

Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2013-2018)

and

Program Year 39 Annual Action Plan

Prepared by the Department of Housing and Community Development

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Poverty is a significant concern in Bridgeport, as 20.8 percent of the City's population has an income below the federally established poverty level of \$22,314 for a family of four. This compares to 15.3 percent for the nation. Among the elderly, 15.6 percent of persons aged 65 and over were living in poverty in 2010, while 28.2 percent of children (aged less than 18) were in poverty.

HUD uses its own methodology to establish an Area Median Income (AMI) for its analyses. The 2012 Median Income figure for a family of four in Bridgeport, calculated by HUD, is \$87,100.

Moderate and upper-income households represent 28.2 percent of the total households in the City. **Almost three-quarters (71.7%) of Bridgeport households are in the three lowest income categories,** and almost one-half of that number are in the extremely low-income category. This amounts to close to 18,000 households at or very close to the poverty level.

The target neighborhoods are in the low/mod neighborhoods in the City, especially those with the highest rates of poverty and crime, the poorest school performance ratings, and poorest housing characteristics as identified by the University of Connecticut's Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis (CCEA) study. These neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of economically distressed families and minority populations are: Boston Avenue/Mill Hill; Downtown; East End, East Side; Enterprise Zone; the Hollow, South End and West Side/West End.

The highest priority needs for these target areas and the city's low/mod population are: Increased affordable housing opportunities, increased employment opportunities, additional services for low and moderate income persons, the improvement of public facilities, emergency shelter programs, assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and housing assistance for the elderly.

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

Please see the table in the Annual Plan, Element AP-20, which summarizes the City's goals and objectives for the seven priorities described above.

3. Evaluation of past performance

CDBG programs have a positive effect in solving neighborhood and community problems in that they provide services that would otherwise be inadequate or nonexistent in these communities. The variety of public service programs funded in Bridgeport promotes safety and wellness for our youth, senior citizens, Veterans, persons with disabilities, and our homeless population. Programs focus specifically on our low- and moderately-low income population and they help to maintain the safety of our neighborhoods as we" as provide suitable living environments. Specific examples can be found under letter (e) of this section.

One of the primary goals of the City's CDBG Program is to fund projects and activities that will have a lasting effect in the community/neighborhood in which they occur. Ideally, projects and activities funded through the CDBG Program will enable organizations to continue operating with an increased capacity to serve their target population(s) long after their CDBG grant is over. Among the criteria used to select projects/activities is that the services offered have a lasting, positive effect on the individuals/communities/neighborhoods that they serve.

For example, CDBG funds were used by the City's Office of Housing Code Enforcement in low- and moderate-income areas to ensure that low/mod families are living in housing that is suitable and decent. In areas where landlords are often absent from the properties they own, it is especially important to ensure that they maintain these properties for the sake of the health and overall well being of their tenants. Housing Code Enforcement ensures that this is done through physical inspections of properties. The City also funded a number of projects during PY37 and PY38 that provided safe, suitable housing that is expected to last well into the future.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City considers the involvement of its low- and moderate-income residents to be essential to the development and implementation of its Five-Year Consolidated Plan and its Annual Action Plans. The City of Bridgeport Citizens' Union, as established by City Charter with appointment by City Council members (20 Council Members representing 10 Council Districts), is charged with serving as a vehicle to allow Bridgeport citizens the opportunity to participate in the planning and development process and to assist the department in the development of the comprehensive Consolidated Plan and any amendments thereto.

As noted in PR-10, Consultation, well publicized public hearings were held in the Margaret E. Morton Government Center on the evening of Thursday, December 6, 2012, and during the day on Saturday, December 15, 2012, in an effort to obtain as much public input as possible in the planning stages of the Plan preparation. The Saturday hearing was attended by nine members of the public and provided a number of ideas for program activities and priorities.

The City ensures that a Spanish-speaking staff person is available at all Consolidated Plan meetings to accommodate the needs of Spanish-speaking citizens. The City ensures that all Public Hearings are held at times and locations convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries and with accommodations for persons with disabilities. Upon request, in advance of the meeting, the City will attempt to make accommodations for those individuals in need of special assistance. The City also provides technical assistance workshops for all interested in the programs.

The City also prepared a web-based community survey (available in both English and Spanish) to obtain additional public input. The survey was available on the City website from mid-December until February 8, 2013, and hard copies were made available at all public meetings, hearings, and focus group meetings. The City received five (5) completed surveys, which were useful in establishing citizen perspectives on goals and priorities.

5. Summary of public comments

The City received program and procedural ideas from the public during the public meetings, as well as insights and idea from the survey that the City posted on its Website. However, no comments were received during the 30-day public review period.

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

The City accepted all comments that were offered.

7. Summary

The highest priority needs for these target areas and the City's low/mod population are: increased affordable housing opportunities, increased employment opportunities, additional services for low- and moderate-income persons, the improvement of public facilities, emergency shelter programs, assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and housing assistance for the elderly.

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
Lead Agency	BRIDGEPORT	
CDBG Administrator		
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Department of Housing and Community Development is the lead agency for the completion of the Consolidated Plan and the implementation of the Annual Action Plan, as well as the responsible party for the processing and distribution of federal funds under the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs, once allocated by the federal government and approved by the City Council.

Other major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the Consolidated Plan include: the Department of Planning and Economic Development which oversees the Office of Neighborhood Revitalization, which administers the anti-blight programs and neighborhood revitalization zones; Health and Social Services which oversees the Health Department responsible for the lead abatement programs; Housing Code Enforcement, which oversees all residential and commercial code inspections and enforcement; Social Services which has responsibility for all the public services including services to the elderly; youth; veterans; and disabled and the Office of Central Grants which has the responsibility for securing other grants and funds for which Community Development serves as a matching share. In addition, the City has many other partners and collaborators to successfully administer these funds including: the Bridgeport Housing Authority; Bridgeport

Neighborhood Trust; Mission of Peace; and the National Development Council, as well as a number of non-profits whose missions are to fight poverty and provide housing and social services to residents.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City employs diverse methods to encourage on-going participation from residents, community service providers, and existing and potential community development partners. The participation process for the Consolidated Plan included a series of community meetings; public notices; a non-profit organization forum; a 30-day public comment period; public hearings; a community survey made available on the City's website; and consultation with non-profits, City staff, elected officials, and housing providers. In the end, the consolidated planning process yielded the active involvement and input of more than 50 governmental departments, non-profit organizations, and citizens.

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.

The City's Consolidated Plan process included consultations with not-for profit organizations, service providers, housing advocacy organizations, developers and housing finance entities, and faith-based organizations to gather information, identify and prioritize community needs, identify community resources and initiatives, and promote the coordination of resources and collaboration among agencies within the community. Focus groups meetings were held during the week of December 6, 2012, at which over twenty representatives from county and regional public and private agencies involved in assisted housing, health services, services for the homeless, historic preservation, employment, and social services participated. Attendees provided valuable information related to the mission and needs of their organizations. Agencies that were not able to attend the focus group sessions were consulted individually, in person and via phone interview. Additional reports, plans, and data from state, federal and local agencies were also used in the development of the Consolidated Plan. A roster of the public and private agencies consulted during the planning process is provided below.

The Community Development staff also consulted with multiple City Departments during the development of the Consolidated Plan to discuss specifics of the City's housing and community development needs and to identify and prioritize potential projects that align with the City's BGreen and Sustainable Communities plans. The City also reviewed and incorporated a number of existing strategic

plans, including those of the Bridgeport Housing Authority and the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Zones.

Well publicized public hearings were held in the Margaret E. Morton Government Center on the evening of December 6, 2012, and during the day on Saturday, December 15, 2012, in an effort to obtain as much public input as possible in the planning stages of the Plan preparation. The Saturday hearing was attended by nine members of the public and provided a number of ideas for program activities and priorities.

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 Bridgeport Continuum of Care - recently renamed Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors ("GBOC" and "CoC") - is a community planning body that organizes and delivers housing and services to meet the needs of homeless people. Strategies include steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness. Current activities are:

Point in Time Count Monthly committee meetings lead up to the Point in Time Count Event in January 2013. The count gives an overview of homelessness providing the information necessary to redirect services, funding and resources.

Project Homeless Connect Committee: Strategizes to organize Project Homeless Connect - a one-day, one-stop event for homeless people or those at risk of homelessness. The day is an opportunity to integrate homeless neighbors into the community. The Project Homeless Connect planning committee meets monthly, and its annual event was held on November 30, 2012

Vulnerability Index: The Vulnerability Index was developed to identify homeless individuals and families who are most at risk for mortality and/or those who have been homeless the longest. The VI process joined shelters, supportive housing providers, the homeless outreach team, the housing authority, and community volunteers, state agencies and others. Individuals and families identified as chronically homeless and medically vulnerable are priority status for rapid housing securitization.

Greater Bridgeport Area Legislative Advocacy: The CoC advocates for visibility with legislators so that policy makers better understand homelessness. During the past year efforts have focused in the

following areas: Protecting the homeless crisis; response system; Expanding the number-of state funded rental assistance certificates; Investing in new supportive housing and state dollars; Preservation and revitalization of the state public housing portfolio as proposed by DECD; Increasing economic security among the area's poorest residents

Coordinated Access to Housing: By centralizing intake and program admissions decisions, a coordinated entry process to access housing makes it more likely that individuals and families will be served more quickly. Each entry point uses the same assessment tool and makes decisions on which programs the homeless are referred to based on a comprehensive understanding of each program's specific requirements, target population, and available beds and services.

Rapid-Rehousing: In coordination with HUD and DSS, Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors provides short term stabilization supports to help families and individuals move out of homelessness and into permanent housing. Rapid Re-Housing provides case management support that help the clients build skill sets around maintaining housing, employment, and access to primary health care and connections to other social capital.

The Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors Continuum identified the following strategies in ending homelessness:

1) Strengthen the housing delivery system; create supportive and affordable housing; 2) Recalibrate the response to housing loss; 3) Foster housing retention through income growth and employment; 4) Reduce medical vulnerability and frequent use of health care systems; 5) Support the housing stability of vulnerable families, children and youth; 6) Break the cycle of homelessness and re-incarceration

The above strategies are carried out through the efforts of committees and workgroups which meet regularly. The current committees are as follows: Leadership Committee; Steering Committee; Consumer Advocacy Committee; Standards and Evaluation Committee; Economic Security Workgroup; Health and Housing Workgroup; Housing Workgroup; Crisis Response Workgroup

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

The United Way of Eastern Fairfield County is working in partnership with regional housing authorities, non-profits and landlords to review and assure that available resources are maximized for the purpose of ending homelessness.

The allocation of Emergency Solutions Grant funds follows the policies and procedures described in the Citizen Participation Plan and the City's grant awards procedures and involve consultation with the CoC and recognition of the CoC goals and objectives, including the operation and administration of the HMIS.

Actions taken to address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs are:

- Through the Standards and Evaluation committee, 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.
- Continue to add rigor to HUD program evaluation process. Provide training to programs in preparation for evaluations.
- Join with coalition of Ten Year Plan Municipalities to advocate for improved Discharge Planning protocols.
- Work with City of Bridgeport to complete listing of available buildings for development as permanent supportive housing.
- Focus the work of the Housing Committee on educating potential development partners regarding opportunities to create affordable and supportive housing, "match-making" between potential development and service teams, information sharing regarding traditional and non-traditional funding opportunities and advocacy on a local and state level for inclusionary zoning and fast track development.

- Create and implement a wrap-around service model to be provided to supportive housing tenants of units which are to be made available by the Bridgeport Housing Authority.
- Combine Safety Net, Employment and Income and Consumer Forum into one committee with both ad-hoc and on-going subcommittee's work on specific projects and areas of concern.
- Formalize communication with Behavioral Health Subcommittee.
- Organize Project Homeless Connect service fair in coordination with U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Emergency Shelter Grant funds have been used to alleviate homelessness by the following:

1. Providing transitional housing for pregnant teen and women and children of domestic violence; social services to homeless or at risk of becoming homeless;
2. Utility payments to individuals and families who received shut off notices;
3. Rent and mortgage assistance for individuals and families that have received an eviction notice or those persons leaving the area shelter and prison and transitioning into permanent housing;
4. Food provisions and nutrition guidance to individuals and families; and
5. Furniture purchased for the emergency shelter.

The City of Bridgeport, the United Way of Eastern Fairfield County and the Continuum of Care continue to work cohesively to meet, coordinate and identify the needs of special needs population. The group has also provided transitional housing for men and women battling with substance abuse and mental health issues. City employees and area service agencies serve on the "Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness by 2015."

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Mission of Peace of Bridgeport
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to discuss housing needs and current conditions in Bridgeport and the region. Input to be included in annual planning/allocation process.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Department of Parks and Recreation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development; parks and recreation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and discuss how to target CDBG funds to address parks/recreation and community development strategies. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Alpha Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and to discuss how to involve Alpha as a partner on future projects. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Office of Planning and Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and discuss how to integrate OPED and CDBG/HOPWA/HESG/HOME projects on future economic development projects. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	BPT HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted recently completed 5 Year Agency Plan to establish Authority mission, priorities and planned investments in coming years. The City will work with BHA to coordinate and integrate housing efforts. Plans to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process, and future coordination will be arranged on micro/macro level planning.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Department of Zoning
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	BRIDGEPORT NEIGHBORHOOD TRUST
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and discuss how to involve BNT as a partner on future projects. BNT also serves as a certified Community Housing Development Organization through the HOME Program. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Bridgeport Citizen's Union
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting with the Citizen's Union co-chairs to discuss priorities and targeted investment areas during Five Year Plan period. Received suggestions and discussed improvements to the funding allocation process that are being implemented immediately. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process per Citizen Participation Plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Revitalization Zone Leadership
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Face-to-face meetings, telephone conversations and e-mail correspondence lead to a better understanding of program objectives, reporting requirements, and coordination with other agencies and groups. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Public Health
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and discuss how to integrate public health initiatives and CDBG/HOPWA/HESG/HOME projects on future projects. Housing and Community Development participated in Primary Care Action Group Community Health Assessment process. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Mayor's Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis non-housing community development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Several face-to-face meetings with the Mayor to discuss priority areas and issues to be addressed during Consolidated Plan period. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Office of Housing and Commercial Code Enforcement
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Office of Neighborhood Revitalization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-housing community Development strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and discuss how to target CDBG funds to address anti-blight and community development strategies. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bridgeport Public Facilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs non-housing community development - public facilities
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Face-to-face meeting to request input on plan and identify community need as related to public facility needs. Input to be incorporated into annual planning/allocation process.

15	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Bridgeport Non-Profit Cabinet
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	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 Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy 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?	Email sent to membership of Cabinet comprised of 90 non-profit organizations seeking input on plan. Future outreach planned for five-year plan period.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	East End Community Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City has consulted with all of the known agencies concerned with providing assistance to the City’s low and moderate income residents.

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	Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors	The CoC plan is an integral part of the City's efforts to address homelessness and the prevention of homelessness.
New York-Connecticut Sustainable Comm. Consortium	New York-Connecticut Sustainable Communities	The goals of the Strategic Plan were developed to work in concert with the Sustainable Communities collaboration. Activities and goals include transit-oriented development and sustainability projects along key nodes on the MTA Metro-North Railroad.
BGreen 2020	City of Bridgeport	BGreen 2020 is a sustainability program for the City of Bridgeport that aims to create new employment opportunities, protect the environment, protect health and promote environmental justice. Much like the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, BGreen 2020 is a collaboration between the community and the public/private sectors.

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 National Development Council, the Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Connecticut AIDS Resource Coalition, Connecticut Legal Services, the Workplace, Inc., the United Way of Eastern Fairfield County, and a number of established non-profit organizations whose missions are to fight poverty and provide housing and social services.

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.

The City considers the involvement of its low- and moderate-income residents to be essential to the development and implementation of its Five-Year Consolidated Plan and its Annual Action Plans. The City of Bridgeport Citizens' Union as established by City Charter with appointment by City Council members (20 Council Members representing 10 Districts) is charged with serving as a vehicle to allow Bridgeport citizens the opportunity to participate in the planning and development process and to assist the department in the development of the comprehensive consolidated plan and any amendments thereto.

As noted in PR-10, Consultation, well publicized public hearings were held in the Morton Government Center on the evening of December 6, 2012, and during the day on Saturday, December 15, 2012, in an effort to obtain as much public input as possible in the planning stages of the Plan preparation. The Saturday hearing was attended by nine members of the public and provided a number of ideas for program activities and priorities.

The City ensures that a Spanish-speaking staff person is available at all Consolidated Plan meetings to accommodate the needs of Spanish-speaking citizens. The City ensures that all public hearings are held at times and locations convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries and with accommodations for persons with disabilities. Upon request, in advance of the meeting, the City will attempt to make accommodations for those individuals in need of special assistance. The City also provides technical assistance workshops for all interested in the programs.

The City also prepared a web-based community survey (available in both English and Spanish) to obtain additional public input. The survey was available on the City Website from mid-December until February 8, 2013, and hard copies were made available at all public meetings, hearings, and focus group meetings. The City received five (5) completed surveys, which were useful in establishing citizen perspectives on goals and priorities.

After staff review and input from the Citizens Union, the draft Plan was presented to the City Council at an open public hearing on April 15, 2013. No citizen comments were received at this meeting and the draft document was approved.

The City Council met at an open public meeting on May 20, 2013 and approved the final Consolidated Plan. Citizen comments, received through public meetings, technical assistance sessions and surveys, form the basis for all of the goals outlined in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan

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 Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Advertised Public Hearing	Three members of the public attended.	Attendees expressed a need for multi-year neighborhood focused programs.	All comments were accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Advertised public hearing	Nine members of the public attended.	Focus of discussions was upon providing services for youth.	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	Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Service Providers, City Departments	Total of forty-three attendees.	Neighborhood revitalization and the need for multi-year neighborhood focused programs.	All comments were accepted at all meetings.	
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Web-based survey open to the public	Five responses received.	The East Side neighborhood was the one clearly identified as in need of assistance. Program and project needs widely distributed, but a need for community centers and health centers as well as job creation emerged as top issues.	All comments 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)
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community City Council meeting	April 15, 2013 City Council meeting with public in attendance.	No public comments on the Plan.	No comments on the Plan.	
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community City Council Meeting	May 20, 2013 meeting of the City Council for approval of the Consolidated Plan. No comments on the plan were received.	No comments were received.	No comments on the Plan were received.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Poverty is a significant concern in Bridgeport, as 20.8 percent of the City's population has an income below the federally established poverty level of \$22,314 for a family of four. This compares to 15.3 percent for the nation. Among the elderly, 15.6 percent of persons aged 65 and over were living in poverty in 2010, while 28.2 percent of children (aged less than 18) were in poverty.

HUD uses its own methodology to establish an Area Median Income (AMI) for its analyses. The 2012 Median Income figure for a family of four in Bridgeport, calculated by HUD, is \$87,100.

The five income ranges are:

- Extremely Low Income (0-30% of the area median income),
- Very Low Income (31-50% of the area median income),
- Low Income (51-80% of the area median income),
- Moderate Income (81-95% of the area median income), and
- Upper Income (95% and above of the area median income).

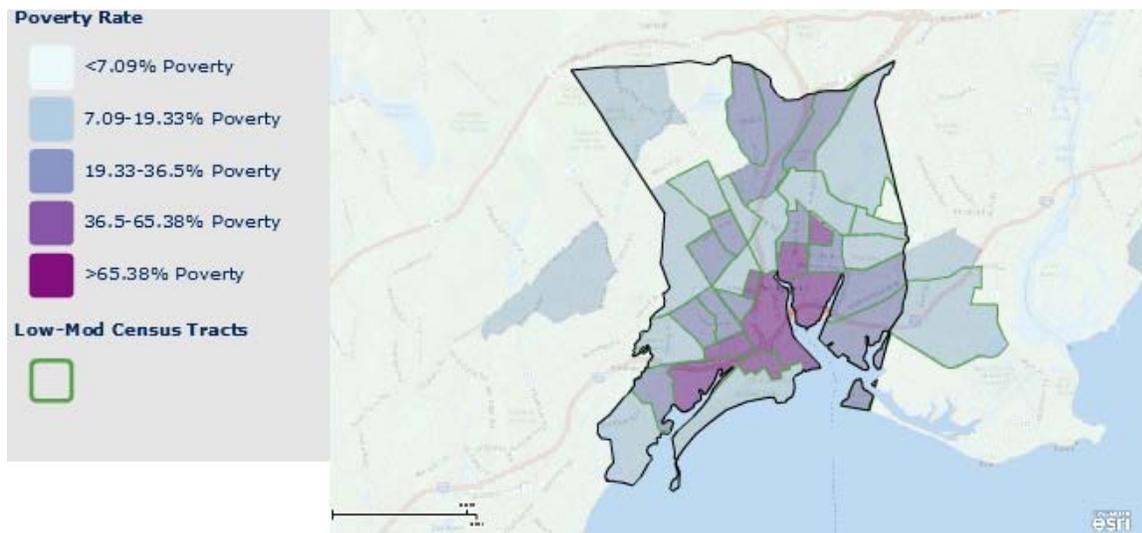
Moderate and upper-income households represent 28.2 percent of the total households in the City.

Almost three-quarters (71.7%) of Bridgeport households are in the three lowest income categories, and almost one-half of that number are in the extremely low-income category. This amounts to close to 18,000 households at or very close to the poverty level.

The extremely low- very low- and low-income categories will be the primary focus of the remainder of this analysis.

Another serious concern is the geographic concentration of low-income households. The Map 1 below shows the low-mod census tracts in the City (outlined in green) with the income category for each shown. The lighter the coloring, the lower the income level. All of the Census Tracts in the southern portion of the City are in the low-income categories and eight of these tracts are in the extremely low-income category. Not surprisingly, many of these same tracts have the highest levels of poverty, as shown in Map 2; indeed, the poverty level in eight of these tracts is over thirty-six percent, and between nineteen and thirty-six percent in thirteen others. CPD maps also indicate that these high poverty tracts often have high concentrations of African-American and Hispanic persons, higher percentages of non-English speaking persons, and are the location of some of the City's oldest housing units. Though not addressed in the CPD data, these tracts also report high crime rates and low school performance statistics.

Table 1 in the next section uses data from the 2005-2009 ACS as a starting point. However, the City has, in fact, grown in the decade 2000-2010, and we have used 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates for this table. The City has seen a 3.4 percent increase in population and a 3.9 percent increase in the number of households. Also, the Median HH income has increased by 18.4 percent over the decade. While this is growth, it should be noted that inflation over the same period was 26.6 percent, so Bridgeport residents income growth lagged by eight percent. The City has used the CHAS figures and other data provided in the IDIS template, as it is the most complete set of materials available at this level of detail. However, the City notes that these figures, based on 2005-2009 data, do not reflect the City's recent growth, and thus understate the difficulties the city is facing.



CPD Maps

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Table 1 below uses data from the 2005-2009 ACS as a starting point. However, the City has grown in the decade 2000-2010, and has used 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates for this table. The City has seen a 3.4 percent increase in population and a 3.9 percent increase in the number of households. Also, the Median Household income has increased by 18.4 percent over the decade. While this is growth, it should be noted that inflation over the same period was 26.6 percent, so Bridgeport residents income growth lagged by eight percent. The City has used the CHAS figures and other data provided in the IDIS template, as it is the most complete set of materials available at this level of detail. However, the City notes that these figures, based on 2005-2009 data, do not reflect the City's recent growth, and thus understate the difficulties the city is facing.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2009	% Change
Population	139,529	136,715	-2%
Households	54,367	50,695	-7%
Median Income	\$34,658.00	\$40,530.00	17%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	13,890	8,700	8,930	5,420	
Small Family Households *	4,795	3,740	4,355	9,830	
Large Family Households *	1,005	725	1,000	2,255	
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,470	1,565	1,315	740	2,100
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,060	1,345	725	384	980
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	3,045	2,055	1,740	2,845	
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	315	135	110	60	620	0	10	30	0	40
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	65	85	65	35	250	40	10	40	0	90
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	325	265	185	175	950	0	85	115	155	355
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	6,145	1,755	240	40	8,180	2,035	1,385	1,450	515	5,385
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,480	2,465	1,500	275	5,720	430	930	1,295	1,305	3,960

	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)	775	0	0	0	775	160	0	0	0	160

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2005-2009 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	6,850	2,235	595	305	9,985	2,075	1,490	1,635	670	5,870
Having none of four housing problems	3,505	3,325	4,095	1,860	12,785	525	1,655	2,605	2,590	7,375
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	775	0	0	0	775	160	0	0	0	160

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2005-2009 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	3,540	2,250	820	6,610	520	890	1,475	2,885
Large Related	615	320	210	1,145	290	230	440	960
Elderly	1,660	760	175	2,595	1,290	1,035	440	2,765

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	2,385	1,155	630	4,170	410	245	510	1,165
Total need by income	8,200	4,485	1,835	14,520	2,510	2,400	2,865	7,775

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2005-2009 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,055	915	60	4,030	425	625	795	1,845
Large Related	535	135	45	715	280	185	195	660
Elderly	1,115	330	30	1,475	1,030	485	185	1,700
Other	1,935	465	110	2,510	345	170	315	830
Total need by income	6,640	1,845	245	8,730	2,080	1,465	1,490	5,035

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2005-2009 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	345	310	175	190	1,020	40	80	135	95	350
Multiple, unrelated family households	55	25	25	20	125	0	15	15	55	85
Other, non-family households	0	15	40	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	400	350	240	210	1,200	40	95	150	150	435

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2005-2009 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:

What are the most common housing problems?

HUD has identified four housing problems, which are (1) overcrowding, (2) lack of complete kitchen, (3) lack of complete plumbing, and (4) cost burden. Overcrowding means that more than one person per room lives in a housing unit. The lack of complete kitchen or lack of plumbing are straightforward.

By HUD’s definition, when households spend over 30 percent of their income on shelter they are “cost burdened,” and when they spend over 50 percent of their income for shelter they are “severely cost burdened.” Expenditures for shelter include rent or mortgage payments and utility costs.

An examination of the data presented above shows that “severe cost burden” is the most common housing problem in Bridgeport. 8,140 low-income renter households and 4,870 low-income owner households face this problem. “Cost burden” is the second most common problem as 8,100 owner and renter households face this problem. These numbers far exceed the number of households affected by overcrowding (975 households) or lack of kitchen or plumbing (905 households).

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

Extremely low-income and very low-income renters are the most severely affected by cost burden – there are 11,845 households in these income categories that are cost burdened or severely cost burdened. At the same time there are 4,870 low-income owner households facing severe cost burden.

In terms of household types, the data shows that small related renter households constitute 45 percent of households with a cost burden greater than 30 percent, and other renter households constitute 29 percent of households with a cost burden greater than 30 percent. Among owner households facing a cost burden greater than 30 percent, small related households and elderly households constitute 73

percent of the total facing this problem. The same groups are similarly affected in the cost burden greater than 50 percent table. The figures for the affected groups are highlighted in the tables.

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

Low-income households at imminent risk of homelessness often have recently lost a job, seen their hours cut if still working, or have encountered a medical emergency, the effect of which is to cause them to spend any savings they might have and reduce or eliminate income. Such households may not have any support from friends or family, who may be in the same economic situation. Lacking education or skills, or facing medical situations or lack of transportation, these persons cannot readily obtain new, better paying positions.

Households facing the termination of re-housing assistance are in a similar situation. In order to obtain a stable housing situation, they need full-time employment, affordable child care, affordable housing, and transportation. Access to healthcare, life skills training, and additional education and/or training are valuable, if not necessary, in most situations.

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

Persons at risk of homelessness are defined as individuals of families facing immediate eviction and who cannot relocate to another residence. Statistics on this population cannot be provided directly, but an examination of the data on overcrowding and upon cost burdened households provides some insight into the extent of the problem in Bridgeport. Particular attention is accorded to households in the extremely low-income range as these represent the most stressed and vulnerable group.

The CHAS data indicate that there are 215 low-income renter households (65 in the extremely low-income range) with severe overcrowding (more than 1.51 persons per room), and 775 low-income Renter households with overcrowding. The situation among owner households is not as difficult – there

are 90 low-income Owner households with severe overcrowding and 200 Owner households with overcrowding.

However, as noted above, the number of extremely low-income Renter households with severe cost burden is 6,145 and another 1,480 extremely low-income Renter households face a cost burden. Extremely low-income Owner households facing a severe cost burden number 2,035. The average household in Bridgeport numbers 2.77 persons, so that over 26,700 extremely low-income persons could be on the edge of homelessness.

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

Lack of affordable housing is the principal risk linked to housing instability in Bridgeport. However, poor housing maintenance can result in housing violations or findings of inhabitable living conditions among rental properties can force renters into homelessness. The issue of code violations and habitability standards can affect homeowners as well, especially the elderly who do not have the resources to maintain their homes. Lack of accessibility features can force both homeowners and renters out of their living situations.

Discussion

The overwhelming housing need for low-income residents in Bridgeport is for affordable housing. Over 88 percent of low-income renter households report cost burden or severe cost burden as a problem, and 95 percent of low-income owner households report severe cost burden or cost burden as a problem. Small related households, other households, and elderly households are those most affected.

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

An analysis of the tables below revealed that there is no disproportionate need (>10% higher than that of the community as a whole). It should be noted that in the 30 to 50% AMI group, Hispanics were represented at five percent more than the community figure, and in the 50 to 80 percent group, African Americans had a five percent greater presence than the community.

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	10,835	2,120	935
White	2,895	495	280
Black / African American	3,525	610	290
Asian	225	0	105
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,900	1,000	260

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	7,125	1,580	0
White	2,020	635	0
Black / African American	2,325	515	0
Asian	65	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,635	375	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	5,020	3,910	0
White	1,275	1,315	0
Black / African American	1,990	1,240	0
Asian	70	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,535	1,205	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	2,550	2,870	0
White	815	1,230	0
Black / African American	820	945	0
Asian	35	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	820	430	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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

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

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

Introduction

The analysis of the following tables shows that there is no instance of disproportionate need. However, it should be noted that in the 30 to 50 percent range, Hispanic households were present five percent more than the community as a whole, and in the 50 to 80 percent AMI category, African Americans reported problems five percent more often than the jurisdiction.

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	8,925	4,030	935
White	2,205	1,190	280
Black / African American	2,980	1,155	290
Asian	195	25	105
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,255	1,645	260

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	3,725	4,980	0
White	920	1,730	0
Black / African American	1,310	1,530	0
Asian	14	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,455	1,555	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	2,230	6,700	0
White	365	2,225	0
Black / African American	975	2,255	0
Asian	25	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	820	1,920	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	975	4,450	0
White	215	1,830	0
Black / African American	320	1,445	0
Asian	15	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	395	860	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 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

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

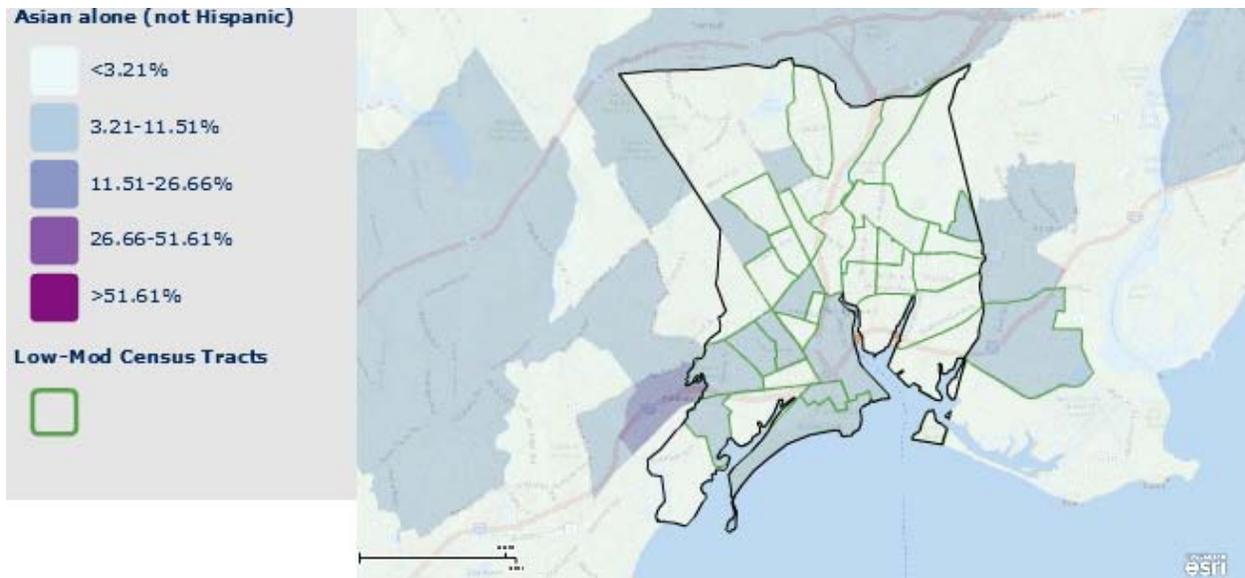
An analysis of this table shows that Asian households in the less than 30 percent income category were represented eleven percent greater than the percentage for the City (44%), and Native American households in the 30-50% income category reported cost burden at twice the rate of the jurisdiction. White households in the less than 30 percent category reported cost burden at a rate six percent higher than that of the jurisdiction.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,305	12,795	14,630	975
White	8,540	4,485	3,625	280
Black / African American	6,380	4,050	5,105	310
Asian	640	210	195	125
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	6,065	3,750	5,315	260

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS



CPD Maps

Discussion

The CPD maps indicate that the Native American population is not present in great numbers in any one Census Tract, though the largest concentration (0.29%) is in Census Tract 07430 in the eastern portion of the City. There are concentrations of Asian households in nine low-mod Census Tracts, primarily in the southeastern part of the City. None of these Census Tracts has more than 11 percent Asian population, as shown on the map.

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?

As noted, Asian households in the less than 30 percent income category were represented eleven percent greater than the percentage for the City, and Native American households in the 30-50% income category reported cost burden at twice the rate of the jurisdiction. White households in the less than 30 percent category reported cost burden at a rate six percent higher than that of the jurisdiction.

No other disproportionate needs were identified in examining the other data.

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

The City was aware, anecdotally, of the needs of both Asian and Native American households, but did not have data to support this need.

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

The CPD maps indicate that the Native American population is not present in great numbers in any one Census Tract, though the largest concentration (0.29%) is in Census Tract 07430 in the eastern portion of the City. There are concentrations of Asian households in nine low-mod Census Tracts, primarily in the southeastern part of the City. None of these Census Tracts has more than 11.0 percent Asian population.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,472	2,462	1	2,460	1	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	13,398	14,260	8,088	14,265	7,801	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	7	8	1	8	2	0	
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	514	429	0	429	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	453	561	1	560	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,472	2,462	1	2,460	1	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,334	1,436	0	1,436	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	1,125	1,013	1	1,011	1	0	0
Asian	0	0	6	9	0	9	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1,258	1,331	0	1,331	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,214	1,131	1	1,129	1	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The HACB has undertaken a 504 Needs Assessment and reports that 11 percent of its residents have some form of disability. The Housing Authority has embarked upon a program of retrofitting 125 disability compliant units. Residents with special needs are encouraged to come forward to see if they qualify for retrofitted or rebuilt units.

Statistics on the needs of applicants on the waiting list are not available, nor does the most recent CHAS data address this topic. However, ACS data indicate that 12.6 percent of the City's population has some form of disability, and that 42.1 percent of persons over 65 report a disability.

Aside from the need for accessible units, the greatest need is for transportation and supportive services.

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

The most immediate housing needs of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Holders with respect to accessibility issues are for additional accessible units. The increasing number of elderly and even younger disabled persons creates additional need for accessible units.

In broader terms, these households often need jobs, improved job skills and support services, such as access to day care, health care, and transportation to improve their employment situation and prospects.

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

These needs are similar to those faced by most low-income households in the City. However, these needs are often exacerbated by having fewer resources and lower income levels than the population at large.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness, and the prevention of homelessness, are ongoing problems in Bridgeport. The homeless population continues to increase because of continued high unemployment, high housing costs and the continuing effects of the recession and difficult housing market. However, the City is working with local and regional organizations to identify and meet the needs of homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness.

The Bridgeport Continuum of Care (CoC), recently renamed “Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors, has a significant part in addressing the needs of the homeless persons. The CoC mission is to help individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, so that they may achieve increased stability and self-sufficiency. Non-profit organizations based throughout Fairfield County provide services, emergency and supportive housing, homelessness prevention services, and emergency food to those in need in the Greater Bridgeport Area. Non-profit organizations such Alpha Community Service, Operation Hope, and Catholic Charities strive to provide these services to the homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless.

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)	365	0	4,800	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	160	0	2,400	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	205	0	2,400	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	40	0	500	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	54	0	100	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	20	0	25	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The City works to address the needs of the homeless, at risk of becoming homeless and the special needs population. Bridgeport has approximately 30,000 residents living with a multitude of disabilities that require rapid housing with supportive services. Most of the people are working poor and those that have been unemployed who are in dire need of low cost housing. Most of the families and homeless individuals are the City's poorest and can't turn to family members for assistance or housing. The City bears the primary burden for the Bridgeport region in dealing with the challenges of the homeless. The current population includes women with children, elderly persons, persons with mental illness, persons with HIV/AIDS and poor working families that could barely pay the rent.

The main factor that contributes to homelessness is the lack of a decent living wage and the lack of affordable housing. Another divesting factor is the short length of time that families are allowed to receive SAGA benefits; as well as other cuts in forms such as rental assistance programs, RAP certificates and Section 8 certificates. Specific subpopulation at risk includes the youth, survivors of domestic violence, mentally ill and the frail and elderly who are abandoned by the family members and veterans (especially women) who have return from Iraq and Afghanistan and are unable to find work and a decent and affordable place to live.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

Data Source
Comments:

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

In the Greater Bridgeport region, there were more than 428 individuals living in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Of the 428 individuals, 265 were adults without children, 63 were adults in families and 98 were children in families. Almost half of the (45%) of the people counted in the Greater Bridgeport shelters on one night in January 2010 had never before been homeless.

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

The Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Committee did not have the total breakdown of the households by race and gender at the time for this reporting period. However, some data is available to portray the City’s homeless population.

Homeless people in Greater Bridgeport are relatively well-educated. Over half (64%) of adults experiencing homelessness in 2010 had a high school education or higher. This average among adults without children and in families has remained above 50% over the past three years. In 2010, an additional 17% of the homeless adults reported further education in technical, college and graduate schools. And approximately one- third (35%) of the adults were working at the time of their homelessness. Since 2008, adults without children have increasingly reported having work as an income

source. Yet, adults with children have displayed a steady decline in employment in the same time period. People who have served in the military comprised around one-tenth (8%) of the homeless population.

Families headed by young, single women of color are overrepresented in the family shelters in Bridgeport and across the state. Family homelessness is typically part of a longer period of economic strife and separation. It is common for families to stay with friends and family members out of economic need. Nationally, families are more likely to enter shelter from doubled up housing situation than anywhere else. While about (52%) of the adults without children were experiencing chronic homelessness in the Greater Bridgeport during Count Point-In-Time 2010, no families were found to be chronically homeless. Well over half (57%) of all adults in the families reported contending with disabling health issues whatsoever.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

As noted, the City is an urban area and rural homelessness is not a topic of concern.

In the Greater Bridgeport region, there were more than 428 individuals living in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Of the 428 individuals, 265 were adults without children, 63 were adults in families and 98 were children in families. Almost half of the (45%) of the people counted in the Greater Bridgeport shelters on one night in January 2010 had never before been homeless.

Discussion

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

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	4,191
Area incidence of AIDS	92
Rate per population	10
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	283
Rate per population (3 years of data)	10
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	2,853
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	311
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	41
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	4
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	11

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Certain population groups require supportive services and/or supportive housing, either on a permanent basis, or on a temporary basis. Many special needs populations are very low-income households (below 50% of Median Family Income) because they are not able to work or can only work on a part-time basis. Special population groups include the elderly and frail elderly, the physically and developmentally disabled, severely mentally ill persons, and those with substance abuse issues.

Many disabled individuals rely on Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for financial support. SSI provides income support to persons 65 years and over, the blind, and also the disabled. Since many disabled persons have limited incomes, finding affordable and accessible housing is often a serious challenge. Even when new affordable rental housing is developed, the rental rates for the housing units are often too high for many disabled persons.

In addition, these persons often require various types of special assistance, program activities to enhance their quality of life, and respite care for their caregivers. Support for municipal programs as well as assistance to not-for-profit organizations is necessary for the implementation of these types of activities.

HUD has identified special needs populations and has provided data on several of these through the CHAS data. However, detailed information on some special needs populations is often not available from census or CHAS data sources. The City has used information from reliable sources or calculations from entities such as ARC (for the developmentally disabled), the National Institutes of Mental Health, or the National Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse to estimate the numbers of persons in those categories. Where possible, figures from reliable local sources are used to support these analyses.

While the City's resources are not sufficient to address the needs of all these groups, the City is committed to supporting other entities in their efforts to provide needed resources. The Bridgeport Community Development staff work closely with organizations that serve the needs of these populations through on-going participation in a wide range of committees and community-based efforts. The Homeowner Rehabilitation Program is targeted to provide priority housing assistance to special populations, particularly elderly and disabled residents. Many elderly residents desire to stay in their homes as long as possible, but are often unable to afford necessary and sometimes critical repairs. Elderly Bridgeport homeowners who wish to make improvements to their homes such as correction of building code violations, removal of lead-based paint hazards and general property improvements may qualify for the Program's no interest, deferred forgivable loans through that are funded through the CDBG program. Elderly loan recipients are not required to repay the loans as long as they continue to reside in the home.

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

The figures in the discussion indicate the estimated numbers of persons and households who might require some degree of assistance with housing or supportive services.

In light of the preceding assessment of need and the City's priorities the following strategies to address the needs of the non-homeless special needs population will be considered.

Elderly Population

The City has a special emphasis on housing and community development programs for the elderly, allocating resources for a range of senior assistance. This emphasis will be continued.

Extra Elderly

The City's extra elderly population is currently served by a network of community organizations, faith-based groups, and social service organizations that provide medical, social, recreational, nutritional, housekeeping and/or personal services in the homes of the extra elderly.

Disabled Population

The City will continue its efforts to increase services for the disabled population (physical, developmental, and mental). These efforts will include supervised settings, shelter care facilities, emergency housing, housing for the mentally ill, chemical abusers, and a home care provider system.

Persons With HIV/AIDS

The City of Bridgeport continues to assist those living with HIV/AIDS in receiving decent and affordable housing and supportive services allowing those affected with HIV/AIDS to live independently and maintain a higher quality of life. The allocation of funds throughout the Greater Bridgeport Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) meets the priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. The objective of the funding is to sustain housing and social services for people with HIV/AIDS and their families in the Bridgeport EMSA area.

Persons with Drug or Alcohol Addiction

The City does not directly fund, operate, or administer any programs of this specific type. The City will support programs to assist these persons and their families primarily through programs dealing with health and family life.

Victims of Domestic Violence

The City will continue to support victims of abuse through its support of health, counseling, and services for both youth and the elderly.

The need for programs and services among these segments of the population is great and increasing. The City would like to provide more assistance to organizations providing these types of assistance. However, because funds are limited and the City has established the priorities described earlier in this Plan, only limited assistance can be given to these organizations.

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

The City of Bridgeport has the third largest number of HIV/AIDS related cases in the State. As a result of the use of new definitions for the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical areas (EMSA) Bridgeport now receives a direct allocation of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant funds. According to the Connecticut Department of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, as of December 2009, the total number of HIV/AIDS related cases reported in the EMSA are: Bridgeport 2,194 (46.4% males and 42.5 females) with 38.6 % White, 45.4% Black, 48% Hispanic and 1% other, Stamford 984, (35.3% males and 42.9% females) with 33.1% White, 40.9 Black, 35.4% Hispanic and Other 5%, Norwalk 645(28.4 % males and 30.4% females) with White 29.1%,34% Black, 17.7% Hispanic, Other 20% and Danbury 407(42.2 % males and 45% females) with 41.9 White, 57.3% Black, 32.3% Hispanic and Other 40%.

Bridgeport has the highest number of AIDS cases reported to the Center for Disease Control in the EMSA and has been allocated approximately 46% of the HOPWA funding. Stamford is the second highest and has been allocated 32% of the funding; Norwalk has been allocated approximately 13%. Danbury has been allocated 9% of the funding to in order to assure geographic disbursement, i.e., to facilitate people with AIDS living in that part of the SouthWest region to have access to needed services

With the support of the HOPWA funds, seven non-profit agencies serve the HIV/AIDS population in the Greater Bridgeport Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). Other funding sources to match HOPWA funding are the HOME, CDBG and Ryan White funds. HOPWA funds received by Bridgeport are dispersed among agencies that serve individuals and families with HIV/AIDS. The HOPWA program is designed to provide states and localities with resources and incentives to develop long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of low and moderate income persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases, and their families. Funds allocated to eligible areas are based on the number of cases reported to the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

Discussion

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The primary objectives of the City’s non-housing community development activities are the provision of a suitable living environment, the creation of employment opportunities and the provision of services for low- and moderate-income persons. This definition includes a wide range of programs and activities, focusing on housing conditions and infrastructure improvements.

Non-housing community development needs and priorities were identified in the course of preparing this Consolidated Plan through the input of community leaders, citizen participation, and requests and ideas from a wide range of service providers and public agencies. These inputs were provided in a series of meetings and public hearings, as well as the Community Survey, described in the public participation section of this Plan.

The County has been in touch with agency officials and organization heads, forwarding program information to them prior to meetings and hearings. The Department of Community Development is in contact with City and State departments and agencies that often raise issues and concerns or make requests about improvements or conditions in the low/mod neighborhoods. The County has considered the many and varied needs, and the funding and project selection process reflect the input and weighing of needs and requests in light of the overall objective.

The city has historically been active in developing and maintaining public facilities to the extent possible in light of the many and serious needs of the City. In the most recent Program Year, the City spent over \$850,000 on a range of Public Facility projects.

How were these needs determined?

Because of the limited availability of funds and the determination that Public Facilities is a Medium Priority, this area may see reductions in spending in the coming program cycle.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

This group of expenditures has been grouped with Public Facilities in the past.

How were these needs determined?

Because of the limited availability of funds and the determination that Public Improvements is a Medium Priority, this area may see reductions in spending in the coming program cycle.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City aims to do all that it can to improve the quality of life for its most vulnerable low and moderate-income populations, including the elderly the disabled, and the homeless. Many of the non-profit agencies serving the neediest in Bridgeport's low-income neighborhoods rely heavily on CDBG funds to serve the greatest number of citizens possible. Public Services play a vital role in providing for some of the most vulnerable Bridgeport residents, including youth, the elderly and the disabled. Given the City's poverty rate and population, Public Services are increasingly in demand.

How were these needs determined?

As noted earlier, poverty is a significant concern in Bridgeport, as 20.8 percent of the City's population has an income below the federally established poverty level of \$22,314 for a family of four.

Furthermore, almost three-quarters (71.7%) of Bridgeport households are in the three lowest income categories, as determined by HUD. Almost one-half of that number is in the extremely low-income category. This amounts to close to 18,000 households at or very close to the poverty level. The numbers of elderly, disabled and homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless were also described above.

Thus, the need is significant and diverse, and decision making is especially difficult in light of the 15 percent cap on Public Service spending and anticipated cuts in the grant itself.

Discussions at the Public Hearings and in the focus group meetings raised the idea of focusing spending on targeted neighborhoods, comprehensively addressing the key issues and hopefully creating visible change over a period of years. Addressing infrastructure, public facilities, economic development and services in a comprehensive and targeted approach could yield tangible results in one neighborhood or area, with the focus shifting to another neighborhood after a specified time.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Population growth follows job growth and the demand for housing will be influenced by the location, type, and wage levels of the City. The affordability component of housing demand, however, is based upon local wages and salaries that are translated into household incomes. The availability of an existing supply of various housing types and price levels must be maintained to meet the housing demand of the variety of occupations that comprise the local economic base.

As described in the Needs Assessment, the City has used data from the 2005-2009 ACS as a starting point. However, the City has, in fact, grown in the decade 2000-2010, and accounted for 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates, which show that the City has seen a 3.4 percent increase in population and a 3.9 percent increase in the number of households over the decade, not the decline shown in the 2009 ACS data. The 2010 data show a population of 144,229, which is 4,700 more people than in 2009.

The size of the City's labor force has remained fairly constant, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics figures. The workforce was 67,731 in 2010, 67,852 in 2011 and for the first eleven months of 2012, was 67,240. The average number of persons employed was also constant, averaging close to 59,000 persons in each of the years mentioned. However, the number percent of unemployed persons has declined over the period, dropping from 9,202 (13.6%) in 2010 to 8,994 (13.3%) in 2011 to 8,460 (12.6%) in 2012. Though these unemployment numbers are significantly higher than the US or state figures, they are nonetheless declining.

The implication for the housing market is that the combination of population growth and employment growth (however modest) will create an increased demand for housing. This in turn will serve to drive housing costs upward. However, as will be seen below, this will have a negative impact on the City's low-income households, most of whom are renters. These households in particular will be forced to pay more for the limited supply of rental units, a substantial portion of which are in older and in deteriorated condition.

The following market analysis will demonstrate that low incomes and limited job opportunities for “living wage” jobs keep household incomes low in the face of increasing rents. It should also be noted that Bridgeport, like the rest of the nation, has seen stagnant income levels over the past decade, so that even those working in “good” jobs are losing ground financially. The rent figures continue to increase as the population grows and the supply of units remains stable in light of limited new construction. At the same time, demands for increased down payment and stricter lending criteria keep many households from purchasing homes, which also increases the pressure on the rental market.

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

Introduction

A basic premise of all housing markets is that there should be a spectrum of housing choices and opportunities for residents. This concept recognizes that housing choice and needs differ in most communities because of factors such as employment mix, household income, the age of the population, proximity to employment, and personal preference. Local housing markets and labor markets are linked to one another, and local housing markets provide choices and opportunities for current and future workers.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	15,060	26%
1-unit, attached structure	2,969	5%
2-4 units	22,935	40%
5-19 units	8,043	14%
20 or more units	8,610	15%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	66	0%
Total	57,683	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Change in number of housing units

The following Table shows the change in the number of housing units between 2000 and 2010.

Property Type	Current #	Current %	2000 #	2000 %	Number Change	% Change
1-unit detached	15,060	26%	13,716	25%	+1,344	+9.8%
1-unit attached	2,969	5%	4,277	8%	-1,308	-30.8%
2-4 units	22,935	40%	20,805	38%	+2,130	+10.2%
5-19 Units	8,043	14%	7,183	13%	+860	+12.0%
20 + units	8,610	15%	8,341	15%	+269	+3.2%
Mobile home, RV, other	66	0%	45	0%	+21	+46.7%
TOTAL	57,683	100%	54,367	100%	+3,316	+6.1%

Table 30

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	155	1%	1,035	4%
1 bedroom	1,971	8%	8,018	30%
2 bedrooms	7,466	32%	11,023	41%
3 or more bedrooms	13,924	59%	7,103	26%
Total	23,516	100%	27,179	101%

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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

In order to obtain a better picture of the housing market in Bridgeport, the City has included figures from the 2000 Census in Table 1 to show the changes in the market. Overall the City's housing stock increased by 3,316 (6.1%) units between 2000 and 2009. The loss of 1,308 one-unit attached structures was offset by an increase of 1,344 one-unit detached structures. There was a sizeable increase in the number of 2-4 units structures and more modest increases in other structures.

ACS data indicate that 86.3 percent of housing units are occupied. The 13.7 percent vacancy rate is slightly higher than the US rate of 13.1 percent. The ACS data also show that 42.1 percent of housing units are owner-occupied, and 57.9 percent are renter-occupied. This is in sharp contrast to the US figures of 65.4 percent owner- and 34.6 percent renter-occupied.

The owner-occupied units are predominately three or more bedrooms. The rental units are predominately one- and two-bedroom units.

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

According to the January 2013 edition of the HUD publication Market at a Glance² the sale housing market in Fairfield County is slightly soft. Home sales increased in the first three quarters of 2012, though sales process declined by 6.0 percent. Data from Trulia, a recognized source of real estate sales data, indicates that more specifically in Bridgeport, the sales of homes declined by 11.7 percent from the same time a year earlier, and that sales process were down 6.5 percent over the period.

The apartment rental market in Fairfield County, according to Market at a Glance,² was tight. According to one source the apartment vacancy rate has increased to 4.1 percent, and rents had increased by 3.0 percent.

Bridgeport suffers from one of the highest foreclosure rates in the nation (one in 460 units in Bridgeport compared to one in 1,135 units for the state and) and Trulia reported 307 foreclosures in the last quarter of 2012. Thus, the City's housing sales market is soft and the rental market tight.

As shown above, the City has gained housing units overall, but the number of one-unit attached structures has declined sharply.

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

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population in two respects.

As noted earlier, Bridgeport in general does not face an overcrowding problem, nor are there many units lacking complete plumbing or kitchens. However, it should be noted that anecdotal information and comments in the public hearings and focus groups sessions noted that many housing units - both rental and owner occupied - are deteriorated - often in violation of City housing code. However, many of the rental units are owned by absentee landlords who are not disposed to make repairs or improvements. At the same time, many homeowners, especially the elderly living on fixed incomes, do not have the resources to make necessary repairs or properly maintain their property and become code violators. Thus, funds for rehabilitation are an important part of the City's housing efforts.

Though the quality of housing is an important issue, the greatest housing need in Bridgeport is for rental units affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Small rental units (efficiency/one-bedroom) are needed for the growing number of seniors and small-related households, but affordable two- and three-bedroom rental units for families is also a pressing need for low-income households.

Discussion

The Housing Needs Assessment noted that almost three-quarters (71.7%) of Bridgeport households are in the three lowest HUD income categories, and almost one-half of that number are in the extremely low-income category. This amounts to close to 18,000 households at or very close to the poverty level.

The HUD CHAS data show that the greatest problem in Bridgeport is cost burden. Over 88 percent of low-income renter households report cost burden or severe cost burden as a problem, and 95.0 percent of low-income owner households report severe cost burden or cost burden as a problem. Small related households, other households, and elderly households are those most affected. Cost burdened households find it difficult to meet all household needs and severely cost burdened households may be in danger of homelessness. The development of affordable rental units is a housing priority.

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

Introduction

As noted earlier, a basic premise of housing markets is that there should be a spectrum of housing choice and opportunity for residents. This housing choice and resident needs will vary because of employment mix, household incomes, age of the population, and personal preference. However, housing markets and labor markets are inextricably linked and the level of affordable housing demand is largely a function of job growth and retention. Employment growth will occur through the retention and expansion of existing firms, and new economic growth will result from start-ups, spin-offs, and relocations. Population growth follows job growth and the demand for housing will be influenced by the location, type, and wage levels of the City. The affordability component of housing demand, however, is based upon local wages and salaries that are translated into household incomes. Therefore, the availability of an existing supply of various housing types and price levels must be maintained to meet the housing demand of the variety of occupations that comprise the local economic base.

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition's 2012 "Out of Reach" report, Connecticut is the sixth most expensive state in the country in terms of housing wage needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment at market rate. A renter household in Connecticut must earn \$23.58 per hour over a 40-hour workweek to afford a two-bedroom apartment. The estimate mean wage for a renter in the state is \$15.81, thereby leaving a sizable gap in rental unit affordability. The minimum wage in Connecticut is \$8.25 per hour.

The same report identifies an even more dire situation in Bridgeport and the towns immediately surrounding it, as a renter household must earn \$24.56 to rent a two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of household income. The result of high rental housing costs and a large number of low-income households is housing instability, cost burden, "doubling up" and a need for individuals and families to work more than one job just to "afford" the rent.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2009	% Change
Median Home Value	107,700	234,500	118%
Median Contract Rent	557	786	41%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	6,238	23.0%
\$500-999	15,011	55.2%
\$1,000-1,499	5,194	19.1%
\$1,500-1,999	496	1.8%
\$2,000 or more	240	0.9%
Total	27,179	100.0%

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	4,845	No Data
50% HAMFI	9,955	1,560
80% HAMFI	19,710	4,615
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,035
Total	34,510	12,210

Table 34 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	770	967	1,230	1,609	1,743
High HOME Rent	815	967	1,230	1,452	1,600
Low HOME Rent	770	825	990	1,143	1,275

Table 35 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:

HOME Rents

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The value of an owner-occupied housing unit is an important determinant of housing accessibility and affordability. Housing values have fluctuated widely over the past decade, first with the “housing bubble” of 2004 – 2008, and the subsequent collapse of the housing market. The ACS figures shown in Table 3 indicate a median home value of \$234,500 in 2009, while the 2011 ACS figure for Median home value in Bridgeport is \$208,200 and, as noted below, the median sales price of home ion Bridgeport in the last quarter of 2012 was about \$104,000. However, homeowner units represent only 42.1 percent of Bridgeport housing units.

Rental units, which comprise almost 58 percent of housing units in Bridgeport, have continued to increase in cost. As shown in Table 3, rents went from \$557 in 2000 to \$786 in 2009. However, unlike the price of owner units, rents have only continued to increase, and the median rent per the 2011 ACS is \$1,059.

The 2009 ACS figures indicate that 11.3 percent of Bridgeport owner households pay between 30 and 35 percent of income for housing (that is, they are cost burdened), but a very high 51.8 percent pay over 35 percent of income for shelter.

There is a significant gap in housing affordability for extremely low-income households, as Table 6 highlights. However, even though the ability to purchase a home appears to be possible for very low- and low-income households, these figures must be considered in light of those households ability to save for the down payment and closing costs, as well as the ability to maintain the property over time.

Bridgeport renters face an even more difficult situation. According to the ACS figures, over one-half of renters in 2009 paid between \$500 and \$999 in rent and the Census figure had increased to \$1,059 two years later. More detailed figures from the National Low Income Housing Coalition indicate that in Bridgeport in 2012 the median rent for a two-bedroom unit was \$1,277, which means that an extremely low-income household faced a gap of \$624 per month between the rent they could afford and the market rate. A very low-income household faced a gap of \$188 per month. Put another way, a minimum wage earner would have to work approximately 119 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom apartment in Bridgeport, or there would have to be three full time minimum wage earners in the household to afford the apartment.

Table 9 shows that while there are almost 5,000 rental units available for households in the less than 30 percent of HAMFI category, there are over 11,000 households in this category.

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

There is no indication that housing, especially rental housing, will become more affordable in Bridgeport. First, the city's population is growing, thereby placing more pressure on housing prices. This is reflected in the recent increases in average rents. At the same time, an increasing number of households have either been foreclosed upon or given up on homeownership because of job or income loss and are seeking rental housing, again serving to increase rental prices and add further strain on supply. Though housing prices continue to decline, real estate information website Trulia indicates a slow market with a declining number of listings and sale prices, with 299 properties in some stage of foreclosure. Though home prices are down, this does not necessarily mean a buying opportunity for low-income households in light of increased down payment requirements and stricter lending standards.

In this market, the number of building permits for single-family homes is low (approximately 120 in 2012 according to the "Market at a Glance" for Fairfield County) and multi-family building permits were up only modestly, much of that being in places other than Bridgeport.

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

The discussion above (focused on a two-bedroom unit) noted the affordability gap for extremely low- and very low-income renters. However, it should be noted that not all four-person households can be accommodated in a two-bedroom unit. A multi-generational family may need a three-bedroom unit, and as Table 9 indicates, could very quickly become cost burdened while attempting to find the living space to meet their needs.

Discussion

The City faces a number of problems in providing a sufficient supply of affordable housing. Low incomes and limited job opportunities for "living wage" jobs keep household incomes low in the face of increasing rents. It should also be noted that Bridgeport, like the rest of the nation, has seen stagnant

income levels over the past decade, so that even those working in "good" jobs are losing ground financially. The rent figures continue to increase as the population grows and the supply of units remains stable in light of limited new construction. At the same time, demands for increased down payment and stricter lending criteria keep many households from purchasing homes, which also increases the pressure on the rental market.

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

Introduction

According to the 2011 ACS figures 47.6 percent of the City's housing stock was constructed before 1950. Much of the City's single-family housing was built in the 1950s and many of the multi-family buildings were constructed in the 1960s. The median year of construction for housing units was 1951, so much of the housing is well over sixty years old.

Definitions

Substandard condition refers to a dwelling unit that does not meet acceptable conditions per the City's Department of Housing and Commercial Code and is structurally in need of significant renovation or rehabilitation, or in worst cases, demolition/condemnation. Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation means a structure is in poor condition and may have one or more housing code violations, however it is financially and physically feasible to rehabilitate it and return it to a condition that satisfies City code. This definition does not include units that require only minor cosmetic work or maintenance work.

HUD has identified four housing problems, which are 1) overcrowding, 2) lacks complete kitchen, 3) lacks complete plumbing, or 4) cost burden. Overcrowding means that there is more than one person per room living in a housing unit. The lack of complete kitchen or lack of plumbing is self-apparent.

The U.S. Census estimates the total number of substandard units in a geographic area by calculating both owner- and renter-occupied units 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, and 3) 1.01 or more persons per room (extent of housing overcrowding). The U.S. Census defines "complete plumbing facilities" to include: (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located in the housing unit.

Overcrowding is defined by HUD as 1.01 to 1.50 persons per room, while severe overcrowding is 1.51 or more persons per room. HUD data on the numbers of persons residing in housing units provides some insight into the potential for homelessness.

Another factor to consider when discussing the condition of housing stock is the age of the housing stock. For the purposes of this analysis, the City of Bridgeport defines any rental property located in a low income neighborhood older than 30 years as "older housing stock".

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	12,595	54%	14,858	55%
With two selected Conditions	339	1%	1,058	4%
With three selected Conditions	66	0%	104	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	11	0%
No selected Conditions	10,516	45%	11,148	41%
Total	23,516	100%	27,179	100%

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	578	2%	425	2%
1980-1999	2,476	11%	3,450	13%
1950-1979	8,990	38%	9,227	34%
Before 1950	11,472	49%	14,077	52%
Total	23,516	100%	27,179	101%

Table 37 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2005-2009 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	20,462	87%	23,304	86%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	8,195	35%	3,045	11%

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Total Units) 2005-2009 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 39 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City's aging housing stock requires significant maintenance and often upgrades and renovation for outdated plumbing and electrical work to accommodate modern equipment, fixtures, and living needs. Unfortunately, many buildings comprising the housing stock have experienced a lack of maintenance and disinvestment, resulting in substandard living conditions or outright blight. Though the City's percentage of vacant structures is only slightly higher than the United States average, these vacant and deteriorating structures create a negative impression, depress property values, and reduce the quality of life in many neighborhoods, especially low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Table 11 shows that 54 percent of owner occupied and 55 percent of renter occupied units have one of the four housing problems identified in the Census. As noted in the Needs Assessment, the majority of these units are cost burdened or severely cost burdened. However, as noted in public meetings and the focus groups sessions, upkeep and maintenance are key issues especially for elderly homeowners living on a fixed income, and for many renters living in older buildings with absentee landlords.

There is a tremendous need for both owner and rental housing rehabilitation in the City of Bridgeport, as evidenced by participants in past rehabilitation programs and feedback received during stakeholder discussions during the consultation/participation phase of preparing this document.

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

As noted above, 47.6 percent of the City's housing stock was constructed before 1950 and over 75 percent of owner and renter occupied units were built before the use of lead-based paint was stopped. Also as noted, many of these older structures are in need of renovation and maintenance so that children are commonly exposed to lead. The City's population is more than 71.7% extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households, who have the nearly impossible task of locating safe and affordable rental housing. The Bridgeport child poverty rate is the worst in the state, and many of the City's youth do not live with parents, but reside in over-crowded households with relatives, live in group homes or are parents themselves. Poverty and parental supervision are risk factors in determining the prevalence of lead poisoning.

The Program Manager for the City of Bridgeport's Lead Free Families Program estimates that at least 50% of the City's existing housing stock is likely to have lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Bridgeport (HACB) seeks to expand the supply of assisted housing by leveraging private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities, specifically through the Father Panik Village (FPV) replacement housing program – a development of 35 ACC units at Albion Street with Federal development funds and 4% LIHTC.

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			2,586	2,814				0	0	0
# of accessible units										
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition										

Table 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Bridgeport (HACB) oversees 2,814 total units. The units range in condition from excellent to in-need-of-repair to in-need-of-replacement.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Bridgeport Housing Authority - all units	75

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

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

The HACB is addressing the restoration and revitalization needs of its properties in a comprehensive fashion. The HACB provided energy savings and related resident job opportunities through the creation of its Energy Performance Contract (EPC). Under the EPC to date, new, energy-efficient boiler systems have been installed at P.T. Barnum Apartments and Charles F. Greene Homes. New boilers have been installed at Fireside Apartments, Harborview Towers and Trumbull Gardens. Other immediate EPC improvements include weatherization across developments, the dispersal of water-flow restrictors, and the provision (by donation from United Illuminating) of compact fluorescent lamps to site managers and residents to encourage energy savings in public and private spaces across developments.

At the same time the HACB Continues to monitor progress on the comprehensive Physical Needs Assessment completed in 2009, which serves not only to inventory the current portfolio and itemize expenditures for their short-, medium-, and long-range financial planning for sites, but also to inform HACB's comprehensive modernization, disposition and development plans for the next year and into the next decade.

HACB has implemented a plan to address the provisions of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement, while simultaneously addressing deferred maintenance concerns and reducing unit vacancies. In 2011-12, HACB followed its established sequencing of modernization priorities:

- Emergency Work — eliminate any emergency or potential emergency conditions. Emergency remediation must be expedient and sensitive to budgetary constraints.
- Statutory or Code Compliance, in particular, 504 compliance. (Ten (10) new retro-fitted units were brought on-line.)
- Energy Conservation Measures to yield cost savings, which can in turn add resources to the operating budget.
- Building Envelope — roofing, brick repair/replacement, window and door replacement, etc.
- System Replacement — whole structure concerns, such as plumbing, electrical, HVAC, etc.
- Interiors — unit- and office-specific improvements and repairs.

- Administrative Activities — management and operational improvements, such as staffing, A & E consultations, special consultation firms, security needs, resident programs, training, acquisition, relocation, technology improvements and inventory controls.
- Grounds — improvements established in their site master plans.
- Development Activities — construction and acquisition and rehabilitation of properties to meet Father Panik Village Replacement requirements and/or to increase supply of affordable rental housing units.

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

The HACB has developed a comprehensive strategy and set of objectives to improve the living environment of its residents. This includes the following objectives:

- Implement measures to de-concentrate poverty by bringing higher income public housing households into lower income developments: Actively market to families between the 50-80 percent of area median income. Improve the physical conditions of the HACB's sites. Continue to refine the comprehensive redevelopment plan for the existing Marina Village that includes the creation of a mixed-income, contextually-appropriate affordable housing development with alternative housing opportunities for public housing residents within other Bridgeport neighborhoods. Continue "curb appeal" improvements at all sites.
- Implement measures to promote income mixing in public housing by assuring access for lower income families into higher income developments: Policies and procedures are in place for households to transfer within HACB. Use the GIS maps developed with the City's planning department, as well as other visual tools, to assess the relationship of HACB properties and Section 8 program utilization within the context of census tracts and neighborhood composition. Conduct new demographic needs assessment to ascertain the relative incomes in HACB neighborhoods, especially as a consequence of the subprime lending crisis and economic downturn since September 2008.
- Implement public housing security improvements: Continue to enforce "One Strike" policy. Enhance, supplement, and refine crime prevention efforts through wider spread applications of effective measures, including environmental designs and the installation of CCTV. Improve screening measures and lease enforcement. Continue contracting private security providers at Harborview Towers, Fireside Apartments and Trumbull Gardens. Work with the police department to define the problem of crime that occurs near our developments and create strategies for identifying and reducing this problem. Continue advocacy for residents with the police force to prevent unnecessary censure and citations for legitimate activities conducted in public spaces of public housing developments. Establishment of police youth initiative at Trumbull Gardens and P.T. Barnum Apartments.
- Designate developments or buildings for particular resident groups (elderly, persons with disabilities): Consider further designation of particular resident groups as deemed consistent with FHEO guidelines for selected developments. Provide Project-Based Section 8 program vouchers to supportive housing developers who wish to serve priority populations, including

homeless, veterans, survivors of domestic violence, refugees, etc. Implement SAMHSA grant program with service providers and landlords to focus on chronic homeless families.

- Other: Create quality affordable units within available developable land parcels throughout Bridgeport that promote appropriate urban density and address transit-oriented workforce housing objectives. Continue to collaborate with community organizations to provide resident-driven social and behavioral supports for people with disabilities, and to implement resident self-sufficiency programs. Build on established alliances and create new collaborative relationships with neighborhood groups/councils to foster joint planning and to promote interactive community relationships. Continue efforts to partner with the City of Bridgeport to acquire properties near public housing sites for future development or modernization improvements.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The City and the Continuum of Care provide a range of housing assistance for the homeless.

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)	137	4	73	576	40
Households with Only Adults	36	35	8	387	30
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	57	33	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	97	59	61	464	77

Table 42 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:
 Bridgeport Housing and Shelter Inventory
Data Source Comments:

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

The City of Bridgeport, the United Way of Coastal Fairfield County and the Continuum of Care continue to work cohesively to meet, coordinate and identify the needs of the homeless. This entails the coordinated delivery of a range of services to homeless individuals and families.

For example, Emergency Solution Grant funds have been used to assist the homeless or to alleviate homelessness by the following:

1. Providing transitional housing for pregnant teen and women and children of domestic violence; social services to homeless or at risk of becoming homeless;
2. Utility payments to individuals and families who received shut off notices;
3. Rent and mortgage assistance for individuals and families that have received an eviction notice or those persons leaving the area shelter and prison and transitioning into permanent housing;
4. Food provisions and nutrition guidance to individuals and families; and
5. Furniture purchased for the emergency shelter.

The City works closely with Continuum of Care organizations to coordinate services for homeless persons and thus provide a comprehensive and coherent program to assist these individuals and families. Key aspects of this effort are:

Foster Care

The Connecticut Department of Children and Families has developed and implemented a policy that requires planning for the discharge of youth who are passing from DCF's care at age 18 or at age 21, if the youth is still eligible.

Health Care

The Connecticut Department of Children and Families has developed and implemented a policy that requires planning for the discharge of youth who are passing from DCF's care at age 18 or at age 21, if the youth is still eligible.

The Connecticut Department of Social Services ("DSS") designed and developed "My Community Choices" - a public information service that provides options for nursing home residents about returning to the community.

Mental Health

The Connecticut State Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services has developed and implemented a policy required as a condition of receipt of McKinney Funds. This policy specifies that each patient treated in a Department of Mental Health facility shall have a specialized treatment plan suited to his/her disorder, which shall include a discharge plan for appropriate aftercare of the patient.

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.

Alpha Community Services –Families in Transitions meets the homeless need by being one of the only family shelters in that Bridgeport area at which families can be together.

The City of Bridgeport, through its Department of Social Services, runs the ESG-funded Veteran’s Food Pantry. The Veteran's Food Pantry aims to link veterans to agencies that can assist with their specific needs.

These facilities specifically address the needs of these individuals as they provide a valuable stepping stone in which to be referenced to other agencies for other types of assistance needed.

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

Introduction

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	47
PH in facilities	11
STRMU	4
ST or TH facilities	24
PH placement	37

Table 43– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

It is anticipated that over the next five years there will continue to be economic difficulties, ongoing housing affordability issues and possible reductions in the funding of CDBG, HOME and other community assistance programs at the state and federal levels. Thus, the City has made a concerted effort to identify those populations that are most at risk and/or in need of assistance with housing and basic services.

As noted in the Needs Assessment section, these groups and their needs are:

Elderly

Defined as age 62 and older, the elderly constituted 12.4 percent (17,979 persons) of the total population in the City in the ACS. Though these percentages are lower than either State or national percentages, they still represent a significant part of the population.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The City of Bridgeport has the third largest number of HIV/AIDS related cases in the State of Connecticut. These individuals will require housing for themselves and their families that can

accommodate visits from healthcare/social workers and adaptations/features that may be necessary in connection with illnesses and disabilities related to HIV/AIDS and concurrent illnesses.

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

The Connecticut Department of Social Services designed and developed “My Community Choices” a public information service that provides options for nursing home residents about returning to the community. The program funded by an \$800,000 grant over three years from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services is administered by DSS which has subcontracted the project to Connecticut Association of Centers for Independent Living. Independent living centers are organizations and operated within a local community by individuals with disabilities.

The Section 8 Mainstream Housing Opportunities Program for Persons with Disabilities enhances the State of Connecticut’s efforts to provide safe, affordable, decent and sanitary housing to persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities may apply when Section 8 waiting list is open. The Section 8 waiting list identifies applicants who meet mainstream eligibility requirements. Since 2003, DSS has made available up to 50 housing vouchers per year for persons living in licensed nursing facilities in the state of Connecticut who wish to live in private rental units in the community. Interested persons call a transition coordinator working in the center for independent living which serves the region in which they live. When a person has developed a service plan to live in the community, he or she will be referred to the contract administrator and placed on the waiting list.

The Connecticut State Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services has developed and implemented a policy required as a condition of receipt of McKinney Funds. This policy specifies that each patient treated in a Department of Mental Health facility shall have a specialized treatment plan suited to his/her disorder, which shall include a discharge plan for appropriate aftercare of the patient. The treatment team or clinician responsible for the inpatient care should plan the aftercare services needed by the patient, in conjunction with the community case manager who is responsible to ensure linkages in the community. This collaborative planning process should commence at the point of the inpatient admission and should identify all of the services and service providers in the local community support system whose efforts will assist the individuals to maintain him/her in the community in the least restrictive environment possible. Continuity of care is of primary importance. Every attempt shall be made to verify discharge-housing arrangements. Under no circumstances shall an emergency shelter

be considered appropriate housing disposition and patients shall not be directly discharged by the inpatient facility to an emergency shelter. No patient shall be discharged from a DMH facility without documented evidence that discharge aftercare plans have been an integral part of the treatment plan, with documentation indicating that the patient and the community based case manager have been actively involved in the discharge planning.

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 is actively pursuing a number of activities to address the housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless, but have other special needs. In particular, the City has used HOME funds to provide suitable and accessible housing for the elderly at the Elias Howe Elderly Housing facility. The City also anticipates closing a HOME loan to support a housing development that will offer affordable rental units and on-site supportive services for individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 who are transitioning out of the foster care system.

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))

In the coming year the City will support a number of programs to assist the elderly, the disabled, victims of domestic violence, and other special needs populations. A roster of these public service, HOPWA, and related programs is available at the offices of the Department of Housing and Community Development.

The following is a list of organizations that have recently received assistance to provide these services:

- Action for Bridgeport Community Development
- Healing Tree Economic Development, Inc.
- St. John's Family Center
- AIDS Project - Greater Danbury
- Catholic Charities
- Chemical Abuse Services Agency
- Mid-Fairfiled AIDS Project

- Recovery Network of Programs/Prospect House
- Refocus Outreach Ministry, Inc.
- Inspirica

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Due to its large population, lack of taxable commercial/industrial base, decades of disinvestment and relatively small developable land supply, the City of Bridgeport is faced with a high residential tax burden. Residential taxes are proportionately higher than those of other municipalities in the region, but current economic realities necessitate a higher tax rate in order to provide needed services to the citizens of Bridgeport.

Despite higher residential taxes, homeownership in Bridgeport is still very achievable for low-income residents due to an average sale price that is well below that of surrounding communities/suburbs. The City is also supportive of new affordable housing development, and has negotiated tax deals and Payments in Lieu of Taxes to make affordable housing development financially viable for interested developers. The Office of Planning and Economic Development is continually looking to improve and evaluate existing zoning and land use codes so that mixed-use and denser developments may be constructed where appropriate.

The Department of Housing and Community Development continues to seek, and provide technical assistance to, developers, property owners and service providers who are interested in providing/preserving affordable housing through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funding.

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

Introduction

The City has a number of needs in order to support economic development, which is critical to the growth and revitalization of Bridgeport. As noted in the Housing Needs Assessment and the Housing Market Analysis, good, well-paying jobs are the means to secure economic stability, improve neighborhoods and obtain decent housing. The City's economic development needs center upon obtaining new jobs and providing the workforce to take those jobs. Education and job training (and retraining) are crucial to having a competitive workforce. At the same time, the City needs to make some investments in infrastructure to be competitive in attracting new businesses. Though the City has the advantage of existing transportation systems, water and sewer systems, and buildings, many of these elements need to be upgraded or replaced, a daunting task in light of the City's limited resources and the scale of the necessary projects. Further, the reuse of many sites will entail the environmental cleanup of a significant number of neglected buildings and brownfield sites in the City's old industrial areas and waterfront.

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	55	35	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,345	4,032	9	11	2
Construction	5,621	1,555	9	4	-5
Education and Health Care Services	14,725	9,732	24	28	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,525	2,225	6	6	0
Information	1,739	475	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	6,863	2,346	11	7	-4
Other Services	3,308	2,856	5	8	3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	6,132	2,738	10	8	-2
Public Administration	1,694	4,316	3	12	9

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	8,666	2,600	14	7	-7
Transportation and Warehousing	3,117	1,052	5	3	-2
Wholesale Trade	1,093	1,245	2	4	2
Total	61,883	35,207	--	--	--

Table 44 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Workers), 2010 ESRI Business Analyst Package (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	70,065
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	61,883
Unemployment Rate	11.68
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	34.84
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.33

Table 45 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	13,145
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	42
Service	15,649
Sales and office	16,236
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	7,048
Production, transportation and material moving	9,763

Table 46 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	38,450	65%
30-59 Minutes	14,960	25%
60 or More Minutes	5,971	10%
Total	59,381	100%

Table 47 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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	8,867	1,550	5,514
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18,049	1,961	5,021
Some college or Associate's degree	13,539	1,180	2,542

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,489	415	1,493

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	506	1,269	1,193	3,676	4,545
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,950	2,646	2,649	4,498	2,193
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,596	7,297	7,278	10,472	4,489
Some college, no degree	6,055	3,742	3,995	4,958	1,375
Associate's degree	506	1,571	1,298	1,701	279
Bachelor's degree	1,186	2,383	2,723	2,852	641
Graduate or professional degree	40	934	681	1,824	705

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22,801
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,056
Some college or Associate's degree	34,034
Bachelor's degree	43,063
Graduate or professional degree	61,914

Table 50 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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

These figures indicate that, as in many communities across the nation, the Education and Health Care Services sector is the largest employer and has the greatest number of jobs, comprising 24 percent of the workforce. The Retail sector has the second largest number of workers and represents fourteen percent of the workforce. Manufacturing has 11 percent of the workforce, but only seven percent of the jobs, indicating an oversupply of workers. The Professional, Scientific and Management Services

sector has ten percent of the workers, but only eight percent of the jobs, again indicating an oversupply of workers. Though there are some sectors in which there are modestly more jobs than workers (indicating job opportunities), the Public Administration sector has over 2,500 more jobs than workers according to this data.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The greatest need for the City in terms of economic development is the creation or attraction of new jobs for City residents that pay a living wage. However, these jobs can only be created if there is an adequate, trained workforce in place to fill them. To this end the City has, and will continue to, support education and job training programs. These efforts include job training for younger persons, retraining for older workers, the provision of a good basic education for the City's youth, and the assisting young persons in the development of life skills.

The earnings figures in Table 21 show what is commonly known - that the higher one's level of education, the greater one's earnings. Unfortunately, in Bridgeport the educational attainment level of many residents is very low as shown in Table 20 - almost 20,000 persons in the working age cohorts (18 - 65) do not have a high school diploma and only 9,144 in these cohorts have a Bachelor's degree. Table 19 shows that the numbers of persons with lower educational attainment who are not in the labor force is appreciably higher than those with higher attainment levels and unemployment is greater among those with lower levels of attainment.

The City's infrastructure needs are many and varied, given the age and condition of the City's infrastructure. These infrastructure projects are typically large scale, multi-year projects that require significant resources, which the City by itself does not possess.

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

The City's BGreen 2020 initiative has identified strategies to address environmental and economic concerns that affect the City, and in addressing these issues, create jobs, improve the environment and create a new path to prosperity for the City and its residents. Projects and actions include the creation of an Energy Improvement District that will make the government and businesses more energy efficient,

improved streets and transit systems to reduce the need for autos, development of a Green Collar Institute to help train individuals for new green oriented jobs, and an increased use of recycling and composting to reduce the cost of disposal of materials and to create new jobs.

Aligned with this effort is the City's participation in the Sustainable Communities Consortium. Bridgeport is working with other communities in the New York-Connecticut area to develop livable communities and growth centers around existing and planned transportation to enhance affordable housing efforts, reduce congestion, and expand economic opportunities. Bridgeport's part of this program is the development of a new multi-modal transportation center at the core of the City. Nearly 10,000 people now live within walking distance of the proposed facility and the Bridgeport Hospital, with over 2,500 employees is only two blocks from this site. This project will demonstrate the benefits of site remediation, redevelopment and improved transit options as ways to eliminate blight, improve neighborhoods, create jobs, and reduce carbon emissions.

The City also received Brownfields Revolving Loan Funds from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and these funds are being made available to developers to encourage the redevelopment of contaminated sites across the City. Other grants include the US DOT TIGER II grant for the Steele Point Project, the Water Street Dock and Terminal Project with FHWA Ferry Boat Grant Program funds, and the development of recreational areas and the restoration of ferry boat service for the Pleasure Beach Water Taxi Service Project.

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

The City is working diligently to retain and, when possible, expand existing businesses. Though the City has an abundant labor force, the educational and training level of that workforce does not match the needs of many of today's industries and businesses. The City's employment opportunities are limited at this time, and in some measure it is the quality of the labor force that limits those opportunities.

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.

In Bridgeport, the Workplace, Inc. received a \$4 million federal recovery act grant under the Pathways Out of Poverty program to fund new training programs. Green-Up Bridgeport is a skilled trade training

program that trains people in occupations that have increased demand across a range of industries. Also, ABCD provides computer training to low and moderate income individuals to prepare them for a range of employment opportunities.

The City's Small and Minority Business Resource Office provides technical assistance and training to local businesses. The Office also provides training to local contractors on topics such as lead abatement, asbestos removal and trends in green industries.

CDBG funds will be used to support growth in green industry. Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises (GBCE) is working on a Green Business Hub that will ideally create jobs for 100 people over the next five years. In 2012, GBCE used CDBG funding to establish a mattress recycling facility in Bridgeport that offered training and employment. Training for green jobs also occurs through the CDBG-funded Conservation Corps, as young Bridgeport residents learn about environmentally sustainable initiatives like rainwater runoff collection and solar energy installation.

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

No

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Cost burden and severe cost burden represent the most prevalent housing problem in Bridgeport. Over 70 percent of the City's households are in the three lowest HUD income categories and face difficulties in obtaining affordable housing that is decent and safe. These populations are concentrated in the City's low/mod Census Tracts. Small related households, other households and elderly households report housing problems, and primarily cost burden.

Because of vast amount of poverty spread throughout the majority of the City of Bridgeport, it may be reasonably asserted that households with multiple housing problems are not concentrated in any particular area. The City's low/mod Census Tracts are all in dire need of reinvestment through owner and rental housing rehabilitation.

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

Extremely low-income Asian and Native American households are disproportionately represented among those with cost burden problems though their numbers are relatively small and they reside in neighborhoods across the City.

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

As the City does not have significant concentrations of the disproportionately represented populations, the city will address needs of all the low/mod areas.

In general, these neighborhoods are characterized by older, often dilapidated structures. Single-family owner units are available at relatively low prices, but the market is weak because of the need for extensive and expensive renovation in many of the structures, as well as stricter loan standards and higher down payment requirements that limit the number of potential buyers. More affluent buyers will tend to favor newer construction in other more attractive neighborhoods.

The rental market in these neighborhoods is stronger in the face of increased demand, especially for more modern or better kept buildings. Rents tend to increase, even for poorer buildings, exacerbating the cost burden issue for low-income households.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The City has worked very hard to provide community facilities and to support community services in the low/mod neighborhoods. As noted, the needs are great and diverse and the resources available are limited. The City has historically used its CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA resources across these neighborhoods, creating community centers, improving streets and streetscapes and facades, and providing activities and transportation for youth, senior and training programs.

Bridgeport also is home to a number of beautifully designed parks that offer recreational activities to all residents of the City. The City's parks and beaches are a valuable, tangible community asset to their surrounding neighborhoods, and must be maintained in order to continue to provide a benefit to residents.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Discussions at the public hearings and in the focus group meetings raised the idea of focusing spending on targeted neighborhoods, comprehensively addressing the key issues and hopefully creating visible change over a period of years. Addressing infrastructure, public facilities, economic development and services in a comprehensive and targeted approach could yield tangible results in one neighborhood or area, with the focus shifting to another neighborhood after a specified time.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The target areas for projects utilizing federal grant funds are in the City's low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, especially those with the highest rates of poverty and crime, the poorest school performance ratings, and poorest housing characteristics as identified by the University of Connecticut's Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis (CCEA) study. The neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of economically distressed families and minority populations are: Boston Avenue/Mill Hill; Downtown; East End; East Side; Enterprise Zone; the Hollow, South End and West Side/West End.

The highest priority needs for these target areas and the City's low/mod population are: Rental Assistance, Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation, Homeowner Repair, Public Service Programs, Economic Development, Homeless Assistance and Prevention, and Fair Housing.

Market conditions, especially increasing rental costs, low incomes, stagnant wages, and a low vacancy rate create the needs for the rental programs, while high down payment requirements and stringent loan standards create a need for home buyer assistance programs.

Overall, the institutional delivery system functions well, but the City is working to improve its outreach and information efforts; to make its projects selection process more transparent; and to improve coordination, collaboration, and information sharing better among the various entities responsible for program delivery.

The City has identified a number of barriers to affordable housing, including high taxes, the deteriorated condition of many housing units, environmental problems and the high cost of remediating them, and high energy and maintenance costs. The City is attempting to address these issues through community and economic planning initiatives, as well as by providing financial assistance to developers and homebuyers.

The City's homelessness strategy is a multi-pronged approach that emphasizes homelessness prevention, immediate assistance and rapid re-housing; support for persons and families as they transition to economic and housing stability; and efforts to prevent those persons from returning to homelessness.

Lead-based paint hazards are a serious problem in Bridgeport in light of the age and condition of many housing units and the presence of many children in the most vulnerable age group. The City has operated, and continues to operate, a successful Lead Free Families Program to identify homes with lead paint hazards, and to mitigate the danger through lead remediation work. The City has recently secured another lead control grant that will allow another three years of lead prevention/mitigation work through the Lead Free Families Program.

The City's anti-poverty strategy is part of a coordinated effort to create jobs and improve the local economy. The creation of economic opportunities is not an isolated solution to alleviating poverty, and the City also works with community partners to identify educational, life skills and training needs and provide opportunities for self-empowerment that will enable low- and moderate-income residents to become and continue to be self-sufficient and economically independent. These programs have an immediate impact on primary needs of the low-income population and the causes of poverty.

The City of Bridgeport has a set of procedures to monitor all of its federal activities, programs, and projects and to ensure long-term compliance with applicable program requirements and comprehensive planning. The Department of Housing and Community Development works to ensure that approved projects meet the purpose of the Consolidated Plan and that available funds are distributed in a timely manner. Monitoring includes programs operated directly by the City and those carried out by any sub-recipients.

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

Geographic Area – Table 52

1	Area Name:	CITYWIDE LEAD PREVENTION
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	7/1/2006
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Citywide initiative.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing built prior to 1978 is the most likely to contain lead paint hazards.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Ongoing lead prevention grants/programs have worked to identify properties Citywide that are in need of lead remediation.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Need for lead prevention/remediation is significant throughout Bridgeport, especially for households with children younger than six in the home.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Opportunities for improvement are only limited by the amount of funding available to the Bridgeport Lead Free Families Program and City Health Department.	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Barriers include outreach and education, as affected households may be hesitant to allow people into their home.	
2	Area Name:	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	

<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>Area Name: The target neighborhoods are in the low/mod neighborhoods in the City, especially those with the highest rates of poverty and crime, the poorest school performance ratings, and poorest housing characteristics as identified by the University of Connecticut’s Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis (CCEA) study. These neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of economically distressed families and minority populations are: Boston Avenue/Mill Hill; Downtown; East End, East Side; Enterprise Zone; the Hollow, South End and West Side/West End.</p>
<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>In each of these neighborhoods the housing stock is typically older, often in need of repair or renovation. In general, there are few businesses or amenities, and in particular, there are limited opportunities for food shopping.</p>
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>These neighborhoods were frequently mentioned in the course of focus group and Public Hearing discussions. These discussions confirmed the already known needs of these areas, complementing the data provided by the HUD data and the CCEA study.</p>
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The needs in these target areas are numerous and varied. The principal needs are: 1) housing rehabilitation for both owner and renter units, 2) rental assistance for extremely low-income households threatened with homelessness, 3) new affordable rental construction, 4) public improvements to improve/revitalize neighborhoods, 5) small business assistance (loans, facades, training) 6) programs for youth, 7) job training and education, and 8) assisting the homeless.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The opportunities are significant. First, the City can keep residents in safe, affordable housing and prevent additional persons and families from becoming homeless. Second, the City can improve the quality of life by revitalizing these neighborhoods economically and in their appearance. Third, the City can assist the residents of these areas in obtaining good jobs.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The barriers are significant because of the amount of effort and resources needed to provide the necessary assistance. As described elsewhere the needs are great after fifty years of economic decline and neglect.</p>

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

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Economic Development	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development	
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	
	Associated Goals	Increase Employment Opportunities	
	Description	Economic Development	
	Basis for Relative Priority	Increase employment opportunities Strengthen local economy Develop new businesses	
	2	Priority Need Name	Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental
Priority Level		High	
Population		Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
Geographic Areas Affected		LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	
Associated Goals		Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Reduce Homes with Lead-based Paint Hazard	
Description		Rental Development and Rehabilitation; New Rental Construction	
Basis for Relative Priority		Affordable Housing; Homeless Prevention And Housing; Neighborhood Revitalization; Lead based Paint abatement	
3		Priority Need Name	Public Service Programs
		Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Description	Public Service Programs
	Basis for Relative Priority	Quality of Life Provide Services
4	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities

	Description	Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Basis for Relative Priority	Neighborhood Revitalization Improve Quality of Life
5	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Description	Public Facilities
	Basis for Relative Priority	Neighborhood Revitalization Improve Quality of Life Means to provide services
6	Priority Need Name	Homeless Activities
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with 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	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter Programs
	Description	Homeless Activities
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable housing Homeless prevention Services for at-risk populations Improved quality of life
7	Priority Need Name	Home Owner Repair
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Provide Housing for the Elderly Reduce Homes with Lead-based Paint Hazard
	Description	Home Owner Repair
	Basis for Relative Priority	Maintain affordable housing Neighborhood revitalization Lead based Paint abatement
8	Priority Need Name	Homeowner Loan Program
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Description	Homeowner Loan Program
	Basis for Relative Priority	Revitalize Neighborhoods Affordable Housing
9	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Description	Fair Housing
	Basis for Relative Priority	Fair Housing practices for all residents
10	Priority Need Name	Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Provide Housing for the Elderly
	Description	Rental Assistance
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable Housing & Homeless Prevention

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Because so many of the City’s residents are renters, because so much of the building stock is older, and because rents are so high relative to incomes, the City places great emphasis upon seeing that decent, safe, affordable rental housing is available to low-income residents to the greatest extent possible. The City also believes that rehabilitation of both rental and owner housing units is a high priority, as these

efforts keep people in affordable housing and, especially for extremely low-income and elderly homeowners may serve to prevent homelessness. Similarly, homeless activities, ranging from providing emergency shelter to preventing homelessness, are a high priority. Thus, the City will focus on multiple efforts including rental assistance, rental acquisition and rehabilitation, new rental construction, as well as homeowner repair to provide affordable housing and in many instances prevent homelessness.

While the City supports programs for affordable homeownership, the opportunities for homeownership among the City's low-income residents are limited by the poor economy, job uncertainty, strict lending criteria and significant down payment requirements. Homeowner loan programs are still given a high priority ranking, however, and efforts will be made to assist those seeking to purchase a home in Bridgeport.

Because of the difficult economic situation in the City's low/mod Census Tracts the provision of Public Service Programs receives a high priority designation as well. The need for a wide range of services, including programs for seniors and youth, feeding programs, and child care, is present in each of these areas.

Economic Development receives a high priority ranking due to the pressing need to assist residents in finding quality, family-sustaining jobs. The City is undertaking a variety of projects, including participating in the regional Sustainable Communities Grant, to make the City a more attractive place to locate a business, and efforts to improve the quality of the workforce are an essential part of that effort.

Public Facilities receives a high ranking, as many of the public facilities in the City (both public and private) are in need of maintenance and repair, and spending in this area makes it possible to have good, well located facilities to provide services and have community activities.

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)	<p>According to the Housing Needs Assessment and the Housing Market Study, the greatest housing problem in Bridgeport is cost burden, and many of the households in the lowest income categories are severely cost burdened. Rental assistance thus ranks high among program strategies. In the face of reduced rental construction and lower vacancy rates, rents are expected to continue to increase, causing the number of cost burdened households to grow.</p> <p>TBRA is provided through the Bridgeport Housing Authority. The City focuses its efforts and funding to create affordable housing through longer-term strategies of developing and maintaining affordable units through deed restrictions.</p>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>Rental assistance for the non-homeless special needs group will focus on the elderly and extremely low-income small households as these are the two groups that emerged as most vulnerable both from the analysis of data and from discussion in the public meetings.</p> <p>The City provides some TBRA for non-homeless special needs persons through the HOPWA program.</p>
New Unit Production	<p>Because of the current number of homes available and the weak housing market in general, the City will focus its new construction resources on the production of affordable rental units, as this offers greater leverage and a greater economic/community development impact.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>Given the age and condition of the housing stock in Bridgeport, rehabilitation of both owner and renter units in the City's low income areas is a high priority. The City will aim to use rehabilitation funds in connection with greater neighborhood revitalization initiatives in order to have a more immediate and visible impact. Rehabilitation dollars will be targeted toward housing that is in violation of the City's housing code, and particularly for elderly and disabled individuals. Lead hazard funding will continue to be used to protect the most vulnerable populations - primarily pregnant women and families with children in the home.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Because of the limited funds available and the slowdown in the construction of new housing, the City will place a special emphasis upon the acquisition and rehabilitation of rental units, a policy that has been effectively used over the past five years.</p>

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Bridgeport, like many communities, is faced with the challenging task of meeting increasing needs with fluxuating and/or decreasing federal and state resources.

The figures shown in the table below reflect HUD's PY39/FY13 allocations. The figure for "Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan" anticipates level funding using the PY39 allocation amounts and projecting those amounts over the four remaining years covered by the Consolidated Plan.

If there are further funding cuts to CDBG, HOME, ESG and/or HOPWA over the coming years, the City will adjust accordingly and craft Annual Action Plans reflective of funding realities.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,969,088	0	200,000	3,169,088	11,876,352	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts."Prior Year Resources" is an estimate for reprogrammed funds and is subject to change prior to PY38 closeout.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	888,060	20,000	461,986	1,370,046	3,552,240	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts.Program income is reflective of ACAP properties expected to be sold by 9/30/13.Prior year resources reflects HOME "Available for Funding" after the commitment of \$2,000,000 in HOME funds by 7/13/13.

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: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	776,237	0	0	776,237	3,104,948	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts.

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: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	202,260	0	0	202,260	809,040	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts.

Table 53 - 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 continues to cultivate funding partners who can match the City's investment of CDBG and HOME funds. The City administration recognizes that the City's annual entitlement and formula allocations are not sufficient to meet all of its needs. Additional funds need to be raised to insure that more affordable housing is available for those in need.

As such, for specific projects, the City leveraged HOME funds as a first-in commitment to raise additional funds. While the City's HOME Program is exempt from match requirements due to fiscal distress, HOME investments have leveraged several million dollars in private and public funding in past years.

Matching requirements have been satisfied with other eligible financial resources and/or in-kind services, and the City will continue to seek this type of matching as well as financial matches.

The emergency Solutions Grant has obtained matching resources for its programs totaling almost \$140,000 for Program Year 37 and a comparable amount in PY38.

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, acting through its Office of Planning and Economic Development, works to transfer City-owned parcels - where/when appropriate - to developers looking to provide economic development, neighborhood revitalization and affordable housing opportunities for Bridgeport residents. Decisions are made on a project-by-project basis, and will incorporate HOME/CDBG funds as a way to leverage additional investment. A number of current and pending HOME projects have used HUD funding as part of a larger redevelopment project on formerly City-owned parcels and buildings.

Discussion

The City expects to receive \$888,060 in HOME funds in PY39. That funding will be broken down into the following activities/categories:

1. \$88,806 in HOME Program administration
2. \$300,000 for the First Time Homebuyer Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program

3. \$191,045 for the construction/rehabilitation of affordable rental housing
4. \$150,000 for the construction of affordable homeowner housing
5. \$133,209 for CHDO rental housing project(s)
6. \$25,000 for CHDO operating costs

Fifteen percent (15%) of the City's PY39 HOME funds will be set aside for CHDO Reserve projects, however the City anticipates seeking approval from HUD to reduce the CHDO Reserve set aside to \$0.00 as it is currently in compliance with its program-wide CHDO Reserve set aside target since 1992. If approved by HUD, the City will use the \$133,209 for non-CHDO rental housing project(s). If HUD does not approve the City's request to reduce the CHDO Reserve set aside, the City will work with its current CHDO to allocate this funding to an eligible rental housing project in PY39.

No HOME funds will be used for TBRA.

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

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

As noted the Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) is the lead agency for Consolidated Plan activities. However, program delivery is conducted through government agencies and private sector organizations. HCD prepares and distributes the application for funding, conducts outreach efforts to the community about the programs, provides technical assistance to applicants in the competitive application process, and evaluates applications and makes recommendations for activity funding for City Council approval. The outreach efforts target both organizations and institutions that have previously received funding, and those that have not. HCD makes a conscious effort to avoid duplication of services and delivery systems. HCD seeks to strengthen its service providers and to build capacity so that these organizations can become more financially independent and better leverage and use resources.

One of the strengths of the delivery system is the City's outreach and information efforts. The City works diligently to involve and inform as many agencies, organizations and institutions of the HUD programs, and has been successful in this regard. The program information that is disseminated is detailed and identifies the City's priority areas and priority needs. The types of programs and activities that can be funded under each of HUD programs and those activities that are not eligible for funding are clearly defined and the City conducts multiple Technical Assistance Sessions to help grant applicants understand program requirements, the application and selection process, and the City's expectations for program reporting. The staff also sits on many local boards/commissions and hold leadership positions in statewide organizations because of their knowledge and expertise.

Another strength is the wide range of services available to support low- and moderate-income households across the City. This is in part because many persons in the city have recognized the many needs and formed not-for-profit groups to address these needs. Further, HCD has observed, and to some degree facilitated, the coordination and cooperation among these groups in identifying new ways to meet needs.

The technical assistance sessions offered by the City are intended to address the gap that applicants and grantees have identified in recent meetings; that is, possessing detailed knowledge about program requirements and reporting requirements. These sessions provide the information needed for applicants to properly complete the application process and ensure that their programs or activities are appropriate for HUD funding. At the same time, applicants are made aware of the reporting requirements and measures that they must meet if awarded a grant. Feedback on the new information and training sessions has been positive.

Applicants have also requested that the selection process be made more transparent. This is being accomplished through providing more detailed information about the application process and requirements and through a better explanation of the selection criteria and program requirements.

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

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

Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
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			

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City uses a variety of programs and partners to first prevent low-income persons from becoming homeless and, second, to support homeless persons and families in obtaining safe, affordable and sustainable housing. These efforts include a network of programs ranging from emergency shelters to transitional housing to permanent supportive housing services. The City works closely with the Continuum of Care to ensure that it is part of a broader discussion on homeless issues. The Continuum allows the City to be a part of a larger, comprehensive picture of homelessness in the Greater Bridgeport Area and focus its limited ESG/HOPWA resources on needed services like rental assistance, counselling and street outreach.

The Bridgeport Continuum of Care (COC) has recently had new leadership and assumed a more active and prominent role in coordinating and directing the provision of programs for the homeless. The CoC mission is to help individuals and families who are hungry, homeless and at risk of becoming homeless, to achieve increased stability and self-sufficiency. Non-profit organizations based throughout Fairfield County provide services, emergency and supportive housing, homelessness prevention services and emergency food to those in need in the Greater Bridgeport Area. Non-profit organizations such Alpha Community Service, Operation Hope and Catholic Charities strive to provide these services to the homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless.

With the coordination and direction of the CoC, the following actions address the needs of the homeless persons in Bridgeport:

- Making safe and affordable housing available and ending the concentration of poverty in communities
- Establish a seamless safety net with supportive services
- Developing and implementing income strategies
- Implementing discharge planning
- Raising public awareness of the issues of homelessness
- Linkage with the Bridgeport Housing Authority to provide Section 8 and project-based tenant vouchers
- Building relationships with landlords
- Conducting workshops for landlords as it relates to the homeless

The allocations to alleviate homelessness include Emergency Shelter Grant funds which provide stability to those that are transitioning from a shelter to their own apartment, energy assistance, meals, food staples and counseling. Other specific actions identified 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 through four components: Tenant , sponsor, and Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Rental Assistance
- Single Room Occupancy provides rental assistance to homeless individuals in connection with moderate rehabilitation in SRO units.
- The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) provides individuals and families with permanent housing with supportive services that have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

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

This delivery system includes a wide range of services for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness, and through the Continuum of Care, these programs are coordinated into a City-wide strategy to prevent homelessness and address it in a comprehensive manner where it occurs. The primary strength of addressing homelessness through participation in the Continuum of Care is that it allows continuum partners to focus resources on specific issues in order to avoid duplication of services. The Continuum also allows for a wider array of voices to be heard on what is a wide ranging issue.

Still, the need exists to provide better and more information among housing providers, social service providers and case management agencies. The City plans to work with the Continuum of Care throughout the year to improve funding applications and best utilize ESG and HOPWA funds.

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

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities	2013	2018	Affordable Housing	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Rental Assistance Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Home Owner Repair Homeowner Loan Program Fair Housing	CDBG: \$1,615,000 HOME: \$3,890,000	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Employment Opportunities	2013	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Economic Development	CDBG: \$221,875	Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Public Service Programs	CDBG: \$2,075,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 24325 Persons Assisted
4	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Public Facilities Public Improvements/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,609,580	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4500 Persons Assisted
5	Emergency Shelter Programs	2013	2018	Homeless	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Homeless Activities	ESG: \$702,950	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 800 Persons Assisted
6	Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS	2013	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Public Service Programs	HOPWA: \$4,146,600	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 405 Household Housing Unit
7	Provide Housing for the Elderly	2013	2018	Affordable Housing Public Housing	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Rental Assistance Home Owner Repair	HOME: \$1,500,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Reduce Homes with Lead-based Paint Hazard	2013	2018	Safe Housing	CITYWIDE LEAD PREVENTION	Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Home Owner Repair	CDBG: \$25,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 210 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 90 Household Housing Unit

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Goal Description	Construction or rehabilitation of rental units; rental assistance; home repair; home construction; homeless prevention
2	Goal Name	Increase Employment Opportunities
	Goal Description	Create jobs and improve the business community in order to strengthen the economy and neighborhoods
3	Goal Name	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Goal Description	Provide needed services to improve the health and well-being of low and moderate income persons
4	Goal Name	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Assist the City and not-for-profit organizations to maintain public facilities Citywide
5	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter Programs
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to homeless programs (shelter and food).
6	Goal Name	Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide housing for persons with HIV/AIDS
7	Goal Name	Provide Housing for the Elderly
	Goal Description	Provide safe and affordable housing for the elderly

8	Goal Name	Reduce Homes with Lead-based Paint Hazard
	Goal Description	Reduce the number of homes with lead-based paint hazard in which children reside.

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)

Assuming similar funding levels over the coming five years:

Acquisition of Existing Units

- 100 households (via Homeowner Rehabilitation Program)

Rehabilitation of Existing Units

- 30 households (via HOME)
- 75 households (via CDBG - Homeowner Rehabilitation Program)
- 70 households (via yearly CDBG projects)

Construction of New Units

- 70 (via HOME)

Rental Assistance

- 500 (via ESG)
- 375 (via HOPWA)

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 Housing Authority of the City of Bridgeport ("HACB") has entered into a Consent Agreement with HUD to be more responsive to the needs of disabled households. The Authority has received technical assistance from HUD and is retrofitting units to better accommodate the needs of disabled persons. The HACB has applied to the Capital Fund Financing Program funding to complete its obligations per the Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The HACB has instituted a number of measures and programs to increase resident involvement. These include:

- 1) Continue open dialogue with public housing and Section 8 residents through RAB and local site meetings, ensuring at least one Director is present at each meeting.
- 2) Assist local councils to operate efficiently and effectively and provide technical assistance to become better board members or send council members to resident training activities conducted by other housing organizations.
- 3) Encourage residents to participate in at least three (3) local council meetings and one (1) RAB meeting. Council and RAB meetings are integrated into HACB's self-sufficiency program.
- 4) Encourage attendance of RAB and council members to the Board of Commissioner meetings.
- 5) Continue operation of after-school programs for the benefit of resident children and families at all family complexes.
- 6) Support resident programs occurring at local sites.
- 7) Support other resident initiatives that provide programs and services to the youths of HACB, including existing programs and making applications to participate in additional programs, such as Family Unification as well as other State, City, and local agency initiatives.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Due to its large population, lack of taxable commercial/industrial base, decades of disinvestment and relatively small developable land supply, the City of Bridgeport is faced with a high residential tax burden. Residential taxes are proportionately higher than those of other municipalities in the region, but current economic realities necessitate a higher tax rate in order to provide needed services to the citizens of Bridgeport.

Despite higher residential taxes, homeownership in Bridgeport is still very achievable for low-income residents due to an average sale price that is well below that of surrounding communities/suburbs. The City is also supportive of new affordable housing development, and has negotiated tax deals and Payments in Lieu of Taxes to make affordable housing development financially viable for interested developers. The Office of Planning and Economic Development is continually looking to improve and evaluate existing zoning and land use codes so that mixed-use and denser developments may be constructed where appropriate.

The Department of Housing and Community Development continues to seek, and provide technical assistance to, developers, property owners and service providers who are interested in providing/preserving affordable housing through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funding.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City has adopted an updated Master Plan of Conservation and Development that updates the zoning maps to support denser, transit oriented development. Development plans are in place through the Office of Planning and Economic Development to continue development in the City's Downtown that will encourage density, waive parking requirements and create a walkable neighborhood near the train station and regional bus hub. Several major developments Downtown have either recently been completed, are underway or are planned for the very near future. The City's Steel Point redevelopment has begun, which is anticipated to add hundreds of jobs to the Downtown, East End and East Side neighborhoods. Economic mobility is a key facet to making housing affordable to Bridgeport residents.

The City continues to offer a variety of programs through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA intended to address affordable housing needs in all neighborhoods. Efforts to make housing affordable, safe and accessible include:

- The City allocates HOME funds for a First-Time Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance Program (DPA) that links homebuyer education and housing counseling with down payment, closing cost assistance and access to fixed-rate mortgage products. The City has contracted with Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust – its Community Housing Development Organization - and the Mission of Peace to administer this program in prior years, and plans to issue an RFP for another round of funding in the spring of 2013. Past down payment programs have assisted close to 100 homebuyers, and have allowed households who otherwise would likely not have been able to buy a home to realize the dream of homeownership.
- A Homeowner Rehabilitation Program is to be funded through CDBG and will allow low-income households to address serious health/safety hazards at their house. Code violations in existing homes present a significant threat to both physical and financial well-being.
- In response to the realities of rising energy costs, the City continues to support the Emergency Rental Assistance and Emergency Energy Assistance programs run by Action for Bridgeport Community Development, Inc through CDBG funds.
- The City continues to fund HOME projects that leverage millions of additional private and public funds to create safe, affordable rental housing.

The Department of Housing and Community Development works with all of its CDBG and HOME funding recipients to ensure that new and/or rehabilitated housing units are marketed and made available to City residents who would otherwise be least likely to apply for said housing. Per written policies and procedures, the City requires, among other things, that: marketing be carried out in both English and Spanish; advertisements be placed in local publications that are heavily distributed in minority neighborhoods; and outreach be made through our Community Housing Development Organization and other non-profit housing agencies in the City of Bridgeport.

City residents who contact the Department of Housing and Community Development about fair housing issues are referred to Connecticut Housing Court, and/or one of the City's non-profit partners providing housing counseling in an effort to align individuals and families with the specific assistance that they require.

Additionally, the City has partnered with the non-profit organization Family Services Woodfield to provide emergency mortgage assistance to homeowners in crisis. The City intends to continue its support for organizations assisting residents with foreclosure prevention through counseling and/or direct funding.

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 through four components: Tenant , sponsor, and Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Rental Assistance
- Single Room Occupancy provides rental assistance to homeless individuals in connection with moderate rehabilitation in SRO units.
- The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) 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

Current actions taken to address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs are:

- Through the Standards and Evaluation committee, 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.
- Continue to add rigor to HUD program evaluation process. Provide training to programs in preparation for evaluations.
- Join with coalition of Ten Year Plan Municipalities to advocate for improved Discharge Planning protocols.
- Work with City of Bridgeport to complete listing of available buildings for development as permanent supportive housing.
- Focus the work of the Housing Committee on educating potential development partners regarding opportunities to create affordable and supportive housing, “match-making” between potential development and service teams, information sharing regarding traditional and non-

traditional funding opportunities and advocacy on a local and state level for inclusionary zoning and fast track development.

- Create and implement a wrap around service model to be provided to supportive housing tenants of units which are to be made available by the Bridgeport Housing Authority.
- Combine Safety Net, Employment and Income and Consumer Forum into one committee with both ad-hoc and on-going subcommittee's work on specific projects and areas of concern.
- Formalize communication with Behavioral Health Subcommittee.
- Organize Project Homeless Connect service fair in coordination with U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

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.

Emergency Shelter Grant funds have been used to alleviate homelessness by the following:

1. Providing transitional housing for pregnant teen and women and children of domestic violence; social services to homeless or at risk of becoming homeless;
2. Providing utility payments to individuals and families who received shut off notices;
3. Rent and mortgage assistance for individuals and families that have received an eviction notice or those persons leaving the area shelter and prison and transitioning into permanent housing;
4. Food provisions and nutrition guidance to individuals and families; and
5. Furniture purchased for the emergency shelter.

The City of Bridgeport, the United Way of Coastal Fairfield County and the Continuum of Care continue to work cohesively to meet, coordinate and identify the needs of special needs population. The group has also provided transitional housing for men and women battling with substance abuse and mental health issues. City employees and area service agencies serve on the "Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness by 2015."

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.

As described above, the City has undertaken significant efforts to help extremely low-income households, and other “at risk” persons from becoming homeless. The Emergency Shelter Grant is designed to be the first step in a continuum of assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable homeless individuals and families to move forward toward independent living. A number of the programs and projects were funded in the program year addressed the “high” priority assignment of reducing homelessness and the threat of homelessness. This included the allocation of ESG funds to emergency shelters within the city, the current allocation of HOPWA funds to providers throughout the Bridgeport EMSA and the allocation of CDBG funds to a variety of programs that support the Greater Bridgeport Continuum of Care.

Also, as described elsewhere, the City is working very hard to implement and improve the Discharge Coordination policy. Housing and support services will be coordinated and accessible for those being discharged from hospitals, prisons, and residential care facilities, eliminating the need for discharge into shelters and homelessness. The following are the specific measures and actions now in place:

Measures:

1. Implementation of zero tolerance policy by all local institutions for discharge into homeless shelter or homelessness.
2. Reduction in number of individuals and families entering homeless service system who self disclose hospital, residential healthcare facility, or prison as last address.

Actions:

1. Add standards of service for discharge planning to system-wide standards for caregivers who serve the homeless in institutions.
2. Establish additional supportive housing units for youth aging out of foster care system; units to be funded by the CT Department of Children and Families.
3. Create housing specialist position to work in hospitals, prisons and courts.
4. Establish pilot project to provide supportive services to inmates at risk of homelessness utilizing funding from the Department of Corrections.

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

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

Poisoning from lead hazards is very preventable, yet it is the most prevalent environmental hazard adversely affecting the development of children. Throughout the City of Bridgeport, children continue to be faced with developmental, behavioral, and intellectual impediments from exposure to toxic sources of lead in their homes. The incidence of lead poisoning among Bridgeport children is three times the state average, and blood lead levels over 100ug/dl are the highest in the state. More than 50% of the housing stock in Bridgeport was built before 1950 when lead-based paint was commonly and legally used. The housing stock has aged to a point of dilapidation, disrepair and continues to be the major source of lead exposure to children.

The Bridgeport Health Department Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is now part of a statewide surveillance database, according to which 481 children were found to have blood lead levels equal to or greater than 10ug/dl during the period from September 21, 2011 to September 21, 2012. This is a tremendous increase in comparison to previous reporting periods because of people seeking cheaper housing because of economic conditions. The demand for Health Department Lead Program personnel to provide required response activities is expected to continue to increase. The Centers for Disease Control has mandated new screening recommendations that lower the action level from 10ug/dl to 5ug/dl.

The Lead Poisoning Prevention Program continues to make a concerted effort to increase the number of children screened yearly Citywide. Early detection expedites interventions that are designed to lessen the extent of harmful exposure to toxic levels of lead. The program has acquired equipment that increases the capacity to screen onsite and to provide screening results within three minutes at the screening site. The completion of the Bridgeport Board of Education lead awareness training sessions, provided by Lead Program personnel has created an important partner who will now assure that lead prevention activities are provided to students in school. This is an important primary prevention action since the largest numbers of children requiring lead awareness education are in the schools.

For the period beginning September 21, 2011 through September 21, 2012, Lead Program personnel inspected a total of 258 housing units for the existence of lead hazards, of which 92 were found to contain lead hazards. Lead hazards were reduced in 41 units and work is continuing on the balance of units. The Bridgeport Health Department Lead Poisoning Prevention Program will continue to implement activities to assure basic core objectives of enforcement, hazard detection, professional, private and community outreach and education, lead detection, and case management.

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

Eliminating lead poisoning is challenging in Bridgeport because a wide range of other community factors - including poverty, unemployment, low educational attainment, limited availability of affordable housing, scarcity of financial resources for property maintenance and high taxes - all act as barriers to preventing exposure to lead hazards and eliminating childhood lead poisoning. Therefore, to eliminate lead poisoning we must also address these disparities. The total cost of this step is significant and requires the partnering of existing funding sources and identifying new funding sources.

The City's population is more than 70% extremely low and low-income residents who have the nearly impossible task of locating safe and affordable rental housing. The Bridgeport child poverty rate is the worst in the state. 13.6% of the City's youthful populations do not live with parents, but reside in overcrowded households with relatives, live in group homes or are parents themselves. An additional 40% live in low- to moderate-income single-family households. This is compared to 20% statewide and 25% nationally. Poverty and parental supervision are risk factors to determining the prevalence of lead poisoning.

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

The partnership with Bridgeport Lead Free Families (BLFF) is an excellent example of developing a local coalition that works to mobilize support and leverage resources for the purpose of preventing lead poisoning. This program is an intervention and preventive program aimed to reduce lead hazards for low and very low-income families with children under age six (6) in the home in targeted neighborhoods throughout the City. Community outreach, widespread lead screenings, education to families and their landlords, risk assessment, and low-cost interim controls and abatement plans are used in eligible households in accordance with the HUD Lead-Safe Housing Rule. The program has targeted five (5)

neighborhoods with high poverty rates, increased incidence of lead poisoning, and a majority of housing stock built prior to 1980.

The BLFF Program creates and strengthens collaboration between multiple City departments, faith-based and community based organizations, and parent groups. The BLFF Program is administered out of the Department of Housing and Community Development. The Bridgeport Health Department's Childhood Lead Prevention Program is working in coordination to provide screenings, inspections, risk assessments, and general program support.

The BLFF Program completed its first Lead Hazard Control grant with 275 lead-safe units created in 2008 and was awarded an additional \$3 million Lead Hazard Control grant in October 2009, with the goal of creating another 210 lead safe units. The second award closed out at the end of January 2011 with 233 lead-safe units, exceeding its original benchmark. A third award of \$ 3,099,000 of Lead Hazard Control funds was allocated to the City in March 2011 and allows the Bridgeport Lead Free Families Program to continue to create lead-safe units, and is anticipated to assist another 210 units until the grant ends in February of 2014. An additional allocation of \$ 100,000 Healthy Homes funds was awarded with the current grant award to conduct Healthy Homes interventions in addition to the lead remediation. Low Healthy Homes interventions include free smoke detectors, carbon monoxide kits and green cleaning supplies. High Healthy Homes interventions include removal of asbestos, mold or mildew, proper ventilation or pesticides. The BLFF Program will also work in partnership with the UI's funded Department of Energy grant to not only create lead-safe units but also make them energy efficient.

The work of the Program has become part of larger community revitalization efforts. Several of the Neighborhood Revitalization Zone (NRZ) Plans have incorporated lead prevention as a priority. Through other partnerships with agencies such as Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust; the Workplace Inc., the UI Company, the Parent Center and other community based organizations, coordinated efforts are underway to prevent lead poisoning and create a healthier and safer environment for the families and children in the City of Bridgeport. The contribution of CDBG funds, which are used as the required match, have made it possible for the BLFF Program to continue to request HUD Lead Hazard Control funds.

The Department of Housing and Community Development also incorporates lead remediation/elimination efforts into its HOME Program activities by requiring lead inspections for all

homes purchased through the First Time Homebuyer Downpayment and Closing Cost Assistance Program. Lead clearances must be identified in all other HOME rental and homeownership activities as well. The City coordinates these inspections with BLFF and the Health Department.

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

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

The City of Bridgeport recognizes that the core of many social and housing problems relate to poverty. The City's anti-poverty strategy is inextricably linked to the economic programs that have been implemented and operated for several years. The objective of poverty reduction requires programming for broad areas including increased accessibility of resources, job training and placement, public services, education, and basic skills development. It is only through comprehensive, coordinated strategies that nurture skills and provide opportunities to gain and retain employment and thus improve the quality of life that people can improve their situation.

Action for Bridgeport Community Development, Inc., a 501 (c) (3) non-profit agency was designated the anti-poverty agency for the Greater Bridgeport Area in September of 1964 by the Office of Economic Opportunity. ABCD is distinguished from other corporations in two ways. First, ABCD's sole mandate is to assist the poor. Second, ABCD concentrates its efforts and resources on identifying and eliminating the causes of poverty rather than only dealing with its effects. ABCD's actions are directed towards promoting appropriate institutional change and enabling the poor to become self-sufficient.

The City intends to partner with non-profit agencies such as ABCD, Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises, FSW, Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust, Community Capital Fund and others to provide job training and economic development opportunities through leveraged CDBG funds. Additionally, the City seeks to continue funding (and identify groups for future funding) organizations like the Mayor's Conservation Corps. The above programs offer work and lifeskills training, in addition to tangible job creation.

The creation of economic opportunities is not an isolated solution to alleviating poverty, and the City also works with community partners to identify educational, life skills and training needs and provide opportunities for self-empowerment that will enable low- and moderate-income residents to become and continue to be self-sufficient and economically independent. The City has been providing financial assistance through direct grants as well as technical and advisory assistance to non-profits and community agencies that administer a wide variety of programs for lower income residents. These programs have an immediate impact on primary needs of the low-income population and the causes of

poverty. CDBG provides the core funding for critical basic needs including health, childcare, housing, and transportation.

Expanding the City's economic base through new development and rehabilitation of existing resources, will allow for new employment opportunities. The Office of Planning and Economic Development will work closely with the Department of Housing and Community Development to ensure that federal CDBG/HOME/ESG/HOPWA funds can be targeted toward broader economic development and planning initiatives where appropriate.

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

Affordable housing is a crucial component of any anti-poverty strategy. As noted above, expanding the City's economic base is vital to restoring a City that was once home to tens of thousands of manufacturing and related jobs. The City, through its BGreen 2020 Plan and involvement with the Sustainable Communities Initiative, desires to develop affordable housing that is located in close proximity to existing and planned transit hubs. By planning for denser, transit-oriented housing development, future residents may take advantage of existing strengths in the City and the region.

The City's housing plan also takes into account vulnerable populations such as the elderly, youth and persons affected by HIV/AIDS and related illnesses who may be subject to further hardship if subsidized housing is not made available. The City also intends to expand on its successful Homeowner Rehabilitation Program to address priority housing needs that, if not performed in a timely manner, may lead to exacerbated economic hardship or possibly homelessness.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Bridgeport implements the following procedures to monitor all of its federal activities, programs, and projects and to ensure long-term compliance with applicable program requirements and comprehensive planning. The City will ensure that the CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA Programs are carried out efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Department of Housing and Community Development has developed procedures to ensure that approved projects will meet the purpose of the Consolidated Plan and that available funds will be distributed in a timely manner. Monitoring will include programs operated directly by the City and those carried out by any sub-recipients. The Sub-recipient Agreement is the contractual document between the City and the sub-recipient, which specifies the activities that are to be completed and the conditions which must be met, including compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. This agreement is the basis for monitoring all sub-recipients.

All monitoring provisions will include:

1. Sub-recipients will be required to submit quarterly reports on their programs and activities. These reports will include relevant information such as the number of units completed and/or persons served; the amount of funds expended or obligated; number of cases processed; factors which adversely affect or hinder implementation; accomplishments of programs or activities.
2. The City will require written verification on the work accomplished with all requests for funds from sub-recipient or contractors, prior to release of payment.
3. The Housing and Community Development staff will prepare periodic progress reports for review by the County Council.

CDBG activities are monitored on a continual basis. Staff maintains working relationships with sub-recipient program managers to ensure that programs are meeting intended goals and that contractual obligations are being met. Additionally, staff conducts informal program monitoring of sub-recipients as

quarterly reports are submitted as well as at the time of reimbursement requests. As reimbursement requests come in, staff reviews the program file to ensure that required paperwork is up-to-date and that the files are complete. If at the time of reimbursement requests, staff feels that further review is necessary, sub-recipient project managers are asked to come to the office so that technical assistance can be provided, including: 1) correct paperwork, 2) change reporting procedures or 3) address other issues that may occur. Since the implementation of these changes/modifications to procedures, staff has been able to identify areas of concern more quickly; therefore, able to meet with sub-recipients to correct/or modify either the reimbursement procedures or other procedures that affect the quarterly reports. With respect to CDBG Public Facilities/Housing and HOME projects, the Housing and Construction Manager makes rotating visits to project sites on a daily basis to ensure that projects are moving forward.

HOME-specific monitoring procedures include continuing the partnerships between Housing and Community Development and the City's Office of Planning and Economic Development and the National Development Council to identify projects that may be realistically constructed and operated for the duration of the HOME-mandated affordability period.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Bridgeport, like many communities, is faced with the challenging task of meeting increasing needs with fluxuating and/or decreasing federal and state resources.

The figures shown in the table below reflect HUD's PY39/FY13 allocations. The figure for “Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan” anticipates level funding using the PY39 allocation amounts and projecting those amounts over the four remaining years covered by the Consolidated Plan.

If there are further funding cuts to CDBG, HOME, ESG and/or HOPWA over the coming years, the City will adjust accordingly and craft Annual Action Plans reflective of funding realities.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

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	2,969,088	0	200,000	3,169,088	11,876,352	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts."Prior Year Resources" is an estimate for reprogrammed funds and is subject to change prior to PY38 closeout.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	888,060	20,000	461,986	1,370,046	3,552,240	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts.Program income is reflective of ACAP properties expected to be sold by 9/30/13.Prior year resources reflects HOME "Available for Funding" after the commitment of \$2,000,000 in HOME funds by 7/13/13.

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: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	776,237	0	0	776,237	3,104,948	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts.

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: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	202,260	0	0	202,260	809,040	All figures are estimates and subject to funding increases/cuts.

Table 57 - 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 continues to cultivate funding partners who can match the City's investment of CDBG and HOME funds. The City administration recognizes that the City's annual entitlement and formula allocations are not sufficient to meet all of its needs. Additional funds need to be raised to insure that more affordable housing is available for those in need.

As such, for specific projects, the City leveraged HOME funds as a first-in commitment to raise additional funds. While the City's HOME Program is exempt from match requirements due to fiscal distress, HOME investments have leveraged several million dollars in private and public funding in past years.

Matching requirements have been satisfied with other eligible financial resources and/or in-kind services, and the City will continue to seek this type of matching as well as financial matches.

The emergency Solutions Grant has obtained matching resources for its programs totaling almost \$140,000 for Program Year 37 and a comparable amount in PY38.

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, acting through its Office of Planning and Economic Development, works to transfer City-owned parcels - where/when appropriate - to developers looking to provide economic development, neighborhood revitalization and affordable housing opportunities for Bridgeport residents. Decisions are made on a project-by-project basis, and will incorporate HOME/CDBG funds as a way to leverage additional investment. A number of current and pending HOME projects have used HUD funding as part of a larger redevelopment project on formerly City-owned parcels and buildings.

Discussion

The City expects to receive \$888,060 in HOME funds in PY39. That funding will be broken down into the following activities/categories:

1. \$88,806 in HOME Program administration
2. \$300,000 for the First Time Homebuyer Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program
3. \$191,045 for the construction/rehabilitation of affordable rental housing
4. \$150,000 for the construction of affordable homeowner housing
5. \$133,209 for CHDO rental housing project(s)
6. \$25,000 for CHDO operating costs

Fifteen percent (15%) of the City's PY39 HOME funds will be set aside for CHDO Reserve projects, however the City anticipates seeking approval from HUD to reduce the CHDO Reserve set aside to \$0.00 as it is currently in compliance with its program-wide CHDO Reserve set aside target since 1992. If approved by HUD, the City will use the \$133,209 for non-CHDO rental housing project(s). If HUD does not approve the City's request to reduce the CHDO Reserve set aside, the City will work with its current CHDO to allocate this funding to an eligible rental housing project in PY39.

No HOME funds will be used for TBRA.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities	2013	2014	Affordable Housing	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Rental Assistance Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Home Owner Repair	CDBG: \$907,789	Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 350 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Employment Opportunities	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Economic Development	CDBG: \$221,875	Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted
3	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Public Service Programs	CDBG: \$451,381	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 17158 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Public Facilities Public Improvements/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$861,926	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4575 Persons Assisted
5	Emergency Shelter Programs	2013	2017	Homeless	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Homeless Activities	ESG: \$146,122	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 44388 Persons Assisted
6	Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Public Service Programs	HOPWA: \$832,063	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 590 Household Housing Unit
7	Provide Housing for the Elderly	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Public Housing	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	Rental Assistance Home Owner Repair	HOME: \$1,635,207	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 73 Households Assisted
8	Reduce Homes with Lead-based Paint Hazard	2013	2018	Safe Housing	CITYWIDE LEAD PREVENTION	Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Home Owner Repair	CDBG: \$25,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 70 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Goal Description	Construction or rehabilitation of rental units; rental assistance; home repair; home construction; homeless prevention
2	Goal Name	Increase Employment Opportunities
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter Programs
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Provide Housing for the Elderly
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Reduce Homes with Lead-based Paint Hazard
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The development of the Annual Action Plan involved consultation with those agencies involved in delivering housing and housing services within the City of Bridgeport. Meetings and discussions were held between the staff of the City's Housing and Community Development Office and other City Departments, as well as conducting meetings with appropriate housing and social service agencies regarding the housing needs of children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, homeless persons. Public input was also solicited through public hearings and a web-based survey. All projects selected to receive funding in Program Year 39 meet objectives and goals set by the City of Bridgeport to address housing, economic development and social needs.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	ESG
2	Bridgeport Area Youth Ministry Computer Genisis Program
3	Housing Authority Unique and Unified
4	Caribe Youth Leaders
5	Police Activities League
6	Bridgeport YMCA - South End Community Center
7	Child and Family Guidance Center - SIHRY
8	Children in Placement - CASAs
9	Bridgeport Dept. of Aging - Senior Center
10	East Side Senior Center Supplies
11	East Side Senior Center - Rent
12	City of Bridgeport Lighthouse Youth Services Bureau
13	Cabaret Theater
14	FSW, Inc. - Workskills Training
15	Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises - Green Business Hub
16	Groundwork Bridgeport - Our Folk
17	Groundwork Bridgeport - Mayor's Conservation Corps
18	Hall Neighborhood House - Senior Program
19	McGivney Center Youth Program
20	Mission of Peace - Foreclosure Prevention

#	Project Name
21	Neighborhood Studios - Saturday Studios
22	Ralphola Taylor Community Center Youth/Family Programs
23	RYASAP MYO Americorps
24	St. John's Early Childhood Development Program
25	The Village Initiative
26	ABCD Freeman Center
27	Bridgeport YMCA South End Community Center - Furnace Replacement
28	Cardinal Sheehan Center - Facility Upgrades
29	OPED Community Capital Fund - Storefronts
30	OPED Office of Neighborhood Revitalization - BGreen Projects
31	City Parks Department - Tree Planting Program
32	Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises Green Business Hub - Renovation
33	Hall Neighborhood House - HVAC Unit
34	Liberation Programs, Inc. Generator
35	McGivney Center Renovations
36	Neighborhood Studios - Energy Efficiency
37	Recovery Network of Programs - Sewer Line
38	St. Mark's Daycare - Renovations
39	OPED/Housing and Community Development - Housing Delivery Costs
40	OPED/Housing and Community Development - Homeowner Rehab
41	Lead Free Families - Match
42	Greater Bridgeport Area Pregnancy Prevention, Inc. Renovations
43	Kennedy Center - Beacon Court
44	Maplewood Avenue Condo Complex Rehabilitation
45	Community Capital Fund - Small Business Loan Fund
46	OPED/Housing and Community Development CDBG Administration
47	Housing and Community Development Section 108 Loan Repayment
48	HOME Program Administration
49	Affordable Housing Development
50	AIDS Project Greater Danbury
51	Catholic Charities Rental Assistance
52	Chemical Abuse Services Agency (CASA)
53	Inspirica - Housing
54	Recovery Network of Programs
55	Mid-Fairfield AIDS Project, Inc.
56	Refocus Outreach Ministry
57	HOPWA Administration
58	City Parks Department - Public Park Improvements

Table 59 – Project Information

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

These projects are deemed to be of the highest priority and meet the greatest need. The chief obstacle to meeting these needs is a lack of resources to provide a greater level of assistance. All allocation amounts and specific projects have been approved by Housing and Community Development Staff, the City of Bridgeport Citizen's Union and the City Council.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	ESG
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Emergency Shelter Programs
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Activities Rental Assistance
	Funding	ESG: \$2,020,260
	Description	Administer ESG and fund sub-recipients during PY39.
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	Bridgeport Area Youth Ministry Computer Genisis Program
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,282
	Description	Train youth to repair and upgrade computers
	Planned Activities	
3	Project Name	Housing Authority Unique and Unified
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS

	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Youth program to build character and self-esteem
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	Caribe Youth Leaders
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$21,282
	Description	Athletic, educational and social activities for youth
	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	Police Activities League
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,282
	Description	Athletic and social events for youth

	Planned Activities	
6	Project Name	Bridgeport YMCA - South End Community Center
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,282
	Description	After school educational, social and athletic activities for youth
	Planned Activities	
7	Project Name	Child and Family Guidance Center - SIHRY
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth
	Planned Activities	
8	Project Name	Children in Placement - CASAs
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons

	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Mentors for children in the probate court system
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	Bridgeport Dept. of Aging - Senior Center
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,782
	Description	Activities for senior citizens
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	East Side Senior Center Supplies
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,782
	Description	Supplies for senior programs
	Planned Activities	

11	Project Name	East Side Senior Center - Rent
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	Rent for the East Side Senior Center
	Planned Activities	
12	Project Name	City of Bridgeport Lighthouse Youth Services Bureau
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$36,282
	Description	Programs for at-risk middle and high school students
	Planned Activities	
13	Project Name	Cabaret Theater
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs

	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Free admission for Bridgeport school grammar school children
	Planned Activities	
14	Project Name	FSW, Inc. - Workskills Training
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Job training for customer service or computer software jobs
	Planned Activities	
15	Project Name	Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises - Green Business Hub
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,657
	Description	Build capacity for green businesses
	Planned Activities	
16	Project Name	Groundwork Bridgeport - Our Folk
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS

	Goals Supported	Provide Housing for the Elderly
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,282
	Description	Reduce homeownership burden for seniors by providing maintenance and other services
	Planned Activities	
17	Project Name	Groundwork Bridgeport - Mayor's Conservation Corps
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$106,289
	Description	Part-time work and training about environmental issues for youth
	Planned Activities	
18	Project Name	Hall Neighborhood House - Senior Program
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$26,282
	Description	Senior activities in East Side

	Planned Activities	
19	Project Name	McGivney Center Youth Program
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Youth programming in East Side neighborhood
	Planned Activities	
20	Project Name	Mission of Peace - Foreclosure Prevention
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,777
	Description	Information/direct assistance with foreclosure prevention and intervention
	Planned Activities	
21	Project Name	Neighborhood Studios - Saturday Studios
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons

	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,282
	Description	Opportunity for youth to work in theater and stage production
	Planned Activities	
22	Project Name	Ralphola Taylor Community Center Youth/Family Programs
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,282
	Description	After school, night and weekend programs for youth in the East End
	Planned Activities	
23	Project Name	RYASAP MYO Americorps
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,282
	Description	Job training and life skills for teens and young adults
	Planned Activities	

24	Project Name	St. John's Early Childhood Development Program
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,282
	Description	Early childhood program
	Planned Activities	
25	Project Name	The Village Initiative
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$21,282
	Description	Guided college tours/visits for high school students
	Planned Activities	
26	Project Name	ABCD Freeman Center
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities

	Funding	CDBG: \$31,147
	Description	Phase II of historic preservation program
	Planned Activities	
27	Project Name	Bridgeport YMCA South End Community Center - Furnace Replacement
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,200
	Description	Furnace Replacement
	Planned Activities	
28	Project Name	Cardinal Sheehan Center - Facility Upgrades
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$33,253
	Description	Facility upgrades
	Planned Activities	
29	Project Name	OPED Community Capital Fund - Storefronts
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS

	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$48,253
	Description	Storefront upgrades
	Planned Activities	
30	Project Name	OPED Office of Neighborhood Revitalization - BGreen Projects
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$21,253
	Description	Neighborhood Clean-ups
	Planned Activities	
31	Project Name	City Parks Department - Tree Planting Program
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$77,753
	Description	Tree planting

	Planned Activities	
32	Project Name	Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises Green Business Hub - Renovation
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$38,253
	Description	Renovations for use of building
	Planned Activities	
33	Project Name	Hall Neighborhood House - HVAC Unit
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	HVAC unit replacement
	Planned Activities	
34	Project Name	Liberation Programs, Inc. Generator
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities

	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,000
	Description	Permanent generator installed
	Planned Activities	
35	Project Name	McGivney Center Renovations
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$23,253
	Description	Upgrades and renovations
	Planned Activities	
36	Project Name	Neighborhood Studios - Energy Efficiency
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,753
	Description	Facility upgrades, including energy efficient windows, intended to reduce utility/operating costs
	Planned Activities	

37	Project Name	Recovery Network of Programs - Sewer Line
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,000
	Description	Replace sewer line
	Planned Activities	
38	Project Name	St. Mark's Daycare - Renovations
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,000
	Description	ADA and other renovations
	Planned Activities	
39	Project Name	OPED/Housing and Community Development - Housing Delivery Costs
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental

	Funding	CDBG: \$108,261
	Description	Housing program delivery costs
	Planned Activities	
40	Project Name	OPED/Housing and Community Development - Homeowner Rehab
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Home Owner Repair
	Funding	CDBG: \$258,253
	Description	Homeowner Rehabilitation Program
	Planned Activities	
41	Project Name	Lead Free Families - Match
	Target Area	CITYWIDE LEAD PREVENTION
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Home Owner Repair
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Matching contribution to cover three-year HUD lead grant operated out of the Department of Housing and Community Development in conjunction with the City of Bridgeport Health Department
	Planned Activities	
42	Project Name	Greater Bridgeport Area Pregnancy Prevention, Inc. Renovations

	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,253
	Description	Renovations to Mill Hill Avenue site for young mothers and children
	Planned Activities	
43	Project Name	Kennedy Center - Beacon Court
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$31,253
	Description	Renovations for supportive housing units
	Planned Activities	
44	Project Name	Maplewood Avenue Condo Complex Rehabilitation
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$48,253
	Description	New roofs for eight units

	Planned Activities	
45	Project Name	Community Capital Fund - Small Business Loan Fund
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$158,253
	Description	Loans for small businesses
	Planned Activities	
46	Project Name	OPED/Housing and Community Development CDBG Administration
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons Maintain or Improve Public Facilities

	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Public Service Programs Public Improvements/Infrastructure Public Facilities Homeless Activities Home Owner Repair Homeowner Loan Program Fair Housing Rental Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$593,817
	Description	Department of Housing and Community Development administration costs
	Planned Activities	Administrative funds to be used for delivering all programs via the Department of Housing and Community Development.
47	Project Name	Housing and Community Development Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Employment Opportunities Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$682,189
	Description	Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Planned Activities	
48	Project Name	HOME Program Administration
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS

	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Homeowner Loan Program Fair Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$88,806
	Description	Department of Housing and Community Development administration costs
	Planned Activities	Pusuant to 24 CFR 92, Section 92.207, the City of Bridgeport will use ten percent (10%) of its \$888,060 PY39 HOME Program allocation for the payment of reasonable planning and administrative costs, including, but not limited to: salaries, wages and related costs of City staff charged with administering the HOME Program; travel costs incurred for official business while carrying out the HOME Program; and administrative costs associated with third party contracts in connection with the administration of the HOME Program.
49	Project Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Rental Acquisition and Rehabilitation; New Rental Homeowner Loan Program Fair Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$799,254
	Description	Affordable housing development through HOME funds. Money to be applied to rental housing construction/rehabilitation and the First Time Homebuyer Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program. HOME funds will also support new homeowner unit construction pending project location, other funding sources and HOME availability at time of application.
	Planned Activities	
50	Project Name	AIDS Project Greater Danbury
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS

	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$71,070
	Description	Partial rent payment and scatterd site housing for individuals with HIV/AIDS
	Planned Activities	
51	Project Name	Catholic Charities Rental Assistance
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$145,790
	Description	Housing assistance and related services
	Planned Activities	
52	Project Name	Chemical Abuse Services Agency (CASA)
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons Emergency Shelter Programs Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$101,215
	Description	Noble House support services

	Planned Activities	
53	Project Name	Inspirica - Housing
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$148,075
	Description	Rental assistance and scattered site housing
	Planned Activities	
54	Project Name	Recovery Network of Programs
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$93,710
	Description	Housing, rental assistance and support services
	Planned Activities	
55	Project Name	Mid-Fairfield AIDS Project, Inc.
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS

	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$122,785
	Description	Rent subsidies and case management
	Planned Activities	
56	Project Name	Refocus Outreach Ministry
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$70,460
	Description	Housing and support services
	Planned Activities	
57	Project Name	HOPWA Administration
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Assist Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Rental Assistance
	Funding	HOPWA: \$23,123
	Description	Department of Housing and Community Development administrative funds
	Planned Activities	Administrative funds so that the HOPWA Program may be carried out by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

58	Project Name	City Parks Department - Public Park Improvements
	Target Area	LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS
	Goals Supported	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Improvements/Infrastructure Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$244,075
	Description	Improvements and upgrades to public parks Citywide
	Planned Activities	

Table 60 – Project Summary

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The target neighborhoods are in the low- and moderate-income Census Tracts throughout Bridgeport, especially those with the highest rates of poverty and crime, the poorest school performance ratings, and poorest housing characteristics as identified by the University of Connecticut’s Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis (CCEA) study. These neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of economically distressed families and minority populations are: Boston Avenue/Mill Hill; Downtown; East End; East Side; Enterprise Zone; the Hollow, South End and West Side/West End.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CITYWIDE LEAD PREVENTION	100
LOW MODERATE INCOME AREAS	100

Table 61 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The need in Bridgeport for all forms of assistance (public facilities, affordable housing, lead prevention/remediation, economic development, etc.) is great enough that no one area can be targeted for the investment of HUD grant funds. The City will work closely with the public through civic leaders and Neighborhood Revitalization Zone leadership to determine priority needs within the targeted neighborhoods.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Due to its large population, lack of taxable commercial/industrial base, decades of disinvestment and relatively small developable land supply, the City of Bridgeport is faced with a high residential tax burden. Residential taxes are proportionately higher than those of other municipalities in the region, but current economic realities necessitate a higher tax rate in order to provide needed services to the citizens of Bridgeport.

Despite higher residential taxes, homeownership in Bridgeport is still very achievable for low-income residents due to an average sale price that is well below that of surrounding communities/suburbs. The City is also supportive of new affordable housing development, and has negotiated tax deals and Payments in Lieu of Taxes to make affordable housing development financially viable for interested developers. The Office of Planning and Economic Development is continually looking to improve and evaluate existing zoning and land use codes so that mixed-use and denser developments may be constructed where appropriate.

The Department of Housing and Community Development continues to seek, and provide technical assistance to, developers, property owners and service providers who are interested in providing/preserving affordable housing through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funding.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	300
Non-Homeless	100
Special-Needs	80
Total	480

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	175
The Production of New Units	14
Rehab of Existing Units	65

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Acquisition of Existing Units	20
Total	274

**Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion**

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Bridgeport (HACB) is an independent organization that works in cooperation with the City on programs for low-income households. HACB is committed to providing quality, affordable housing and services to the City's low-, very low- and extremely low-income households in a safe environment.

A complete statement of the HACB goals, objectives and strategies is presented in the organization's current Five-Year Plan.

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

HACB is addressing the restoration and revitalization needs of its properties in a comprehensive fashion. The HACB provided energy savings and related resident job opportunities through the creation of its Energy Performance Contract (EPC). At the same time the HACB continues to monitor progress on the comprehensive Physical Needs Assessment completed in 2009.

HACB has implemented a plan to address the provisions of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement, while simultaneously addressing deferred maintenance concerns and reducing unit vacancies, and has developed a comprehensive strategy and set of objectives to improve the living environment of its residents.

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

The City supports the Bridgeport Housing Authority's efforts to involve residents in management and homeownership, but does not have the resources necessary to assist in these programs.

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

The Bridgeport Public Housing Authority was not designated as troubled at the time this Plan was submitted.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The City's strategy for implementing its homelessness program is to take a multi-pronged approach, focusing first on the prevention of homelessness and second on the provision of emergency services and homeless persons and families. The City intends to work closely with the local Continuum of Care/Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors to administer programs and coordinate data/outreach.

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

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 Emergency Shelter Grant funds which 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 through four components: Tenant , sponsor, and Single Room Occupancy (SRO) rental assistance
- Single Room Occupancy provides rental assistance to homeless individuals in connection with moderate rehabilitation in SRO units.
- The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) provides individuals and families with permanent housing with supportive services that have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Current actions taken to address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs are:

- Through the Standards and Evaluation committee, 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.
- Continue to add rigor to HUD program evaluation process. Provide training to programs in preparation for evaluations.
- Join with coalition of Ten Year Plan Municipalities to advocate for improved Discharge Planning protocols.
- Work with City of Bridgeport to complete listing of available buildings for development as permanent supportive housing.
- Focus the work of the Housing Committee on educating potential development partners regarding opportunities to create affordable and supportive housing, “match-making” between potential development and service teams, information sharing regarding traditional and non-traditional funding opportunities and advocacy on a local and state level for inclusionary zoning and fast track development.
- Create and implement a wrap-around service model to be provided to supportive housing tenants of units which are to be made available by the Bridgeport Housing Authority.
- Combine Safety net, Employment and Income and Consumer Forum into one committee with both ad-hoc and on-going subcommittee’s work on specific projects and areas of concern.
- Formalize communication with Behavioral Health Subcommittee.
- Organize Project Homeless Connect service fair in coordination with U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

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

Emergency Shelter Grant funds have been used to alleviate homelessness by the following:

1. Providing transitional housing for pregnant teen and women and children of domestic violence; social services to homeless or at risk of becoming homeless;
2. Providing utility payments to individuals and families who received shut off notices;
3. Rent and mortgage assistance for individuals and families that have received an eviction notice or those persons leaving the area shelter and prison and transitioning into permanent housing;
4. Food provisions and nutrition guidance to individuals and families; and
5. Furniture purchased for the emergency shelter.

The City of Bridgeport, the United Way of Coastal Fairfield County and the Continuum of Care continue to work cohesively to meet, coordinate and identify the needs of special needs population. The group has also provided transitional housing for men and women battling with substance abuse and mental health issues. City employees and area service agencies serve on the "Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness" by 2015.

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

As described above, the City has undertaken significant efforts to help extremely low-income households, and other "at risk" persons from becoming homeless. The Emergency Shelter Grant is designed to be the first step in a continuum of assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable homeless individuals and families to move forward toward independent living. A number of the programs and projects were funded in the program year addressed the "high" priority assignment of reducing homelessness and the threat of homelessness. This included the allocation of ESG funds to emergency shelters within the city, the current allocation of HOPWA funds to providers throughout the Bridgeport EMSA and the allocation of CDBG funds to a variety of programs that support the Greater Bridgeport Continuum of Care.

Also, as described elsewhere, the City is working very hard to implement and improve the Discharge Coordination policy. Housing and support services will be coordinated and accessible for those being

discharged from hospitals, prisons, and residential care facilities, eliminating the need for discharge into shelters and homelessness. The following are the specific measures and actions now in place:

Measures:

1. Implementation of zero tolerance policy by all local institutions for discharge into homeless shelter or homelessness.
2. Reduction in number of individuals and families entering homeless service system who self disclose hospital, residential healthcare facility, or prison as last address.

Actions:

1. Add standards of service for discharge planning to system-wide standards for caregivers who serve the homeless in institutions.
2. Establish additional supportive housing units for youth aging out of foster care system; units to be funded by the CT Department of Children and Families.
3. Create housing specialist position to work in hospitals, prisons and courts.
4. Establish pilot project to provide supportive services to inmates at risk of homelessness utilizing funding from the Department of Corrections.

Discussion

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

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	125
Tenant-based rental assistance	10
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	6
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	141

AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Due to its large population, lack of taxable commercial/industrial base, decades of disinvestment and relatively small developable land supply, the City of Bridgeport is faced with a high residential tax burden. Residential taxes are proportionately higher than those of other municipalities in the region, but current economic realities necessitate a higher tax rate in order to provide needed services to the citizens of Bridgeport.

Despite higher residential taxes, homeownership in Bridgeport is still very achievable for low-income residents due to an average sale price that is well below that of surrounding communities/suburbs. The City is also supportive of new affordable housing development, and has negotiated tax deals and Payments in Lieu of Taxes to make affordable housing development financially viable for interested developers. The Office of Planning and Economic Development is continually looking to improve and evaluate existing zoning and land use codes so that mixed-use and denser developments may be constructed where appropriate.

The Department of Housing and Community Development continues to seek, and provide technical assistance to, developers, property owners and service providers who are interested in providing/preserving affordable housing through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funding.

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

The City has adopted an updated Master Plan of Conservation and Development that updates the zoning maps to support denser, transit oriented development. Development plans are in place through the Office of Planning and Economic Development to continue development in the City's Downtown that will encourage density, waive parking requirements and create a walkable neighborhood near the train station and regional bus hub. Several major developments Downtown have either recently been completed, are underway or are planned for the very near future. The City's Steel Point redevelopment has begun, which is anticipated to add hundreds of jobs to the Downtown, East End and East Side neighborhoods. Economic mobility is a key facet to making housing affordable to Bridgeport residents.

The City continues to offer a variety of programs through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA intended to address affordable housing needs in all neighborhoods. Efforts to make housing affordable, safe and accessible include:

- The City allocates HOME funds for a First-Time Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance Program (DPA) that links homebuyer education and housing counseling with down payment, closing cost assistance and access to fixed-rate mortgage products. The City has contracted with Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust – its Community Housing Development Organization - and the Mission of Peace to administer this program in prior years, and plans to issue an RFP for another round of funding in the spring of 2013. Past down payment programs have assisted close to 100 homebuyers, and have allowed households who otherwise would likely not have been able to buy a home to realize the dream of homeownership.
- A Homeowner Rehabilitation Program is to be funded through CDBG and will allow low-income households to address serious health/safety hazards at their house. Code violations in existing homes present a significant threat to both physical and financial well-being.
- In response to the realities of rising energy costs, the City continues to support the Emergency Rental Assistance and Emergency Energy Assistance programs run by Action for Bridgeport Community Development, Inc through CDBG funds.
- The City continues to fund HOME projects that leverage millions of additional private and public funds to create safe, affordable rental housing.

The Department of Housing and Community Development works with all of its CDBG and HOME funding recipients to ensure that new and/or rehabilitated housing units are marketed and made available to City residents who would otherwise be least likely to apply for said housing. Per written policies and procedures, the City requires, among other things, that: marketing be carried out in both English and Spanish; advertisements be placed in local publications that are heavily distributed in minority neighborhoods; and outreach be made through our Community Housing Development Organization and other non-profit housing agencies in the City of Bridgeport.

City residents who contact the Department of Housing and Community Development about fair housing issues are referred to Connecticut Housing Court, and/or one of the City's non-profit partners providing housing counseling in an effort to align individuals and families with the specific assistance that they require.

Additionally, the City has partnered with the non-profit organization Family Services Woodfield to provide emergency mortgage assistance to homeowners in crisis. The City intends to continue its support for organizations assisting residents with foreclosure prevention through counseling and/or direct funding.

Discussion

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City has a number of programs in place to address non-housing, CDBG-eligible community needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The greatest challenge to meeting underserved needs in the coming year will be meeting the increased need for program activities with a decreased amount of funding. To overcome this significant challenge the City will work more efficiently, seek a greater level of collaboration with other agencies and organizations, and aggressively seek opportunities to leverage funds. The City will rely on input it received throughout the planning process, including requests for youth services/programming and better coordination between different CDBG programs/activities to produce bigger "impact" projects that highlight CDBG/HOME/ESG/HOPWA funding partnered with private/community investment.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Because so many of the City's residents are renters, because so much of the building stock is older, and because rents are so high relative to incomes, the City places great emphasis upon seeing that decent, safe affordable rental housing is available for low-income residents to the extent possible. The City also believes that rehabilitation of both rental and owner housing units is a high priority, as these efforts keep people in affordable housing and, especially for extremely low-income and elderly homeowners may serve to prevent homelessness. Similarly, Homeless activities, ranging from providing emergency shelter to preventing homelessness receive a High priority. Thus, the City will focus on multiple efforts including rental assistance, rental acquisition and rehabilitation, new rental construction, as well as homeowner repair to provide affordable housing and in many instances prevent homelessness.

Similarly, homeless activities, ranging from providing emergency shelter to preventing homelessness receive a High priority. Thus, the City will focus on multiple efforts including rental assistance, rental acquisition and rehabilitation, new rental construction, as well as homeowner repair to provide affordable housing and in many instances prevent homelessness.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The partnership with Bridgeport Lead Free Families (BLFF) is an excellent example of developing a local

coalition that works to mobilize support and leverage resources for the purpose of preventing lead poisoning. This program is an intervention and preventive program aimed to reduce lead hazards for low and very low-income children age 6 and under in targeted neighborhoods throughout the City. Community outreach, widespread lead screenings, education to families and their landlords, risk assessment, and low-cost interim controls and abatement plans are used in eligible households in accordance with the HUD Lead-Safe Housing Rule. The program has targeted five (6) neighborhoods with high poverty rates, increased incidence of lead poisoning, and a majority of housing stock built prior to 1980.

This work will continue in the coming year and the City has recently been awarded an additional three-year grant to further the lead prevention/abatement program.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City's anti-poverty strategy is part of a coordinated effort to create jobs and improve the local economy. The creation of economic opportunities is not an isolated solution to alleviating poverty, and the City also works with community partners to identify educational, life skills and training needs and provide opportunities for self-empowerment that will enable low- and moderate-income residents to become and continue to be self-sufficient and economically independent. These programs have an immediate impact on primary needs of the low-income population and the causes of poverty. CDBG provides the core funding for critical basic needs including health, childcare, housing, and transportation.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

The City maintains a close relationship with State and regional organizations that provide assistance to low and moderate income persons as well as the homeless.

Various county agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and service providers engaged in a consultative process to develop this Action Plan. The Department of Housing and Community Development has established procedures to ensure coordination with the relevant municipal Departments.

The City has worked closely with local non-profit organizations to actively encourage housing programs for low- and moderate-income persons. Also, the Department of Housing and Community Development maintains a positive relationship with the builders, developers, and financial institutions in the County and the region. This collaborative approach has assisted in the creation of affordable housing projects.

Inadequacies in the institutional structure are primarily related to the lack of adequate funding to address local needs.

Discussion

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The following sections address the City's actions, programs and policies to meet program specific requirements for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. 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	153,957
2. 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. 3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. 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. 5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	153,957

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. | 100.00% |

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

Not applicable.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The City of Bridgeport's HOME Program Resale/Recapture Policies and Procedures may be found in their entirety appended to this document as "ATTACHMENT 4" in the "Grantee Unique Appendices" section.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The City of Bridgeport's HOME Program Resale/Recapture Policies and Procedures may be found in their entirety appended to this document as "ATTACHMENT 4" in the "Grantee Unique Appendices" section.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Not applicable.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Please see attachement below.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

This Continuum of Care, in collaboration with the City, is in the process of creating a centralized coordinated assessment system. Ongoing work is occurring in an effort to promote collaboration among providers; honor client choice with respect to geography and services need; improve efficiency, communication, and knowledge of resources; and incorporate provider choice in enrollment decisions. This will allow the City to establish standard, consistent eligibility criteria and priorities within eligibility requirements limited to those required by funding sources (and no additional requirements that are not required by funders) in order to accommodate as many people as possible.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The ESG allocation process begins with the application for funding that the Department of Housing and Community Development makes publically available between the months of December and January after determining the level of funding to be expected in the coming Program Year. Applications are due thirty days from the date that their availability is public noticed. After submission to the City, applications are reviewed internally by a panel of Housing and Community Development staff. After review, the Department of Housing and Community Development makes determinations as to which applications are eligible for funding under the ESG regulations. ESG applications are also reviewed by a panel selected by the Continuum of Care to determine both eligibility and strength of proposal. Public hearing sessions for all applicants follow, at which applicants present their proposals to the Citizen's Union Committee and Economic and Community Development and Environment (ECDE) Committee of the Bridgeport City Council. Both of these bodies make funding recommendations to the City Council. The City Council makes final funding decisions approximately 45 days prior to the beginning of the Program Year.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City will collaborate with the Continuum of Care in order to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), as many of the agencies have staff or volunteers that will meet this requirement.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Copies of the ESG applications are provided to the co-chairs of the Greater Bridgeport Opening Doors Continuum of Care. A review committee is formed by the Continuum in order to review the applications under the ESG standards, and applications are scored using the following criteria on a 90 point scale:

- Quality of Program Design (20 points)
- Linkages (15 points)
- Organizational Cap./Experience (25 points)
- Accuracy of Budgets (10 Points)
- Readiness (10 points)
- Outcome Measures (10 points)

ESG Policies and Procedures

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

The City has a complete policy and procedures statement on this topic. However, since it is too large to insert in this template, we include the first elements here. The full document is available upon request.

Notice of Funding Availability and Process Schedule

The Department of Housing and Community Development (the “Department”) of the City of Bridgeport receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) to manage the Emergency Solutions Grant (“ESG”).

Upon notice of grant award funding availability for ESG, public notice of funding and application availability is made through advertisement(s) published in the *Connecticut Post* or another newspaper distributed in the City of Bridgeport. The funds under this program are intended to target two populations of persons facing homelessness: 1). Families and individuals who are currently in housing but at risk of homelessness and need temporary assistance to prevent them from becoming homeless, and 2). Families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness (residing in shelters or on the streets and need temporary assistance to obtain and retain their housing (rapid re-housing).

The Department offers a minimum of four (4) technical assistance sessions prior to the application due date, at which potential applicants may work with Department staff to ensure that their application complies with City and HUD requirements. Applications must be returned to the Department no later than thirty (30) days after availability is noticed in the newspaper. Applications will be accepted, reviewed and evaluated based on the criteria below.

Program Description

On May 20, 2009, President Obama signed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (“HEARTH”) Act of 2009. The Act reauthorizes HUD’S McKinney –Vento Homeless Assistance programs to help persons affected by the current economic crisis. The purpose of the Emergency Solutions Grant is to provide homeless prevention assistance to families and individuals who would become homeless or are homeless and to provide assistance to rapidly re-house persons who are homeless as defined by subtitle B of the title 1V of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371-11378). The program authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to States, units of local government and territories for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless for payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters for essential services for the homeless and homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance.

Discussion