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**ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

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**FY 2020-2024 FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

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# City of Milford, Connecticut

## Executive Summary

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

#### 1. Introduction

The City of Milford, Connecticut is an entitlement jurisdiction under the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. In compliance with the HUD regulations, the City of Milford has prepared its FY 2020-2024 Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021. The consolidated plan is a strategic plan for the implementation of the City's Federal Programs for housing, community and economic development.

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan establishes the City's goals for the next five (5) year period and outlines the specific initiatives the City will undertake to address its needs and objectives by promoting: the rehabilitation and construction of decent, safe, and sanitary housing; creating a suitable living environment; removing slums and blighting conditions; promoting fair housing; improving public services; expanding economic opportunities; and principally benefitting low- and moderate-income persons.

This Five-Year Consolidated Plan is a collaborative effort of the City of Milford, the community at large, social service agencies, housing providers, community development agencies, and economic development groups. The planning process was accomplished through a series of public meetings, stakeholder interviews, resident surveys, statistical data, and review of the City's other community plans.

#### Maps:

Included in the Exhibits Section are the following maps which illustrate the demographic characteristics of the City of Milford:

- Population Density by Block Group
- Percent White Population by Block Group
- Percent Minority Population by Block Group
- Percent Population Age 65+ by Block Group
- Population Age 65+ by Block Group
- Housing Unit Density by Block Group
- Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Block Group
- Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Block Group
- Percent Vacant Housing Units by Block Group
- Low/Moderate Income Percentage by Block Group

### Available Funds

The following financial resources are included in the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan which anticipates funding to be received to address the priority needs and goals identified in the City of Milford's FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The City of Milford anticipates it will receive the following Federal funds during the FY 2020 program year:

• FY 2020 CDBG Allocation -	\$515,464.00
• CDBG Program Income -	<u>\$ 10,000.00</u>
<b>Total Funds -</b>	<b>\$516,464.00</b>

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

### Overview

The purpose of City of Milford's FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan is to serve as a consolidated planning document, an application, and a strategic plan for the City. The following are strategies, priority needs, objectives, and goals that have been identified for the five-year period of FY 2020 through FY 2024:

### Housing Strategy (High Priority / Level 1)

**Priority Need:** There is a need to improve the quality of the existing housing stock in the City and to increase the supply of decent, safe, and accessible housing for low- and moderate-income persons and families of all ages.

**Objective:** Promote residential housing choice for all ages of low- and moderate-income households. Increase new and improve upon existing housing stock. Create decent, safe, accessible and stable housing environments and decrease eviction and/or homelessness rates.

**Goals:** The following housing goals are:

- **HSS-1 Preserve Existing Housing Stock Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to rehabilitate and modify residential property to benefit low- and moderate-income owner and non-owner occupants including modernization of public housing rental units owned by the Milford Redevelopment Housing Partnership (MRHP). Landlord engagement efforts expect assist local service organizations by increasing the number rental homes improved with CDBG funds for the benefit of low/moderate income ALICE households and persons at-risk of homelessness.
- **HSS-2 Housing Service Program(s)** – Support new and existing housing services such as security deposits and subsistence payments including utility fees, mortgage and rent payments to stabilize housing and reduce the possibility of eviction and/or homelessness for low- and moderate-income households.
- **HSS-3 Affordable Housing** – Increase the supply of affordable housing options for low- and moderate-income households, specifically privately owned affordable elderly housing units.
- **HSS-4 Housing Education** – Provide Fair housing laws to combat housing discrimination. Promote HUD Housing Counseling centers where households can learn budget practices that improve credit and the savings opportunity.
- **HSS-5 Homeownership** - Assist eligible first-time buyers who wish to own a home with down payment assistance, closing cost assistance and HUD Housing Counseling.

#### **Homeless Strategy (High Priority / Level 1)**

**Priority Need:** There is an urgent need for housing and operational support to assist youth and adults experiencing homelessness and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.

**Objective:** Adopt a “Housing First” approach to rapidly re-house homeless persons, youth, families, and those who are at-risk of becoming homeless. Engage private residential property owners to assist the service providers to secure rental units, improve existing housing conditions and promote permanent supportive housing options.

**Goals:** The following homeless goals are:

- **HMS-1 Operational Support** – Continue support to providers with the operation of shelters and emergency shelters to house and offer support services to youth and adults experiencing homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless. Short-term support services - including financial assistance, housing search assistance, and targeted services- has shown tremendous promise in resolving the immediate crisis of homelessness for many families and preventing their future returns to homelessness.
- **HMS-2 Housing** – Provide funds to homeless service providers to rehabilitate and reconstruction of the shelter facility, emergency shelter, and a new permanent supportive housing unit for the chronically homeless persons.
- **HMS-3 Landlord Engagement** - Increase supply of rental property owners through existing service providers to support Federal and State Rapid Re-Housing efforts.

**Other Special Needs Strategy (Priority / Level 2)**

**Priority Need:** There is a growing need for affordable housing and facilities that benefit seniors, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, person with development disabilities and persons with other special needs.

**Objective:** Improve the living conditions and services for seniors, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, person with development disabilities, and all residents with other special needs.

**Goals:** The following special needs goals are:

- **SNS-1 Other Special Needs** - Support social service programs and facilities for persons with special needs. Create accessible, safe conditions for persons with special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.
- **SNS-2 Housing** – Support the addition of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound housing conditions for persons with special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.

**Community Development Strategy (Priority / Level 2)**

**Priority Need:** There is a need to improve the public and private property, neighborhood facilities and infrastructure, and expand public transportation services to improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income households.

**Objective:** Improve the private property to reduce blighted influences in neighborhood facilities. Enhance infrastructure and public service for low- and moderate-income persons and areas in the City of Milford.

**Goals:** The following community development goals are:

- **CDS-1 Infrastructure** - Promote improvements to residential and commercial private and public owned property through enhanced staffing of existing zoning enforcement. Receivership provides a mechanism for communities to allow private entities and nonprofits to invest in much needed repairs to transform abandoned and blighted buildings into productive reuse and to improve the quality of life for residents and neighbors. Rehabilitation, reconstruction, and/or new construction of public infrastructure such as sidewalks, curbs, street drainage and wastewater systems to mitigate the threat of flooding due to rising sea level at the on the coast in eligible areas.
- **CDS-2 Community Facilities** – Promote community recreation such as walking trails, bike lanes and other eligible public facilities.
- **CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements** - Eliminate architectural barriers make public facilities, existing commercial buildings and new housing and commercial construction inaccessible to disabled and persons with special needs. Promote accessible, safe conditions through rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as sidewalks and zoning laws that require accessibility features at the time of construction.

- **CDS-4 Public Services** – Increase and enhance public service programs that benefit persons who struggle with illiteracy, homelessness; steady employment, working families find affordable safe child care, the elderly and disabled who want to remain independent in Milford but who are physical or financially unable to maintain their properties, public transportation to disabled riders and homebound seniors, provide supplemental food resources to families struggling with food insecurity, and other public service programs.
- **CDS-5 Public Safety** - Improve pedestrian and public safety features including the City's ability to respond to emergency situations.
- **CDS-6 Open Space** - Preserve and improve open spaces throughout the City with new landscaping and passive recreational uses in eligible areas.

### **Economic Development Strategy (Priority / Level 3)**

**Priority Need:** There is a need for employment opportunity, job skill training, small business development assistance and improvements to commercial property.

**Objective:** Improve and expand employment opportunities to empower low- and moderate-income employees and businesses in the City.

**Goals:** The following economic development goals are:

- **EDS-1 Economic Development** - Encourage commercial property improvement, development and expansion of City commercial corridors and transit-oriented routes through special economic financial assistance.
- **EDS-2 Employment** - Support and encourage job creation, job retention, workforce job training by employers and to unemployed and underemployed persons, including summer youth programs.
- **EDS-3 Financial Assistance** - Support micro-enterprise business assistance program.

### **Administration and Planning Strategy**

**Priority Need:** To continue sound program administration practices, provide City support, when necessary, to facilitate and execute public facility and infrastructure improvements using Federal, State and local funded programs.

**Objective:** To manage and expend Federal, State, and local funds in a timely manner.

**Goals:** The following coordination, planning, and oversight goals are:

- **AMS-1 Overall Coordination** - Provide and promote funds to continue successful administration and compliance of Federal, State, and local funded programs including City project support and professional services to prepare HUD Plans and Reports.
- **AMS-2 Planning** - Provide and promote funds in support of the development of special plans and management activities.

- **AMS-3 Oversight** - Provide and promote funds in support of training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing and the distribution of public information in the City of Milford and increased zoning enforcement oversight of private and public residential and commercial property.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

The City of Milford has a good performance record with HUD. The City regularly meets the performance standards established by HUD. Each year the City prepares its Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). This report is submitted within ninety (90) days after the start of the new program year. Copies of the CAPER are available for review at the City of Milford's Community Development Office.

The FY 2019 CAPER, which was the fourth CAPER for the FY 2015-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, was approved by HUD. In the FY 2019 CAPER, the City of Milford expended 71.69% of its CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The City expended 19.53% of its funds during this CAPER period on Planning and Administration, which is slightly under the statutory maximum of 20%.

### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The City of Milford followed its Citizen Participation Plan in the planning and preparation of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The City held its first public hearing on the needs of the community and its residents on February 12, 2020. This provided residents, agencies and organizations with the opportunity to discuss the City's CDBG program and to provide suggestions for future CDBG Program priorities and activities.

The City sent emails to agencies and organizations to contact them as part of the planning process. The City also present its previous performance under the CDBG Program and discussed eligible and ineligible program activities and projects.

A copy of the "Draft Five Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan" was placed on public display for review by the general public, agencies and organizations in the community. A newspaper notice announcing that the document was placed on public display was published in the newspaper of general circulation in the area. The "Draft Five Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan" were on the City's website for public review and comment.

Copies of the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan were also at:

- Economic & Community Development Office - 70 West River Street, Milford, CT 06460
- The Milford Public Library - 57 New Haven Avenue, Milford, CT 06460

A resident survey was prepared and sent out to residents. A link was placed on the City's website and distributed prior to and during the Tuesday, February 11, 2020 Needs Public Hearing. The results of the survey were used to help determine the goals and outcomes. A more detailed analysis and description of the citizen participation process is contained in Section PR-15 Citizen Participation.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

The City of Milford held its First Public Hearing on February 12, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. Comments received at that public hearing are included in the attachments at the end of the Five-Year Plan.

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan were placed on public display from June 25 through July 25, 2020 and on the City's website. Comments that were received during the comment period are included in the attachments at the end of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The Citizen Participation process includes the newspaper ads, meeting flyers, social media postings, the sign-in sheets, and the summary of the minutes from the public hearings.

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

All comments and suggestions that were received to date, have been accepted and incorporated into the planning documents.

Any comments received during the comment period for the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan are listed in the Appendix Section.

## **7. Summary**

The main goals/strategies of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan are to improve the living conditions of low- and moderate income residents of the City of Milford, create a suitable and sustainable living environment, and to address the housing and community development needs of the residents.

The Five-Year Consolidated Planning process requires that the City prepare in a single document its strategies and goals to address housing needs; establish and maintain a suitable living environment; and to encourage economic opportunities for every resident.

The City will use the Consolidated Plan goals/strategies to allocate CDBG funds over the next five (5) year period and to provide direction to its strategic planning partners, participating agencies and stakeholders, to address the housing and community development needs of the low- and

moderate-income residents of the City of Milford. HUD will evaluate the City's performance based on the goals/strategies established in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

A “draft” of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan was placed on display at 70 West River Street at the offices of the Economic and Community Development Department, and the Milford Public Library at 57 New Haven Avenue. The display period started on Thursday, June 25, 2020 through Saturday, July 25, 2020 for a 30-day display period. In addition, the City put the draft Plans on its website, available at the following URL: <https://www.ci.milford.ct.us/home/pages/government-0>. Upon completion of the 30 day comment period, and approval by the City Council, the City of Milford submitted the Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Hartford Office on Friday, August 14, 2020.

## 8. Budget

During the FY 2020 Program Year, the City of Milford, CT will receive the following Federal funds.

- CDBG funds = \$515,464

The City of Milford proposes to undertake the following activities with the FY 2020 CDBG funds:

1. Beth-El Center, Inc. – No Freeze Emergency Shelter, Staff	\$ 17,000
2. Beth-El Center, Inc. – Soup Kitchen, Staff	\$ 14,000
3. Boys & Girls Club – After School Program, Staff	\$ 10,500
4. Literacy Volunteers of S.C. – Adult ESL Program, Director	\$ 3,000
5. Milford Senior Center – Transportation, Driver	\$ 7,000
6. Milford Department of Human Services- Rent & Mortgage Assistance	\$ 15,000
7. Rape Crisis Center – Sexual assault victims, Staff	\$ 3,319
8. Tenant Landlord Counseling – Engage landlords, mitigate dispute	\$ 2,000
9. CDBG Security Deposit Program – Reimbursement to agency	\$ 5,500
10. Milford Transit District – Bid Contingency and/or Project Manager	\$ 5,000
11. DPW, City of Milford – ADA Curb Cuts & Sidewalk	\$ 60,000
12. DPW, Open Space, Complete – Beaver Brook ADA Trail	\$ 47,052
Bid Cost and Project Manager	\$ 9,000
13. ECD, Economic Business Development – Micro Enterprise Program	\$ 30,000
14. CDBG Housing Program – Single-Family Program(s) Housing Repair	\$ 59,000
15. CDBG Housing Program – Multi-Family Housing Projects	\$ 75,000
16. CDBG Housing Admin Program – Applicant verification	\$ 35,000
17. CDBG Homeownership Program – Applicant verification	\$ 15,000
18. Program Administration & Planning	<u>\$103,093</u>
<b>Total -</b>	<b>\$515,464</b>



## 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 agency/entity is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and are responsible for administration of the grant program.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	MILFORD	Economic & Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

#### Narrative:

The administering lead agency for the CDBG Program is the City of Milford's Economic and Community Development Department. The Economic and Community Development Department of Milford prepares: the Five Year Consolidated Plan; Annual Action Plans; ERR's; and the Consolidated Annual Evaluation Reports (CAPER); processes pay requests; and performs contracting, monitoring, and oversight of the programs on a day to day basis. In addition, the City has a private planning consulting firm available to assist the City in the preparation of the Five Year Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

#### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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 Milford, CT 06460  
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 E-mail: [sdravis@Milfordct.gov](mailto:sdravis@Milfordct.gov)  
 Website: <https://www.ci.milford.ct.us/>

**PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)****1. Introduction**

While preparing the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City of Milford consulted with the Milford Redevelopment and Housing Partnership, social service agencies, housing agencies providers, and Balance of State Continuum of Care, and the City department representatives. An online survey was created for stakeholders and residents to complete which identified needs, gaps in the system, and programmatic goals for the next five years. Input from the meetings and surveys were used in the development of specific strategies and priorities for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

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

The City of Milford works with the following agencies to enhance coordination:

- **Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership** - Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, improvements to public housing communities, and scattered site housing.
- **Social Services Agencies** – funds to improve public services to low- and moderate-income persons.
- **Housing Providers** – funds to rehabilitate and develop affordable housing and provide housing options for low- and moderate-income households.
- **Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness** – Statewide organization that represents homeless providers and provides training and technical services to organizations and local governments.
- **Beth-El Center** – A local agency that provides an emergency homeless shelter, a soup kitchen, and support services to the homeless and persons who may be at risk of becoming homeless.

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

The City of Milford is a member of the Connecticut Balance of State CoC, which is divided into Coordinated Action Networks (CANs). The Greater New Haven CAN is responsible for ensuring that the goals of ending chronic homelessness in the continuum are met. Beth-El and the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness serve as the HMIS administrators and the Coordinated Intake Operator.

**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 City of Milford is not an ESG entitlement grantee. However, the Connecticut Department of Housing is the primary recipient of ESG funds, and administers these funds throughout the State for rapid rehousing assistance, which includes a combination of case management and flexible rental assistance. The Connecticut Balance of State CoC is divided into regional Coordinated Access Networks (CANs). Milford is a part of the Greater New Haven CAN.

The Greater New Haven CAN, in partnership with the City of Milford, establishes the priorities, reviews and monitors priorities and goals, and reviews changes required by the Connecticut Balance of State CoC. CoC strategies including the prioritization of reducing the length of time it takes for a homeless individual or family to go through Rapid Rehousing, as well as increasing the number of Permanent Supportive Housing Units available. The CoC requires a Housing First approach from all ESG sub-grantees.

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a mandated computer system implemented to track homeless consumers through the Continuum of Care System and provides the continuum with an unduplicated count of those experiencing homelessness within the State of Connecticut. Journey Home is both an HMIS and CAN Lead Agency. HMIS falls under the guidelines and requirements of county government that includes an assigned compliance officer. Privacy and security plans are reviewed at least yearly, or as needed. Issues related to data quality are resolved within a timely manner. Providers with many missing values or errors are provided technical assistance.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Conservation Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders Planning organization Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the needs of the City of Milford residents.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	TEAM, Inc
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Employment
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the needs of families, children, and the elderly in the City of Milford.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Literacy Volunteers of Southern Connecticut
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Education Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the educational needs of children in the City of Milford.

4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>BHcare</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services – Victims Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the needs of the City of Milford's victims of domestic violence, children, and residents requiring mental health and addiction services.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Bridges Healthcare, Inc</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services – Victims Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the needs of the City of Milford's victims of domestic violence, children, and residents requiring mental health and addiction services.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Boys &amp; Girls Club of Milford</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the educational and development needs of the City of Milford's children and young adults.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Pantochino Productions, Inc</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the educational and development needs of the City of Milford's children and young adults.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Total Lawn Care &amp; More</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The organization was consulted through a combination of meetings, interviews, and phone calls to ascertain the social service needs of the City of Milford.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Milford Redevelopment &amp; Housing Partnership</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership was consulted for affordable housing and public housing needs in the City.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness was consulted for the housing and homeless needs in the City.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Beth-El Center</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth None-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Beth-El Center was consulted for the housing and homeless needs in the City.
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Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

A variety of agencies were consulted and contacted during the planning process to determine the needs. See Exhibit Section for meeting notes.

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

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Connecticut Balance of State	It is incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
2020 Annual and Five-Year PHA Plan	Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership	It is incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Milford, Economic & Community Development Department	It is incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Continuum of Care	Beth-El Center	It is incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Milford's Economic and Community Development Department is the administrating agency for the CDBG program. Close coordination is maintained with the other City departments such as the Department of Land Use & Planning, the Beth El Center, and Department of Health & Human Services.



The City works closely with Regional Partners within the Southern Connecticut Regional Council of Governments to address needs and to implement projects and activities that extend beyond the City limits throughout the County. Close consultation is maintained between City and County departments to ensure the needs of the area are adequately addressed.

**Narrative (optional):**

The City contacted the following types of agencies:

- Economic and Community Development
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Health & Human Services
- Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership
- Conservation Commission
- Literacy Volunteers of Southern Connecticut
- Housing Providers
- Workforce Development Organizations
- Homeless Providers in the Greater New Haven CAN

## PR-15 Citizen Participation

### 1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

#### Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting

The FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan have components to reach out and encourage citizen participation. These components are the following: request for funding from agencies/organizations; responses/proposals for funding (RFP's); meeting with agencies/organizations on how to complete the RFP; interviews and roundtable discussions with various stakeholders; conduct a needs hearing; and the "draft" plan is put on public display for 30 days. The City also prepared a resident survey questionnaire which it posted on the City's website, placed at strategic locations, and sent out via email to agencies and organizations across the City. The City received back 161 completed resident surveys. All of these comments are included in the Exhibit Section of the consolidated and annual action plans. Through the citizen participation process, the City uses resident input to develop how the plan will best serve the low- and moderate-income population, and how to reach the goals/strategies set forth in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

The City has followed its approved Citizens Participation Plan to develop its Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held on Wednesday, February 12, 2020 at 5:00 p.m..	All comments were accepted.	Not applicable.
		Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies			

ol No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2020)

2	Newspaper Ad	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing  Agencies	None	None	Not Applicable.
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**Citizen Participation Outreach**

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	There were a total of one- hundred and sixty-one (161) people that completed the online survey.	All comments were accepted.	<a href="https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Milford5YearPlan">https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Milford5YearPlan</a>

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

## Needs Assessment

### NA-05 Overview

#### Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Milford used the HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2011-2015 ACS Data Sets and 2010 Census Data, which provides information on housing needs, to prepare its estimates and projections. The tables in this section have been populated with the data sets from HUD CHAS Data, based on the American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates (2011-2015), and the 2014-2018 ACS estimates where available. This data is the most current information to assess housing needs, homeless needs, special needs, social service needs, economic development needs, etc.

The CHAS data also provides a summary of the number of households in each income category by tenure and household type, along with the percentage of such households that have a housing problem. The needs of various households, by household type within each income category, are described in this section. The extent to which the households within each group are cost burdened, severely cost burdened, and/or living in substandard housing, is examined. Also, the extent to which such problems impact minority households is described.

Milford is part of the Connecticut Balance of State Continuum of Care. Data for the development for the homeless needs section was obtained from the Beth-El Center and from the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness.

Additional needs for the City of Milford were obtained from input and interviews with various social service agencies, housing providers, city staff, and resident survey comments.

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

Based on a comparison between the 2009 and 2015 census population, the City of Milford had a 1% increase in population. This time period also saw a decrease in the number of households by 1,132. The most common types of households in the City of Milford are small family households, which comprise 55.0% of all households in the City followed by households that contain at least one person age 62-74 years which consist of at 21.1% and households that contain at least one person age 6 years old or younger at 7.1%. The City of Milford's 2015 Household Median Income (\$80,247) is 114% of the Median Income for the State of Connecticut (\$70,331) during this same period. Comparing the 2009 and 2015 ACS median income, the City of Milford had a 5% increase in median income.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	52,759	53,210	1%
Households	22,387	21,255	-5%
Median Income	\$76,175.00	\$80,247.00	5%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

Data Source: 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	2,715	2,285	2,405	1,810	12,045
Small Family Households	570	580	725	730	6,630
Large Family Households	45	60	99	120	785
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	615	564	685	515	2,540
Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older	814	850	414	170	574
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	294	250	144	280	862

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

According to the 2011-2015 ACS, there are 23,092 total housing units within Milford. There are 21,255 occupied housing units (92.0%) and 1,837 vacant housing units (8.0%). Among the occupied housing units, there are 16,412 owner-occupied housing units (77.2%) and 4,843 rental units (22.8%).

**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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	80	0	10	0	90	0	0	15	0	15
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	25	10	10	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	10	10
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	830	434	179	4	1,447	1,035	740	510	70	2,355

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	210	155	245	195	805	164	520	490	500	1,674
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	125	0	0	0	125	84	0	0	0	84

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data  
Source:

2011-2015 CHAS

**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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	935	439	194	20	1,588	1,035	740	525	80	2,380
Having none of four housing problems	370	285	440	420	1,515	164	820	1,245	1,285	3,514
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	125	0	0	0	125	84	0	0	0	84

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**



Data Source:

2011-2015 CHAS

**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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	289	295	169	753	230	240	304	774
Large Related	0	10	14	24	45	35	60	140
Elderly	459	208	97	764	698	818	314	1,830
Other	349	95	145	589	235	164	345	744
Total need by income	1,097	608	425	2,130	1,208	1,257	1,023	3,488

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

**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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	289	235	40	564	220	200	194	614
Large Related	0	0	0	0	45	35	0	80
Elderly	359	143	48	550	569	388	165	1,122
Other	209	60	90	359	210	114	170	494
Total need by income	857	438	178	1,473	1,044	737	529	2,310

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

**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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Single family households	25	10	10	15	60	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



	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
Total need by income	25	10	10	15	60	0	0	0	10	10

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source:

2011-2015 CHAS

	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								

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

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

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey, there were 21,255 households in the City of Milford. Of those households, 6,419 (30.2%) were householders living alone. Of the City's single-person households it is estimated that: 2,550 (12.0%) were age 65 or older; and 2,403 (27.5%) of all residents age 65 and older were disabled. It is presumed that as seniors age in place, additional accommodations and supportive services will be necessary for this population. The City will need to assist in funding and collaborating with housing service providers and elderly support agencies to provide programs, activities, and accommodations for the City's growing elderly population.

The greatest need for housing assistance is associated with affordability. There is a total of 4,843 renters in Milford. For renters, 1,447 (29.9%) households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 50% AMI and 805 (16.6%) households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 30% AMI. There is a total of 16,412 homeowners in Milford. For homeowners, 2,355 (14.3%) households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 50% AMI and 1,674 (10.2%) households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 30% AMI. These statistics are supported by consultations, interviews and surveys; that point to the lack of affordable, accessible, decent, and safe housing as the largest unmet housing need and a problem in the City.

Based on these estimates, it can be assumed that over a quarter of the single-family households in the City of Milford have additional special needs above and beyond the needs of the general single person household population. Special consideration in terms of housing and services for seniors, the disabled, and low-income households should be considered while planning housing strategies in the City of Milford.

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**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.****Disabled:**

Based on the 2011-2015 CHAS Data, there are 5,381 persons with a disability. It is estimated that 16.6% of all disabled renters have a housing problem that includes: cost burdened by 30%; or another type of housing problem. For disabled homeowners, 10.2% have a housing problem that includes: cost burdened by 30%; or another type of housing problem. From these estimates it can be deduced that approximately 893 disabled renters have a housing problem and approximately 549 disabled homeowners have a housing problem. A breakdown of the types of disability is as follows: hearing difficulty – 1,554 persons, 2.9%; vision difficulty – 645 persons, 1.2%; cognitive difficulty – 2,018 persons, 4.0%; ambulatory difficulty – 2,692 persons, 5.3%; self-care difficulty – 1,204 persons, 2.4%; and independent living difficulty – 1,981 persons, 4.6%.

**Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking:**

Statewide, shelters are at a 120% of capacity for this population, as is the case for New Haven County. There is a high demand for additional shelter for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

**What are the most common housing problems?**

In the City of Milford, the greatest number of housing problems are associated with affordability. There are 4,843 occupied rental units in Milford. For renters, 26.4% of households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 50% AMI and 14.6% of households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 30% AMI. Disproportionately affected in the 50% housing cost burden group are 0-30% AMI renters (57.4%) and in the 30% housing cost burden two categories are disproportionately affected, 0-30% AMI (26.1%) and 50-80% AMI (30.4%) renters. There are 16,412 owner occupied units in Milford. For homeowners, 14.2% of households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 50% AMI and 10.1% of households experienced a housing cost burden greater than 30% AMI. Disproportionately affected in the 50% housing cost burden group are 0-30% AMI homeowners (43.9%) and 30-50% AMI (31.4%); and in the 30% housing cost burden are 30-50% AMI (31.1%), 50-80% AMI (29.3%), and 80-100% AMI (29.9%) homeowners.

In consultations, interviews and surveys, the lack of affordable accessible, decent, and safe housing for the disabled is an unmet housing need and a problem in the City.

In addition, there is a need for permanent supportive housing for the homeless. This becomes an affordability and social service issue.

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

Elderly and disabled populations generally are most affected by the high cost of housing in the City of Milford. Many elderly and disabled households are on fixed or limited incomes (social security or social security disability). Their income coupled with the lack of affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sound, often forces them into housing that is below code standards.

Another group adversely affected by the lack of affordable housing are the homeless and persons at-risk of becoming homeless, as well as victims of domestic violence.

**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**

Yes, the elderly and disabled populations are the most often affected by the high cost of housing in the City of Milford. The elderly and disabled are on fixed or limited incomes. The lack of affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sound, forces them into housing that does not meet code standards.

Very low-income households struggle to meet their housing needs based on their household income.

The City of Milford does not receive an ESG entitlement grant for local shelter facilities. Funds are provided from State ESG funds.

Specific needs of the extremely low-income who are housed, but are at risk of becoming unsheltered or living in shelters are: food, clothing, transportation and job training. The local social service agencies provide food and clothing through food pantries, food kitchens and thrift stores. However, the needs appear to be greater than the resources.

**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 Greater New Haven Coordinated Action Network (CAN) works with the local Police, the Beth-El Center and the Department of Human Services to assist populations that are at-risk of homelessness. Persons and families at-risk of homelessness are directed toward the 2-1-1 housing crisis line and encouraged to seek diversion. Diversion is the primary strategy to address those at

imminent risk, and households are encouraged to visit the Diversion Center. If the Diversion Center cannot divert the household, they are directed toward the relevant program based on their special needs or lack thereof. Multiple organizations collaborate on the diversion initiative.

According to the HUD/HAP Standards and Operating Procedures Handbook, the definition of At-Risk of Homelessness has three categories:

Category 1: Individuals and families who

- Have annual incomes below 30% AMI; AND
- Do not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent literal homelessness; AND
- Meet at least one of 7 conditions
- Moved 2 or more times due to economic reasons in 60 days prior to application for assistance
- Living in home of another due to economic hardship
- Lost housing within 21 days after application date
- Live in hotel/motel. Hotel/motel not paid for by charitable organizations or Federal/state/local government program
- Live in a severely overcrowded unit as defined by the US Census Bureau (Lives in a SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons, or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 persons per room as defined by the US Census Bureau.)
- Exiting publicly-funded institution or system of care (e.g. health care facility, mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility or correction program or institution.)
- Lives in housing associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness as defined in the Consolidated Plan.

Category 2: Children/youth who do not qualify under other Federal Statutes;

- Do not include children/youth who qualify under the homeless definition including: Section 387(3) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a (3); Section 637 (11) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S. C. 9832 (11); Section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C.; 14043e-2 (6); Section 330(h) (5) (A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 2254 b(h)(5)(A); Section 3 (m) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012 (m)); Section 17 (b) (15) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786 (b) (15)

Category 3: Unaccompanied children and youth and their families who:

- Qualify as homeless under the Education for Children and Youth [(Section 725 (2)] of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act [42 U.S.C. 11434a (2)] and parent or guardian of that child or youth if living with her or him.

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

According to HUD, those at-risk of homelessness can be defined in this manner:

**Imminent Risk of Homelessness** - Persons who are housed and who are at imminent risk of losing housing, including people who at program entry or program exit are experiencing one of the following:

- Being evicted from a private dwelling unit (including housing provided by family/friends);
- Being discharged from a hospital or other institution;
- Living in a hotel or motel and lacking the financial resources to remain housed in that establishment; or
- Living in housing that has been condemned by housing officials and is no longer considered meant for human habitation.

Additionally, a person residing in one of these places must also meet the following two conditions:

- Have no appropriate subsequent housing options identified; and
- Lack the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in existing housing.

**Unstably housed and at-risk of losing their housing** - persons who are housed and are at-risk of losing housing include people who at program entry or program exit:

- Are in their own housing or doubled up with friends or relatives and are at-risk of losing their housing due to high housing costs, conflict, or other conditions negatively impacting their ability to remain housed;
- Living in a hotel or motel and lacking the financial resources to remain housed in the establishment; and
- Lack the resources and support networks needed to maintain or obtain housing

The shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the City has increased the cost of rentals which creates instability and an increased risk of homelessness for lower income families in the area. Many families are living from paycheck to paycheck and are paying over 30% of their income for housing. The Greater New Haven CAN encourages individuals that contact them who are at imminent risk of losing their housing to visit the Diversion Center, where they can explore options before entering the system of homelessness.

Other characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness can be found in HUD's criteria for defining at risk of homelessness and the CT Balance of State Continuum of Care's definition of those at Imminent Risk of Homelessness (see above).

Other characteristics linked to instability and an increased risk of homelessness include individuals being discharged from foster care, health care facilities, mental health treatment facilities, correctional facilities, and substance abuse treatment. It is difficult for these populations to achieve self-sufficiency because it can often take time to secure steady employment and stable housing. Individuals and families that are leaving situations where they were victims of domestic violence are also at risk. Finally, individuals and families with special needs, including the elderly, frail elderly, those with a disability, and those who are in treatment for substance abuse or HIV/AIDS are also at risk. Medical bills can be a burden and finding accessible housing can be a challenge. For people on fixed incomes, it can be difficult to make ends meet, and for those in the workforce, it can be difficult to find employment. Many people that are at risk of homelessness have limited financial resources.

**Discussion**

Not Applicable

## 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

During the preparation of the City of Milford's Five-Year Consolidated Plan, an evaluation and comparison was made to determine the housing problems of any racial/ethnic group in comparison to the overall need in the City. Data detailing information by racial group and Hispanic origin has been compiled from the 2011-2015 CHAS Data. Disproportionate need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. The following tables highlight disproportionate needs in the City of Milford. Using the 2011-2015 CHAS Data, the total number of White Households in the City of Milford is 19,510 households (92.0%); the number of Black/African American Households is 444 households (2.1%); the number of American Indian and Alaska Native is 25 households (0.1%), the number of Asian Households is 880 households (4.1%); the number of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is 0 households (0%), and the number of Hispanic Households is 1,008 households (4.8%). A household is considered to have a disproportionately greater need if its housing problem is that the household is cost burden by more than 30% of income, is experiencing overcrowding (considered more than one person per room) or has incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,345	160	209
White	1,945	160	164
Black / African American	100	0	0
Asian	65	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	190	0	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	1,860	424	0
White	1,695	404	0
Black / African American	4	0	0
Asian	25	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	130	15	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	1,455	945	0
White	1,195	920	0
Black / African American	70	0	0
Asian	80	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	10	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	795	1,020	0
White	715	955	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	24	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	30	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**

In the 0-30% Area Median Income category, 16.7% of Hispanic or Latino households have no/negative income, and do not have the other housing problems. There are no other racial or ethnic groups with disproportionate need at any other income levels.

**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**

While developing its FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City of Milford determined the extent to which any racial/ethnic group had a greater need related to severe housing problem in comparison to overall need. Data detailing information by racial group and Hispanic origin has been compiled from the 2011-2015 CHAS Data. Disproportionate need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. The following tables highlight disproportionate needs in the City of Milford. Using the 2011-2015 CHAS Data, the total number of White Households in the City of Milford is 19,510 households (92.0%); the number of Black/African American Households is 444 households (2.1%); the number of American Indian and Alaska Native is 25 households (0.1%), the number of Asian Households is 880 households (4.1%); the number of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is 0 households (0%), and the number of Hispanic Households is 1,008 households (4.8%).

A group is considered to have a disproportionately greater need if it has at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households as a whole. A household is considered to have a severe housing problem if the household is cost burdened by more than 50% of income, is experiencing overcrowding (considered more than 1.5 person per room), or has incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities. The following tables illustrate the disproportionate needs of the City of Milford.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,970	534	209
White	1,580	530	164
Black / African American	100	0	0
Asian	65	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	190	0	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	1,179	1,105	0
White	1,029	1,075	0
Black / African American	4	0	0
Asian	15	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	130	15	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

321` 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	719	1,685	0
White	644	1,470	0
Black / African American	35	35	0
Asian	14	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	55	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	100	1,705	0
White	84	1,575	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	70	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

At the 0-30% Median Income Category, 16.7% of Hispanic or Latino households have no/negative income, and none of the other housing problems. All other housing problems were proportional to household populations in the City of Milford based on income. There were no other racial or ethnic groups that disproportionately experience severe housing problems.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

### Introduction:

The City of Milford in preparing its CDBG Program has determined the extent to which any racial/ethnic group has a greater need in comparison to overall need related to housing cost burden. Data detailing information by racial group and Hispanic origin has been compiled from the 2011-2015 CHAS. Disproportionate need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. The following tables highlight disproportionate needs in the City of Milford. Using the 2011-2015 CHAS Data, the total number of White Households in the City of Milford is 19,510 households (92.0%); the number of Black/African American Households is 444 households (2.1%); the number of American Indian and Alaska Native is 25 households (0.1%), the number of Asian Households is 880 households (4.1%); the number of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is 0 households (0%), and the number of Hispanic Households is 1,008 households (4.8%).

A household is considered to be cost over-burdened if their housing costs are more than 30% of their income and is considered to be severely cost over-burdened if their housing costs are more than 50% of their income.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,104	4,004	3,950	214
White	11,655	3,535	3,330	164
Black / African American	195	65	140	0
Asian	650	135	85	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	400	229	340	35

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion:

There is one group which are disproportionately impacted in terms of severe housing problems when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole that have a housing cost burden at greater than 50%. This is the Hispanic Group No/Negative Income 16.4% (36.6%).

**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?**

The racial composition of the City of Milford, according to the 2014-2018 ACS Data, was 87.7% White; 3% Black/African American; 6.3% Asian; 0.1% American Indian/Alaskan Native; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; 0.8% Other Races; and 2.0% Two or More Races. The Hispanic or Latino population was 6.6%. These percentages reflect the types of households, where according to the 2014-2018 ACS Data, the total number of White Households in the City of Milford is 19,961 households (87.0%); the number of Black/African American Households is 515 households (2.2%); the number of American Indian and Alaska Native is 60 households (0.3%), the number of Asian Households is 1,211 households (5.3%); the number of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is 0 households (0%), and the number of Hispanic Households is 878 households (3.8%). There is one disproportionately impacted group in terms of having a housing problem, the “no/negative income” Hispanic/Latino racial/ethnic group. There is one disproportionately impacted group in terms of having a severe housing problem, the “no/negative income” Hispanic racial/ethnic group. There were no other disproportionately impacted racial/ethnic groups in terms of having a housing cost overburden.

When examining the percentage of each racial or ethnic group that has a housing problem, a severe housing problem, or its cost of housing is overburdened, compared to that racial or ethnic group overall, a different picture presents itself. When examining housing problems, 27.8% of White households, 33.8% of Black/African American households, 16.0% of Asian households, and 50.1% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. The numbers are lower for severe housing problems: 16.7% of White households, 27.0% of Black/African American households, 7.0% of Asian households, and 39.9% of Hispanic households are experiencing a severe housing problem. Overall, these numbers show that Hispanic or Latino households in the City of Milford are much more likely to experience a housing problem than to be cost overburdened.

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

There are no additional unidentified needs.

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

According to the 2014-2018 ACS Data, the City of Milford has a minority population of 12.3% of its total population. The City uses the definition of an Area of Minority Concentration as a Census Tract or Block Group where at least 35.0% of the population who reside in that area are identified as being a minority person. Based on this definition there are four (4) Census Tracts in the City with a percentage of minority persons over 35.0%: C.T. 1502, B.G. 1, C.T. 1506, B.G. 4, C.T. 1508, B.G. 1 and B.G. 4. These four census

tracts are located in the different sections of the City of Milford, two to the West, and two to the Northeast.

## **NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)**

### **Introduction**

The Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership is the public housing agency that serves the City of Milford. The mission of the Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing to the residents receiving assistance through the Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Programs in an efficient and professional manner.

The Redevelopment & Housing Partnership owns and manages 330 Federal units and 135 State units of public housing. In addition, the Housing Authority administers 267 Housing Choice Vouchers.

According to the Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership's Five-Year Plan for the period of 2020 - 2024, the goals of the Housing Partnership are as follows:

- Manage the Milford Redevelopment and Housing Partnership existing public housing program in an efficient and effective manner thereby qualifying as at least a standard performer.
- Provide a safe and secure environment in Milford Redevelopment and Housing Partnership's public housing development.
- Expand the range and quality of housing choices available to participants in Milford Redevelopment and Housing Partnership tenant-based assistance program.
- Enhance the image of public housing in our community

### **Totals in Use**

The following tables illustrate the units that are in use by residents of the Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership.



	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod - Reha b	Public Housin g	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportiv e Housing	Family Unificatio n Program	Disable d *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	313	194	0	194	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-Reha b	Public Housin g	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportiv e Housing	Family Unificatio n Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	15,792	15,379	0	15,379	0	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	8	0	8	0	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	(exp. 07/31/2020) 0	0	145	42	0	42	0	0	0

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type				
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	0	109	57	0	57	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	313	194	0	194	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source:

PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Race of Residents**

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	259	159	0	159	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	52	32	0	32	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2020)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Ethnicity of Residents**

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	16	29	0	29	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	297	165	0	165	0	0	0
*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership had 209 families on its Housing Choice Voucher waiting list as of June 2020. There are 170 small families, 39 large families, 16 people with disabilities, and 18 indicate that they are age 62 and over. In addition, there are 16 families on the waiting list for public housing. There are 75 applicants on the Public Housing waiting list that identified as elderly, 12 that identified as near elderly and 98 that identified as having a disability. These waiting lists are closed. The following housing needs are for the applicants on the waiting list for public housing:

- **Elderly Highrise Apartments = 87**
- **One Bedroom Apartments = 185**
- **Two Bedroom Apartments = 4**
- **Three Bedroom Apartments = 4**

The waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers (single families/individuals) is mainly for one bedroom units.

There is a need for accessible housing accommodations for the elderly applicants on the waiting list. It is estimated that approximately 48.8% of the persons on the waiting list (98 persons) are in need of accessibility accommodations.

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

The most immediate need of the current residents of Public Housing is for employment training, job opportunities, and transportation for shopping, medical services, and community services such as youth activities. Their housing needs are being addressed by the Public Housing Authority.

There is a need for accessible housing accommodations for people with disability on the waiting lists. The Redevelopment & Housing Partnership reported that 48.8% of the persons on the waiting list (98 persons) are in need of accessibility accommodations. The Redevelopment & Housing Partnership has been working to make reasonable accommodations to its public housing units to satisfy the Section 504 requirements for persons with physical disabilities such as mobility, visual, and hearing impairments.

The Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership has invested heavily in public safety and crime prevention at its public housing communities. Recently placed cameras have been extensively used for forensic development in issues between public housing residents and other outside residents.

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

The needs of the existing public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher Holders are not the same as the population at large. The general population tends to have higher incomes. Those persons can live in decent, safe, and sanitary housing that is affordable to them due to their higher incomes. However, the needs of individuals not residents of Public Housing or Housing Choice Vouchers holders, but who are very low income, are similar. There is an overall need for accommodations for the disabled and for affordable housing for the elderly.

**Discussion**

The Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership is a partner with the City in addressing the housing needs for the residents of Milford who are very low and extremely low income. The City of Milford has identified the need for affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary. The Redevelopment & Housing Partnership is a valuable resource in addressing that need. There is a significant number of households in the City that are at or below 50% of AMI that are affected by housing problems, severe housing problems and housing cost burdens.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

Milford is located in the Greater New Haven Coordinated Access Network, which is a regional district of the Connecticut Balance of State Continuum of Care. Data for the development of the needs for the homeless in the area have been obtained from the Balance of the State Continuum of Care, Beth-El Center, and the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness (CCEH). Specific to the City of Milford, CCEH and Beth-El Center are a member participants of the Connecticut Balance of State Consortium of Care and applies for CoC funding to benefit the City.

### 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)	388	3	391		52	
Persons in Households with Only Children	13	0	13		72	
Persons in Households with Only Adults	375	3	378		52	
Chronically Homeless Individuals	64	9	73		0	
Chronically Homeless Families	(2020) 11	0	11		0	
Veterans	22	2	24		36	
Unaccompanied Child	11	0	11		72	
Persons with HIV						

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment



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** – HUD has defined chronic homelessness as an individual or family with a disabling condition (mental or physical) who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. The Chronically Homeless are homeless and/or who live or reside in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter. The Greater New Haven CAN utilizes Coordinated Entry (through Coordinated Access) to match chronically homeless individuals to permanent housing. The CAN partners with the police to conduct targeted outreach. The Connecticut Balance of State CoC has reduced its chronic homeless population to 73 single individuals from a high point of 179 in 2012.

**Families with children** – Families with children need rent and utility assistance to prevent homelessness in emergency situations, and there is also a need for transportation and car repair, as well as child care in evening/nighttime hours for working parents. Families are encouraged to go through the diversion process by scheduling an appointment with Beth-El Center when they are within 14 days of becoming homeless, and where representatives of the CAN assist the family in finding a place to stay without entering the system. The Diversion Center will also work directly with families in hotels.

**Veterans and their families** – The State of Connecticut has prioritized working with homeless veterans. The State of Connecticut and the Greater New Haven CAN have brought the number of chronically homeless veterans to functional 0. The progress made to assist homeless veterans has been due to partnerships with the VA and the prioritization of Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding to serve about 900 veterans statewide with 140 beds, as well as a number of effective outreach efforts and a "by-name" list of veterans seeking care. A total of 22 veterans were counted in the 2020 Point In Time Count.

**Unaccompanied youth** – Teens aging out of foster care, and young adults in the 18-24 transition stage are hard to locate. Specific needs of those in a doubled-up situation, who may be "couch-surfing", are conflict resolution, mediation, and employment assistance to prevent imminent homelessness without income. Children aging out of foster care are protected by laws to ensure that youth are not discharged into homelessness. Homeless youth will not always identify themselves as homeless, which creates difficulties in accurately counting the number of youth that are homeless. The Youth Continuum in New Haven attempts to bring together stakeholders to focus on providing housing solutions for homeless youth. There is also a need to target interventions to LGBTQIA+ homeless youth and to provide trauma-

informed care, as unaccompanied youth who are homeless are frequently victims of domestic abuse. There were 2 unaccompanied youth counted in the 2020 Point In Time Count.

### Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	173	37
Black or African American	211	11
Asian	1	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0
Pacific Islander	2	0
Multiple Races	37	3
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	101	8
Not Hispanic	326	41

2020 New Haven County, CT Point in Time Count; Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness - CT Balance of State Continuum of Care

Data Source Comments:

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

**Families with Children** – According to the 2020 Point-in-Time Count conducted in January 2020, there were 84 families with children that were experiencing homelessness within the Greater New Haven CAN. Some families in the region are more vulnerable than others, particularly families composed of single female householders with children, but there are disproportionately fewer shelter beds for women in the area than there are for men. There is also a need to restructure family shelters to serve all types of family compositions. Additional needs for these families include affordable housing and employment options that can meet the high cost of housing, and affordable childcare to assist 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> shift evening workers.

**Families of Veterans** - According to the 2020 Point-in-Time Count conducted in January 2020, there were 22 Veterans in emergency shelters, 36 in transitional housing, and two (2) unsheltered. The State of Connecticut has prioritized working with homeless veterans. The State of Connecticut and the Greater New Haven CAN have brought the number of chronically homeless veterans to functional 0. Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding is used to support families of veterans.



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

The homeless in the Greater New Haven CAN are mostly White, and the second most common racial/ethnic group of homeless are Black or African American. When looking more closely at the breakdown of unsheltered homeless, Whites make up the majority of unsheltered persons, at 58.7% of unsheltered homeless. Black or African American persons make up approximately half (49.4%) of the sheltered population and 17.4% of the unsheltered population. Black/African Americans make up only approximately 3% of the City residents, but nearly half of the sheltered homeless population and nearly one-fifth of the unsheltered population. The population that is at-risk of homelessness due to exiting incarceration is disproportionately Black/African American compared to the rest of the City and region. Many of the shelters in the region have undergone trainings on racial justice to address this disparity.

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

Unsheltered Homelessness would refer to the segment of a homeless community who do not have ordinary lawful access to buildings in which to sleep, as referred to in the HUD definition as persons occupying "a place not meant for human habitation", (examples: bus stop, beach, riverbed, van, RV, sidewalk). Many of the unsheltered homeless suffer from substance abuse and/or mental illness, and are reluctant to abide by the rules of the shelter.

Sheltered Homeless refers to those in an emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided lacking a fixed nighttime residence. People will be considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days). People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may be a motel, hotel or a doubled-up situation within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain housing are considered sheltered homeless as well. The sheltered homeless typically do not have a steady source of income, or any source of income.

The Greater New Haven CAN has focused its efforts on reducing the number of chronically homeless adults and veterans who are unmatched to housing. The number of chronic homeless in the City of Milford has increased from 16 in 2019 to 64 in 2020. There were 0 chronically homeless veterans, which is down from 3 in 2019.

Matching unsheltered homeless youth to shelters has been a priority of the CAN. Homeless youth are less likely to identify themselves as homeless than adults, and this can include youth as old as 24 who are community college students. Homeless youth may be victims of domestic violence and running away due to these factors but are unlikely to report this.

The LGBTQIA+ homeless who go through diversion are more likely to decline shelter than non-LGBTQIA+ people due to a history of being stigmatized in shelters. There is a need for targeted outreach to people who are transgender that are in need of shelter.

**Discussion:**

The goals of the Coordinated Access Network (CAN), includes encouraging more providers and organizations that work with people with HIV/AIDS to become involved with the work of the CAN. Another priority of the CAN is to manage some of the disparities in homelessness that exist for the LGBTQIA+ community.

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

### **Introduction:**

The assessment of non-homeless special needs includes the following:

- Elderly persons (age 62 years and older)
- Frail elderly
- Persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities
- Persons with alcohol or other drug additions
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

The housing need of each of these groups were determined by consultation with social service providers and statistical information provided by social services providers.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

- Elderly Persons are defined as persons who are age 62 years and older. According to the 2018 ACS Data, elderly persons represent 26.1% of the City's total population. Approximately 2.6% of the elderly population are age 85 years and older.
- Frail Elderly are those persons who are elderly and have a form of disability, ranging from a hearing loss, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory problems, and lack of self-help skills. It is estimated that approximately 28% of the total elderly population are frail elderly.
- Persons with mental, physical and development and disabilities, comprise approximately 10.4% of the City of Milford's total population and are classified as "disabled."
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families comprise a small percentage of the region's overall population. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV Surveillance data, there were 1,370 HIV/AIDS cases living in the New Haven Region according to the CDC's "2018 Annual HIV Surveillance Summary Report."
- Persons exiting incarceration are another population that experiences additional barriers to affordable housing and employment. The City of Milford has acknowledged this subpopulation to assist them in transitioning out of incarceration.
- Victims of Domestic Violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking is rapidly increasing both locally and nationally. Based on the Point-in-Time Count for 2020, it is estimated that approximately 64 single family households in the Greater New Haven CAN are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and are in need of housing assistance. This estimate is based on the number of persons counted in shelters and those that were unsheltered at the time of the 2020 Point-in-Time count.

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

Based on the current HUD-CHAS Data, the 2020 Point-in-Time Count, and interviews with housing agencies and social service providers, and the City of Milford, there are a significant number of social service needs in the City that are unmet. Needs for the elderly and disabled populations include the capital improvements and programmatic funding of additional shelters and community facilities.

According to the Greater New Haven Balance of State CoC's Point-in-Time Count, the following housing and supportive service needs were determined:

- Mentally, Physically Disabled – Accessible housing/permanent supportive housing, using the Housing First model to avoid transitional housing, plus supportive services, case management for those suffering from mental illness, substance abuse, or coexisting disorders, education and job training, financial counseling, and access to health care services.
- Alcohol and Drug Addiction – Permanent supportive housing, using the Housing First model to avoid transitional housing, plus supportive services and case management for those suffering from mental illness, substance abuse, or coexisting disorders, education and job training, financial counseling, and access to health services and substance abuse counseling.
- HIV/AIDS – Permanent supportive housing plus supportive services such as case management and continued access to health services and counseling.
- Victims of Domestic Violence – Permanent supportive housing, using the Housing First model to avoid transitional housing, plus supportive services such as case management, education and job training, financial counseling, and access to victims counseling.

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families comprise a small percentage of the region's overall population. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV Surveillance data, there were 1,370 people living with HIV/AIDS in the region, with 25 new diagnoses in 2018 according to the CDC's "2018 Annual HIV Surveillance Summary Report." Males are disproportionately affected nationwide, and 59.3% of individuals in the City of New Haven eligible for HOPWA assistance are male. Nationwide, Black/African American and Latino individuals are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS, while the demographics of persons with HIV/AIDS in New Haven compare closely to the City at 60% of individuals who are diagnosed, are Black/African American, and 28% are Hispanic or Latino. The HIV/AIDS population is staying steady. Almost all individuals diagnosed with HIV/AIDS have additional trauma and substance abuse histories. Throughout the MSA and the Nation, the population with HIV/AIDS is aging.

**Discussion:**

Not Applicable.

**NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)****Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

The following Public Facilities needs were identified by the City:

- Some sidewalks are in poor condition. The elderly, those with disabilities, and mothers with babies in strollers may have a difficult time navigating those sidewalks in poor condition in the City.
- The City should add some new trash receptacles and conduct an anti-litter campaign
- Needs for better utilization of remaining green space.

**How were these needs determined?**

The identified needs for public facilities improvements were determined through: the resident survey; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, (City of Milford Economic and Community Development Department, Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership, and other City agencies); public hearing comments on needs; meetings with stakeholders; and the City's Comprehensive Plan.

**Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

The following Public Improvements needs were identified by the City:

- Some of the existing sidewalks need to be repaired.
- Other needs include property maintenance/rehabilitation and demolitions and accessibility improvements for sidewalks and other public facilities.

**How were these needs determined?**

The identified needs for public facilities improvements were determined through: the resident survey; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, (City of Milford Department of Economic and Community Development, Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership, the Conservation Commission, and other City agencies); public hearing comments on needs; meetings with stakeholders; and the City's Comprehensive Plan.

**Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

The City of Milford provides for public safety and other public services to its residents. The following Public Services needs were identified by the City:

- The City needs to continue to support programs that assist the homeless population in the City.
- The City needs to continue to support microenterprise programs through technical assistance, advice, and business support services.

- The City needs to continue to support job training programs for youth, the unemployed, and the underemployed.
- The City needs to continue to support housing and services for the re-entry population.
- The City needs to continue to provide garbage/trash pickup, and neighborhood clean-up programs.
- The City needs to support, encourage, and affirmatively further fair housing throughout all neighborhoods.
- The City needs to continue to support programs that serve the elderly residents of the City of Milford.

**How were these needs determined?**

The identified needs for public facilities improvements were determined through: the resident survey; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, (City of Milford Department of Economic and Community Development, Milford Redevelopment & Housing Partnership, the Conservation Commission, and other City agencies); public hearing comments on needs; meetings with stakeholders; and the City's Comprehensive Plan.