

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This Consolidated Plan encompasses the period of September 1, 2020 to August 30, 2024 and replaces the report prepared for the period from September 1, 2020 to August 30, 2024. The process of preparing this Consolidated Plan included the following:

- A community survey document designed and distributed to gain the insight of low to moderate income residents, representatives of service providers, Town officials and others on housing and housing related issues in the Town of East Hartford;
- Statistical analysis based upon data from sources including the 2010 Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and others;
- In-person interviews with representatives of Town Departments, service providers and others impacted by this Consolidated Plan;
- Review of both internal and external reports, documents and plans that impact housing issues within and outside of the Town of East Hartford

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

The main objectives of the Town of East Hartford's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program mirror those of the national program: to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

The specific objectives and outcomes identified in the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Overview include the following:

- Meet the housing and non-housing needs of the Town;
- Help ensure that the needs of low to moderate income residents are being met;
- Foster coordination across Town Department lines;
- Assess the need for improvement in local delivery systems;
- Ensure year-round communication between Town Government and private, non-profit organizations that serve East Hartford's low to moderate income residents.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Town of East Hartford's annual Action Plan and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) has received HUD approval in each of the Program Years covered by the previous Consolidated Plan.

The Town evaluates its performance yearly in its CAPER. The most recent CAPER, submitted to HUD in November 2019, evaluated the 44th Program Year (September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019) performance. In that year, the Town administered its CDBG program in compliance with federal regulations governing the program: 100% of expenditures were for activities that benefited low and moderate income persons; expenditures for public services (12.14%) were within the 15% cap permitted by the program; administrative expenses (16.68%) were below the 20% cap allowed by the program. The Town spent its CDBG dollars in a timely fashion. On July 3, 2019, its "Timeliness Test Date," the Town's draw ratio was 1.47. This was below HUD's minimum draw ration of 1.5.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Town's Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) was followed in gathering public input for the formation of the Consolidated Plan.

Two public hearings were held on the subject of the Consolidated Plan in which the public was invited to comment on a preliminary list of housing and non-housing community development priorities for the Town of East Hartford. To encourage public participation at these hearings, a legal notice announcing the public hearings was published in The Hartford Courant and posted on the Town's website. Press releases were distributed to The Hartford Courant, The Gazette, The Journal Inquirer, The Reminder News, East Hartford Community Television, Connecticut Radio Information Services (CRIS) and posted on the Town's website.

A Consolidated Plan survey document, designed to solicit views primarily from town residents and community organizations about services needs and gaps in town, was distributed. Hard-copy survey documents were placed in the Raymond Library, South End Senior Center, Social Services Office, Youth Services Office, Parks & Recreation Office, Grants Administration Office and the WIC office, which is visited by approximately 200 low income residents weekly. Surveys were also mailed to 57 community organizations and 25 faith-based groups that service low to moderate income neighborhoods in town and address the housing, health and social service needs of the community. An electronic version of the survey was posted on the main page of the Town's website as well as the Grants Administration Department's page.

5. Summary of public comments

During the November, 2019 public hearing, no comments were received. The following comments were made during the April 2020 public hearing: Ms. Jill Nugent, Interval House East Program Coordinator,

Demo

submitted a statement thanking for Town for continued support to reduce domestic violence and providing information about the number of people served. A new law enforcement advocate position was created to help increase contact with victims of domestic violence in East Hartford.

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

All comments received were accepted.

7. Summary

See narratives above

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	EAST HARTFORD	
CDBG Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Town of East Hartford’s Grants Administration Office is the lead agency for the creation and implementation of the Consolidated Plan for the Town’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The Office also administers the Housing Rehabilitation Program funded by CDBG. Specific human services activities funded by CDBG are administered through sub-recipient agreements between the Town and the appropriate agencies. The Grants Office also administers CDBG-eligible public improvements that benefit low to moderate income citizens.

Public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the Town’s Consolidated Plan include the following:

- East Hartford Health and Social Services Department
- East Hartford Senior Services Division
- East Hartford Youth Services Department
- East Hartford Parks and Recreation Department
- East Hartford Public Works Department
- East Hartford Development/Planning Department
- East Hartford Housing Authority
- East Hartford Interfaith Ministries
- Community Renewal Team, Inc. (CRT)
- Interval House, Inc.
- InterCommunity, Inc.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Paul O'Sullivan

Grants Manager

Town of East Hartford

740 Main Street

East Hartford, CT 06108

P: 860-291-7206

F: 860-289-8394

E: posullivan@easthartfordct.gov

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

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

The Town of East Hartford works to coordinate activities among public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies primarily through two organizations: InterCommunity Health Centers and Family Resource Centers.

InterCommunity, Inc. is a Federally Qualified Health Center Look Alike (FQHC LA). Its mission is to help people improve their quality of life by providing physical, mental health and addiction services for optimum health and recovery.

InterCommunity believes in whole-person healthcare, and is committed to community-based treatment and the importance of prevention and education, all grounded in a strong belief in recovery. They serve people from all walks of life and accept adults and children with or without insurance.

Although East Hartford’s Family Resource Centers are located in two elementary schools (Mayberry and Silver Lane), services are available to any family living in East Hartford. The Centers strive to provide support and positive programming to support parents in their role as their child's most important teacher. Stimulating experiences in the first three years of a child's life are key to future success in school and family life.

Services Offered include playgroups, Parent Workshops, a Lending Library, Positive Youth Development programs and Personal Visits, where Certified Parent Educators are available to meet with clients in their homes or in a child-friendly classroom. Parents are taught and encouraged to use different ways to support their child's healthy growth and development.

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 Town of East Hartford is a member of the Connecticut Balance of State Continuum of Care. Through its Department of Health and Social Services, the Town provides services to the homeless persons and families including counseling/advocacy, utilities assistance healthcare, rental assistance and services related to HIV/AIDS.

Demo

Through the CDBG program, the Town also provides financial support to agencies that are members of the Continuum of Care:

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 Town of East Hartford does not receive ESG funds.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	EAST HARTFORD 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?	In-person consultation; email correspondence; telephone contact. Information needed for the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were provided supporting the continued coordination between the Town and the East Hartford Housing Authority.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CRT, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	In-person consultation; email correspondence; telephone contact. Information regarding homeless needs in the community were received supporting the continued collaboration between CRT and the Town of East Hartford.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	INTER-COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	In-person consultation; email correspondence; telephone contact. Information was shared regarding the supportive services provided to East Hartford residents. The collaborative relationship between Intercommunity, Inc. and the Town of East Hartford was maintained.

Demo

4	Agency/Group/Organization	HARTFORD INTERVAL HOUSE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	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?	In-person consultation; email correspondence; telephone contact. The Town of East Hartford and Interval House continued to work together to meet and identify the needs of the community.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	EAST HARTFORD
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	In-person consultation; email correspondence; telephone contact. Departments within the Town of East Hartford continued to work together and shared information in order to identify needs.

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

The Town of East Hartford consulted all of the known agencies currently providing housing and non-housing community development services.

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	Connecticut Balance of State Continuum of Care	Among other priorities, the CoC plans to increase by 70 the number of permanent supportive housing beds available for chronically homeless persons and homeless persons.
East Hartford Plan of Conservation and Development	Town of East Hartford	Plan endeavors to reflect East Hartford's place within shifting regional and national trends that could have significant implications for key priorities such as population and housing diversity, commercial corridors, jobs, sustainability strategies and quality of life.
Housing in CT 2020	Partnership for Strong Communities	Data-based primer on Connecticut's need for stable, affordable housing.
Building Corridors of Opportunity: Best Practices	Hartford Foundation for Public Giving & Capitol Region Council of Governments	Advance a Transit-Oriented Development vision along the CTfastrak corridor and create an ongoing, mutually-beneficial partnership among anchors, government, and communities.
CT's Population & Migration Trends: A Multi-Data	CT Office of Policy and Management	Delves into a variety of publicly available data sources to ascertain statewide migration trends and answer the following questions:1. What is driving Connecticut's recent population declines?2. Is Connecticut unique in these declines?3. Who is migrating in and out from Connecticut on three dimensions - age, educational attainment, and income?
Metro Hartford Future: A Comprehensive Economic De	Capitol Region Council of Governments (CROG)	One of the three goals behind the strategy is to educate, train, and retain talent – with a focus on underserved and underrepresented populations - to better meet the needs of the region's employers and to create jobs paying a family living wage.

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))

East Hartford Mayor Marcia A. Leclerc serves on the Board of Directors of the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CROG). CROG towns have collaborated for more than 30 years on a wide range of projects to benefit member towns individually and the region as a whole.

Demo

CRCOG has adopted a Regional Housing Policy which addresses several aspects of the Consolidated Plan, including the need for affordable housing, the use and improvement of existing housing, the selective use and demolition of deteriorated housing and other related issues. The overall goals of the regional housing policy are:

- To increase the range of choice in housing for persons of all incomes and all ages, but especially for those who have the least choice in achieving their locational preference;
- To enforce federal and state fair housing laws;
- To encourage and support the maintenance and revitalization of viable residential neighborhoods;
- To support preservation of the region's rental housing stock, and the expansion of housing opportunities for renters throughout the region;
- To continue to improve the Capitol Region transportation system in order to better link housing, jobs and services, thus expanding individuals' housing choices.

Narrative (optional):

Grants Administration Office staff members were responsible for consultation and coordination activities associated with the generation of the Consolidated Plan. Specifically, the Housing Planning Analyst and the Grants Manager were responsible for collecting and analyzing data and conferring with housing and social service agencies, community-based organizations and economic development agencies during plan development.

Specific aspects of the development and consultation process included:

Two public hearings were held on the subject of the Consolidated Plan in which the public was invited to comment on a preliminary list of housing and non-housing community development priorities for the Town of East Hartford. To encourage public participation at these hearings, a legal notice announcing the public hearings was published in The Hartford Courant and posted on the Town's website. Press releases were distributed to The Hartford Courant, The Gazette, The Journal Inquirer, The Reminder News, East Hartford Community Access Television, Connecticut Radio Information Services (CRIS) and posted on the Town's website.

A Consolidated Plan survey document designed to solicit views primarily from town residents and community organizations about service needs/gaps in town was distributed in town. Hard-copy survey documents were placed in the Raymond Library, the South End Senior Center, the Social Services Office, Youth Services Office, Parks & Recreation Office, Grants Administration Office and the WIC Office, which is visited by approximately 200 low income residents weekly. Surveys were also mailed to 57 community organizations and 25 faith-based groups that serve low to moderate income neighborhoods in town and the housing, health and social service needs of the community. An electronic version of the survey was posted on the main page of the Town's website and the Grants Department's page.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community			No comments were received	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Ms. Jill Nugent, Interval House East Program Coordinator and Ms. Laura Floyd, East Hartford YMCA Executive Director attended.	Ms. Nugent described some of the programs available to East Hartford residents including counseling, safety planning, crisis intervention and legal advocacy. Interval House East recently added a law enforcement advocate position who works at the East Hartford Police Department two days per week. This position allows Interval House to connect with victims that they did not previously have access to.	All comments received were accepted.	

Demo

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	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	All legal notices were posted on the Town of East Hartford's website.	No comments were received as a result of the internet outreach.	N/A	
4	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	All public hearings were posted through legal notices in the Hartford Courant. Press releases were issued regarding the Community Development Needs Survey.	No comments were received as a result of the legal notices. Surveys were completed and returned as a result of the press releases.	N/A	
5	Public Review Periods	Non-targeted/broad community	The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were available for public review on-line.	No comments were received as a result of the public review period.	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

As one of the principal land uses within a community, housing and housing-related issues affect all residents. The form, layout, condition and cost of housing available are key determinants in residents' quality of life.

The Town's Grants Administration Office serves as the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan. The Grants Office is an integral part of the institutional structure in place to meet the housing and non-housing community development needs of the Town, and to help ensure that the needs of low to moderate income residents are being met. The Grants Office works closely with other Town departments, including Health and Social Services, Senior Services, Youth Services and Public Works to ensure coordination across department lines and to assess the need for improvement in local delivery systems. The Grants Office similarly seeks advice from Town boards and commissions that represent different interest groups, including the Commission on Services for Persons with Disabilities, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission on Aging.

As part of its oversight of sub-recipients funded through CDBG, the Grants Office receives quarterly reports from a variety of non-profit and community organizations providing public services or neighborhood revitalization activities on behalf of low to moderate income town residents. These reports provide information on the number of residents seeking services, and describe the types of services requested. They also ensure year-round communication between Town government and private, non-profit organizations that serve East Hartford's low to moderate income residents. This open communication is essential in bringing the needs and concerns of residents to the attention of Town government.

The majority of data used to assess the housing needs of the Town of East Hartford came from two primary sources: the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates and 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. In some cases, data from the 2018 ACS 5-year estimates has been substituted for the earlier ACS data. This substitution would be reflected in the "Data Source" area beneath each table.

The key tool in assessing community development needs specific to the Town of East Hartford was the Community Needs Survey. This document was designed to solicit views primarily from low to moderate income town residents and community organizations about service gaps in town. Hard-copy survey documents were placed in Raymond Library, Senior Services Office, Youth Services Office, Parks & Recreation Office, Grants Administration Office and the WIC Office in town, which is visited by approximately 200 low income residents weekly. In addition, surveys were mailed to 57 community

Demo

organizations and 25 faith-based organizations and posted on the Town's website (Town News and Grants Administration pages).

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	51,252	51,135	-0%
Households	19,256	20,225	5%
Median Income	\$48,747.00	\$48,369.00	-1%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	4,410	3,795	3,420	2,365	6,240
Small Family Households	1,665	1,620	1,275	1,110	3,520
Large Family Households	150	270	300	170	375
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	815	435	935	480	1,185
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	650	640	330	240	450
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,045	905	485	355	205

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	15	10	0	0	25	0	10	0	10	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	150	0	15	0	165	0	0	10	0	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	85	10	15	15	125	0	30	15	4	49
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,950	305	0	0	2,255	660	620	180	35	1,495
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	440	1,290	400	25	2,155	105	605	750	465	1,925

Demo

	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)	150	0	0	0	150	55	0	0	0	55

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,200	325	30	15	2,570	660	655	205	50	1,570
Having none of four housing problems	1,180	1,790	1,510	605	5,085	160	1,025	1,675	1,690	4,550
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	150	0	0	0	150	55	0	0	0	55

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,295	850	165	2,310	115	440	440	995
Large Related	60	95	10	165	50	120	40	210
Elderly	395	110	135	640	484	400	270	1,154

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	820	550	95	1,465	110	290	180	580
Total need by income	2,570	1,605	405	4,580	759	1,250	930	2,939

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,030	105	0	1,135	75	265	80	420
Large Related	60	20	0	80	50	80	0	130
Elderly	305	25	0	330	435	135	75	645
Other	660	155	0	815	100	165	30	295
Total need by income	2,055	305	0	2,360	660	645	185	1,490

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	165	10	15	15	205	0	30	25	4	59
Multiple, unrelated family households	40	0	15	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	235	10	30	15	290	0	30	25	4	59

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

Data not available

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

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates show 5,553 single person households in East Hartford, comprising approximately 14% of households in the Town. The median household income of this group is \$28,757, placing it below the FY 2016 Very Low Income Limit for the Town of East Hartford.

The same data (2016: ACS 5-Year Estimates) sets also identify the population 65 years and older as a significant number of single person households. The ACS identifies 1,949 of East Hartford households as 65 years old and over living alone, making up 9.2% of the total households in Town. As seen in Table 7, elderly homeowners make up more than one quarter of East Hartford homeowners earning zero to 30% area median income whose cost burden is greater than 30% of area median income. Overall, the elderly make up nearly 40% of homeowners earning zero to 80% of AMI with a housing cost burden greater than 30%. With many of these residents living on a fixed income, problems experienced by these individuals include funding for large-ticket repair items such as roofs or furnaces, or purchase and installation of handicapped access equipment, such as ramps and stair lifts.

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

According the U.S. Census Bureau approximately 13.8% of East Hartford residents have one or more disabilities. During the 44th Program Year, Interval House, a provider of services to those affected by and at risk for domestic violence, served 383 East Hartford residents.

What are the most common housing problems?

HUD identifies the following items as housing problems:

- Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities
- Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)
- Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)

Demo

- Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)
- Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 19,060 housing units in East Hartford (98%) are occupied. Of these, 11,321 units (59%) are owner-occupied and 7,739 (41%) are renter occupied. As seen in Tables 5 and 6, in total, 8,224 households (42%) experience one of the HUD-identified housing problems. By far, the most common problems are those related to housing cost burden. Of those households reporting one of the five housing problems, 95% identified cost burden as that problem (this calculation includes both those with a housing cost burden greater than 30% of income and those with a housing cost burden greater than 50% of income). Among renters, 98% of those with one housing problem dealt with housing cost burden issues, while owners with one housing problem dealt with this situation at a rate of 95%.

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

Among renters, small families account for more than 50% of those between 0 and 30% AMI whose cost burden for housing is greater than 50% of their income. Among homeowners, it is elderly residents who make up 66% of the same category.

In terms of race and ethnicity, Black/African Americans who make 0% to 30% of area median income have a disproportionate need in comparison of that group's population as a whole. While this group makes up 24 percent of the households in East Hartford, they make up 34 percent of those earning 0 to 30% AMI and have one or more of four housing problems. Hispanics who make 50% to 80% AMI also have a disproportionate need in comparison of that group's population as a whole. While this group makes up 30 percent of the households in East Hartford, they make up 41% of those making 50% to 80% AMI and have one or more of four housing problems.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Characteristics of low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at risk for homelessness include low income, high cost burden for housing, lack of health insurance and underemployment. For individuals and families in these situations (or combinations of them) homelessness can literally be one adverse event away, whether it be a medical bill, a rent increase, loss of a job or reduction in hours.

Households in East Hartford earning less than 80% of AMI and who spend 30% or more of their income on housing, total 4580 or 22% of households. These would be considered households at risk of homelessness. Households earning 30% or less of AMI who possess a housing cost burden of 50% or

Demo

more would be considered extremely at-risk of homelessness. In East Hartford, 2,055 or 10% of households fall into these categories.

Rapid re-housing programs provide short-term rental and utility assistance along with case management to those families and individuals experiencing homelessness. Rapid re-housing programs help families exit shelter quickly and move into a home with a lease in their own name. Employment and housing assistance are often provided to help families become self-sufficient.

Families nearing the termination of rapid re-housing assistance share many of the same needs of very low income families and families with a housing cost burden of more than 50%. These include the need for enough in savings to weather an adverse event such as a job loss or unexpected medical expense, the need for additional income to offset the expiration of a finite period of government assistance and the need for continued case management to ensure the families do not fall back into homelessness.

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

The definition used to determine the number of at-risk populations is: a household that is low-income (makes less than 80% of median income) and is currently cost-burdened (pays more than 30% of income toward housing costs). Extremely at-risk populations are households who are extremely low-income (30% or less of area median income) with high cost burden (50% or more of income is used for housing). To arrive at these estimates, American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census Bureau and CHAS data from HUD were used.

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

Housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness include: an annual household income below 30% of median family income for the area; living in the home of another because of economic hardship; exiting a publicly-funded institution or system of care; frequent moving; living in a hotel or motel; prolonged unemployment; uninsured health care expenses and non-receipt of child support.

Discussion

See above

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

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the racial/ethnic breakdown of East Hartford households is as follows:

White – 59%

Black – 24%

Amer. Indian – 0%

Asian – 3%

Hawaiian – 0%

Hispanic – 30%

HUD defines “disproportionate” as ten or more percentage points. By that measure, only two groups in East Hartford have a disproportionate need in comparison of that group’s population as a whole:

- Black/African Americans who make 0% to 30% of area median income. While this group makes up 24 percent of the households in East Hartford, they make up 34 percent of those earning 0 to 30% AMI and have one or more of four housing problems.
- Hispanics who make 50% to 80% AMI. While this group makes up 30 percent of the households in East Hartford, they make up 41% of those making 50% to 80% AMI and have one or more of four housing problems.

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	3,405	795	205
White	1,000	205	100
Black / African American	1,170	280	70
Asian	50	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0

Demo

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,150	295	35

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,875	920	0
White	1,085	505	0
Black / African American	740	205	0
Asian	85	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	940	200	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,380	2,035	0
White	460	995	0

Demo

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	265	540	0
Asian	55	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	565	355	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	555	1,805	0
White	349	850	0
Black / African American	100	465	0
Asian	0	145	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	100	270	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

Using the same ethnic breakdown stated in the Introduction section of NA-15, it appears that Black / African American households who earn 0 to 30% of AMI and Black / African American households who earn 80 to 100% have a disproportionately greater need in comparison to that category as a whole. The most disproportionate is in the 80 to 100% AMI section, where Black / African American households make up 46% of those experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems, while making up only 24% of the households in the Town.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,860	1,340	205
White	815	390	100
Black / African American	960	485	70
Asian	50	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,000	445	35

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	980	2,815	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	350	1,240	0
Black / African American	210	735	0
Asian	75	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	345	790	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	235	3,185	0
White	65	1,385	0
Black / African American	30	775	0
Asian	15	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	89	840	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	65	2,295	0
White	35	1,165	0
Black / African American	30	540	0
Asian	0	145	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	0	370	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

See above

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:

No ethnic group in East Hartford has a disproportionate need as related to Housing Cost Burden.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,410	4,655	3,915	245
White	6,025	1,835	1,260	100
Black / African American	2,450	1,245	1,150	110
Asian	615	95	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,125	1,430	1,310	35

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

See above

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, a majority (59%) of East Hartford households identify as white. Blacks (24%) and Hispanics (30%) make up most of the balance of the population, while Asians make up 3% percent of East Hartford's households.

As shown earlier, only two groups in East Hartford have a disproportionate need in comparison of that group's population as a whole.

- Black/African Americans who make 0% to 30 % of area median income (AMI). While this group makes up 24 percent of the households in East Hartford, they make up 34 percent of those earning 0 to 30% AMI and have one or more of four housing problems.
- Hispanics who make up 50% to 80% AMI. While this group makes up 30 percent of the households in East Hartford, they make up 41% of those making 50% to 80% AMI and have one or more of four housing problems.

Black/African American residents who make 0%- 30% of area median income have a disproportionately greater need in both housing problems and severe housing problems. One might expect this fact to reflect a higher rate of poverty among Black/African American households, but the numbers do not bear this out. While 17% of White households make less than 20% of LMI (approximately \$20,000) and 22% of Hispanic households fall into the same category, only 9% of Black/African American households make less than 20% of LMI. This may suggest that the "housing problems" of Black households are not predominately income-based. Similarly, Hispanic households that make between 50% and 75% of AMI* constitute 7 percentage points on the income range, while the same cohort for White and Black households is only 10 percentage points each. It would be interesting to view the numbers as they pertain to household tenure (owners vs. renters) but at present the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates do not provide this level of detail.

**The ACS does not report income data at the 80% LMI interval. The choice was to use either 75% LMI or 100%, and the former was used as it is closer to the desired data target.*

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

No unidentified needs at this time.

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

By population, the greatest concentrations of Blacks can be found in Census Tracts 5103 and 5106, both located in the north/central area of Town. The greatest concentration of Hispanics can be found in Census Tract 5104, in the same area. All census block groups within 5103 and 5104 are designated low-to-moderate income. All census block groups within these two tracts are identified as low-to-moderate income and both contain significant areas that are zoned industrial or commercial. 5106 includes much of the main commercial corridor in Town. The greatest concentrations of those who identify as White are in Census Tracts 5109 and 5110 and are located in the south/eastern corner of Town, where the majority of the property is zoned residential.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public Housing in the Town of East Hartford is administered by the East Hartford Housing Authority (EHHA). The mission of the EHHA is to serve the citizens of East Hartford by providing affordable housing opportunities in a safe environment while revitalizing and maintaining neighborhoods and a strong urban core. EHHA works with the community by forming effective partnerships to maximize social and economic opportunities for the low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families in EHHA’s jurisdiction. EHHA’s mission is accomplished by a fiscally responsible, creative organization committed to excellence in public service.

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	612	475	0	475	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	11,765	14,175	0	14,175	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	

Demo

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	269	51	0	51	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	228	85	0	85	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	612	475	0	475	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	413	247	0	247	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	167	218	0	218	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	26	8	0	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

Demo

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	5	1	0	1	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	177	211	0	211	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	435	264	0	264	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a national law that protects qualified individuals from discrimination based on their disability. The nondiscrimination requirements of the law apply to employers and organizations that receive financial assistance from any Federal department or agency. These organizations include housing authorities that receive funding from HUD.

Under this law, individuals with disabilities are defined as persons with a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities.

The greatest need of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units is for affordable housing for all eligible populations. Related to this are the needs for increased supply of accessible units and for quality housing units.

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

The most pressing need for Residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders is permanent affordable housing. These citizens often find it difficult to save funds needed for a home down payment or rental security deposit.

Opportunities to make a living wage are paramount to addressing this problem. Unfortunately, even when decent-paying jobs are available, other factors often interfere. These barriers often include factors such as transportation issues, lack of/or un-reliable child care, limited English proficiency (LEP) and lack of higher education and/or trade skills.

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

Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders suffer from many of the same housing challenges experienced by the public at large. These include the high cost burden of non-public housing (market rate housing), insufficient income to afford market rate housing and lack of access to employment that pays a stable, living wage, LEP and lack of/or un-reliable child care.

Discussion

See above

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Below are estimates of the nature and extent of homelessness in the Town of East Hartford, broken down by population type and racial/ethnic makeup.

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)	39	0	206	100	83	44
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	2	2	2	134
Persons in Households with Only Adults	12	1	43	13	10	103
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	7	2	2	95
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	6	3	2	62
Veterans	9	0	45	15	12	96
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	2	1	1	134
Persons with HIV	0	0	2	1	1	124

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:

CT PIT 2020

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):

Chronically homeless individuals and families – According to the FFY 2019 CT HMIS, 13 chronically homeless individuals and families in East Hartford become homeless each year. The 2019 CT HMIS also states that 4 chronically homeless individuals and families in East Hartford exit homelessness each year.

Families with children – According to the FFY 2019 CT HMIS, 100 families with children in East Hartford become homeless each year. The 2019 CT HMIS also states that 83 families with children in East Hartford exit homelessness each year.

Veterans – According to the FFY 2019 CT HMIS, 15 veterans in East Hartford become homeless each year. The 2019 CT HMIS also states that 12 veterans in East Hartford exit homelessness each year.

Unaccompanied youth – According to the FFY 2019 CT HMIS, 1 unaccompanied youth in East Hartford became homeless each year. The 2019 CT HMIS also states that 1 unaccompanied youth in East Hartford exited homelessness each year.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	80	0
Black or African American	133	0
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	0
Pacific Islander	7	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	102	0
Not Hispanic	143	1

Alternate Data Source Name:

CT PIT 2020

Data Source

Comments:

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

If we define “family” as a household with adults and children, and define “in need of housing assistance” as experiencing homelessness each year, then approximately 206 East Hartford families are in need of housing assistance each year. Six of these families fall into the chronically homeless category, while 200 can be classified as non-chronic. There were no veterans in families with children in East Hartford, according to HMIS and PIT.

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

Potential problems (discussed below) with the racial and ethnic data above makes any consideration of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group problematic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

As shown in the table above, virtually all of East Hartford’s homeless fall into the sheltered category. This means that the needs of the sheltered homeless as essentially the same as the needs of East Hartford’s homeless as a whole. While even one unsheltered homeless person is one too many for a community, these statistics indicate that the best use of East Hartford’s resources to combat homelessness is to address the needs of the sheltered homeless.

Discussion:

It is difficult to reach conclusions regarding the nature of homelessness and the racial/ethnic breakdown of the homeless in East Hartford based upon the above data. In regards to the nature of homelessness, it is hard to make estimates without further insights to how the data was collected. For example, suppose the one person with HIV listed in the Needs Assessment Table above is also a veteran. Does this mean that this individual is listed as a person with HIV, a veteran or both?

Similarly, it is extremely difficult to rely on the racial/ethnic data for any meaningful analysis. In order to make such an analysis, we would need more firm data on the total number of East Hartford individuals who experience homelessness.

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

Introduction:

The following information provides a description of the housing and supportive service needs of the non-homeless special needs population.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to the American Community Survey, approximately 14% of East Hartford residents have some form of disability. The highest age group with at least one disability in East Hartford is the 65 and over community, with more than 1/3rd identified as having some form of disability. Of these citizens, the most prevalent disabilities are ambulatory difficulties (24%) independent living difficulties (18%) and hearing difficulties (11%).

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

A priority of the Town's Senior Services Department is to help individuals remain independent in the community for as long as possible. Department staff work in conjunction with state and local agencies to offer up-to-date information and referral services. Assistance is also available with transportation, insurance, food, caregiving, home care, and volunteering. The levels of need for particular services is measured through the number of residents participating in a given program. Adjustments in levels of service and programming are made as the usage numbers dictate.

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

According to the Connecticut Department of Public Health HIV Surveillance Program, an estimated 260 East Hartford residents (less than 1% of the Town's total population) were living with HIV infection as of 2018. The HIV-present population is nearly 2/3rd male. Ethnically, the majority of this population is comprised of Black/African American at 47.3%. Hispanic/Latino population is at 31.2%, Whites at 18.5% and Other Races comprise 3.1% of the HIV population. The largest age cohort is the 50-59 group at more than 31.5% and the smallest is the under 20 group at less than 1%.

Discussion:

See above

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

A principal function of local government is to provide the infrastructure and community facilities which allow for a high, sustainable quality of life in the community. The availability, condition, capacity and cost of municipal infrastructure determine land-use mix and density and are key ingredients in defining the local quality of life.

The Town’s most recent Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD) surveys the physical aspects of serving these functions through programs administered in town-owned facilities.

The POCD identified areas of focus for the Town with respect to Public Facilities including:

- Renovations for fire stations #1 and #2 and equipment upgrades for all stations,
- Renovations to the Town’s main library branch (Raymond Library),
- Evaluation of the need for a new Department of Public Works complex,
- Improvements to senior citizen facilities in accordance with identified needs.

According to the results of the Consolidated Plan survey document, the number one community facility need identified was “Youth Centers” followed by “Parks and Recreation Facilities”. The survey conducted for the last Consolidated Plan listed “Senior Centers” as a needed community facility. During the past five years, the Town has taken steps to build a new, state of the art Senior Center. It is expected to open by January 2021.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by utilizing community planning documents, the Consolidated Plan Survey results, citizen participation and comments at public meetings and in less formal settings in the past several years, information provided by Town departments that have frequent contact with residents searching for resources, and interviews with non-profit community organizations representing diverse citizen needs.

East Hartford’s current Plan of Conservation and Development is a comprehensive planning document which establishes the goals and objectives that will direct East Hartford’s economic development and conservation activities through the year 2024. In addition to the specific areas of conservation and development researched by Plan participants, the Plan also includes information and recommendations from other completed studies. Citizen participation was obtained through a series of community outreach meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

One of the Town's current major infrastructure improvements is the implementation of the third and final phase of the Goodwin University Stormwater Drainage Project servicing Crosby Street and King Court area. The project leverages State of Connecticut improvements to the Route 2 storm water drainage system that are currently underway.

The poor condition of the existing storm drainage system has created issues of flooding in basements of King Court and the surrounding neighborhood along with some street flooding and poor drainage on land. The lack of any capacity and documented blockages in the existing storm drainage system have been costly impediments to recent projects and would continue to be a significant factor in preventing future development in and around the Goodwin University Campus.

Already under construction is a 25,000 square foot commercial/retail building at Main and Ensign Streets, with construction expected to be completed by the end of 2020. The first floor will be retail/restaurant space, with offices on the floors above, in addition to new housing infrastructure for the Goodwin student body.

The next phase, which is dependent upon the completion of the drainage infrastructure, calls for a 54,000 square foot riverfront hotel and conference center with a restaurant and banquet facility, mixed use retail and residential with 100 units of studio, 1 and 2 bedroom residences and first floor retail and restaurants.

The final phase of the Master Plan calls for a riverfront complex totaling 90,000+ square feet containing a 40 slip marina, retail and restaurants and 40 units of 1 and 2-bedroom housing.

The Town is also in the process of implementing a series of improvements to Main Street to fulfill recommendations stated in a Main Street Road Safety Audit completed in 2016. These improvements include:

- Install pedestrian crosswalk and accessible ramps in the following areas: across Main Street south of the Pitkin Street eastbound left-turn movements; across the I-84 westbound on-ramp and across Pitkin Street south of Main Street.
- Install accessible ramps on all corners of crosswalks at Main Street/Silver Lane/East River Drive Extension intersection.
- Replace lighting under the Interstate 84 bridge over Main Street (Route 5).
- Replace/install sidewalks and curbing on Main Street where needed to improve pedestrian and motorist safety.

According to the results of the Consolidated Plan survey document, "Street/Alley Improvements" and "Clean up of Abandoned Buildings/Lots" were in the top ten items of greatest overall needs (out of 52

items) to residents. It should be noted that there was no definition attached to the survey regarding what constitutes an “abandoned building/lot.” These could be vacant businesses or homes.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by utilizing community planning documents, the Consolidated Plan Survey results, citizen participation and comments at public meetings and in less formal settings in the past several years, information provided by Town departments that have frequent contact with residents searching for resources, and interviews with non-profit community organizations representing diverse citizen needs.

East Hartford’s current Plan of Conservation and Development is a comprehensive planning document which establishes the goals and objectives that will direct East Hartford’s economic development and conservation activities through the year 2024. According to the Plan of Conservation and Development, the following are needed public improvements for the Town:

- Coordination with the local water utility (the Metropolitan District Commission or MDC) on necessary infrastructure improvements to accommodate future growth in East Hartford.
- Initiation of comprehensive drainage study of East Hartford, including review of the technical standards of the Town’s Engineering Department.
- Monitoring the flood protection system along the Connecticut River, and fund additional improvements as necessary to retain certification from the Army Corps of Engineers.
- Continued improvement of waste disposal and recycling programs, using the latest applicable best practices.
- Evaluation of traffic calming techniques to reduce the adverse impact of vehicular traffic on residential neighborhoods.
- Perform major rehabilitation work on streets exhibiting structural base problems simultaneously with a program of annually sealing streets in good condition to postpone future costly repairs.

In addition to the specific areas of conservation and development researched by Plan participants, the Plan also includes information and recommendations from other completed studies. Citizen participation was obtained through a series of community outreach meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The identified Public Services needs in East Hartford include homeless services, domestic violence services, senior citizen support services and fair housing services. The Town has determined public service needs to be the most prevalent among the elderly (especially the frail elderly), at-risk youths and the homeless.

Seniors residing in private homes, especially the frail elderly, are often unable to properly maintain their residences. Assistance with housekeeping chores and home maintenance tasks are considered essential

by the Town in helping the elderly to remain in their homes in safe and sanitary conditions. The Town's Senior Services staff has cited other services that are lacking in East Hartford for its senior population. There is no senior job bank in town; there is no homeless facility for seniors; mental health services for this age group are poor; and there is a lack of a broad base of volunteers in town that can be called upon to assist the elderly. There is a need for a single senior center with a full offering of activities. A new senior center is being built and is expected to open by January 2021.

According to the 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Census 2010, there are 11,993 youths in East Hartford under the age of 20 which is 24.5% of the Town's population of 50,453. This population has a number of social service needs including individual and family counseling, substance abuse prevention programs, health care, and after-school activities.

The Director of Youth Services sees the rates of transiency of families with young children from neighboring Hartford and other surrounding towns as one of his Department's biggest challenges. These families, most of whom reside in East Hartford's rental housing, need to have a connection to East Hartford in order to view the town as their permanent home. He feels that a sense of permanence will create more stable families and encourage families to invest in their surroundings and their children's schools.

Since transportation and lack of financial resources to engage in various positive youth development activities are problems for many families, the Director of Youth Services would like to provide services and outreach to this population. Youth Services, along with other child serving agencies, are seeking grant funds for before and after school activities for young people to be provided on-site in low income neighborhoods that currently have little in the way of youth activities.

The Town's homeless population requires access to a number of social services including childcare, job training/placement, substance abuse treatment and mental health treatment. InterCommunity, Inc., the Town's designated mental health agency, works with the East Hartford Community Shelter to transition Shelter residents to supportive housing and other treatment programs.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined by utilizing community planning documents, the Consolidated Plan Survey results, citizen participation and comments at public meetings and in less formal settings in the past several years, information provided by Town departments that have frequent contact with residents searching for resources, and interviews with non-profit community organizations representing diverse citizen needs.

The results of the Consolidated Plan survey indicate that "neglected/abused children services", "domestic violence services", and "substance abuse services" are the top special needs services needed in town (listed in order of importance). These items also ranked in the top ten of all town needs (out of a possible 52). "Homeless shelter services" was ranked #11 out of 52 out of all town needs. Input from

the Town's Senior Services Division, Department of Youth Services, Consolidated Plan Survey results and local/regional non-profit agencies contributed to the determination these needs. The above needs are supported by the applications received by the Town for CDBG funding.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

As one of the principal land uses within a community, housing and housing-related issues affect all residents. The form, layout, condition and cost of housing available are key determinants in residents' quality of life.

According to the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, three quarters of East Hartford's housing stock (75.5%) was built prior to 1970. There has been very little residential construction in recent years, with only 602 units (2.8% of total) built from 2000 to today. The ACS estimates that 89.5% of East Hartford's total housing stock of 21,300 units is occupied. 59.4% of the units are owner-occupied, and 40.6% are renter occupied. The housing stock consists of 59% single-family housing; 22.6% multifamily housing (5 units or more); 16% two-, three- and four-family units; and the remaining 2.9% mobile homes. This housing stock is relatively dense when compared with outlying towns in the Hartford metropolitan area.

Age of housing stock affects the overall aesthetic appeal of much of East Hartford's housing, given that 75.5% of its housing is more than 50 years old. Since little new construction is foreseen, (also due to the largely "built-out" nature of the land), the Town of East Hartford views a strategy of on-going preservation and rehabilitation as vital to ensuring that the town's housing remains attractive, functional and consistent with modern standards.

More than three quarters (81.1%) of the owner-occupied units contain either one, two or three bedrooms. This characteristic is also the highest among renters, with 92.4% having one, two or three bedrooms. As would be expected, the percentage of one-bedroom units among renters, (28.4%) far outstrips the percentage of one bedroom owner-occupied units (1.7%).

The median home value for East Hartford is \$162,000, well below the Hartford County median of \$241,700. It is also below its bordering towns' median home value: Hartford (\$166,200), Manchester (\$184,300), South Windsor (not available through census) and Glastonbury (\$241,700).

From 2014 to 2019, East Hartford authorized 16 building permits for new residential structures, all of which focused on single-family homes. As shown below, this number is much lower than each of the three neighboring towns. This gives further evidence to East Hartford's status as a largely "built-out" community.

East Hartford Housing Units by Year Constructed		
Year Constructed	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Total
Before 1940	3,479	16.0%
1940 – 1949	2,461	11.3%
1950 – 1959	5,624	25.9%
1960 – 1969	4,334	20.0%
1970 – 1979	2,558	11.8%
1980 – 1989	2,244	10.3%
1990 – 1999	619	2.9%
2000 – 2009	385	1.8%
2010 or later	0	0%
Total Housing Units	21,704	100%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimate

Housing Units by Year Constructed

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

Introduction

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	11,245	51%
1-unit, attached structure	930	4%
2-4 units	4,165	19%
5-19 units	2,100	9%
20 or more units	3,085	14%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	590	3%
Total	22,115	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	20	0%	550	6%
1 bedroom	155	1%	2,565	29%
2 bedrooms	2,455	21%	3,775	43%
3 or more bedrooms	8,805	77%	1,905	22%
Total	11,435	99%	8,795	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

As reported in the 2019 Housing Appeals List, 16.37% of East Hartford’s housing is considered affordable, meaning it was publicly assisted and/or has rental subsidies or mortgages through CHFA. The following section provides additional detail on the share of these units that are managed by the East Hartford Public Housing Authority, and/or are part of Federal rental programs. It should be noted that these lists are not mutually exclusive.

The East Hartford Housing Authority owns and operates 10 housing complexes in the Town of East Hartford and also participates in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. Its mission, to be accomplished by a fiscally responsible, creative organization committed to excellence in public service, is to serve the citizens of East Hartford by 1) providing affordable housing opportunities in a safe

environment 2) revitalizing and maintaining neighborhoods and a strong urban core and 3) forming effective partnerships to maximize social and economic opportunities.

According to the State of CT Department of Housing's (DOH) 2019 Affordable Housing Appeals List, there are 1,592 governmentally-assisted units in East Hartford including 767 units run by the East Hartford Housing Authority (EHHA). These include both Family and Elderly/Disabled units under both Federal and State programs. These are broken down as follows: Federal Units = 100 family & 517 Elderly/Disabled, State Units = 150 Family & 0 Elderly/Disabled. (Source: East Hartford Housing Authority)

It should be noted that the buildings are quite old, having been constructed between 1952 and 1976, with a median age of 50. In fact, one of the State moderate-income housing projects, King Court, consisting of 34 buildings and 80 units, sold to Goodwin College, in part because of lack of funding to provide capital maintenance and improvements. The college's acquisition of this complex requires extending the current affordable housing criteria of the State Moderate Income Housing Program. In 2010, the Connecticut Legislature approved a bill allowing EHHA an exemption to sell the property, withdrawing the restriction of providing replacement units.

In addition, there are 431 Housing Choice Vouchers in East Hartford. There are other Section 8 subsidized units in town as well that follow the EHHA's payment standards which are 90% to 110% of Fair Market Rents (FMR). The FMR's for 2020 range from \$801 to \$1,757.

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

In 2014 EHHA sold its 80-unit Moderate Rental State Property, King Court, to Goodwin College. The college's acquisition of this complex requires extending the current affordable housing criteria of the State Moderate Income Housing Program. In 2010, the Connecticut Legislature approved a bill allowing EHHA an exemption to sell the property, withdrawing the restriction of providing replacement units.

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

As stated earlier, the state DOH's 2019 Affordable Housing Appeals List shows that 16.37% of East Hartford's housing stock consists of affordable housing units or 3,491 of 21,328 units. For this reason, East Hartford is exempt from the State of Connecticut Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Act (see Connecticut General Statutes, Chapter 126a, Section 8-30g). Aside from the City of Hartford, East Hartford has the highest percentage of affordable units of all its surrounding towns (Glastonbury, Manchester, South Windsor and Wethersfield). However, there continues to be a strong need for subsidized housing, as evidenced by the waiting lists currently in place for EHHA units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

A healthy housing market is determined to a large extent by the balance of housing options – single-family and multifamily; market-rate, workforce and affordable. There is a sufficient amount of subsidized housing in East Hartford at this point. However, elderly householders are almost three times more likely to own their own homes as opposed to renting (ACS 2011-2015 estimates; Table B25125); yet the number of seniors with lower, likely fixed, incomes is significant. More than 50% of householders over the age 65 report annual incomes below \$45,000 (ACS 2011-2015 estimates, Table B19037). The Town should support programs that assist homeowners in rehabilitating and maintaining their homes. Alternative housing options should be explored for seniors to encourage their continued residence in the Town. The Town should encourage and/or support programs that assist renters to become first-time home buyers.

The Town of East Hartford Plan of Conservation & Development (POCD) found that the housing issue of greater concern is the still-declining sales price of homes, which could be buoyed by the development of market-rate options – particularly for singles, young couples and empty nesters – in appropriate locations in order to attract and retain higher income residents. It is noted in the economic development section of the POCD that there is a relatively large share of higher paying jobs in East Hartford; however, many of these jobs are not held by East Hartford residents. Because of the relatively low price point of housing in the Town relative to the region, it is likely that upwardly mobile younger residents and new highly-skilled employees are unable to find what they view as housing appropriate to their income levels or smaller household size. Thus, these individuals and families decide to look elsewhere for housing instead of keeping their income in East Hartford.

The Town's Senior Services staff reports that there are few housing options for seniors in town. There are no congregate or assisted living facilities in East Hartford. Most seniors reside in private homes or in one of eleven subsidized apartment complexes (7 of these are managed by the East Hartford Housing Authority and 4 are privately owned). Seniors residing in private homes are frequently unable to maintain them and need assistance with homemaking chores such as mowing, raking and shoveling, and home repairs. They often cannot afford to pay the going rate of home care agencies, landscaping contractors and handymen, and often pay for it at the expense of necessities like food, clothing and heat. Seniors who reside in subsidized apartment complexes must pay one third of their income in rent. In return, they receive few services, yet, there is a two-year waiting list for subsidized apartments. Other housing-related services cited as lacking by the Senior Services Coordinator include subsidized housing for grandparents raising their grandchildren, a homeless shelter for older adults and mental health services uniquely qualified to address later-life issues.

Discussion

See above

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	188,600	165,400	(12%)
Median Contract Rent	744	810	9%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,985	22.6%
\$500-999	5,560	63.2%
\$1,000-1,499	1,150	13.1%
\$1,500-1,999	80	0.9%
\$2,000 or more	15	0.2%
Total	8,790	99.9%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,510	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,420	1,695
80% HAMFI	7,660	4,285
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,210
Total	13,590	12,190

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The vacancy rate in East Hartford is approximately 11% (2,240 vacant units out of a total stock of 21,300 units, according to 2018: ACS 5-year estimates). This low vacancy rate would indicate that there is sufficient housing available for all income levels.

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

According to ACS data, home values in East Hartford have been declining since 2010. Furthermore, while the County as a whole and towns surrounding East Hartford have also seen a decrease in median home value, East Hartford’s decline of 16% is the highest among the group. This decrease in home value could lead to increased affordability, but also could lead to an erosion of the tax base, thereby leaving the Town responsible for funding necessary public services with less and less tax revenue.

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

According to 2018: ACS 5-year estimates, the median gross contract rent for the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metro Area is \$985 while the median contract rent for East Hartford is \$885.

American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates data show that relative affordability extends to East Hartford’s rental housing: Gross rent includes the amount of the contract rent plus estimated average monthly cost of utilities.

Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units:

Hartford County: \$ 1,095

East Hartford: 1,027

Manchester: 1,120

Glastonbury: 1,181

South Windsor: 1,317

Assuming that these rent prices are for a 1-bedroom apartment, the gross rent is higher than the area's fair market rent of \$993. The contract rent is slightly lower than the fair market rent. The contract rent price does not include utilities while the gross rent and fair market rent do. As a result, it appears that the fair market rent is comparable to both the median contract and gross rents. There is no impact on the Town's strategy for producing or preserving affordable housing.

Discussion

The State of Connecticut Department of Housing (DOH) tracks the percentage of affordable housing that can be found in each town throughout the state. The 2019 Housing Appeals List indicates that 16.37% of East Hartford's housing was considered affordable, meaning that it was either publicly assisted and/or had rental subsidies or mortgages through the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority. For this reason, the Town of East Hartford is exempt from the State of Connecticut Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Act 89-311.

Using the most recent data provided by AdvanceCT (formerly Connecticut Economic Resource Center, Inc.), East Hartford's housing affordability is illustrated when comparing home sales in Hartford County as well as surrounding communities:

Median Price House Sales- 2017

Hartford County: \$235,300

East Hartford: 159,800

Manchester: 182,100

Glastonbury: 344,100

South Windsor: 281,100

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

Introduction

East Hartford’s housing stock, based on the 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, of 19,060 units consists of 61.6% single-family housing; 20.8% multifamily housing (5 units or more); 15.1% two-, three- and four-family units; and the remaining 2.6% mobile homes. This housing stock is relatively dense when compared with outlying towns in the Hartford metropolitan area.

The majority of East Hartford’s housing stock (71.6%) was built after World War II, from 1940 through the 1960s. Housing production leveled off in the 1970s and was significantly reduced during the 1980s and 1990s.

Age of housing stock affects the overall aesthetic appeal of much of East Hartford’s housing, given that 97% of its housing is more than 40 years old, according to 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate data. There has been very little residential construction in recent years; only 3% of the town’s homes were built after 2000.

Definitions

The variable “Selected Conditions” is defined for owner- and renter-occupied housing units as having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent.

Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. The data is used to easily identify those homes in which the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,015	35%	4,590	52%
With two selected Conditions	45	0%	200	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	7,365	64%	4,005	46%
Total	11,425	99%	8,795	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	325	3%	130	1%
1980-1999	1,105	10%	1,285	15%
1950-1979	7,165	63%	5,285	60%
Before 1950	2,835	25%	2,100	24%
Total	11,430	101%	8,800	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	10,000	87%	7,385	84%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	470	4%	135	2%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	2,240	0	2,240
Abandoned Vacant Units	428	12	440
REO Properties	43	0	43
Abandoned REO Properties	4	0	4

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

Vacant Units

Data Source Comments:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is a continued need for housing rehabilitation efforts in town, particularly as more homeowners (both single family and multi-family properties) face economic hardships. The cost of owning a home is so great that homeowners often struggle to pay basic costs: mortgage, taxes, utilities, etc. If something within the home fails or deteriorates, there are often no saved resources to correct the situation. The Town of East Hartford does not expect the issue of cost burden to change significantly over the next five years. The Town will strive to address the high incidence of housing problems through initiatives that improve the housing stock in town and educate residents about resources in the community that are available to address their housing needs.

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

Data from the 2018 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates indicate that five and one half percent (3%) of the Town's total population is under the age of five. The poverty status for individuals in East Hartford is 14.1%; higher than the Hartford County (11.1%) and State 10.0% averages of 11.4%. Poverty rates increase in families with children under eighteen, and even more so in families with children under the age five. Females with families and no husband present in the household have the highest poverty rates. More than 42 percent of single mothers in East Hartford with children live in poverty. Many of these families live in rental housing where living conditions are substandard and the presence of lead is most likely.

Census data for East Hartford show that construction of housing units peaked prior to 1980, with 85.7% of the units constructed prior to that time. Of the total 21,300 housing units, 3,387 or 16% were built prior to 1940; 2,223 units or 10% were built between 1940 and 1949; 5,046 units or 24% were built between 1950 and 1959; 5,418 units or 25% were built between 1960 and 1969; and 2,407 or 11% were built between 1970 and 1979. A total of 18,481 (87%) of the Town's 21,300 housing units were constructed prior to 1979.

HUD estimates that on a national average, 88% of units constructed prior to 1940 contain lead paint, 92% constructed prior to 1950 contain lead paint, and 62% of those constructed between 1960 and 1979 contain lead paint. Based on these percentages, the following number of units may contain lead paint:

Pre-1940 housing: 1,956

Pre-1950 housing: 4,642

1960-1979 housing: 6,488

According to 2013 ACS Census data, of the 20,364 occupied units, 41% are rental units. Typically, much of East Hartford's rental housing has been occupied by low income families with young children. Many of these units, particularly those in privately-owned properties, are in substandard condition, with evidence of chipping, peeling and cracking paint.

According to ACS and CHAS data, there are 2,435 low to moderate income (0-80% HAMFI) households with one or more children 6 years old or younger. If, as shown in Table 35, 4% of owner-occupied pre-1980 housing units and 2% of renter occupied units have children present, a rough estimate of "Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards" would be 470 for owner occupied and 135 for renter occupied housing units.

Discussion

See above

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

Introduction

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			617	581	150	431	0	0	0
# of accessible units			22						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

East Hartford Housing Authority

Data Source Comments: East Hartford Housing Authority's data also includes 6 accessible, project-based units.

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 supply of public housing developments and state housing multifamily development remains low, totaling only 10 developments. No new Public Housing units have been added since the early 1970's. When compared to the number of residents living in the Town of East Hartford that require affordable housing, the need for additional public housing units remains high. The East Hartford Housing Authority has a great need for ongoing Capital Improvements as described in the Capital Fund section of its Annual and Five Year Plan.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Elms Village	93
Heritage Gardens	84
Hockanum Park	93
Hutt Heights	93
Meadow Hill	84
Miller Gardens	84
Rochambeau	93
Shea Gardens	93
The Highlands	84
Veteran's Terrace	82

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The need for ongoing capital improvements increases annually due to the age of the Public Housing units in East Hartford and continual shrinking of Federal Funds used to support the needed projects. The East Hartford Housing Authority is addressing these needs through various capital improvements, including roof replacements, general site work, lead and asbestos abatement and the replacement of perimeter fencing. These and other needed capital improvements can be located in the Capital Funds section of the East Hartford Housing Authority Annual and Five Year Plan.

The East Hartford Housing Authority is further addressing these issues with a HUD approved energy performance contract (EPC). The EPC has allowed EHHA to conduct utility cost saving measures such as roof installed solar panels, high efficiency boilers, window replacement, low flow toilets, weatherization, etc.

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

The East Hartford Housing Authority’s strategy for improving the living environment includes capital improvements, utility cost saving measures, increased security measures, improved work order response time and lease enforcement. Implementation of these strategies will mean that most families’ living environment will improve.

Discussion:

See above

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

Introduction

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	40	0	0	16	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	12	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:
Facilities & Housing Targeted to Homeless
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

InterCommunity, Inc. is a local community service agency currently funded by the State of Connecticut's Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS). This funding provides resources to run a temporary housing program called HAF, which stands for housing assistance fund. The HAF program is set up to house chronically homeless individuals for two years and requires them to form an exit plan to succeed once the two years have elapsed. Additional funds from the HAF program have been used to assist individuals with security deposits, first month's rent and other forms of rapid re-housing.

Community Health Resources (CHR), Inc. is a local community service agency currently funded by DMHAS. This funding provides resources to run a permanent supported housing program called Hope CASA18. The CASA18 program has 18 spots, 16 of which have been placed in East Hartford. The program accepts individuals and families based on assessments which have been conducted through 211 (Infoline) to determine if they are deemed "chronically homeless".

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.

InterCommunity, Inc. is also involved in the Greater Hartford Coordinated Access Network or GH CAN. GH CAN began as a group of over 100 leaders from local organizations that work with the issue of homelessness. The structure of the system focuses on a single "front door" for access to housing services. Currently, any individual or household facing a housing crisis is directed to call 211, where they speak with a housing specialist to assess their needs. If they are not in need of immediate services, they have an appointment scheduled with one of the homeless services case managers to discuss their situation and determine the best options available to meet their needs. If the household is in need of immediate shelter, 211 communicates with regional shelters to locate an available shelter bed(s). The main goals of this coordinated entry system are to ensure that all households receive equal treatment when experiencing a housing crisis, to guarantee client-focused services are delivered that align the most relevant services to each individual circumstance and to facilitate the ability to capture meaningful data from the first moment a household experiences a housing crisis and extending until they are once again stably housed.

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

Introduction

There are several agencies that serve East Hartford residents with special needs. These include, but are not limited to, InterCommunity, Inc., Chrysalis Center, CT Department of Social Services, CT Department of Developmental Services, CT Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS), Corporation for Independent Living, Manchester Association of Retarded Citizens (MARC, Inc.), Amplify, Inc., Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center, Youth Challenge of Connecticut, Hogar Crea Residential Programs, River East Day Hospital and Treatment Center, AIDS Connecticut (ACT), Manchester Area Network on AIDS (MANA) and Connecticut AIDS Residence Coalition.

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

Corporation for Independent Living (CIL), a non-profit agency in the Greater Hartford area is a key resource to meeting some of the supportive housing needs of East Hartford households whose members have disabilities. Services include community housing for people with developmental disabilities, accessible homes for people with physical disabilities, affordable multi-family housing, as well as homes for first time home buyers with low incomes.

MARC, Inc. of Manchester is a not-for-profit agency which supports people with intellectual and developmental disabilities in Manchester, CT and surrounding towns. MARC, Inc.'s Residential Service, is a supported living service for people with developmental disabilities. MARC, Inc. offers both highly supervised settings with 24-hour support and non-24-hour homes in the supported living model. MARC, Inc. also provides in-home supports to individuals who reside in their family home. Services include healthcare coordination, nursing supports, clinical supports such as behavioral consultation, OT/PT therapies and nutrition. Assistance is also given in obtaining and managing financial benefits.

The housing needs of non-homeless town residents with substance abuse problems are met by residential treatment facilities, either operated by the State or by licensed public/private non-profit agencies.

In 2015, InterCommunity, Inc. entered into an affiliation with the Alcohol and Drug Recovery Centers, Inc. (ADRC) to offer a broad range of mental health, addiction recovery and primary care services. The merger/affiliation provides access to services across the spectrum of care, including primary care, residential detoxification and substance use treatment, multiple levels of residential care, outpatient substance abuse disorder and mental health services for adults and children, intensive outpatient

programs, employment and community support, mobile crisis evaluation, judicial support services and social rehabilitation.

InterCommunity, Inc. operates a 35-bed medically-monitored residential detoxification program for adults in Hartford (maximum stay is 5 days). The Intensive Residential Program, with 28 beds, provides a 28-day residential program and its Intermediate Program offers 10 beds for 90 days of treatment. It also operates Coventry House, a 10-bed residential program for substance-abusing pregnant women and those with children age 5 and Clayton House, a six-month maximum duration substance abuse treatment facility. The Rushford Center in Middletown provides detoxifications and inpatient treatment for men and women for flexible lengths of stay. Hogar Crea International of Connecticut has two residential programs in Hartford (for men and women) and is a resource for persons whose primary language is Spanish. Other residential treatment programs that focus on sub-groups of clients include Youth Challenge of Connecticut (in Hartford) for young adults of both sexes; Community Solutions (in Hartford) for individuals and families involved in child welfare, juvenile justice and/or criminal justice systems and the Veteran's Recovery Center (in Rocky Hill) providing a variety of substance abuse services for veterans.

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

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)'s Housing Assistance Fund Program in Region 4 (North Central Connecticut including East Hartford) includes InterCommunity, Inc., North Central Counseling Services, My Sister's Place, Genesis Center and Community Mental Health Affiliates. These agencies link residents to the State-funded rental assistance program which provides a monthly housing subsidy payment to persons while an individual or family is on a waiting list for permanent state and/or federal subsidy.

In addition to DMHAS's Housing Assistance Fund Program, all of the agencies referenced in the introduction, provide guidance towards supportive housing or alternative supportive needs.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

During the 46th Program Year, the Town plans to provide funding to the following agencies that provide housing and/or supportive services:

- Interval House – for the domestic violence shelter and counseling services
- InterCommunity, Inc. – for the delivery of services to young adult residents recovering from mental health and/or substance abuse issues
- East Hartford Interfaith Ministries, Inc. – to supplement the operating budget of the Friendship Center's free hot meal program

- YWCA East Hartford Early Learning Center- to subsidize staffing cost for high quality early childhood education for East Hartford families.
- Town of East Hartford Youth Services – for the delivery of programming that enhances academic performance and improve social skills
- Town of East Hartford Senior Services – for the delivery of services to East Hartford’s elderly population

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

During the 46th Program Year, the Town plans to provide funding to the following agencies that provide housing and/or supportive services:

- Interval House – for the domestic violence shelter and counseling services
- InterCommunity, Inc. – for the delivery of services to young adult residents recovering from mental health and/or substance abuse issues
- East Hartford Interfaith Ministries, Inc. – to supplement the operating budget of the Friendship Center’s free hot meal program
- YWCA East Hartford Early Learning Center- to subsidize staffing cost for high quality early childhood education for East Hartford families.
- Town of East Hartford Youth Services – for the delivery of programming that enhances academic performance and improve social skills
- Town of East Hartford Senior Services – for the delivery of services to East Hartford’s elderly population

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As the 2019 Housing Appeals List states, 16.37% of East Hartford's housing stock consists of affordable housing units or 3,491 of 21,328 units. While the City of Hartford exceeds the state's 10% affordability threshold, other neighboring municipalities fall short of this mark. In fact, of the seven municipalities that share a geographical border with the City of Hartford, only East Hartford and the Town of Bloomfield (11.07% affordable housing) exceed the 10% threshold. The lack of affordable housing in these other border communities means that lower-income citizens seeking to leave the highly-urbanized City of Hartford can effectively go only to one of two communities to find affordable housing. If these other communities were to adopt policies more conducive to low-income housing, more units would become available in East Hartford.

Increases in utility costs can also have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. Last year, the area's water utility, the Metropolitan District Commission, proposed a budget that included raising the water rate from \$3.50 per hundred cubic feet to \$4.01, a 14.57% increase. Sewer rates would also rise by \$1 per month, increasing from \$6 to \$7. The water rate has risen roughly 25 percent over the past two years, from a low of \$3.14 in 2018. These increases impact the affordability of housing by increasing the cost of homeownership and increasing costs to renters, whether they be passed on directly through utility costs or rent increases.

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

Introduction

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	44	8	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,389	1,124	11	4	-7
Construction	763	949	3	4	1
Education and Health Care Services	5,414	3,906	25	15	-10
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,976	1,437	9	6	-3
Information	336	193	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	2,590	8,092	12	31	19
Other Services	1,002	1,258	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,055	4,552	9	18	9
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,091	2,396	14	9	-5
Transportation and Warehousing	1,156	325	5	1	-4
Wholesale Trade	1,027	1,542	5	6	1
Total	21,843	25,782	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	28,150
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	24,670
Unemployment Rate	12.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	47.78
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.65

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	4,385
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,325
Service	3,345
Sales and office	6,610
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,600
Production, transportation and material moving	1,940

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	17,675	76%
30-59 Minutes	4,665	20%
60 or More Minutes	1,035	4%
Total	23,375	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,405	265	1,160
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,225	810	2,070
Some college or Associate's degree	7,290	780	1,480

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,105	310	510

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	110	215	485	610	920
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	440	330	825	1,360	915
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,430	1,825	1,960	5,315	2,845
Some college, no degree	1,810	1,970	1,730	3,105	1,035
Associate's degree	135	920	695	1,135	340
Bachelor's degree	355	1,390	915	1,485	585
Graduate or professional degree	25	610	540	985	325

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,795
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32,206
Some college or Associate's degree	35,718
Bachelor's degree	43,933
Graduate or professional degree	61,341

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Based upon the Business Activity table, the number one employment sector for East Hartford residents is the Education and Health Care Services sector which employs nearly one-quarter of resident workers. This is followed by Retail Trade; Manufacturing; Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations; and Professional, Scientific, Management Services.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Like most regions throughout the country, the economy of the Metro Hartford region has been thrown into turmoil by the COVID-19 crisis. Prior to this development, the Metro Hartford region stood at a unique point in its economic trajectory. Though it has suffered a decade of economic stagnation, it is poised for growth. The region boasts a strong financial/insurance cluster, a resurgent advanced manufacturing cluster, and an emerging biotech cluster, amount other economic strengths.

As reflected in the region's most recent Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs), Metro Hartford has stood as a high-income, slow-growth region in recent years. Among peers, the region had the largest growth per capita income from 1969 to 1989 (a 53 percent increase). Since that time, however, the region has lost ground, with the slowest growth in income from 1989 to the present (27 percent).

Regional population has been stagnant and is expected to decline slightly in coming years. The prime age working population (ages 25-54) has decreased over the last ten years and slight losses may continue through 2023, at the same time as the older population ages out of employment. This is the crux of the demographic challenge facing the regional economy.

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.

In April 2020, Pratt & Whitney's parent company, United Technologies Corp. finalized its merger with defense contractor Raytheon Corp. to officially from Raytheon Technologies Corp. In May 2020, Raytheon Chief Financial Officer Anthony F. O'Brien said Raytheon Technologies' defense business is on "solid ground." However, Pratt & Whitney engine sales are expected to decline as customers such as Airbus halt production, O'Brien said. To date, Pratt & Whitney employees have yet to see any layoff, with all plants operating.

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

Nearly 83% of East Hartford residents 25 or older have a high school diploma or better, with 19% achieving a bachelor's degree or higher. In the 25 to 34-year old cohort, nearly 90% of East Hartford residents have a high school diploma or better, with 19% achieving a bachelor's degree or higher. Unfortunately, this does not compare well with the same group in Hartford County as a whole, where 45% of residents aged 25 to 34 have a bachelor's degree or higher. Most jobs created or retained at employers such as Pratt & Whitney are likely to require an educated workforce.

East Hartford workers show similar numbers as nearby towns when it comes to younger workers. Seventy-four percent of East Hartford's workforce is 21 or over, which is within 5 percentage points of the surrounding towns of Manchester (76.1), West Hartford (73.6), Newington (78.0) and Hartford (69.3). However, when it comes to workers 60 years of age or older, East Hartford has the lowest percentage of these workers (14.1), with more than a 13 percentage point separating the town with the highest percentage (Newington at 27.3).

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.

Capital Workforce Partners, the Hartford regional workforce investment board, has initiated the following programs according to the needs of area employers and job-seekers:

Summer Youth Employment and Learning Program – The Capital Workforce Partners Summer Youth Employment and Learning Program is a tier structured 5-6 week, summer "work and learn" experience in July and August designed for students between 8th – 12th grades. Students are trained using the Capital Workforce Partners Career Competencies System. The Career Competencies are "must haves" according to a broad range of employers who have been interviewed.

Jobs Funnel – The Jobs Funnel is a pre-employment preparation and job training "stepping stone" for Connecticut residents who are seeking employment in construction and construction-related trades. The name "Jobs Funnel," is taken from a process individuals go through – funneling into the system to gain specific work competencies and trade-related certifications. They then funnel out to build self-sustaining and rewarding careers.

Goodwin University offers several degrees and certificates in the manufacturing field. Their manufacturing training programs are designed for anyone just starting out or already working in the field. Components in their programs are based on job qualifications identified by actual manufacturing professionals. Goodwin recognizes that to be seen today as a valuable worker – and especially to be considered for advancement – it's no longer enough to be able to run a machine. Communication skills, working well with people of diverse backgrounds, and the ability to problem-solve at a higher level are among the most in-demand traits of today's successful manufacturing professionals.

These initiatives and others like them support the Town's Consolidated Plan by enabling low-income residents to gain the skills needed to earn a livable wage. This, in turn, will reduce the percentage of income spent on housing.

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

Yes

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

Currently, the Town is in the process of requesting Economic Development Administration (EDA) assistance for the implementation of the third and final phase of the Goodwin University (formerly College) Stormwater Drainage Project serving Crosby Street and King Court area. The project leverages State of Connecticut improvements to the Route 2 storm water drainage system that are currently underway.

The poor condition of the existing storm drainage system has created issues of flooding in basements of King Court and the surrounding neighborhood along with some street flooding and poor drainage on land. The lack of any capacity and documented blockages in the existing storm drainage system have been costly impediments to recent projects and would continue to be a significant factor in preventing future development in and around the Goodwin University campus.

The project is the final stage of infrastructure improvements that are vital to the completion of the Goodwin University Campus Master Plan.

Already under construction is a 25,000-square-foot commercial/retail building at Main and Ensign streets, with construction expected to be completed by the end of 2020. The first floor will be retail/restaurant space, with offices on the floors above. In addition to new housing infrastructure for the Goodwin student body,

The next phase, which is dependent upon the completion of the drainage infrastructure calls for a 54,000 square foot riverfront hotel and conference center with a restaurant and banquet facility, mixed use retail and residential, with 100 units of studio, 1 and 2 bedroom residences, with 1st floor retail and restaurants.

The final phase of the Master Plan calls for a riverfront complex totaling 90,000+ square feet containing a 40 slip marina, retail and restaurants, and 40 units of 1 and 2-bedroom housing.

This project has the potential to not only improve the housing stock in the area, but also to create jobs.

Discussion

See above

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As displayed in the attached data, none of East Hartford's Census Tracts have a concentration of households with multiple housing problems greater than 4%.

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

If we define "concentration" as 15 percentage points higher than the Town-wide average, then the only minority concentration would be Hispanic households in Census Tract 5106.

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

Census Tract 5106 is bordered to the north by the Hockanum River. The eastern and southern borders generally match with the borders of the 1,000-acre Rentschler Field property. The westernmost boundary is largely made up of Riverside Drive, except for a northwestern patch that runs to the eastern bank of the Connecticut River. This last area is also the only census block group within 5106 that does not qualify as a low-to-moderate income area.

Because this area is dominated by the large Rentschler Field property, which encompasses a great deal of undeveloped land, it is difficult to read too much into the concentration of Black/African American in this area, particularly when the percentage difference (15.7%) is so close to the concentration threshold.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The Rentschler Field property represents one of East Hartford's greatest areas of development potential. Since the closure of the former airfield in 1995 by United Technologies Corporation (UTC), the site has been the focus of master planning activities. In 2006, UTC joined with a master developer to create an overall site plan encompassing a mix of uses to accompany the 6 million-square-foot Pratt & Whitney office and manufacturing complex remaining on the western portion of the property (see Figure 44). Under that plan, the University of Connecticut constructed its 40,000-seat football stadium in 2002, and the outdoor recreation retailer Cabela's opened a flagship store in 2007. These uses, together with the Pratt & Whitney complex and a designated 130-acre wildlife preserve, make up about half of the site, leaving some 500 acres remaining for additional development.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Rentschler Field property is the major strategic opportunity in the area.

	East Hartford	Tract 5101	Tract 5102	Tract 5103	Tract 5104	Tract 5105	Tract 5106	Tract 5107	Tract 5108	Tract 5109	Tract 5110	Tract 5111	Tract 5112	Tract 5113	Tract 5114
Total Occupied Households	20,364	842	1024	1605	2182	1352	2103	2059	1431	1377	1371	1390	1317	1430	881
1 condition	8,018	261	473	544	1116	504	861	743	654	473	339	459	570	731	290
2 conditions	289	24	17	54	28	0	16	63	40	0	0	0	8	39	0
3 conditions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 conditions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8307	285	490	598	1144	504	877	806	694	473	339	459	578	770	290
% with Conditions	41	34	48	37	52	37	42	39	48	34	25	33	44	54	33
% with Multiple Conditions	1	3	2	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	0

Housing Problems by Census Tract

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Problems by Census Tract

	Town-Wide*	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	5106	5107	5108	5109	5110	5111	5112	5113	5114
Race															
Hispanic	27.0	23.9	22.1	41.0	44.0	26.6	36.2	25.2	27.4	14.5	13.3	18.9	24.4	26.6	15.3
White	39.8	36.2	37.0	17.5	20.4	34.6	21.5	51.3	45.3	63.9	64.6	57.3	43.6	30.3	51.6
Black	23.2	28.5	30.6	36.0	34.5	18.4	30.3	18.5	8.8	15.1	13.7	10.0	16.9	32.7	25.0
Asian	7.1	9.1	4.7	5.3	1.0	14.6	3.7	1.2	16.3	5.6	6.5	12.7	12.3	7.3	7.1

Race/Ethnicity by Census Tract

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Race_Ethnicity by Tract

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

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

According to Statista, in 2018 87 percent of East Hartford households had a home broadband connection, ranking the state 12th nationally.

Low-income families who live in a Comcast service area can sign-up for Internet Essentials, which is available to all qualified low-income households for \$9.95/month. The speed of the program's Internet service was recently increased to 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream. That increase will go into effect for no additional fee and it will become the new base speed for the program going forward.

Frontier offers "Lifeline" service to help qualified low-income individuals pay for qualified Internet services. Lifeline service is a government assistance program that provides a discount on the cost of qualified Internet access service (\$9.25). To receive the Lifeline discount each month, subscribers must certify that someone in their household currently receives benefits from one of these programs:

- Medicaid (also known as Husky Health)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) formerly Food Stamps
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Federal Public Housing Assistance (Section 8)
- VA Veterans Pension (Supplemental Income for Wartime Veterans)
- VA Survivors Pension

During the spring of 2020, the coronavirus emerged as a pandemic. The pandemic resulted in the closure of schools and buildings, many business requiring telework and many businesses being accessible only through phone or the internet. The pandemic has required more people to rely on the internet for their livelihood, education, government access and, in many cases, food shopping. Access to broadband wiring and connections is more important in today's society than ever before.

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

According to decisiondata.org, there are two home internet options and five business internet options in East Hartford which is above average compared to the rest of the nation. 99/3% of homes can get fixed-line service.

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

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

The Town's most pressing natural hazard risk associated with climate change is flooding. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns resulting from climate change are likely to increase the intensity of both floods and droughts.

East Hartford's land area drains primarily to the Connecticut and Hockanum Rivers. Four other waterways: Burnham, Willow, Pewterpot, and Porter Brooks, provide critical paths for the drainage of upland areas. Many regionally significant transportation routes traverse and intersect in East Hartford including Interstates 84 and 384, and Routes 2, 5, 15 and 44.

Following historic flooding of the Connecticut River Valley in 1936 and 1038, the Army Corps of Engineers designed and constructed a levee system in East Hartford to protect the Town from future catastrophic flooding. The Town has operated and maintained the levee system since its initial construction and recently has undertaken a multi-year \$21 million capital improvement program dedicated to the system. These improvements have allowed the Town to obtain accreditation by FEMA and maintain active status on the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers' list of flood control systems.

According to the Capitol Region Council of Government's (CRCOG's) 2019 – 2024 Capitol Region Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Updated, it is estimated that approximately 2,350 acres of land in East Hartford is designated as an area with 1% annual chance of flooding (100-year floodplain). This represents about 20% of the entire Town. In order to protect the flood-prone areas which were not artificially protected by the flood protection system, the Town incorporated floodplain zoning in its Zoning Regulations. Section 610 of the Ordinance regulates all land within the 100-year floodplain areas mapped by FEMA and requires a development permit of any new construction, alteration, conversion or enlargement of existing structures within the designated 100-year Flood Hazard Zone.

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

Low and moderate income households are not confined to one specific area of town. The most pressing natural hazard risk of flooding could happen to any income household.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The priorities established by the Town of East Hartford to address housing and non-housing community development needs are consistent with the three statutory goals of the Community Development Block Grant Program. These goals are: (1) the provision of decent housing; (2) the provision of a suitable living environment; and (3) the expansion of economic opportunities.

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

Geographic Area

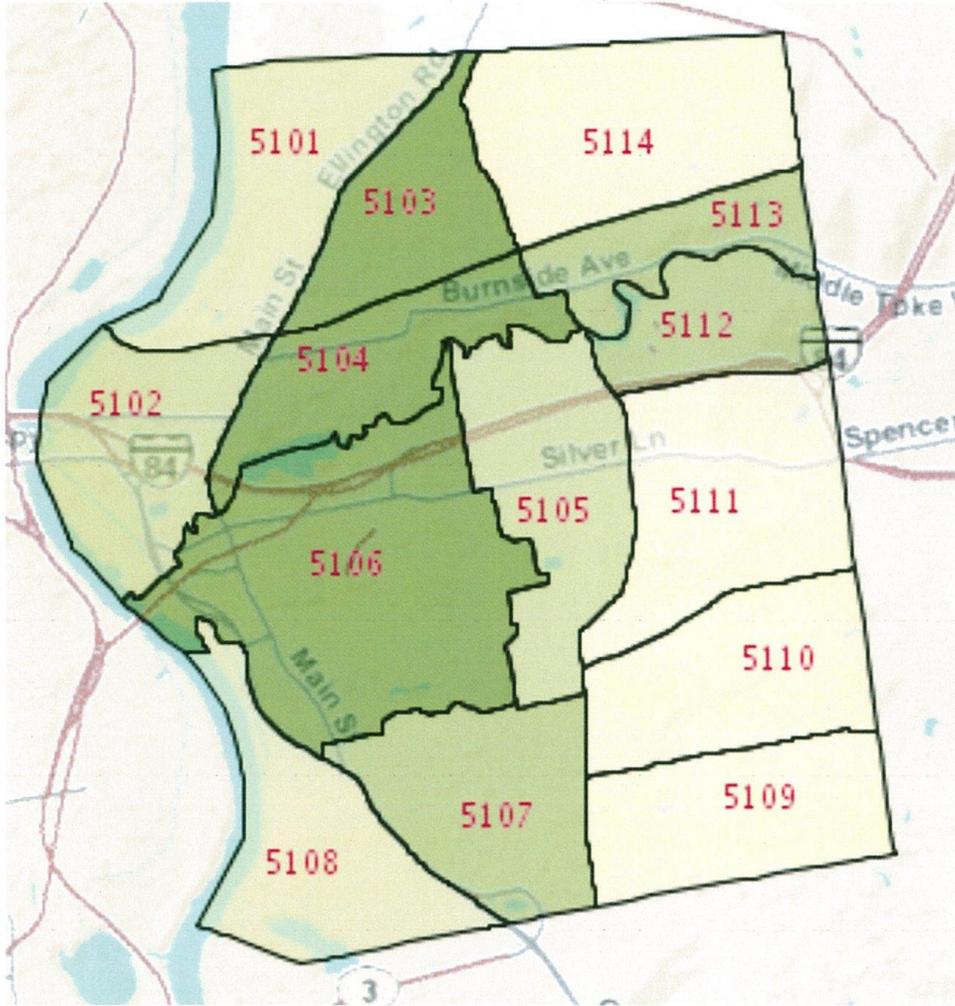
Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The Town has not designated a specific area for allocating investments. Two East Hartford maps follow this section. The first map shows, by Block Group, where Black residents are concentrated. The second map shows, by Block Group, where Hispanic residents, our numerically significant minority population, are concentrated.

Town of East Hartford
Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)
By Census Tract



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Legend:

Data Classes

- 394 - 413
- 536 - 568
- 655 - 705
- 940 - 1077
- 1596 - 2050

Boundaries

- State
- *10 County

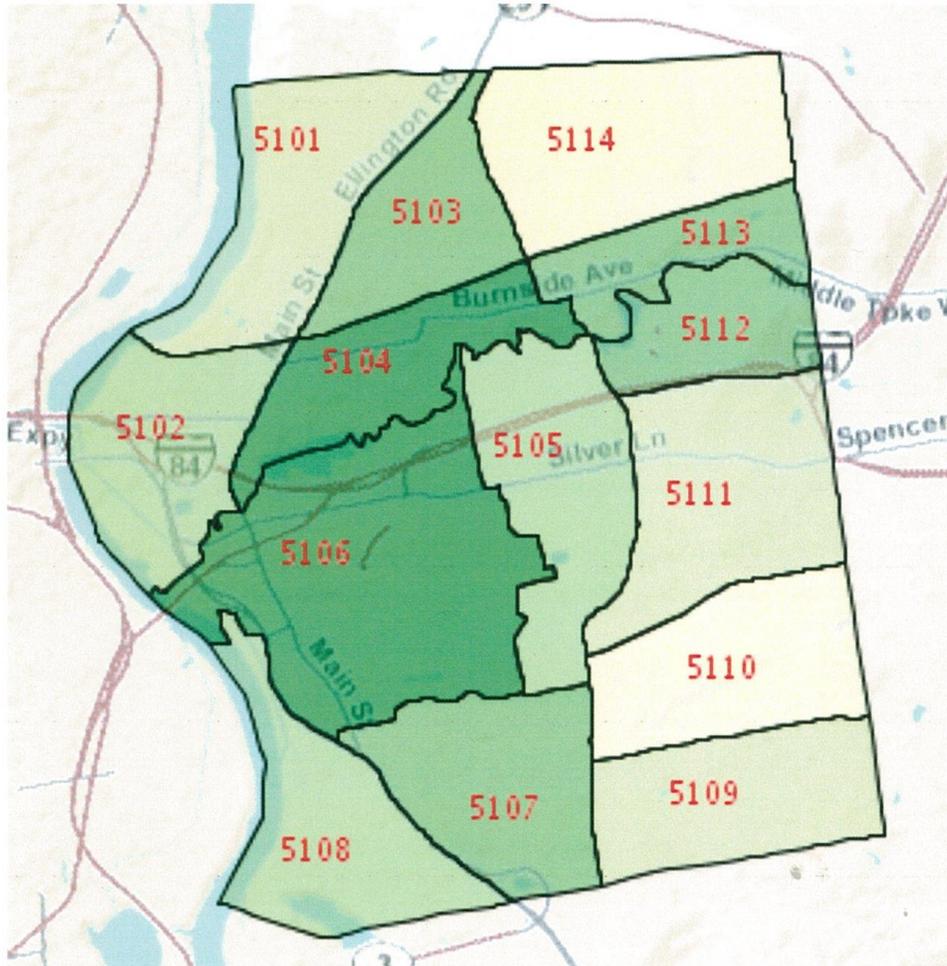
Features

- Major Road
- Street
- Stream/Waterbody

Items in grey text are not visible at this zoom level

Black Census Tracts

**Town of East Hartford
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)
By Census Tract**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census



Hispanic Census Tracts

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	Economic Development
	Basis for Relative Priority	Strengthen local economy Increase employment opportunities
2	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide Fair Housing Services
	Description	Fair Housing

	Basis for Relative Priority	Fair housing practices for all residents
3	Priority Need Name	Homeless Activities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide Shelter Services
	Description	Activities which help those who are homeless or are at-risk of becoming homeless
	Basis for Relative Priority	Homeless prevention Services for at-risk populations Improved quality of life Affordable housing
4	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Description	Housing rehabilitation for single family and multi-family units
	Basis for Relative Priority	Maintain affordable housing Reduce the cost burden for property owners
5	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Description	Public facilities
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improve quality of life Neighborhood revitalization
6	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements
	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	
	Associated Goals	Public Improvements
	Description	Public improvements
	Basis for Relative Priority	Neighborhood revitalization Improve quality of life
7	Priority Need Name	Public Service Programs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Description	Public Service Programs
	Basis for Relative Priority	Provide services Quality of life
8	Priority Need Name	Special Needs Programs

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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 Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Description	Special needs programs
	Basis for Relative Priority	Provide services Improve quality of life
9	Priority Need Name	Slum Blight Spot Basis
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Eliminate Blighted/Decaying Structures
	Description	Clearance and/or demolition of blighted or decaying properties in low to moderate income areas on a slum blight spot basis.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improve quality of life Neighborhood revitalization

Narrative (Optional)

The Town has determined its Housing and Homeless Priority goals to include:

- Addressing the cost burden and improving the physical condition of the Town's existing housing stock for homeowners earning 0-80% of median family income; Addressing cost burden for extremely low and very low income renters (0-30% and 31-50% MFI); Supporting the resources that make up the Town's continuum of care for the homeless and those at-risk of becoming homeless; and Supporting the housing needs of special populations, such as the elderly and persons with disabilities.

To this end, the following priorities (or objectives) have been set as a means towards meeting the above goals.

HOUSING PRIORITIES

- Improve the supply and condition of one to four-unit housing occupied by low income families in designated neighborhoods and throughout East Hartford through the implementation of a housing rehabilitation program; including but not limited to lead-based paint hazard control, general and emergency rehabilitation, handicapped accessibility, and code correction;
- Support the continued operation of East Hartford's homeless shelter with particular emphasis on the transition of homeless persons to permanent residents in the community;
- Support the provision of public services which include, but are not limited to, those concerned with youth, substance abuse, elderly and handicapped accessibility; and
- Provide fair housing services to the East Hartford community including, but not limited to, education and counseling services.

The Town has determined non-housing community development needs to include:

- The continued revitalization of the central business district and its surrounding lower to moderate income neighborhoods; the continued revitalization of Burnside Avenue and other major arteries into the central business district; Public improvements to roads and sidewalks; measures to address noise and congestion on major thoroughfares; and handicapped accessibility improvements; and Public service needs, especially for the elderly, homeless persons, and youths.

To this end, the following priorities (or objectives) have been set as a means towards meeting the above needs.

NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

1. Revitalization of downtown or any other area through the promotion of economic development which increases available jobs to low and moderate income persons.
2. Support efforts aimed at improving the physical, economic or social environment of low and moderate income neighborhoods;
3. Physical improvements to parks and public facilities in deteriorating low and moderate income areas; and
4. Support the provision of public services which include, but are not limited to, those concerned with youth services, substance abuse, senior services, distribution of food and handicapped accessibility.

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)	Not applicable
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Not applicable
New Unit Production	Not applicable
Rehabilitation	Problems experienced by these groups include funding for large-ticket repair items such as roofs or furnaces, or purchase and installation of handicapped access equipment, such as ramps and stair lifts. Without the assistance necessary to maintain these units, many of them could deteriorate to the point that the cost of rehabilitation makes them unaffordable to a future homebuyer. The results of the Consolidated Plan Survey indicate the need for housing improvement. In the category of “Housing”, out of the 12 categories of need, town residents ranked energy efficiency and housing rehabilitation as the top two most pressing needs in Town.
Acquisition, including preservation	Not applicable

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The Town of East Hartford is a CDBG entitlement community which received an allocation of \$521,306 for FY 2015.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	521,306	0	0	521,306	2,085,224	Expected amount available assumes level funding of allocation over the remaining years of the Consolidated Plan
LIHTC	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	0	Low Income Housing Tax Credits: There is 1 50-unit development (Easton Place) in town for families that is being financed with tax credits. The extended use period ends in 2038.

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: \$		
Public Housing Capital Fund	public - federal	Housing Other	1,394,986	0	0	1,394,986	0	The East Hartford Housing Authority (EHHA) receives funds on an annual basis for physical improvements to its federally-funded housing complexes from its formula grant program. In the current grant year of 2019, EHHA received \$1,304,526. The 2020 budget has been set at \$1,394,986. The amount is unknown for the remainder of the Consolidated Plan.
Section 8	public - federal	Housing Other	3,927,000	0	0	3,927,000	0	Section 8 Funds: EHHA anticipates receiving \$3,927,000 in the coming year in addition to a \$960,000 subsidy for Veterans Terrace, a project-based Section 8 property. The amount is unknown for the remainder of the Consolidated Plan.
Other	private	Public Services	7,142	0	0	7,142	35,710	Annually, the Youth Services Department receives \$7,142 towards the prevention of substance abuse. Some of the programs that receive funding through this grant are Peers Are Wonderful Supports (PAWS) and Project Graduation.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal	Other	340,463	0	0	340,463	0	The Town of East Hartford received an allocation of \$340,463 from the CARES ACT of 2020 in order to prevent, prepare for and/or respond to the coronavirus (COVID-19).
Other	public - state	Housing	280,375	0	0	280,375	0	Community Health Resources, Inc., a community service agency located in Manchester, uses \$280,375 to provide supportive housing for eighteen homeless persons with mental health and substance abuse issues in conjunction with the CT Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

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: \$		
Other	public - state	Public Improvements	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	The Town receives an annual, formula-based allocation of approximately \$500,000 from the state Office of Policy and Management (OPM) through the Local Capital Improvement Program (LoCIP). LoCIP distributes funds to municipalities to reimburse the cost of eligible local capital improvement projects such as road, bridge or public building construction activities. Often these funds are dedicated to the same types of projects that can be funded through CDBG, including improvements to public parks and other recreational facilities, the Town Library and more.
Other	public - state	Public Services	2,100	0	0	2,100	0	The Town receives Title 3 money, through the NCAAA, for services for East Hartford's elderly. For the period October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, the Town expects to receive \$2,100 from the NCAAA for a grocery delivery program for the frail elderly. Town of East Hartford funding, set aside for elderly services programs, will act as a match to NCAAA funds.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

The following federal and local resources are expected to assist the Town in reaching its objectives: Low Income Public Housing (LIPH) Subsidy Funds: EHHA anticipates receiving \$2,650,000 from HUD. Tax revenue and general obligation/special purpose bond funds provide significant support for Town services. Tax revenues provide funds for a variety of municipal services and programs, while bonds are issued to fund major construction or facility improvement projects. Currently, bond funds are being utilized to fund road improvements throughout town and the construction of a new Senior Center. Hartford-Area Lending Institutions: Several area banks offer Federal Housing Administration, CT Housing Finance Authority and/or VA mortgages. Any matching funds requirements will be met using external grants or appropriate Town funds.

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

At this time, there are no publicly owned properties within the jurisdiction that may be used to address needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

In addition to the federal and local resources available, the State of CT has the following resources: Veterans Terrace Development: EHHA received \$1,569,699 in National Housing Trust Funds and \$3,662,560 in bond allocation for Phase 1 of the redevelopment. A 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) award in the amount of \$1,150,602 a year and \$11,160,839 in LIHTC equity were received for Phase 2. Scattered Site Program: EHHA's non-profit organization, East Hartford Affordable Homes Now, has received a \$2 million grant from the CT DOH to support the acquisition of 20-25 units of affordable housing along with \$1.8 million in private financing to renovate the homes. State of CT Bond Funds: The Town received state bonds in the amount of \$900,00 for the creation of a new senior center. The residents of East Hartford also approved bonding in the amount of \$5 million dollars for this project. Capital for Change (formerly CT Housing Investment Fund): Capital for Change's programs are designed to assist low to moderate income families. CRT: Funding for weatherization assistance programs administered by CRT. CRT also provides energy assistance (fuel delivery and reduced heating costs) for low income households. State of CT Department of Social Services (DSS): A variety of programs administered for very low income residents. State of CT Department of Public Health (DPH): Contract funds in the amount of \$37,234 for public health emergency preparedness; Regional nutrition assistance (WIC) in the amount of \$808,970 ending September 30, 2019. State of CT Office of Policy and Management (OPM): The Town administers the Homeowners Tax Relief program and the Renters Rebate program for the elderly and disabled tenants and owners. State of CT Department of Transportation: The Town

will receive \$13,139 to meet the transportation needs of the elderly and the disabled and \$400,000 to make pedestrian improvements to Main Street. State of CT Department of Children & Families: The Youth Services Department received \$43,652 in a Youth Service Bureau Grant (YSBG). CT Energy Efficiency Fund (CEEF): CEEF supports a variety of programs that provide financial incentives to help consumers reduce the amount of energy used. CT Housing Finance Authority (CHFA): CHFA provides mortgage assistance to first time homebuyers as well as other financial assistance for current home owners. The most recent Affordable Housing Appeals List (2019) cited 1030 active CHFA single family mortgages in East Hartford.

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
EAST HARTFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
HARTFORD INTERVAL HOUSE	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
EAST HARTFORD	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
INTER-COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
INTERFAITH MINISTRIES	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
CRT, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

One of the strengths of the institutional delivery structure in the Town of East Hartford is the presence of two organizations that are dedicated to a holistic approach to delivering services to those who need them: Childplan and the East Hartford Community Resource Center. As described earlier, these two organizations serve as coordinating links between families in need and the services that are available in town to help meet those needs.

A primary gap in the institutional delivery system of East Hartford is a lack of grass-roots, community-based organizations or clubs that can aid in the delivery of services. In the past, citizen-operated groups such as churches, social clubs and ethnic organizations served as both providers of services and points of entry to other sources of help. For a multitude of reasons, these groups have begun to disappear from the fabric of civic life in East Hartford. As a result, more emphasis has been placed on government and government-supported organizations to pick up the roles that these groups used to fill. Organizations such as Childplan and the Community Resource Center are important responses to this need, but it is hard for government agencies to replicate the sense of community and connectedness that the citizen-operated groups used to provide.

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

To comply with federal regulations, Connecticut regions developed and implemented a system to provide wraparound services to all those experiencing homelessness. Each region is referred to as a Coordinated Access Network (CAN). On November 17, 2014, the Greater Hartford CAN system went live. The structure of the system focuses on a single “front door” for access to housing services by having people call 211. If they are not in need of immediate services, they will have an appointment scheduled with a case manager the best options to meet their needs. If in need of immediate shelter, 211 will communicate with regional shelters to locate an available shelter bed(s). The main goals are to ensure that all households receive equal treatment, to guarantee client-focused services are delivered that align the most relevant services to each individual circumstance and to facilitate the ability to capture meaningful data from the first moment a household experiences a housing crisis and extending until they are once again stably housed.

The Community Renewal Team, Inc. (CRT) and InterCommunity, Inc. are both members of the Greater Hartford CAN. The GH CAN system is a network of 20+ agencies and shelters which share information in order to best access, prioritize and place homeless individuals when there is an opening in a GH CAN-participating housing program.

The Town has in place a continuum of care of which the CRT-managed East Hartford Community Shelter is an integral part. The East Hartford Community Shelter is a 40-bed emergency shelter that increases stability and helps families transition to long-term, safe and appropriate housing. Opening in late 1995, the shelter had beds for 16 men and 24 women and children. In July 2015, the shelter became an all-family model and is one of the few shelters where single mothers, single fathers or two-parent families can stay together with their children. CRT indicates that from September 1, 2018 to August 31, 2019, the Shelter served 134 unduplicated individuals. The Consolidated Plan Survey results rank homeless shelter services as #11 in pressing needs in East Hartford (out of a 52 possible service needs). CRT is an anti-poverty agency with transitional housing, supportive housing, employment and other social service programs. That the Shelter is also managed by CRT makes the client’s transition to independence that much easier.

InterCommunity, Inc. currently has a Housing Assistance Fund (HAF) program funded through the State of CT Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS). This funding is used for homeless persons or persons at risk of becoming homeless. HAF links residents to a State-funded rental assistance program which provides a monthly housing subsidy payment to persons while an individual or family is on a waiting list for permanent state and/or federal subsidy. Clients are given loans for security deposits and rental assistance. Although loans must be repaid, there is no time specified as to when this must take place.

InterCommunity, Inc. used to run Hope CASA18, a permanent supportive housing program, funded through DMHAS. As of July 1, 2020, Community Health Resources (CHR), Inc. assumed responsibility for the CASA18 program. The CASA18 program has 18 available subsidies, 16 of which have been placed in East Hartford. The program accepts individuals and families based on assessments which have been conducted through 211 to determine if they are deemed “chronically homeless.”

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

The Coordinated Access Network (CAN) is the current delivery system for those in need of housing assistance. People in need of assistance must dial 211, provide intake information to a person at 211 and then they are referred to a facility or services. Agencies are not supposed to “take in” someone who has not been referred by 211. This has created some logistical issues which need to be worked out. For instance, some people experiencing homelessness may not have access to a phone.

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

Local service providers are working with GH CAN to create solutions to these problems.

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	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$690,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 79 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public Service Programs Special Needs Programs	CDBG: \$229,185	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5445 Persons Assisted
3	Provide Shelter Services	2020	2024	Homeless		Homeless Activities	CDBG: \$175,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Persons Assisted
4	Provide Fair Housing Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Fair Housing	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities	2020	2024	Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
6	Public Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Improvements	CDBG: \$800,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
7	Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$10,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 1 Business
8	Eliminate Blighted/Decaying Structures	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Slum Blight Spot Basis	CDBG: \$40,000	Buildings Demolished: 1 Buildings

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Goal Description	Home repair; rehabilitation of rental units
2	Goal Name	Increase Services for Low/Moderate Income Persons
	Goal Description	Provide services to improve the health and well-being of low and moderate income persons

3	Goal Name	Provide Shelter Services
	Goal Description	Provide temporary shelter services for homeless
4	Goal Name	Provide Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Provide fair housing services to low and moderate income residents
5	Goal Name	Maintain or Improve Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Maintain or improve public facilities town-wide.
6	Goal Name	Public Improvements
	Goal Description	Conduct public improvements including, but not limited to, sidewalk replacement and general streetscape improvements in low to moderate income areas.
7	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Revitalization of low to moderate income commercial/residential areas including, but not limited to, streetscape and amenity improvements and improvements to facades of commercial buildings.
8	Goal Name	Eliminate Blighted/Decaying Structures
	Goal Description	Clearance and/or demolition of blighted or decaying structures in low to moderate income areas on a spot blight basis.

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

The East Hartford Housing Authority, on average, houses approximately 130 families from its various waiting lists on an annual basis. The income levels for the majority of households housed on an annual basis are from the extremely low and low Income categories, with very few families that are housed that fall in the moderate income range.

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

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

Although the East Hartford Housing Authority has twenty-eight (28) 504 accessible units in its inventory ranging from zero bedrooms to two bedrooms, the need for additional units exists for three bedroom 504 units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Through resident surveys, building presentations, and the annual recertification process, East Hartford Housing Authority staff continually attempt to get its residents involved in all aspects of their housing needs.

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

As the 2019 Housing Appeals List states, 16.37% of East Hartford’s housing stock consists of affordable housing units or 3,491 of 21,328 units. While the City of Hartford exceeds the state’s 10% affordability threshold, other neighboring municipalities fall short of this mark. In fact, of the seven municipalities that share a geographical border with the City of Hartford, only East Hartford and the Town of Bloomfield (11.07% affordable housing) exceed the 10% threshold. The lack of affordable housing in these other border communities means that lower-income citizens seeking to leave the highly-urbanized City of Hartford can effectively go only to one of two communities to find affordable housing. If these other communities were to adopt policies more conducive to low-income housing, more units would become available in East Hartford.

Increases in utility costs can also have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. Last year, the area’s water utility, the Metropolitan District Commission, proposed a budget that included raising the water rate from \$3.50 per hundred cubic feet to \$4.01, a 14.57% increase. Sewer rates would also rise by \$1 per month, increasing from \$6 to \$7. The water rate has risen roughly 25 percent over the past two years, from a low of \$3.14 in 2018. These increases impact the affordability of housing by increasing the cost of homeownership and increasing costs to renters, whether they be passed on directly through utility costs or rent increases.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

- Use government-coordination organizations such as the Capital Region Council of Governments (CROG) to encourage neighboring towns to place more emphasis on affordable housing in their communities.
- Monitor activity with the state utility regulatory agency (Public Utilities Regulatory Authority) concerning requests for rate increases and advocate for lower prices.

Affordable Housing Barriers and Actions

The Town of East Hartford has been deemed a “distressed municipality” by the State of CT Department of Economic and Community Development. According to CT General Statutes (CGS) Section 32-9p, the definition of a distressed municipality should be based on “high unemployment and poverty, aging housing stock and low or declining rates of growth in job creation, population, and per capita income.”

The Town of East Hartford has satisfied the affordable housing criteria contained in subsection 8-30g(k) of CGS 126a, as referenced above. Despite the fact that East Hartford has been identified as exempt, a number of barriers faced by households in need of or trying to maintain affordable housing have been identified.

Barrier #1: Maintain an accessible database of all resources (i.e. food share, fuel assistance, renter's rebate, etc.) to East Hartford residents who are in need of such resources.

Action #1: The Town of East Hartford's website is updated on a regular basis and includes links and other referral information for Town residents.

Action #2: The Town's Social Services division has a directory ("Housing Leads") of housing properties in East Hartford. This is posted in Social Services and is handed out to residents in need. In addition, residents are referred to the East Hartford Housing Authority for additional housing assistance.

Action #3: As Section 8 housing units become available, Social Services posts the information on its bulletin board in East Hartford Town Hall.

Barrier #2: There is a continued need for housing rehabilitation efforts in town, particularly as more homeowners face economic hardships. The Consolidated Plan identifies as a high priority the need to improve the physical condition of existing housing stock for households earning 0-80% of the area median income as well as addressing the cost burden for extremely low and very low income renters at 0-30% and 31-50% area median income.

Action #1: 46th PY CDBG funds will be allocated to the Housing Rehabilitation Program. This program is for owner-occupied, 1-4 unit properties and provides a 0% interest, deferred loan for eligible repairs. As East Hartford's low income homeowners struggle with the cost burden of housing, the Housing Rehabilitation Program focuses on items which are costly and critical to habitation. By maintaining this focus, the program is able to assist low income homeowners and improve the housing stock in town.

Action #2: The East Hartford Housing Authority is implementing a Scattered Site program to support the acquisition, rehabilitation and redevelopment of nineteen units of affordable housing, focusing on much needed 3 bedroom properties. These units were purchased through a \$2,000,000 flex grant from the State of Connecticut and rehabilitated and redeveloped with private financing to bring them up to Housing Quality Stands (HQS).

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

CRT, the service provider for the East Hartford Shelter, is committed to providing families in East Hartford and the Greater Hartford region who are homeless with high-quality safe, clean and accessible emergency shelter, food, and supportive services. These include intensive case management, care management based on the harm reduction model, and long-term housing based on the rapid rehousing model.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In addition to its emergency shelters, CRT also offers a variety of other housing-related services. These include HUD-funded permanent and transitional scattered-site housing programs for individuals and families; Veteran's Crossing (a transitional residence for homeless veterans); Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF), which has a strong rapid rehousing component; an assisted living facility for the elderly; and several Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)-funded programs for seniors and grandparents raising grandchildren.

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.

CRT views homelessness as a temporary condition, usually the result of a specific situation or circumstance, such as job loss, sudden disability or other health-related emergency, the breakup of a marriage or relationship, or incarceration. Many of the shelter residents are currently working and/or have experienced a severe economic setback; others have been chronically unemployed or underemployed, some due to ongoing struggles with addictions to alcohol or substance abuse. Still others have cognitive delays or mental health conditions which make it difficult for them to maintain housing and regular employment independently. Therefore, CRT's staff always treat program participants with dignity and respect, assisting them with whatever issues they may be experiencing and helping them rapidly move into housing and re-stabilize.

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

CRT is also a major participant in the Greater Hartford Coordinated Access Network (GH CAN) which enables the case managers, through a client assessment, to identify and access/apply housing programs that the resident may qualify for with the goal of reducing shelter stay times and stabilized housing for the resident.

In addition, CRT has been working in collaboration with The National Alliance to End Homelessness, the CT Department of Housing, and the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness. The Shelter has implemented best practices through the Hartford Emergency Shelter Learning Collaborative. This initiative plays an integral role in meeting the objectives outlined in *Opening Doors CT Re-tooling the Crisis Response System* plan. There is a primary goal of helping our agency more effectively assist homeless individuals and families in the East Hartford Family Shelter.

These programs comprise just a portion of the more than 60 CRT initiatives offered in Connecticut. In addition to shelter programming, CRT manages programs in 131 cities and towns. These include three of the largest programs in the state: Head Start, Elderly Nutrition, and Energy Assistance. Other CRT services include: weatherization, youth services, eviction prevention, financial literacy, home ownership training, assisted living for low-income seniors, alternatives to incarceration, homeless shelters and supportive housing, job training and employment, and clinical behavioral health care. CRT's extensive network of services assists more than 112,000 people annually.

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

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

In 2009, EHHA completed exterior lead-based paint abatement at Veterans Terrace and Extension. Funding was provided by the State of Connecticut through the Department of Economic and Community Development. Two phases of the three-phased Veterans Terrace redevelopment project have been funded and the building will be demolished to the foundation removing any lead-based paint hazards. Demolition of Phase 1 is projected to start in August 2020. Phase 2 demolition is anticipated to start in spring or summer of 2021. If the redevelopment of Veterans Terrace Extension (Phase 3) is successfully funded, it is the intention of EHHA to demolish the existing buildings down to the foundations making all of the 150 units of housing lead-free in the future.

In 2018, EHHA undertook a risk assessment at Hockanum Park, a 100-unit family complex. It was discovered that the property had lead-based paint surrounding the window casings, door jambs and radiators. EHHA applied for, but did not receive, a HUD lead-based paint removal grant in 2019. EHHA has replaced all of the windows through an Energy Performance Contract and has encapsulated the sills and any lead-based paint exposed surfaces. EHHA is working with the State of Connecticut, the Town's Health Department and HUD on a management plan to address the issue. EHHA will continue to pursue grant opportunities and utilize Capital Fund Grant money to remove lead-based paint from this property.

Based on anticipated funding, no specific program will be designed to address lead-based paint hazards. However, through the Town's Housing Rehabilitation Program, if paint is going to be disturbed during the nature of the rehabilitation, per HUD regulations, a risk assessment will be conducted and, if applicable, lead hazard controls will be implemented.

East Hartford joined CT Children's Hospital Healthy Homes program in 2018. This program has helped East Hartford homeowners abate lead hazards and address healthy home issues. Families with children under six years of age who test positive for high lead levels are referred to the program by the Town's Health Department. To date, five properties with children under six have been abated. Three properties with children under six years of age are currently in the process of being assisted.

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

Prior to joining Healthy Homes, financial constraints prohibited the homes from being abated. There is hope that lead abatement will be possible and risks will be reduced.

As the extent of lead poisoning and hazards relates to the age of the housing stock in town, conducting a Housing Rehabilitation Program for 1-4 unit properties will help address some of these issues.

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

The Town's Housing Rehabilitation Program's policies and procedures are reviewed and, if necessary, updated each year. These policies and procedures include language related to addressing lead-based paint and complying with both HUD regulations as well as EPA regulations.

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

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

East Hartford's Health & Social Services Department (HSS) has taken an aggressive approach to combating poverty and the health problems that beset low income families. Given fiscal constraints, the current economic recession and shrinking State and Federal funds, HSS has increasingly partnered with public and private agencies to pursue grant funds to implement short-term social service and health initiatives to supplement its core services. Some examples are as follows:

- For children and their parents: HSS administers the USDA-funded Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). This public health nutrition program serves a 19-town region and provides monthly benefits on an EWIC electronic card that can be used at approved local vendors to purchase approved WIC items. WIC offers families breast-feeding support and nutrition education to approximately 3,500 individuals (nearly 2,000 of which are East Hartford residents) who live below 185% of the federal poverty income guidelines. WIC also refers individuals to the HUSKY insurance program, local health care providers, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Head Start and Early Head Start, the Immunization Action Program, the Farmer's Market Coupon Program for low income families and a multitude of other agencies. WIC has been proven to reduce the incidence of low birth weight babies and the prevalence of anemia. WIC has improved pregnancy outcomes and cognitive development in children. WIC plays a significant role in combating childhood obesity and in the improvement of food purchasing, preparation and consumption habits among people at medical or nutritional risk.
- For low income residents: twice-weekly Mobile Foodshare distributions; coordination of the 5 East Hartford Combined Churches Emergency Food Banks; Thanksgiving and Christmas food baskets; Statewide Energy Assistance benefits through the Community Renewal Team; emergency housing referrals.
- For seniors: Grocery Delivery Program funded through the North Central Area Agency on Aging; Meal Service; Medicare Savings Programs; Home Care Program for Elders which provides services for ADL's (activities of daily living) in the home; SNAP, Energy Assistance and Weatherization screening; Homeowners' Tax Relief and Renter's Rebate Programs; programming at the South End Senior Center and Dial-A-Ride.

HSS has continued to act as a referral source for town residents with immediate service needs. HSS caseworkers provide referrals and advocacy for residents with emergency needs such as homelessness, lack of food, utility cutoffs, and health crises. When problem resolution requires a more long-term solution, staff will provide residents with case management services to ensure that needed services are obtained and that the resident's situation has been stabilized. HSS maintains good working relations with Town, community, and State agencies that also play a role in the Town's Anti-Poverty Strategy: its Youth Services Department, CRT, InterCommunity, Inc., EHHA, the First Choice Health Center, ChildPlan,

Inc., the YMCA, the Salvation Army Homeless Prevention Program, the CT Social Services Department, the CT Health Department, and CT DMHAS, to name a few.

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

CDBG plays a vital role in the Town's strategy to meet the needs of its low income residents and reduce the effects of poverty. Its housing rehabilitation programs have been invaluable in helping homeowners address housing emergencies, lead hazards, and deteriorating conditions within their homes. The tenants who reside in their homes have been helped as their environments have become safer, healthier, and more attractive places to reside. The Housing Planning Analyst in the Town's Grants Office acts as a referral source for residents searching for first-time homebuyer programs, energy assistance programs, housing mediation, and down payment assistance.

On the community development side, CDBG funds community organizations that empower low to moderate income residents; public services that provide them with resources to meet their social service needs, and educational services that make them more employable. Physical projects funded through CDBG, that combat blight are also part of the Town's Anti-Poverty Strategy. Physical improvements to neighborhood parks in low income areas provide residents, especially young people, with recreational facilities that are safe and attractive.

All of these resources are pieces of the Town's Anti-Poverty Strategy designed to give low to moderate income residents the opportunity to live in a healthy and decent environment.

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

Grants Administration staff members are responsible for monitoring activities funded by the Community Development Block Grant. The Housing Planning Analyst and Assistant Grants Administrator are responsible for ensuring that the use of CDBG funds is consistent with established priorities for the five-year Consolidated Plan period and compliant with federal regulations.

As administrator of the Block Grant, the Assistant Grants Administrator (AGA) monitors the performance and activities of all sub-recipients and Town Departments that receive CDBG funds. Contractual agreements with sub-recipients and community-based organizations specify the types of services and projects to be undertaken with CDBG funds during the contract period. Funded organizations submit reports periodically that describe their accomplishments and anticipated problems with meeting their annual objectives. Whenever possible, these organizations provide newspaper clippings, photographs, etc. to document their accomplishments. The AGA also makes site visits to these organizations to ensure that their record keeping is sound and that their CDBG-funded activities are documented in accordance with HUD requirements. Documentation of monitoring visits is recorded and kept on file.

The Assistant Grants Administrator, together with the Housing Planning Analyst, submits a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD 90 calendar days after the close of the program year. This report is designed to provide information on the utilization of entitlement funds during the most recently completed program year. The CAPER provides a description of each activity for which funds were budgeted and expended during the reporting year, as well as information on activity accomplishments. This information is evaluated for consistency with the housing and non-housing community development priorities established for the Consolidated Plan period.

In addition, monthly drawdowns are submitted to HUD through the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) by the Grants Manager. These reports track funds used during the Action Plan period.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Community Development Needs Survey</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>The Community Development Needs Survey was initiated by the Grants Administration Office.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>This survey requested that residents rate needs in 7 different categories. These categories were Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Housing, Community Services, Special Needs Services, Business & Jobs, and Neighborhood Services.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The survey documents was designed to solicit views primarily from town residents and community organizations about the service needs/gaps in Town and how to best allocated Community Development Block Grant funds.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January 21, 2020 - February 28, 2020</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Hard-copy survey documents were placed in the Raymond Library, the South End Senior Center, the Social Services Office, Youth Services Office, Parks & Recreation Office, Grants Administration Office and the WIC Office, which is visited by approximately 200 low income residents weekly. Surveys were also mailed to 57 community organizations and 25 faith-based groups that serve low to moderate income neighborhoods in town and the housing, health and social service needs of the community. An electronic version of the survey was posted on the main page of the Town's website as well as the Grants Administration Office's page.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Hard-copy survey documents were placed in the Raymond Library, the South End Senior Center, the Social Services Office, Youth Services Office, Parks & Recreation Office, Grants Administration Office and the WIC Office, which is visited by approximately 200 low income residents weekly. Surveys were also mailed to 57 community organizations and 25 faith-based groups that serve low to moderate income neighborhoods in town and the housing, health and social service needs of the community. An electronic version of the survey was posted on the main page of the Town's website as well as the Grants Administration Office's page.</p>

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>274 responses were received.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data is nationwide, capable of being broken down to the state, local, and census tract levels</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2018 5-Year Estimates</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD 2020 FMR & HOME Rents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>2020 HUD Fair Market Rents; 2020 HUD HOME Rent Limits</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Determine and distribute HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME Rent Limits to grantee jurisdictions.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data is provided for grantee jurisdictions nationwide.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2020</p>

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Vacant Units</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Town of East Hartford Tax Department, Town of East Hartford Assessor's Office, and Town of East Hartford Inspections and Permits Department.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Tax Department provided a list full real estate delinquency list as of 6/23/2020. These properties were delinquent in taxes for 90 days or more. The Assessor's Office provided the number of REO properties based on their records. The Inspections and Permits Department confirmed the number of abandoned vacant units.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To assist in completing the question posed by the Consolidated Plan.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data provided is 100% comprehensive based on the available data. The data sets are for the entire Town of East Hartford.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The data was provided based on information current as of June 23, 2020.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Facilities & Housing Targeted to Homeless</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Data provided by Community Renewal Team, Inc. (CRT) and Community Health Resources (CHR), Inc.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Count of facilities and units of housing targeted to East Hartford's homeless population</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The data was supplied to respond to the applicable question.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data is comprehensive and covers the Town of East Hartford.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>

	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The data regarding Year Emergency Shelter Beds and Transitional Beds for Veterans, provided by CRT, is complete and is static. The data provided by Community Health Resources, Inc. for Permanent Supportive Housing Beds was complete as of June 2020. There are a possible 18 vouchers that can be placed in East Hartford. At the time the data was provided, 16 of the 18 vouchers were located in East Hartford.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>CT PIT 2020</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January. HUD requires that Continuums of Care conduct an annual count of homeless persons who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To count the number of people who are experiencing homelessness at one particular point in time</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The sheltered count is comprehensive including almost all types shelters in CT. The unsheltered count is less comprehensive and requires volunteers to canvass the areas which are likely to have homeless people.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>January 2020</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>FFY 2019 CT HMIS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness is the lead agency for the HMIS (Homeless Management Information System) data set.</p>

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The annual data set for this report comes from a compilation of the responses to intake assessments from unduplicated (within East Hartford) clients of HMIS-reporting emergency shelters/transitional housing.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To be able to track the number of bed nights, as well as trends in homelessness, and to characterize people who are homeless and use facilities which utilize HMIS (i.e. HUD-funded agencies).</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Fully comprehensive for agencies who utilize HMIS system, transitional housing, and emergency shelters. It is not concentrated on a geographic area.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Federal Fiscal Year 2019 (October 1, 2019- September 30, 2020)</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
8	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>East Hartford Housing Authority</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>East Hartford Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The East Hartford Housing Authority provided updated data for the number of units and the type of vouchers provided. This data is more current than the PIH Information Center, prepopulated data.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide up to date, real time data regarding the number of units and vouchers available through the East Hartford Housing Authority.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data covers East Hartford</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>As of June 16, 2020</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>