"/> Taftville | East Great Plains | Yo no vivo en Norwich |

***3. Donde en Norwich trabaja usted?**

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Downtow | Occum | Laurel Hill |
| <input type="radio"/> Greenville | Yantic | Norwichtown |
| <input type="radio"/> Taftville | East Great Plains | Yo no trabajo en Norwich |

***4. Por favor háblenos de su empleador. Yo**

- Soy un empleado del gobierno local, estatal o federal
- Estoy trabajando para una empresa con fines de lucro en el sector privado
- Estoy trabajando para una agencia sin fines de lucro, servicios sociales o agencia de vivienda
- Soy trabajador independiente
- Estoy actualmente desempleado

***6. Que describe mejor su estatus**

	1 persona viviendo en la casa	2 personas viviendo en la casa	3 personas viviendo en la casa	4 personas viviendo en la casa	5 personas viviendo en la casa	6 personas viviendo en la casa
\$0-46,100
\$46,101-52,650						
\$52,651-59,200						
\$59,201-65,800						
\$65,801-71,100						
\$71,101-76,350						
\$76,351-85,000						
\$85,001-100,000						
\$101,000+						
Otros (por favor especifique)						

***7. Las siguientes son categorías. Más adelante en la encuesta estas categorías serán divididas en diferentes proyectos o actividades. Por ahora, sería de ayuda si usted puede priorizar las categorías que son más importantes para usted o para lo que usted cree que es más importante para la ciudad. El número 1 es el más importante, mientras que el número 6 es el menos importante.**

- Instalaciones para la comunidad (Personas mayores, jóvenes, centros para cuidado de niños, estaciones de bomberos, atención médica, bibliotecas etc...)
- Infraestructura (drenaje, luz en la calle, aceras, señalización, mejoras al agua/alcantarillado, etc...)
- Negocios y empleos (creación y retención de empleos, empleos, mejoras en la fachada, etc..)
- Servicios a la comunidad (personas mayores, jóvenes, cuidado de niños, transporte, servicios de salud y salud mental, etc...)
- Servicios para personas con necesidades especiales (asistencia para discapacitados, abuso de sustancias, violencia doméstica, negligencia, albergues para personas sin hogar)
- Servicios para el barrio (mantenimiento de la propiedad, remoción de peste, limpieza de lotes abandonados, vivienda, etc...)

***8. Servicios a la comunidad-** por favor estime el nivel de necesidad que tiene la ciudad de Norwich de los siguientes servicios a la comunidad, siendo el 1 el mas bajo y el 5 el mas al

	(1) Prioridad baja	(2) Prioridad algo Baja	(3) Prioridad algo Alta	(4) Alta Prioridad	(5) No opinión
Actividades de recreación	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Programas Educativos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios de cuidado de niños	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Cuidado después de la escuela	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicio de transporte	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Programas Anti-crimen	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios de Salud & Clínicas	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios de Salud Mental	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Educación Financiera/Creación de activos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicio de Orientación y Tutoría a la juventud	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Programas de Cultura/Diversidad	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Barreras del Lenguaje/problemas de alfabetismo	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Programas para personas Mayores (Conida en ruedas/ cuidado en la casa)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Por favor escriba cualquier servicio a la comunidad no listado

***9. Servicios de Barrio- Por favor estime el nivel de necesidad que la Ciudad de Norwich tiene de los siguientes programas de servicios de barrio, siendo el 1 mas bajo y el 5 el mas alto.**

	(1) Prioridad Baja	(2) Prioridad Algo Baja	(3) Prioridad Algo Alta	(4) prioridad Alta	(5) No Opinión
Vivienda que es Asequible	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Asistencia para la Rehabilitación de Propiedades	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Reparación de Emergencia en la casa (calefacción, problemas en el techo, etc...)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Asistencia para Depósito inicial y costos de cierre <u>para compra de vivienda</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mejoras en eficiencia de energía/ Energía alternativa	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Reducción de peste/ Propiedades vacías y Abandonadas	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vivienda par discapacitados	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vivienda para veteranos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Modificaciones para Personas con discapacidades	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Prevención y asistencia Para juicio hipotecario	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Preservación de lo Histórico	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Vivienda Justa
Ejecución/Educación _____

Otros (por favor especifique)

***10. Necesidades Especiales- Por favor estime el nivel de necesidad que la ciudad de Norwich tiene de los siguientes servicios para personas con necesidades especiales, siendo 1 la mas baja y 5 la mas alta.**

	(1) Prioridad Baja	(2) Prioridad algo Baja	(3) Prioridad algo Alta	(4) Prioridad Alta	(5) No opinión
Servicios para personas con discapacidades	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios para violencia Domestica	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios para abuso de Sustancias	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios y albergues para Personas sin hogar	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vivienda Transitoria y Permanente para personas Sin hogar	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Servicios para niños Descuidados y abandonados	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Despensas de Alimentos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Asistencia a los Veteranos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Por Favor escriba cualquier Necesidad Especial no listada

***11. Negocios y Empleos- Por favor estime el nivel de necesidad que la Ciudad de Norwich tiene los siguientes programas de negocios y empleos, Siendo el 1 el mas bajo y 5 el mas alto.**

	(1) Prioridad Baja	(2) Prioridad Algo Baja	(3) prioridad Algo Alta	(4) Prioridad Alta	(5) No Opción
Creando lugares para Negocios/Parques Industriales Para el desarrollo de negocios	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Programas de préstamos Para el crecimiento de Negocios	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Programas de entrenamientos para empleo	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Asistencia Técnica para Negocios pequeños	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Desarrollo de empleo	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mejoras a la Fachada	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Por favor escriba cualquier Desarrollo Económico/Infraestructura adicional no listado.

***12. Infraestructura**

	(1) Prioridad Baja	(2) Prioridad algo Baja	(3) Prioridad algo Alta	(4) Prioridad Alta	(5) No Opción
Mejorar las líneas De agua /alcantarillado Existentes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Proporcionar/Mejorar Protección de incendios	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mejorar las telecomunicaciones para negocios/ Residentes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mejorar calles/aceras	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mejorar la luz de la calle	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Por favor escriba cualquier desarrollo económico/infraestructura adicional no listado

***13. Instalaciones para la Comunidad- Por favor estime el nivel de necesidad que la ciudad de Norwich tiene de las siguientes Instalaciones para la comunidad, siendo 1 la mas baja y 5 la mas alta.**

	(1) Prioridad baja	(2) Prioridad algo Baja	(3) Prioridad algo Alta	(4) Prioridad Alta	(5) No Opinión
Centro de la Comunidad	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Instalaciones para seguridad Publica	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Instalaciones para Salud	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Centro de entrenamiento Para empleo	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Bibliotecas	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Instalaciones para cuidado De niños	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Centros de servicio asistencial durante el día para Adultos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Areas de juegos/Zonas Verdes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Facil acceso a Edificios públicos para Los discapacitados	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Transporte público	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Embellacimiento /mejoramiento de espacios publicos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Cocina Comercial (para Programas de entrenamiento/ Arrendamiento)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Otros (Por favor especifique)

Vivienda Justa

Como parte de este proceso de planeación, Norwich debe analizar factores que limitan la selección de vivienda justa. Su propia experiencia contribuir a los esfuerzos de investigar obstáculos tales como la naturaleza y extensión de la discriminación de vivienda en Norwich y en la región. Esta información será usada para asistir al desarrollo de estrategias para superar impedimentos a la selección de vivienda justa. Esta encuesta es solo con propósito informativo.

***14. Cree usted que la discriminación para vivienda es un problema en Norwich?**

Si

No

***15. Sabe usted de algún reglamento de la ciudad o ley del estado que (por favor marque todos los que apliquen):**

Ponga una indebida presión en clases protegidas (raza, color, religión, sexo, discapacidad, Estado familiar o nacionalidad de origen) para encontrar renta decente o ser dueño de una vivienda

Prohibir ocupar una casa de una sola familia por múltiples individuos discapacitados no relacionados.

Otros (por favor especifique)

***16. Sabe usted de alguna instancia donde un corredor de bienes raíces, banquero/entidad crediticia, compañía de seguros, complejo de apartamentos, y /o propietario individual halla reusado trabajar proveer servicio a alguien por sus (Por favor marque todas las que apliquen)**

Raza, etnicidad, o nacionalidad de origen

Religión

Discapacidad

Edad

Por favor explique

Estatus Familiar

Genero

Orientación Sexual

Ninguna de las anteriores

***17. Sabe usted de alguna instancia donde un corredor de bienes raíces, agente de bolsa, entidad crediticia o compañía de seguros a reusado trabajar con dueños, vendedores, compradores o inquilinos por el barrio en el que ellos viven o proponen vivir, particularmente esos profesionales que no trabajan con individuos en barrios compuestos predominantemente de minorías?**

Si

No

Por favor explique

***18. Sabe usted de alguna instancia donde ancianos o discapacitados no pudieron encontrar vivienda Porque (marque todos los que apliquen):**

No habían unidades con acceso para minusválidos.

El dueño/dueña se rehusó a hacer modificaciones razonables adentro de la unidad (remover Puertas interiores, anchar aberturas de las puertas, instalar barras de apoyo en la bañera, ducha e inodoro.

El dueño/dueña se rehusó a hacer modificaciones razonables afuera de la unidad (mover el parqueadero asignado cerca al apartamento, prohibir un contenedor de basura con tapa de deslizamiento o servicio de recoger la basura en la puerta o un perro de servicio en un complejo de apartamento Libre de mascotas o que las áreas públicas sean accesibles.

Otros (Por favor especifique)

19. Siéntese usted que alguna vez ha sido discriminado en la ciudad de Norwich? Si es así, en que s basa para creer que usted fue discriminado? Por favor seleccione todos los que apliquen.

- Raza
- Genero
- Discapacidad
- Nacionalidad

- Estatus de la familia
- Religion
- Otro
- I no siento que haya sido discriminado.

20. Si usted cree que ha sido discriminado, ha reportado el incidente?

- Si
- No
- Yo no he sido objeto de discriminación.

Cuáles fueron sus razones para no reportar el incidente?

21. Hay algunas otras preguntas, preocupaciones o experiencias que usted desea compartir que crea pueda causar o haya causado una barrera para vivienda. Por favor siéntase libre de compai con nosotros sus experiencias relacionadas con vivienda, incluso si usted no esta seguro si es un; barrera para elección de vivienda justa. Sus respuestas son confidenciales y son importantes par mejorar la calidad de vida en Norwich.

Por favor conteste abajo.

Otros (por favor especifique)

Si usted siente que ha sido discriminado o tiene preguntas sobre la encuesta, por favor contacte Gary A. Evans en el Departamento de desarrollo para la Comunidad a el 860-823-3770 o gevans@cityofnorwich.org

**CDAC MINUTES
DRAFT
January 13, 2015
3:00 P.M.
Basement – 23 Union St.**

Members Present: Les King, Democles Angelopoulos, Angela Duhaime, Brian Eckenrode

Members Absent: Edward Derr, Kylene Thompson

Others Present: Gary Evans and Susan Goldman

The CDAC meeting was called to order at 3:09 PM.

New member Angela Duhaime was introduced.

Motion was made by Brian Eckenrode, seconded by Democles Angelopoulos to change the order of the Agenda as follows:

- Meeting schedules for PY 2015**
 - Discussion of possible RFP language for PY 2015**
 - 5-Year Con Plan Tentative Activities and Schedule**
 - Approval of Minutes**
 - Adjournment**
- Motion carried unanimously.**

Meeting Schedules for PY 2015

Gary Evans explained the overall Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan process. The following meeting dates were agreed upon:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
Con Plan Faith/Non-Profit Workshop	Feb 9th	3 - 5
Con Plan Housing/Infrastructure Workshop	Feb 11th	3 - 5
Applications Due	Mar 2nd	
Public Service App Presentations	March 19th	3 - 6
Non-Public Service App Presentations	March 23rd	3 - 6
Deliberations	March 25th	3 - 6
Public Hearing before Council Meeting	April 20th	6:30
Council Meeting/Vote/Public Comment	May 4th	7:30

RFP Language

Since final allocation amounts are not available the term "anticipated amount" will be inserted.

Motion to accept the RFP with the above change was made by Angela Duhalme, seconded by Democles Angelopoulos. Motion carried unanimously.

5-Year Consolidated Plan

Two workshops will be held to obtain input from (1) Social Service/Faith-Based Groups and (2) Housing/Brownfield/Redevelopment/City Agency groups. There will also be a community survey that asks residents to tell how they feel about programs related to housing, community services, economic development and homelessness,

Approval of Minutes

Motion was made by Brian Eckenrode, seconded by Democles Angelopoulos to approve the minutes of the March 31, 2014 meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

Adjournment

Motion was made by Les King, seconded by Democles Angelopoulos to adjourn. Motion carried unanimously. The CDAC meeting ended at 4:30 p.m.

CDAC MINUTES
DRAFT
March 19th, 2015
3:00 P.M.
Basement – 23 Union St.

Members Present: Les King, Democles Angelopoulos, Angela Duhaime, Edward Derr, Brian Eckenrode, Robert Moore

Members Absent: Kylene Thompson

Others Present: Gary Evans and Susan Goldman

The CDAC meeting was called to order at 3:00 PM.

Gary Evans gave a brief intro as to the intent of the meeting.

Presentations

Disabilities Network of Eastern CT – Stair Lifts - (Sharon Heddle) – presentation attached

- What is the maximum subsidy per ramp? *Sharon Heddle clarified that DNEC funds were limited to only \$1,000/ramp but larger subsidies were allowable using other sources of funding.*

Our Piece of the Pie – OPP in the Community - (Jinelle Hooker) – presentation attached

- There was a concern that the application submitted was in fact a duplicate from one submitted several years ago and had not been properly updated. It was requested that a corrected version be submitted ASAP.

Connecticut Association for Human Services- Family Economic Success Program - (Lucille Vaughan & Jamal Jimerson) – presentation attached

- Are agency partnerships already established or in development? *They are in development with TVCCA, Throo Rivors and United Way.*
- How do you track outcomes? *Through pre and posttests changes in financial knowledge and confidence are tracked.*
- What is average income for the tax returns you process? *Approximately \$18,000*
- How many paid employees in the organization? *Thirteen*

City of Norwich Office of Community Development (Wayne Sharkey) – Property Rehabilitation Program – presentation attached

- Who is program targeted to? *Program exists to insure that the homeowners/tenants are living in decent housing. Therefore qualification is based on owner occupant/tenant income and not landlord income*
- What other funds are you leveraging? *Lead based paint hazard control funds. This funding is ending as of May 2015. Application will be made for more lead grant funding as soon as Notice of Funding Availability has been issued.*

TVCCA – Home Again Project Homelessness In Place Prevention (Ida Parker) – presentation attached

- What is the focus of the program? *To keep families housed and not evicted. It is used as a safety net to address emergency situations.*
- How do you determine if they are Norwich residents? *They must have been a permanent resident of Norwich previous to being in a shelter. The burden of proof is on the client to provide mail/bills that have a Norwich zip code.*
- What is follow-up protocol? *Clients are tracked for up to six months after connection.*

Norwich Housing Authority – Sunset Park Roof Replacement Phase I (Charles Whitty, Steve Garstka, Hector Baillarqeon

- When was project built? *1951*
- Is there a regular inspection schedule for roofs? *Annual inspections are done by a certified inspector and maintenance personnel do ongoing inspections. Recently received a score of 99 out of 100 for HUD site visit inspection.*
- Has project been out to be yet? *No, but all design plans are complete.*

Norwich Community Care Team – Shelter Diversion and Rapid Rehousing (LeeAnn Gomos) – presentation attached

- What is the difference between your program and TVCCA? *We aid single individuals and TVCCA aids families.*
- How do you know if after assistance the client becomes homeless again in another town? *We can check the HMIS database.*
- Where are clients rehoused? *¾ houses have a special rate of \$100/person/week and sometimes bedrooms are shared. Transitional living program through Reliance House.*
- Is there a time limit to how long they can reside in this type of housing? *No, but it is a starting place and hopefully they move on to better housing.*
- Do you emphasize employment with the clients? *We work with them to finds jobs.*

Norwich Human Services – Norwich Works (LeeAnn Gomos) – presentation attached

- Why does the percentage used for program salaries appears high compared to the outcome of number of people trained? *Clients that aren't enrolled in a training program are receiving other services such as job development, resume writing, interview skills, etc.*
- Does CDBG money pay for other ancillary services such as transportation and childcare? *No, only training and staff.*

City of Norwich Office of Community Development - Administration (Gary Evans)
- budget attached

- What are HUD regulations regarding Administration costs? *By statute funding for administration is limited to 20% of the grant.*
- What items are considered administration? *Salaries, fringes, office supplies, copier, postage,*

City of Norwich Office of Community Development - Demolition (Gary Evans)
presentation attached

- Are these properties all city owned? *Yes*
- Are the cleared lots going to be sold? *That will be determined by the city. They may be offered to abutting property owners or transformed into pocket parks.*
- If they are sold will the proceeds be returned to the CDBG account? *Yes - it will be placed in a revolving loan fund designated for demolition.*
- Who will determine which buildings receive demolition funds? *Properties will be recommended through the Board of Dangerous Buildings.*

Safe Futures - Norwich Domestic Violence Response Team (Catherine Zeiner) - presentation attached

- How will the funding be used? *It will go toward the rent for the downtown location.*
- Who refers clients? *Court system and other social service agencies*
- Will you continue to have a satellite location at Three Rivers Community College? *No - those services will be shifted to the downtown location.*

Adjournment

Motion was made by Democles Angelopoulos, seconded by Angela Duhaime to adjourn. Motion carried unanimously. The CDAC meeting ended at 6:40 p.m.

CD Administration			
PY 2016 Budget		Program Asst retires in Feb 2016 <small>(does not include vacation and sick time payout)</small>	Program Asst Dec 1, 2016 layoff <small>(does not include vacation and sick time payout)</small>
PY 2015 Allocation	\$ 798,995	\$ 798,995	\$ 798,995
Total Available Admin	\$ 159,399	\$ 159,399	\$ 159,399
Program Asst (Salary) (75%)*	\$ 42,256	\$ 21,128	\$ 10,563
Program Asst (Fringes)(75%)*	\$ 22,818	\$ 11,409	\$ 2,662
Ads	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000
Office Supplies	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600
Equipment	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Postage	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
Phone	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100
Copier	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600
Audit	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Memberships	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400
Training	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 769
Mileage	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 400
Supervisor Salary	\$ 75,898	\$ 75,898	\$ 75,898
Supervisor Fringes	\$ 40,226	\$ 40,226	\$ 40,226
Supervisor Mileage	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800
Total Projected Expenditures	\$ 211,497	\$ 170,961	\$ 159,399
*25% will be billed to Rehab Admin	\$ (52,098)	\$ (19,562)	\$
NOTE: If lead grant is available Program Assistant position will be fully funded through 8/31/16			



*Disabilities Network
of Eastern CT, Inc.*

19 Ohio Avenue Norwich, CT 06360

Sharon Heddle, Advocate

- ❖ The goal of Disabilities Network of Eastern CT is to help people with disabilities have an independent life no matter what their living situation or disability.
- ❖ We are asking for \$15,000 to install Stair Lifts in the homes of at least three Norwich residents.
- ❖ When the bedroom and bathroom is on second floor while kitchen and living room are on first floor the disabled person must choose which level to be stuck on.
- ❖ Some disabilities that create an inability to use the stairs: paralysis, amputation, MS, Spina Bifida, Cerebral Palsy, and Arthritis
- ❖ The cost of a typical Stair Lift for a typical stair case is \$3,000 to \$4,000.
- ❖ The example of a Norwich resident who used the stairs – against his doctor’s orders – fell and put his arm through a glass door. This never would have happened if this man had a stair lift in his home.
- ❖ A Stair Lift would help people with this type of disability retain or maintain their independence.

EMAIL: dnecc@dnecc.org / Web Page: www.dnecc.org
Phone: 860-823-1898 / Fax: 860-886-2315



Norwich CDBG Request – Presentation Summary

Request: For \$5,000 in partial support of full-time crisis counseling office in downtown Norwich.

Agency Updates – Strong Commitment to Services in Norwich/for Norwich residents:

- *Opened office in Backus Hospital for walk-in counseling/advocacy services in September, 2012*
 - Mondays and Fridays; bi-lingual staff on Fridays
 - Good access to victims who need use: on bus line, in Center for Mental Health, near Emergency Room
 - Increasing outreach in Norwich area; however, as regional hub not enough Norwich residents among those receiving services
- Served more than 1,300 Norwich residents last year
 - Domestic violence arrest rate for Norwich was 7th highest in the state.
- Piloted Lethality Assessment Program with Norwich, New London, Waterford, and Groton City Police Departments.
 - To decrease number of domestic violence fatalities, by linking high risk victims to services at time of incident.
 - Identified and served 79 high risk individuals in first 2 yrs of program
- Provided more than 500 Norwich students with Violence Prevention education programs.

CDBG has been essential catalyst for our restoration of programs in Norwich

- Support groups
- Expanded hours for law enforcement advocate
- Office hours at Backus
- Now: expansion to restore full-time hours in downtown Norwich

Anticipated Results

- Serve 300 victims in office, 180 of whom are Norwich residents.
- Outcomes measured are those “standard” for domestic violence programs: % will develop personalized safety plans; % report that they have learned about the effects of domestic violence on their lives and/or additional community resources; % report increased safety and quality of life.



CITY OF NORWICH
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEMOLITION PROGRAM
2015-2016

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 80% of Norwich's housing stock was built before 1978
- 45% was built prior to 1940
- A systematic approach to improving neighborhoods - part of a larger strategy for revitalization of Norwich's neighborhoods
- Approximately 18,125 housing units exist in Norwich, 10% are vacant, 3% of occupied units are lacking basic plumbing and utility connections
- Supply and demand impacts investment in the community
- Quality of life and barriers to revitalization

KEY BENEFITS

- Open Space and appealing landscapes
- Meets zoning laws and municipal regulations
- Creates community opportunities
- Returns properties to the tax rolls
- Vacant lots are easier and less expensive to maintain
- Impose fewer dangers for criminal activity and fire risk
- Provide inexpensive reuse options that do not exist for vacant buildings
- Less blighting influence than vacant building
- More easily become an asset or neutral factor versus liability

ABOUT THE PROGRAM

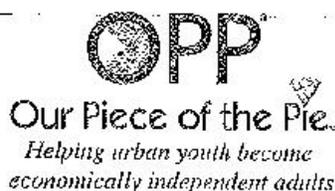
Program will address municipally owned properties and will have a visual impact to the neighborhoods

Principle measures in the industry include:

- a. Number and Percent of blighted, abandoned buildings removed
- b. Dollar amount related to stabilization of tax revenue
- c. Percent increase in open, available space
- d. Stimulation of improvement to existing properties/neighborhood (additional improvements made in surrounding area)

Approach

1. Estimated 5-7 abandoned, blighted properties that are vacant as well as owned by the City
2. Based on a structural assessment that the cost to return the property to market is unreasonable, the City will complete an environmental assessment and follow procurement process
3. Request to remove blighted, abandoned properties that are vacant will be received through a number of venues, including the Dangerous Buildings Committee
4. The City Planning & Neighborhood Services Director, The Director of Public Works and the Director of Community Development will be the reviewing agency determining action items



March 19, 2015

Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC)
Norwich, CT 06360

RE: Public Hearing

To whom it may concern:

My name is Jinelle Hooker, Supervisor of Programs for Our Piece of the Pie in Eastern Connecticut. I'm here today to share with you the services that we will provide 15 young adults from the Norwich community fiscal year 2015 – 2016.

As you all know Our Piece of the Pie is a non-profit organization working with youth ages 14 – 24 towards helping them become economically independent adults. This fiscal year, for our CDBG grant, our target population will be High school seniors and out of school youth (with or without high school diploma or GED). Our efforts with this target population will be towards providing Youth Development, Post-Secondary, and Workforce Development Services. Our strategy for high school seniors is to ensure that they are on track towards high school graduation as well as planning and implementation of next steps once they earn their High school diploma. We will accomplish these efforts by partnering and collaborating with high school guidance counselors, teachers, parents and institutions such as; community colleges, colleges, and vocational and trade centers.

Our strategy for Out of School youth (with or without High school diploma or GED) is to re-engage them towards educational placements that will assist in them earning their high school diploma and/or GED for those that need this as well as to provide them with workforce development training, career exploration and awareness support, job shadowing and internship placements, college prep for college bound participants, and job placement services. All participants will be provided with life skills development. They will also earn a nationally recognized certificate in the area of customer service which is a partnership between our organization and the National Retail Federation (NRF). This certificate will assist with our marketing efforts of youth towards employers.

Jinelle Hooker, CWDP
Supervisor of Programs
Eastern Connecticut

**Youth Center - Hartford
Administrative Offices**
20-28 Sargeant Street
Hartford, CT 06105
Tel: 860-761.7300
Fax: 860-548.9714

Youth Center - Eastern CT
309 Otobanda Avenue
Norwich, CT 06350
Tel: 860-222.3257
Fax: 860-947.6802

Opportunity High School
110 Washington Street
Hartford, CT 06106
Tel: 860-695-5990
Fax: 860-722-8529

**Learning Academy
at Bloomfield**
34 East Dudley Town Road
Bloomfield, CT 06002
Tel: 860-769.6615
Fax: 860-769.6617

March 19, 2015

City of Norwich CDBG Interview

The Connecticut Association for Human Services (CAHS) has an office in Hartford and works with approximately 85 partners around the state to promote family economic success through programs and policy. CAHS builds coalitions with private, municipal, state, and community organizations that have like-minded strategies to help families become financially stable.

The Family Economic Success (FES) program addresses family economic needs, including basic human services for those in need (access to benefits to provide food, access to medical coverage, energy assistance, access to free tax prep, etc.) and services for children and families (financial education). The families served are those like the ALICE families, as identified in reports written by the United Ways.

CAHS will work closely with the local Norwich United Way who will provide space for the VITA site, support recruiting volunteers from their corporate and educational partners, and assist in distributing marketing materials for the FES program.

CAHS integrates the existing programs and services available in a community that together can become a coalition that packages different economic stability activities for families to give them a holistic approach to solving economic family instability. CAHS uses its knowledge of successful financial stability programs used across the country, its experience in working with partners who provide volunteer income tax assistance services, trained volunteers who passionately present financial workshops to individuals, technology is important to communicating with partners in areas outside of Hartford in addition to travel to meetings.

City of Norwich Property Rehabilitation Program

Program Overview-

The Property Rehabilitation Program provides 0% interest loans to HUD defined income eligible home owners. These funds are used to correct unsafe housing conditions, expand energy efficiency in older homes and help stabilize the home owner's ability to maintain home ownership. The P.R.P. is designed to meet the larger HUD goal for CDBG entitlement communities to revitalize housing in older deteriorating neighborhoods. The program is likewise designed work in concert with the larger housing goals set forth in the city's 5 year Consolidated Plan.

Three types of loans provided

- Owner occupied single family property: Up to 2 units, maximum \$20,000.00 repaid over 15 years at 0%
- Owner occupied (elderly): Up to \$15,000.00 repaid at 30 years, or at sale or transfer of the property, 0%
- Owner Investor: \$15,000.00 1st unit \$5,000.000 each additional unit. Not to exceed at total of \$40,000.00 repaid at 0% over 5 years

Coordination and utilization of other funding sources

- Lead Paint Hazard Control Program (\$2.2 million) over 3 years
- Healthy Homes supplemental funding (\$100,000.00) over 3 years
- Impact reduced funding on the existing program

A focus on what the program has achieved in the community over the past year

- 19 Individual properties serviced for a total of 32 housing units
- A dozen high efficiency gas heating systems installed in coordination with N.P.U.
- Building code corrections covering roofing replacement and repair to electrical service repair/replacements

Norwich Homelessness Prevention & Rapid Re-housing Project (HPRP)

Key Points

September 1, 2015 - August 31, 2016

- ❖ The families who receive assistance from the Norwich CDBG funds will be followed for a maximum of 6 months by phone, email, in office or home visits. During this time should further referrals or goal setting with a plan to achieve the goal(s) be needed we will work with the family to ensure this happens. We will also work with the staff from Norwich Human Services to see what assistance the family may have already received and determine how we can work together with this family.
- ❖ Families who are unemployed or under employed will be referred to employment services at the American Jobs Center. There they will be connected to workshops to for create resumes, practice interviews and job searching. If it is determined that job skill training would benefit the head of household they will be set up for this training through the American Jobs Center or Norwich Human Services. The training funds that both American Jobs Center & Norwich Human Services have are a great asset to the families we are working with.
- ❖ Norwich Human Services Staff & the TVCCA staff work closely and communicate daily. We participate in a daily conference call, emails and other phone communication when necessary. This allows us to provide the best services & opportunities to the client. Both agencies participate in the Coordinated Access Network for the families of New London County. This provides us with the opportunity to work with other agencies & programs in New London County. It also gives us the channel to work with families before they are evicted from their home. At this time we would evaluate the crisis at hand, work on a budget & refer to services deemed appropriate for the families need.
- ❖ TVCCA seeks funding not only from the Norwich CDBG but from various foundations and community businesses. These monies would be used in conjunction with the Norwich CDBG funds to assist Norwich Families (meaning families who can prove residency in the town of Norwich)

Respectfully submitted by:

Ida Parker
TVCCA
03/19/2015

March 19, 2015

ROOF REPLACEMENT AT SUNSET PARK – Phase I
Funding Request CDBG PY 41
Community Development Advisory Committee

1. The NHA is a City agency that owns/manages 686 apartments. Sunset Park is a State Moderate development consisting of 29 buildings containing 53 units housing 144 residents.
2. According to HUD guidelines for FY 2015, 100% of the households at Sunset Park are at or below, very low income levels.
3. The NHA does not receive any annual operating or capital subsidies from the State to support Sunset Park. The only income is from tenant rents. Residents also pay their own utilities (electric) and heat (gas).
4. Fifteen (15) of the buildings at Sunset Park have flat roofs. The remaining fourteen (14) structures have pitched roofs. In recent years, three (3) of the flat roofs had to be replaced because of excessive leaking. It is only a matter of time before the other flat roofs will fail jeopardizing the integrity of the structures and the safety of the tenants residing therein.
5. The Authority is requesting \$87,500.00 in funding from CDBG Program Year 41 to replace five (5) flat roofs at Sunset Park and remove existing chimneys which are no longer necessary since the units have been converted to gas heat. (\$17,500.00 per unit x 5 units). The balance of roof replacements (flat and pitched) at Sunset Park would be spread out over the subsequent three (3) CDBG Years.
6. Since 1991, the City of Norwich has received Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT") related to the NHA's operation of \$6,323,055.89. For the current fiscal year, it is estimated that PILOT payments will be \$299,000.00.
7. Providing decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing for low income families is a high priority for the NHA and the City of Norwich. In fact, the City's CDBG 5-Year Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development (2010-2014) ("Plan") sets "assisting the Norwich Housing Authority in completing public housing unit upgrades and renovations as one of the City's affordable housing priorities." (See Plan, Part IV, Section G, page IV-10.) This Plan was previously approved by both the Community Development Advisory Committee and the Norwich City Council.

Encls.
CCW/b



ESTABLISHED 1659

CITY OF NORWICH
CONNECTICUT

NORWICH HUMAN SERVICES

Adult & Family Services—Youth & Family Services—Rose City Senior Center
(860) 823-3778

80 Broadway
Norwich, CT 06360
Fax (860) 823-3793

2015-16 RAPID RE-HOUSING AND SHELTER DIVERSION

Goal: To keep people in their homes and avoid costly shelter stays, and if shelter is necessary, to rapidly re-house people. This was the second winter Norwich did not operate a winter overflow shelter in 10 years. Norwich people who needed shelter were sent to the state funded New London Shelter, but exited from shelter as rapidly as possible. This new approach follows HUD best Practices and employs strategies which have been shown to reduce homelessness.

Changes to last year's Grant:

- Last year's funding requested and was granted \$30,000, all for rapid re-housing. Diversion was funded through foundation grants.
- Funding request for 2015-16 was kept level at \$30,000; however, we request that \$20,000 be used for rapid re-housing and \$10,000 be used for diversion, as we see a need for more funding in this category.

Successes

- We have seen 194 people homeless or on the verge of homelessness
- 8 could not be diverted and did not want shelter (outside, sleeping in car)
- 91 (47%) diverted from shelter. ...includes paying rent, relocating, mediating
Average cost to divert \$194.24
- 95 referred to shelter, not all showed up
57 Rapidly re-housed
average cost to re-house \$789.00/person

100 Day Campaign
Coordinated Access



ESTABLISHED 1659

CITY OF NORWICH
CONNECTICUT

NORWICH HUMAN SERVICES

Adult & Family Services Youth & Family Services—Rose City Senior Center
(860) 823-3778

80 Broadway
Norwich, CT 06360
Fax (860) 823-3793

2015-16 NORWICH WORKS

GOAL: To increase the earnings of low to moderate income Norwich families. This program, with a few short weeks, can drastically improve family income and stability and has an immediate economic impact in the Norwich community

Changes from last year's grant

- Last year we requested \$34,233 and received what we requested. Committee funded training costs and staff costs. Ancillary costs (transportation, childcare) not allowed.
- This year we are requesting \$42,610, which covers the contracted increase in cost of the .5 employee and adds additional training money for youth and families who were rapidly re-housed, under the Secure Jobs initiative. This will enable us to train 30 people with CDBG funds and another 7 with foundation funds. (Applied for \$5000 Charter Oak, \$5000 Eastern Fed).
- This year looking to partner with Three Rivers in their Pre-Manufacturing Certificate Program, in hopes of preparing for the 4000 EB jobs. Will also try to gain slots at Grasso Tech where they will be running a welding program.

CDBG Successes:

Training Outcomes 2013-14

Number of funded CDBG slots.....	13
Number trained.....	17 (2 with Charter Oak, 2 Melville S)
Number completed.....	17
Number hired.....	15
Places hired; Colonial Rehab, Norwich Town, Greentree, Backus,	
Earnings increased by	84%

Training outcomes 2014-15 to date

Number of funded CDBG slots.....	21
Number trained.....	8 (7 CAN, 1 CPR)
Number completed.....	8
Number still in classes.....	0
Number hired.....	none yet

Employment Specialist also: finds jobs for those not in training, runs job clubs, seeks out jobs in community, attends regional meeting to gain insight new job areas, assists with applying for unemployment benefits

CDAC MINUTES
DRAFT
March 24th, 2015
3:00 P.M.
Basement – 23 Union St.

Members Present: Les King, Democles Angelopoulos, Angela Duhaime, Edward Derr, Brian Eckenrode, Robert Moore

Members Absent: Kylene Thompson

Others Present: Gary Evans and Susan Goldman

The CDAC meeting was called to order at 3:00 PM.

Gary Evans gave a brief intro as to the intent of the meeting.

DELIBERATIONS

Disabilities Network of Eastern C –Stair Lifts: CDAC Recommendation \$15,000

This program allows people to age in place

Our Piece of the Pie – OPP in the Community: CDAC Recommendation \$27,486

There is an ongoing need in Norwich to address youth that are unable to obtain a GED through traditional methods. The job training component along with ongoing support better insures a successful outcome.

Connecticut Association for Human Services- Family Economic Success Program CDAC Recommendation \$0

There are currently agencies in Norwich providing similar services as part of a holistic process. Due to limited funding available in this year's allocation it will reluctantly not be funded.

City of Norwich Office of Community Development – Administration: CDAC Recommendation \$159,399

The Committee recommended funding CD Administration at 20% of the CDBG Program Year 2015 grant as allowable by HUD.

TVCCA – Home Again Project Homelessness In Place: CDAC Recommendation \$20,000

This program prevents families from becoming homeless and also insures that the landlord does not have to go through a costly eviction process and/or be left with a vacant apartment. Another benefit is that the children aren't uprooted and forced to attend a different school.

Norwich Housing Authority – Sunset Park Roof Replacement Phase I: CDAC Recommendation \$87,500

Many low income residents benefit from the fact that Norwich has a very well maintained stock of housing units managed by the Norwich Housing Authority. It is an ongoing priority of HUD to continue to invest in these projects.

Norwich Community Care Team – Shelter Diversion and Rapid Rehousing: CDAC Recommendation \$30,000

Committee is pleased with the outcomes of this year's program and the overall redirection of the program from shelter based to housing based.

Norwich Human Services – Norwich Works: CDAC Recommendation \$42,610

Job training and placement outcomes have been improving. In this funding cycle NHS will also work with the Housing Authority to address the job placement needs of their tenants.

City of Norwich Office of Community Development – Property Rehab Program: CDAC Recommendation \$300,000

The Property Rehab Program continues to address the code and energy efficient issues affecting the Norwich housing stock that services low to moderate income individuals. These improvements result in safer and lower utility costs for tenants/homeowners.

City of Norwich Office of Community Development – Demolition: CDAC Recommendation \$150,000

These funds will be used to demolish substandard city owned residential property acquired through tax/lien foreclosure. This is an excellent means of addressing blight.

Safe Futures – Norwich Domestic Violence Response Team: CDAC Recommendation \$5,000

New downtown location will better address the needs of those affected by domestic violence and sexual assault.

Adjournment

Motion was made by Democles Angelopoulos, seconded by Angela Duhaime to adjourn. Motion carried unanimously. The CDAC meeting ended at 6:40 p.m.

CITY OF NORWICH
Notice of Availability for Public Comment
Proposed Action Plan for Program Year 2015
(2015-2016)

The City of Norwich is an entitlement community receiving U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) dollars and is required to formulate a five year plan outlining the most pressing Community Development priorities facing Norwich and its residents for the upcoming period 2015 – 2019. In addition, the Community Development Advisory Committee, a citizen advisory group that makes recommendations to the Office of Community Development and to the City Council has voted to fund the following projects for the upcoming program year 2015. These recommendations address the priorities of the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program as mentioned in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan, which is funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

A Public Hearing before the Norwich City Council in Council Chambers is anticipated to take place on Monday, June 1, 2015 at 7:30 p.m. It is also anticipated that the Council will vote on the allocation and the 5 Year Consolidated Plan on or about July 6, 2015 beginning at 7:30 p.m.

The following allocations have been based on estimated funds available of \$986,005
The proposed projects are listed below:

Public Services:

1. Thames Valley Council for Community Action (TVCCA) - \$20,000
Rental/utility subsidies to support permanent housing - families
2. Our Piece of the Pie (OPP) - \$27,488
Funds provide high school diploma opportunity for non-enrolled youth combined with workforce, customer service certifications and career competency development training leading to job placement assistance
3. Norwich Community Care Team - \$33,000
Rental/utility subsidies to support permanent housing - Individuals
4. Norwich Human Services/Norwich Works - \$42,610
Job Training Programs Including scholarships in health sciences
5. Safe Futures - \$5,000
Funds to provide for crisis intervention and advocacy services for victims of domestic violence
6. CT Association for Human Services, Family Economic Success Program - \$0
Funding would provide free asset building education and free tax preparatory services to low income residents, working to increase individual's financial self-sufficiency

Public Facility Needs/Improvements/Non-Public Service/Rehabilitation/Preservation

1. Disabilities Network of Eastern Connecticut - \$15,000
Allocation will provide for handicap accessible stair lifts to increase mobility and quality of life for Norwich residents who are disabled
2. CD Office/Property Rehabilitation/Lead Control- \$300,000
Funding will allow for property rehabilitation of substandard housing throughout Norwich, includes addressing issues around health, safety and code compliance
3. Norwich Housing Authority, Sunset Park Roof Replacement, Phase I - \$87,500
Funding will provide for roof replacement of Sunset Park
4. CD Office/Demolition Funding - \$150,000
Allocation will work to reduce blight/overcrowding, and increase tax revenue/open-space through the elimination of vacant City-owned property that cannot be returned to the private market

Planning and Administration

1. Community Development Administration - \$169,399
Administration

Proposed 5 Year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan Availability and Public Comment Period:

The Community Development Advisory Committee held two meetings open to the public one on March 19th and one on March 24th, which provided for a vote on the above applications. These recommendations, the 5 Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan drafts are available for review and public comment for at least a 30-day period beginning May 25, 2015 and ending June 24, 2015. Copies of the plan will be available during that time at the following locations:

- City Hall, City Manager's Office, 100 Broadway, Norwich
- Community Development, 28 Union Street, Norwich
- City Library, 261 Main Street, Norwich
- Norwich Human Services, 80 Broadway, Norwich
- Norwich Housing Authority, 10 Westwood Park, Norwich

All comments should be submitted by June 24, 2015 at 4 pm to the Community Development Office, 28 Union Street, Norwich, CT, 06360, tel. (860) 823-3770 or e-mailed to gavans@cityofnorwich.org. All comments received by that time will be taken into consideration.

Payment Information

Total Order Price: \$970.00

Payment Type: | Exp:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following is a true and attested copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Norwich at a meeting held on July 6, 2015, and that the same has not been amended or rescinded:

WHEREAS, the City of Norwich is an entitlement community receiving U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) dollars and is required to formulate a five year plan outlining the most pressing Community Development priorities facing Norwich and its residents for the upcoming period 2015 – 2019; and

WHEREAS, the City of Norwich has received funding in the amount \$796,995 for program year (PY) 2015 and an additional \$40,000 has been made available through previous years' fund balance, creating an available dollar amount of \$836,995 for distribution and the City must complete an Annual Action Plan for PY 2015 as part of the Consolidated Plan process; and

WHEREAS, the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) has held public meetings and voted on their recommendations for CDBG allocations in the month of March; and

WHEREAS, the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan allocation process required a 30-day comment period prior to being placed into effect and the Council of the City of Norwich was required to hold a public hearing prior to the final vote on both plans, the recommendations and the allocation; and

WHEREAS, the 30-day comment period was from May 25, 2015 until June 23, 2015 and a public hearing before the Council regarding the allocation was held on June 1, 2015 at 7:30 pm in Council Chambers.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NORWICH CITY COUNCIL that the allocation sum of \$836,995 in CDBG entitlement grant funds shall be allotted as follows, and that the Community Development Director is hereby directed to submit the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan for the City of Norwich to HUD no later than July 17, 2015.

CDAC Requests - PY 2015 - Available		\$	793,395	\$	793,395
Fund Balance from PY 2014		\$	40,000	\$	40,000
PY 2015 Allocation/Available Funding		\$	735,395	\$	816,995
		CDAC		Council	
		PY 2015 Request	Recommendation	Approval	
1	CD Office - Administration	\$ 150,350	\$ 159,399	\$	159,399
2	TVCCA - Home Again Project - Homeless as a In-Place Prevention	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$	20,000
3	Our Place with the Pin - OPP In the Community	\$ 30,000	\$ 27,488	\$	27,488
4	Norwich Community Care Teams - Elder Diversion and Rapid Re-Housing	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$	30,000
5	Norwich Human Services - Norwich Works	\$ 42,610	\$ 42,610	\$	42,610
6	Safe Futures - Norwich Domestic Violence Response Team	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$	5,000
7	CT Association for Human Services - Family Economic Success Program	\$ 25,000	\$	\$	
8	Outreach Network of Eastern CT - Stair Lifts	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$	15,000
9	Norwich Housing Authority - Sunset Park Roof Replacement Phase I	\$ 87,500	\$ 87,500	\$	87,500
10	CD Office - Property Rehab	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$	300,000
11	CD Office - Demolition	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$	150,000
Total Public Service		\$ 632,610	\$ 626,398	\$	626,398
Total Other		\$ 602,500	\$ 582,500	\$	582,500
CD Administration		\$ 159,399	\$ 159,399	\$	159,399
Total Request		\$ 1,054,609	\$ 836,995	\$	836,995

Dated at Norwich, Connecticut this 7th day of June 2015.

ATTEST:

Betsy M. Barrett

Betsy M. Barrett
City Clerk

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)



SF 424

The SF 424 is part of the CPMP Annual Action Plan, SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the ICPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.			
July 17, 2015	City of Norwich	Type of Submission	
	State Tax ID 533083-000	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	Federal Tax ID 06-6001888	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
City of Norwich, Connecticut		UOG Code: 080677147	
City Hall		Organizational DUNS: 08-087-7747	
100 Broadway, City Manager's Office		Organizational Unit: Municipality	
Norwich	CT	Department	
06360	Country U.S.A.	Division	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		County: New London	
06-6001888		Program Year Start Date (09/01/2015)	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Municipality		Specify Other Type	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
CDBG entitlement grant for 2015-2016 in the amount of \$798,995 for the benefit of low and moderate income people through a variety of housing, community development and social service programs.			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
CDBG Project Titles: various social services, public housing, property rehab, public works programs		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s): City of Norwich	
\$CDBG Grant Amount: \$798,995	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged: \$700,000	Describe Pending Application: Healthy Homes/Lead Haz Control	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged \$2,164,314		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged \$241,158	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds \$86,407		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income \$75,000		Other (Describe) Sub-grantees leveraged \$298,967	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s) \$3,565,678			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
HOME Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)	
\$HOME Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	



CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about --
 - a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will --
 - a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted --
 - a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Jurisdiction

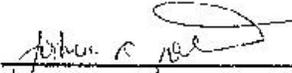
Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

8. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
9. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
10. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.



Signature/Authorized Official

July 17, 2015

Date

Joshua A. Pothler

Name

Comptroller, City of Norwich

Title

City Hall, 100 Broadway

Address

Norwich, CT 06360

City/State/Zip

860 823-3720

Telephone Number

Jurisdiction

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Jurisdiction Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. **Maximum Feasible Priority** - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available;
12. **Overall Benefit** - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2014, 2015, 2016, (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
13. **Special Assessments** - It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

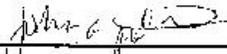
14. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
15. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Jurisdiction

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.



July 17, 2015

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Joshua A. Pothier

Name

Comptroller, City of Norwich

Title

City Hall, 100 Broadway

Address

Norwich, CT 06360

City/State/Zip

860 823-3720

Telephone Number

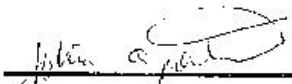
Jurisdiction _____

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply.
<input type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable.

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.



Signature/Authorized Official

July 17, 2015
Date

Joshua A. Pothier
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860 823-3720
Telephone Number

Jurisdiction

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

Specific HOME Certifications

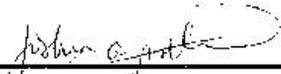
The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing.



Signature/Authorized Official

July 17, 2015

Date

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860-823-3720

Telephone Number

Jurisdiction

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

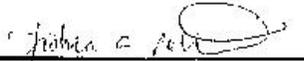
HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.


Signature/Authorized Official

July 17, 2015

Date

Joshua A. Pothier

Name

Comptroller

Title

100 Broadway

Address

Norwich, CT 06360

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860-823-3720

Telephone Number

Jurisdiction

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

ESG Certifications

I, Joshua A. Pothler, *Comptroller* certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.
2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.
3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.
4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.
5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.
6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.
7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.
8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.63(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.
9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.
10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related

Jurisdiction

authorities as specified in 24 CFR Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.
12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 USC 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.
13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.



Signature/Authorized Official

July 17, 2015

Date

Joshua A. Pothler

Name

Comptroller, City of Norwich

Title

100 Broadway

Address

Norwich, CT 06360

City/State/Zip

860-823-3720

Telephone Number

Jurisdiction

This certification does not apply.

This certification is applicable.

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code) check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
23 Union Street		Norwich	New London	CT	06360
100 Broadway		Norwich	New London	CT	06360

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any

Jurisdiction

controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:

- a. All "direct charge" employees;
- b. all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
- c. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subcontractors or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must be completed, in use, and on file for verification. Those documents include:

- 1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
- 2. Citizen Participation Plan
- 3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan



Signature/Authorized Official

July 17, 2015
Date

Joshua A. Pothier
Name
Comptroller, City of Norwich
Title
City Hall, 100 Broadway
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Telephone Number

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources