

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2017-2018



OUR MISSION.....A Connecticut where affordable housing, in strong, vibrant and inclusive communities, is accessible to individuals and families across the state and homelessness is a thing of the past.

March 1, 2019

I. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

A. FY 2017-18 Housing/Economic Environment

The Connecticut Department of Housing's (DOH) mission is to bring about a Connecticut where affordable housing, in strong, vibrant, and inclusive communities, is accessible to individuals and families across the state and homelessness is a thing of the past. DOH has fully embraced the challenge of providing a variety of housing options for all income levels, tenancy and age groups in our diverse state. DOH has leveraged state, federal and private resources to identify and employ tools to develop and preserve all kinds of housing, from ownership to rental, from conventional rental to supportive housing, and from rapid to long term production. Connecticut's housing environment is both challenging and unique. In order for Connecticut to function at its best, there must be an adequate supply of housing in proximity to employment, public transportation, and community facilities, such as public schools. The housing stock must include affordable and accessible for sale and rental units, not only to meet social equity goals, but in order to ensure community viability. The development of a diverse and affordable housing stock must be carried out without sacrificing sound regulations that are in place to protect the environment and public health. The State of Connecticut is working toward ending chronic and family homelessness, providing opportunities for service-enhanced housing, and has already eliminated chronic veteran homelessness. DOH has worked extensively towards informed decision making that creates housing options for all people including: low-and moderate-income households, seniors, people with special needs, families and children, and the homeless in both rural and urban areas.

Overall, with people living longer, healthier lives and contributing to their communities and to society in general, there will be a call to address a wider range of abilities, needs and disabilities. These needs range from the more typical age-related changes such as those relating to vision, hearing, and mobility, to those of mental health, educational opportunities, and transportation. It will go grow increasingly important for our communities to plan for and address this spectrum of needs, rather than focus on just one.

It will grow increasingly important for our communities in Connecticut to develop a range of creative and effective programs to address the challenges in providing and encouraging a range of appropriate and affordable housing options for all of our citizens, both young and old. Health care provisions are increasingly relying on community-and home-based care rather than institutional care as detailed in the Affordable Care Act and other federal and state legislation and policies. The shift, in conjunction with the financial pressures the health care industry faces, will likely give rise to new community-based housing models that better link human services and health care with residents (PAS Report 579, Planning Aging-

Supportive Communities, Bradley H. Winick, AICP, LEED, and Martin Jaffe. Copyright 2015 by the American Planning Association).

Supportive housing strategies are already beginning to evolve such as housing types that improve linkages between residents' housing, human services, and health care needs. Many communities have developed housing assistance programs that often include one or more programs specifically targeted toward meeting the housing needs of disabled individuals. Housing authorities have increasingly become an important vehicle in the development of creative strategies to support their residents and their needs evolve. Additional strategies include the built environment where design promotes accessibility, visitability, and universal creativity that allow for flexible housing options such as accessory dwelling units and shared housing (PAS Report 579, Planning Aging-Supportive Communities, Bradley H. Winick, AICP, LEED, and Martin Jaffe. Copyright 2015 by the American Planning Association).

Housing affordability is a key factor in assessing the housing market. Affordable housing is defined as households that do not spend more than 30% of their income for housing, including utilities. In Connecticut, homeowners with mortgages accounted for 70% of owner-occupied housing units and their median housing cost was at \$2,067 per month. For those homeowners without mortgages, the monthly housing cost was much lower at \$833. The median gross rent for Connecticut was \$1,075 in 2015. Connecticut's median rent is consistently higher than the U.S. This is one indication that state residents bear higher housing costs than the nation. In Connecticut, 36.2% of homeowners and 53.2 % of renters pay more than 30% of their household income on housing. That suggests those families are burdened with housing cost and have less income for food, clothing, medical care, etc. (Data source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates).

In addressing sales prices and unit production, the Warren Group report states that Connecticut single-family home sales totaled 34,259, a 5% increase from 2016. Condominium sales followed the same pattern, increasing 7.9% to 9,054 units. The same report indicates the median single-family home sales price had an increase of 1.6% to \$249,900 in 2017. Condominium sales price also increased 0.3% during the same time period. ("The Connecticut Economic Digest: State's 2017 Housing Market in Review," July 2018, Vol. 23, No. 7, Kolie Sun, Senior Research Analyst, DECD). Sun also sites data recently release from the US Census shows that Connecticut cities and towns authorized a total of 4,547 single and multifamily homes with a total valuation of \$1.185 billion in 2017. This level of production represents a 17.4 and 25.2% decrease from 5,504 in 2016 and 6,077 in 2015. Of further concern is housing that the market is unable or unwilling to produce, without some form of subsidy, includes housing that is traditionally for those with incomes between 80% and 120% of Area Median Income/Median Family Income ("AMI/MFI"). If housing

that is affordable to households with incomes between 80% and 120% of AMI/FMI is not being produced, then the availability of existing housing in that price range diminishes. In keeping with the economic laws of supply and demand, scarcity increases prices.

In 2017, Connecticut issued 2,480 single family home permits which accounted for 54.5% of the total number of housing units authorized, while 42% were multifamily homes (5- units or more), reversing the trend of multifamily units surpassing single family units in the previous two years. Sun also sites that after evaluating demolition (1,403 demolished units in 2017) and building permit information, the state's housing inventory is estimated to be 1,514,065 units.

The role of housing construction and maintenance as an economic driver is critical to the State of Connecticut. According to the National Association of Home Builders, home building and housing services account for approximately 15 – 18% of the Gross Domestic Product. Housing's combined contribution to GDP occurs in two basic ways: Residential investment averages 3-5% of GDP which includes construction of new single-family and multifamily structures, residential remodeling, production of manufactured homes, and brokers' fees. Consumption spending on housing services averages 12-13% of GDP which includes gross rents and utilities paid by renters, as well as owners' imputed rents and utility payments. The National Association of Home Builders' analysis of the broad impact of new construction shows that building 1,000 average single family homes generates: 2, 970 full-time jobs; \$162 million in wages; \$118 million in business income; and \$111 million in taxes and revenue for state, local and federal governments.

The Department of Housing ("DOH") alone contracted \$51,688,544 in FY 2017-18, into 16 projects around the state and, in doing so, created or retained and estimated 847 total units. In total, the state has funded over 21,000 housing units across Connecticut. Additionally, job creation, gross state product (GSP), and personal income are some of the economic indicators that can impact the housing sector and housing growth. Sun states ("The Connecticut Economic Digest: State's 2017 Housing Market in Review," July 2018, Vol. 23, No. 7, Kolie Sun, Senior Research Analyst, DECD) that based on annual average data from the State Department of Labor, Connecticut gained 1,800 jobs in 2017. However, seasonally adjusted data from April 2017 to April 2018 has employment increasing by 8,700. Sun further states that the Bureau of Labor Statistics places the state's unemployment rate, on an annual average basis, at 4.7% in 2017.

In Summary, the state has specifically taken several measures to build stronger urban areas and make our cities attractive for all, particularly to attract and retain young professionals. These include increasing investments in housing and funding more than 9,100 housing units in Stamford, Waterbury, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport; supporting over 50 transit-oriented-development projects; and promoting newer

initiatives, such as the Innovation Places offering planning and implementation grants to public/private partnerships aimed at creating places that foster innovation and entrepreneurship where talented people want to live.

B. Housing Development Goals and Objectives/Investment Analysis

The overall goal of the housing and community development programs DOH administers is to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment for low-and moderate-income persons. The primary means towards this end is to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations, in the production and operation of affordable housing. The state works to preserve and increase the supply of quality affordable rental housing available to low- and moderate-income households and improve the ability of low-and moderate-income residents to access homeownership opportunities and, within available resources, assist distressed households in maintaining homeownership. While increasing the supply of low-and moderate income homes available for ownership, the quality of the living environment can be improved by incorporating responsible development strategies such as mixed-use and transit-oriented developments.

Increasing the supply of quality affordable housing can be accomplished in multiple ways including new construction and rehabilitation of existing units. Adaptive re-use of historic structures provides multiple benefits to communities. Redevelopment lowers the ratio of poor quality or unused structures. Additionally, re-use lessens sprawl in rapidly developing areas by preserving open space/undeveloped land. Adaptive re-use is very likely to engender community support by preserving structures that have long been part of the community.

DOH focuses its available resources to achieve the creation of new quality affordable rental units; to achieve the creation of new affordable homeownership opportunities; to achieve the preservation of existing affordable rental housing units; and to maintain homeownership opportunities.

Program success is measured through increased rental and homeowner housing opportunities that serve low-and-moderate income households in a variety of geographies.

The state utilizes its federal formula grant funding, as well as its state allocations to address Connecticut's housing and community development needs through the application of six Growth Management Principles by giving funding priority to projects that address multiple needs and leverage existing infrastructure and

resources, with a focus on addressing homelessness and expanding supportive housing opportunities. The six Growth Management Principles are:

- Collaborate with other state agencies to affirmatively further fair housing;
- Redevelop and revitalize regional centers and areas with existing or currently planned physical infrastructure;
- Expand housing opportunities and design choices to accommodate a variety of household types and needs;
- Concentrate development around transportation nodes and along major transportation corridors to support the viability of transportation options;
- Conserve and restore the natural environment, cultural and historical resources, and traditional rural lands; and
- Promote integrated planning across all levels of government to address issues on a statewide, regional and local basis.

Applications are considered against financial and qualitative categories, including but not limited to:

- Financial feasibility;
- Reasonableness to proceed to construction;
- Financial leveraging and firm financial commitments;
- Social and economic impact on the neighborhood, community, region and state as defined in the strategies and priorities outlined in the ConPlan, including but not limited to transportation, education, and job creation/retention.
- Level of consistency with DOH's responsible growth criteria including compliance with the current Conservation and Development Policies Plan for Connecticut;
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Compliance;
- Number of current open contracts;
- Current projects' expenditure rates; and
- Prior audit or monitoring performance.

In FY 2017-18 the Department of Housing ("DOH") contracted \$51,688,544 in state funds, into 16 projects around the state and, in doing so, created or retained and estimated 847 total units, of which 629 units will be affordable. An analysis of DOH's housing development investment portfolio is detailed below. More detailed presentation of the DOH investments can be found at the end of this report as Attachment A.

The information provided includes:

- project name/location;
- the type of project including new construction, rehabilitation, mill conversion, historic conversion, planning and predevelopment projects;
- total project cost with a breakdown of DOH’s original investment;
- the funding source and/or funding round (CHAMP “#:), including the Housing Trust Fund (“HTF”), the Affordable Housing Program (“FLEX”), and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (“HOME”);
- the type and the amount of federal or state funding;
- a breakdown of the total housing units created (“new”) or preserved;
- a breakdown by ownership or rental; and
- whether the units are limited to elderly or open to families.

1. Housing Development Portfolio Analysis

The table below outlines DOH’s housing investments. During this fiscal year the total value of DOH’s housing development portfolio grew to over \$974 million.

Table 1			
FY 2017-18 DOH Housing Development Activity			
	State	Federal	Total
FY 2017-18 Housing Activity	\$51,688,544	\$0	\$51,688,544
DOH Housing Portfolio Value	\$733,521,963	\$240,694,383	\$974,216,346

Source: DOH

The following table outlines DOH’s average rate of participation in its housing development projects. In an era of “doing more with less” DOH has worked hard over the past several years to increase its leverage ratio for housing development projects by partnering with other development and financing organizations

Table 2				
DOH Housing Development Leveraging				
All Funding Sources	Leverage Ratio	Total Development Cost	Non-DOH Funds	DOH Investment
FY 2017-18 Leverage Ratio	4.57	\$236,416,223	\$184,727,679	\$51,688,544
Portfolio Leverage Ratio	3.95	\$3,852,340,155	\$2,890,525,252	\$974,219,346

Source: DOH

The following table provides DOH’s cost per unit for the affordable housing units committed by DOH’s housing development investments.

Table 3 DOH’s Housing Development Per Unit Cost			
FY 2017-2018 Funding	DOH Investment	Units	DOH Per Unit Cost
Total Average FY 2017-18 Cost Per Unit	\$51,688,544	629	\$82,176
Total Average Portfolio Cost Per Unit	\$972,193,667	18,374	\$52,911

Source: DOH

2. State Funded Housing Production and Preservation Analysis

The table below outlines the number of units committed by household type. For the purposes of this section, “elderly units” are defined as units for which occupancy is restricted by age and “family units” are units for which occupancy is not restricted by age.

Table 4 Household Type Analysis				
	Elderly Units		Family Units	
	FY 2017-18	Portfolio	FY 2017-18	Portfolio
Units Committed	15	3273	161	17,878

Source: DOH

3. Governor Malloy’s \$30MM Preservation Initiative

June 30th marked the end of the 2017-18 fiscal year, and the completion of Year 6 of Governor Malloy’s 10-year investment in the revitalization of the State Sponsored Housing Portfolio (“SSHP”). Ultimately, seven properties received nearly \$20 million in funding to support the capital improvement of 459 units of affordable housing.

DOH and CHFA continued to support a technical assistance initiative designed specifically for Limited Equity Cooperatives (LECs). This assistance provided LECs with the tools and resources needed to make critical decisions, including whether to apply for capital funding under the annual SSHP round. In some cases, the LECs elected to transfer ownership to a new entity that is better positioned to ensure long-term sustainability of the property. The Board has approved the sale and conversion to rental property for the following LECs: Amistad Court, Greenfield Village, Sheldon Commons, and Rehoboth Place.

Through various forums, panels and conferences, CHFA and DOH staff continued their outreach to SSHP stakeholders to provide important information about the State’s SSHP-related resources. DOH and CHFA

participated in the CONN-NAHRO annual convention. This event provides staff the opportunity to connect with affordable housing owners, residents, and technical assistance providers to discuss upcoming funding rounds and other statewide initiatives.

DOH and CHFA awarded assistance to seven (7) specific properties representing approximately 459 units which had already completed their planning activities, and were best able to use the funds. The following table is a list of those properties, the units being preserved, and the award to be provided.

Table 5				
Fifth Round Preservation Projects and Awards FY 17-18				
Property Name	Municipality	Units Preserved	\$ Awarded	Total Dev Cost
Patchogue Place	Westbrook	12	1,192,200	1,243,972
George Washington Carver	New London	128	4,257,122	4,890,321
Common Thread	Manchester	16	1,314,345	1,320,012
McGuire Court	Wallingford	50	3,662,127	4,498,627
Snipsic Village	Ellington	42	2,439,973	2,701,506
Stern Village Stern Center	Trumbull	186	5,286,139	6,990,646
Eastwood Court	Norwich	25	1,822,738	2,103,439
Subtotal		459	19,974,644	23,748,523

Source: DOH

4. Housing Development Impact

In FY 2017-18 DOH was the lead state agency for all matters relating to housing in Connecticut. As part of the agency's overall mission, DOH worked to increase opportunities for Connecticut's citizens to live in safe, quality housing at affordable prices. To fulfill its mission, DOH monitored and analyzed the Connecticut housing environment and developed policies, strategies, programs and services that maximize success in expanding affordable housing opportunities in Connecticut.

It is difficult to capture the socio-economic benefits that flow from the provision of housing or improved housing to those who may not otherwise be able to afford it. These benefits include building a strong community tax base, encouraging safe streets, and empowering neighborhoods and communities to stabilize and flourish.

5. Small Cities Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") Program Portfolio

Beginning on July 1, 2013, the newly formed Department of Housing was designated as the principal state agency for the allocation and administration of the federal CDBG program for non-entitlement areas within

the state. Non-entitlement areas include those units of general local government that do not receive CDBG funds directly from HUD as part of the entitlement program.

The primary statutory objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable communities by providing housing, a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities for persons of low and moderate income. To achieve these goals, the CDBG regulations outline eligible activities and national objectives that each activity must meet.

DOH established two program priority objectives and nine secondary objectives for the SC/CDBG Program. The program priority objectives are the creation or preservation of affordable housing and the enhancement of employment opportunities for low and moderate-income persons. These program priority objectives have been in place since the state began administering the program in 1982. The nine additional objectives range from housing issues to coordinated strategies for neighborhood revitalization.

For more information on the Small Cities CDBG program please visit the Department of Housing's website at [Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program - CT Department of Housing](#).

The following table offers a summary of the types of activities that were funded during FY 2017-18.

Table 6 FY 2017-18 CDBG Activity Summary		
Activity	Total Funding	Number of Projects
Homeowner Rehabilitation	\$ 2,000,000.00	5
Public Housing Rehabilitation	\$ 7,878,210.00	10
Total Housing	\$ 9,878,210.00	15
Public Service	\$ 0	0
Water/Sewer/Street Improvements	\$ 0	0
Public Facility	\$ 700,000.00	1
Total Other	\$ 700,000.00	1
TOTAL	\$ 10,578,210.00	16

Source: DOH

The following table outlines DOH’s Small Cities CDBG program activity during SFY 2017-18.

Table 7		
CDBG Projects Awarded During FY 2017-18		
Municipality	Project Description	\$ Investment
Cheshire	Housing Rehabilitation Program	400,000
Farmington	New Horizons Village Modernization	800,000
Guilford	Housing Rehabilitation Program	400,000
Killingly	Rehabilitation of Domestic Violence Shelter	700,000
Madison	Concord Meadows (Madison Interfaith Residential Community)	800,000
Shelton	Sinsabaugh Heights Public Housing Modernization	800,000
South Windsor	Wapping Mews Elderly Housing Public Housing Modernization	800,000
Southington	Zdunzyck Terrace Public Housing Modernization	800,000
Sprague	Housing Rehabilitation Program	400,000
Stafford	Housing Rehabilitation Program	400,000
Suffield	Maple Court/Laurel Court/Broder Place (Suffield Housing Authority)	800,000
Torrington	Housing Rehabilitation Program	400,000
Trumbull	Stern Village Phase II Energy Improvements	800,000
Voluntown	Greenwood Manor Public Housing Renovations Phase II	700,000
Wethersfield	Harvey Fuller Senior Housing and Highview Terrace Apartments	778,210
Windham	Nathan Hale Terrace Heating Replacement	800,000
Total		\$ 10,578,210

Source: DOH

6. Supportive Housing

For more than twenty years, various agencies, both public and quasi-public, along with private organizations have joined in a collaborative effort to identify and develop long-term solutions to end chronic and long-term homelessness. The current partners in this effort are DOH, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (“DMHAS”), the Department of Children and Families (“DCF”), the Department of Corrections (“DOC”), the Department of Veteran Affairs (“VA”), Court Support Services Division – Judicial (“CSSD”), the Department of Developmental Services (“DDS”), the Department of Social Services (“DSS”), the Office of Policy and Management (“OPM”), CHFA, and the Corporation for Supportive Housing (“CSH”). Connecticut is the only state in the nation consistently investing in the development of supportive housing on a statewide basis.

Connecticut has a long history of providing permanent supportive housing to the most vulnerable homeless individuals and families in our State. Resources have been leveraged at the federal, state, local and philanthropic levels to permanently house over 5000 formerly homeless individuals and families. Connecticut currently is implementing a Social Innovation Fund (“SIF”) grant, funded through CSH, in which we created

a data match between our Homeless Management Information System (“HMIS”) and our Medicaid data, to locate and provide permanent supportive housing to the high cost users of Medicaid who are also homeless.

Connecticut also created a Connecticut Collaborative on Re-Entry (“CCR”), formerly known as the Frequent User Service Engagement (“FUSE”) program in which we matched data from the HMIS and our criminal justice system to permanently house individuals that cycle between jails and homeless shelters. Both programs are successful in reducing high cost institutional care. Services are designed to address the individual needs of the residents, and included the help of a case manager, connections to community treatment and employment services, and rehabilitation services that help the client achieve and retain permanent housing. Due to the successes Connecticut has had in leveraging, Connecticut became one of only three states to end veteran homelessness by June 30, 2018.

The State of Connecticut is planning to build on these successes to bring these programs to full scale. Although our State has been generous in appropriating over 100 million dollars for capital work, support services and rental assistance for permanent supportive housing, more resources are needed to meet the goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2018 and youth and family homelessness by 2020. Connecticut has been successful in creating over 50 single site supportive housing properties that have resulted in over 1200 units of permanent supportive housing. In the past five years, Connecticut has been able to develop an additional 632 units of permanent supportive housing by prioritizing efforts through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (“LIHTC”) program, the Qualified Allocation Plan (“QAP”), and the Competitive Housing Assistance for Multifamily Properties (“CHAMP”).

II. Housing Support Programs

A. Congregate Facilities Operating Cost Subsidies

Through the Congregate Facilities Operating Cost Subsidies DOH provided grants to housing authorities and nonprofit corporations that own/operate state-financed congregate rental housing for the elderly. These funds are distributed in four categories: rental assistance, core services, expanded core services, and assisted living services. Core services include one main meal a day, housekeeping services, and a 24-hour emergency service to enable semi-independent living in a residential setting for frail elderly. The program also provides rental assistance for those tenants who pay no more than 30% of their adjusted gross income toward rent. Expanded core includes the cost of hiring a resident service coordinator, emergency transportation service, and a wellness program. An assisted living service component is also available, on a voluntary basis, and currently 16 of the 25 projects participate, where residents needing assisted living services can receive a subsidy of up to \$500 per month to offset the cost of these services.

Program participation, and the availability of the DOH grants allow the elderly residents to age comfortably in their apartment, and prevents many of them from premature placement in a nursing home or other higher level of care facility. At an average cost of assistance per month of approximately \$662.50, the State of Connecticut has already seen a significant savings in the cost of providing the necessary care to these individuals, when compared to the cost to the State of providing nursing home care, approximately \$6,000 to \$10,000 per month. Although the minimum age of occupancy for these facilities is 62 years of age, the current average age of a resident of these facilities is 81 years young.

In FY 2017-18 DOH assisted 25 congregate facilities with \$8.541M in assistance.

Entity	Project Name	Subsidized Units	Amount Awarded
Augustana Homes, Inc.	Augustana Homes	44	\$418,694
Women's Institute Reality of CT,	Eleanor Congregate Apts.	35	\$640,632
Bristol Housing Authority	Komanetsky Estates	44	\$206,803
Enfield Housing Authority	Mark Twain I and II	82	\$118,103
Glastonbury Housing Authority	Herbert T. Clark	45	\$327,611
Hill House, Inc.	Hill House	61	\$485,600
Mystic River Homes, Inc.	Mystic River Homes	50	\$417,386
Hamden Housing Authority	Mount Carmel	30	\$446,257
Sheldon Oak Central, Inc.	Bacon Congregate	23	\$407,912
Killingly Housing Authority	Maple Court	43	\$191,317
Manchester Housing Authority	Westhill Gardens	37	\$309,134
Lutheran Social Services, Inc.	Luther Manor	45	\$281,267
Naugatuck Housing Authority	Robert E. Hutt	36	\$264,108
Hannah Gray Development Corporation	E.B. Scantlebury	20	\$381,598
Norwalk Housing Authority	Ludlow Commons	44	\$463,362
Under One Roof, Inc.	The Marvin	50	\$604,336
St. Jude Housing Corporation	St. Jude Commons	51	\$260,021
Town of Orange	Silverbrook Estates	45	\$317,908
Pomfret Community Housing Corporation	Seely Brown Village	31	\$404,504
Ridgefield Housing Authority	Prospect Ridge	34	\$329,814
Simsbury Housing Authority	Virginia Connolly	40	\$338,649
Stamford Housing Authority	Margot J. Wormser	40	\$412,318
Trumbull Housing Authority	Stern Village	36	\$146,006
Vernon Housing Authority	F.J. Pitkat	43	\$170,121
Wilton	Wilton Commons II	23	\$198,414
TOTAL		1032	\$8,541,875

Source: DOH

B. Elderly Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)

The ERAP Program provided rental assistance to low-income elderly persons residing in DOH-assisted rental housing for the elderly. DOH contracted with nonprofit organizations as well as local housing authorities that provide rental subsidies in accordance with an approved contract.

The following table outlines the FY 2017-18 awards.

Table 9 Elderly Rental Assistance Program Awards FY 2017-18				
Entity	Units	Tenants on RAP	Disabled/under 62	Amount Awarded
Ashford Housing Authority	32	24	3	\$39,096
Branford Housing Authority	90	56	28	\$48,420
Brookfield Housing Authority	35	20	3	\$33,790
Colchester Housing Authority	70	46	18	\$62,964
Coventry Housing Authority	40	12	3	\$7,740
Enfield Housing Authority	200	139	85	\$194,124
Essex Housing Authority	36	17	4	\$19,260
Guilford Housing Authority	90	39	13	\$35,895
Hamden Housing Authority	190	90	44	\$88,248
Hebron Housing Authority	25	16	1	\$17,928
Housing One Corp	40	27	6	\$123,792
Killingly Housing Authority	120	12	2	\$6,084
Manchester Housing Authority	80	71	39	\$156,804
Mansfield Housing Authority	40	11	7	\$11,376
Marlborough Association for Senior Housing	24	22	2	\$77,400
Monroe Housing Authority	30	16	3	\$27,312
North Branford Housing Authority	60	36	12	\$45,468
Norwich Housing Authority	183	107	55	\$153,948
Shoreline Affordable Housing, Inc.	39	38	5	\$124,716
Oxford Housing Authority	34	10	0	\$14,412
Preston Housing Authority	40	25	13	\$24,012
Putnam Housing Authority	40	24	5	\$17,292
Ridgefield Housing Authority	60	52	6	\$114,456
Simsbury Housing Authority	70	26	9	\$31,008
South/Southwest Housing Corporation	36	16	0	\$25,716
Tolland Housing Authority	30	3	1	\$1,026
Vernon Housing Authority	54	4	1	\$1,992
Wallingford Housing Authority	155	78	29	\$81,112
Wethersfield Housing Authority	112	52	26	\$56,004
Willimantic Housing Authority	90	55	23	\$62,028
Windsor Locks Housing Authority	40	13	5	\$8,796
TOTAL	2,185	1,157	451	\$1,712,219

Source: DOH

1. Elderly/Congregate Rental Assistance Program - ERAP Assessment

In accordance with § 8-119ℓℓ of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Department of Housing is required to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the current and future needs for rental assistance under the Elderly/Congregate Rental Assistance Payments program (ERAP). In order to do this, DOH collected detailed information from the current owners of the participating properties through the submission of Tenant Certification and Rent Roll forms. These forms broke down actual tenant contributions toward rent, as well as the subsidy portion to be paid through ERAP. The analysis of these subsidy costs included

taking into consideration the effect of anticipated rent increases projected both during the current year and in the coming year, allowing accurate estimates of the impacts of these necessary rent increases on the cost of the program.

All of this information was used to estimate the annualized needs of the current residents at participating properties, and to estimate the program wide need should all of the eligible properties be brought into the program.

The table below summarizes this analysis, and identifies both the current subsidy levels, as well as those projected funding levels necessary to maintain the current roster of eligible residents, and an estimate of the funding necessary to include all of those eligible elderly and young disabled residents who pay more than 30% of their income for rent and utilities living in these participating facilities.

Elderly/Congregate Rental Assistance Payments Needs Table 10				
Report Year FY 2017-18 Allocation	Current Year FY 2018-19 Allocation	FY 2018-19 Current Participants Annualized	FY 2019-20 Projected Need – Current Participation	FY 2019-20 Projected Need – Full Participation
\$1,712,219	\$1,942,424	\$ 1,942,424	\$ 2,010,410	\$ 3,995,060
1,201 Elderly residents	1,201 Elderly residents	1,201 Elderly residents	1,201 Elderly residents	2,185 Elderly residents
35 Congregate residents	61 Congregate residents	61 Congregate Residents	61 Congregate Residents	913 Congregate Residents

Source: DOH

Current policy of the department has been that no new participants may be added to the program, and that these savings will be used to address increases in rental cost due to either redevelopment activity or increasing costs of operation due to contractual services/cost of utilities/etc. It is anticipated that additional unmet need will arise in many of these facilities as a result of these increased costs, as well as variations in tenant income of individuals on current wait lists.

The **FY 2018-19 Projected Need – Current Participation** reflects the **FY 2018-19 Current Participants Annualized** plus approved or anticipated rent increases at these participating facilities. It does not anticipate savings as a result of tenant turnover. It is estimated that the Governor’s proposed funding level for this program will be sufficient to address the needs of these properties in the coming fiscal year when this tenant turnover is considered.

The FY 2019-20 Projected Need – Full Participation reflects the projected need for rental assistance at all of the participating facilities if new unsubsidized residents were allowed to be added to the program. It is anticipated that up to an additional 1,024 residents in participating facilities may be in need of rental assistance. This would extrapolate to an additional \$2,052,636 in new ERAP funding being necessary to assist these individuals. This would bring total participation to approximately 3,098 elderly/disabled residents receiving a total of \$3,995,060 in ERAP.

C. Resident Service Coordinator (“RSC”) Program

The RSC Program (also known as the Elderly Rental Registry and Counselor Program) provided grant funds to sponsors of DOH-assisted rental housing for the elderly to hire a resident services coordinator to perform an evaluation of all tenants and to provide other services related to housing when necessary. FY 17-18 DOH awarded the total grant amount of \$964,008 to provide for a total of 4,549 housing units.

Table 11 Resident Services Coordinator Program Awards FY 17-18					
Entity	Total Units	Amount Awarded	Entity	Total Units	Amount Awarded
Ansonia Housing Authority	40	\$7,656	Morris Housing Authority	20	\$6,442
Ashford Housing Authority	32	\$7,421	Naugatuck Housing Authority	194	\$36,946
Berlin Housing Authority	70	\$14,920	TFC Housing Corp	50	\$14,685
Bethel Housing Authority	40	\$7,656	Newington Housing Authority	106	\$22,516
Branford Housing Authority	40	\$7,656	New London Housing Authority	210	\$33,187
Canton Housing Authority	90	\$22,046	New Neighborhoods	28	\$7,244
Cheshire Housing Authority	40	\$7,656	North Branford Housing Auth.	60	\$14,391
Colchester Housing Auth.	48	\$14,685	North Haven Housing Authority	70	\$14,920
Coventry Housing Authority	70	\$14,920	Norwich Housing Authority	183	\$37,201
Danbury Housing Authority	80	\$15,076	Oxford Housing Authority	34	\$7,440
Deep River Housing Authority	100	\$20,911	Plainfield Housing Authority	0	\$0
Derby Housing Authority	26	\$7,244	Plainville Housing Authority	120	\$19,579
East Hampton Housing Authority	106	\$21,342	Preston Housing Authority	40	\$7,656
East Windsor Housing Authority	70	\$14,920	Putnam Housing Authority	0	\$0
Ellington Housing Authority	84	\$22,321	Ridgefield Housing Authority	60	\$14,391
Enfield Housing Authority	42	\$14,293	Simsbury Housing Authority	70	\$14,920
Essex Housing Authority	240	\$38,767	Southington Housing Authority	180	\$37,397
Farmington Housing Authority	36	\$7,440	South/Southwest Housing Corp.	36	\$7,436
Glastonbury Housing Authority	40	\$7,656	So. Windsor Housing Authority	70	\$12,002
Greenwich Housing Authority	140	\$29,780	Stafford Housing Authority	110	\$22,418

Groton Housing Authority	51	\$14,861	Tolland Housing Authority	30	\$7,421
Guilford Housing Authority	175	\$37,397	Vernon Housing Authority	54	\$14,920
Hamden Housing Authority	90	\$22,046	Wallingford Housing Authority	185	\$37,397
Hebron Housing Authority	32	\$7,440	Watertown Housing Authority	120	\$22,458
Killingly Housing Authority	190	\$23,691	Westbrook Housing Authority	32	\$7,440
Manchester Housing Authority	25	\$7,244	Westport Housing Authority	50	\$14,782
Mansfield Housing Authority	120	\$22,516	Willimantic Housing Authority	50	\$14,782
Marlborough Association for Senior Housing, Inc.	80	\$15,468	Winchester Housing Authority	14	\$6,853
Middlefield Housing Authority	40	\$7,656	Windsor Housing Authority	112	\$22,418
Monroe Housing Authority	24	\$7,244	Woodstock Housing Authority	0	\$0
SUBTOTAL	2,261	\$469,929	SUBTOTAL	2,288	\$479,242

D. Assisted Living Demonstration Program

The Assisted Living Demonstration Program provided subsidized assisted living to persons who reside in four specific assisted living demonstration sites. Assisted living was designated for people who want to live in a community setting and who need help with activities of daily living, but who do not need nursing home care. Demonstration participants received assisted living services through an assisted living services agency, which is licensed by the Department of Public Health and is under contract with the housing community. These funds are intended to supplement the revenue generated by the property by providing a rental subsidy which is used primarily to cover the cost of debt service on the state bond funds originally used to develop these four properties.

Entity	Qualified Units	Amount Awarded
Herbert T. Clark, Glastonbury	25	\$199,522
Smithfield Gardens, Seymour	56	\$467,523
Luther Ridge	45	\$359,308
The Retreat	100	\$1,057,888
TOTAL	226	\$2,084,241

Source: DOH

E. Section 8 New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation

The Section 8 New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation Program (“Section 8 NC/SR”) was a federal project-based rental subsidy program administered by DOH under C.G.S. Section 8-37r, Section 8-37u and Section 8-37x, as well as the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

DOH acted as contract administrator for 19 projects throughout Connecticut to ensure HUD-subsidized properties were serving eligible families at the correct level of assistance. DOH also provided asset management functions to ensure the physical and financial health of these HUD properties. DOH’s contract administrator fee for FY 2017-18 was \$379,426. The following table provides detailed information on DOH’s HUD Section 8 projects across the state.

Table 13 HUD Section 8 Portfolio			
Town	Project Name	# Elderly	# Family
Berlin	Marjorie Moore	40	0
Bethel	Reynolds Ridge	40	0
Bristol	Mountain Laurel Park	40	0
Canton	Twenty-One	40	0
Cheshire	Beachport	48	0
Coventry	Orchard Hill Estates	40	0
Danbury	Fairfield Ridge Mill Ridge	0	25
Danbury	The Godfrey	0	9
Farmington	Forest Court	0	36
Hartford	95 Vine Street	0	30
Hartford	Casa Nueva	0	79
Hartford	Casa Verde Sur	0	39
Hartford	Wolcott Place I	0	18
Killingly	Robinwood Apartments	0	42
Middlefield	Sugarloaf Terrace	30	0
Norwich	Hillside Apartments	0	26
Putnam	Bulger Apartments	27	0
Wallingford	McKenna Court	30	0
Westport	Canal Park	50	0
TOTAL		385	304

Source: DOH/HUD

III. Summary of Efforts to Promote Fair Housing

All information on activities or requirements provided in this section were carried out by DOH during FY 17-18.

Civil Rights Compliance

Recipients of HOME and SC/CDBG funds were required to undertake activities to demonstrate their compliance with applicable anti-discrimination laws and regulations. Because of the various activities eligible under these programs some or all of the following may apply:

- For housing projects with 5 or more units with one owner in common, affirmatively market housing units to persons identified as least likely to apply;
- Utilize newspapers and community resources targeted to members of minority groups to advertise the availability of housing, employment and contracting opportunities;
- Develop and implement a Tenant Selection Plan and Tenant Grievance Procedure;
- Include the Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer Statement and/or Fair Housing Statement and disability logo in all advertisements/notices;
- Provide employment and training opportunities to Section 3 residents and businesses and if required, have in place and implement a Section 3 Plan;
- Utilize the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services web site Directory of Small, Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses to solicit bids and to outreach to these firms. Points were given in the SC/CDBG application process to those Small Cities who could document utilization of these firms;
- Develop and implement a Fair Housing Action Plan;
- Provide a certification to affirmatively further Fair Housing;
- Develop and post a Fair Housing Policy Statement;
- Develop, post and implement an Affirmative Action Plan or Affirmative Action Policy Statement;
- Recipients are required to include in any sub-contracts the necessary affirmative action and equal employment opportunity provisions to demonstrate the subcontractor's compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations;
- Develop and post an American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Notice and Grievance Procedure;
- Post at their offices fair housing and anti-discrimination posters and equal opportunity in employment postings in English and in Spanish;
- Applicants are strongly encouraged to develop and implement or update a Section 504 Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan every 3 years. Points are given in the application process for those CDBG applicants who update and implement their plans; and

- Recipients are monitored to ensure that they implement the Fair Housing Action Steps as identified in their Fair Housing Action Plan. Points are given in the CDBG application process based on the number of documented action steps that were undertaken in the past three years.

Employment Outreach

To ensure that the DOH recipients of HOME and SC/CDBG funds provided equal opportunities in employment, contracting and the provision of services and benefits, DOH incorporated requirements and guidelines pertaining to affirmative action, racial and economic integration and economic development opportunities for small, minority- and women-owned businesses in either the application or in the contract for financial assistance.

For the HOME Program, the dollar value of contracts reported for MBE, WBE and Section 3 was calculated based on HOME projects completed during the program year and may have included financing from other than the HOME Program. There were no HOME contracts completed during the program year. There were five (5) HOME assisted rental properties assisted during the program year, all of which were minority owned, representing \$932,296 in assistance.

For the SC/CDBG Program, the dollar amount of contracts reported for MBE, WBE and Section 3 was calculated based on contracts awarded during the program year and may have included financing from other than the SC/CDBG Program. The dollar amount of contracts that included SC/CDBG funding awarded to Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (MBE), was \$491,204.50 of which \$130,484.50 was awarded to firms owned by persons who are Black Americans, and \$306,720 was awarded to firms owned by persons who are Hispanic Americans. The dollar amount of contracts that included SC/CDBG funding awarded to Women-Owned Business Enterprises (WBE) was \$1,335,543.73. In addition, a total of \$2,138,591 was awarded in contracts for Section 3 firms.

DOH also contracted with the Fair Housing Center to provide training opportunities for State employees, and grantees/contractors to address their Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing obligations. These included:

- More than 100 shelter staff were trained on the rights of tenants with disability in shelters.
- Fair Housing Training at the Small Cities Application Workshop on January 22, 2018 in Hartford.

Nondiscrimination/Fair Housing

DOH continued to administer the HOME and SC/CDBG programs in a nondiscriminatory manner, in accordance with equal opportunity, affirmative action and fair housing requirements. Recipients of HOME and SC/CDBG funds for housing related activities were required to comply with the following civil rights laws and regulations:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended;

- The Americans with Disabilities Act;
- Executive Orders 11063, 11246, and 12892;
- Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended;
- Minority Small Business Enterprises – good faith effort, 24CFR 85.36(e);
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended;
- Section 104(b) of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended;
- Section 109 of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended;
- Section 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended;
- Sections 92.202 and 92.252, 24 CFR Part 92; and
- 24 CFR Part 85.36(e).

Continuing Efforts to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

DOH provides the most recent statewide [Analysis of Impediments \(“AI”\) to Fair Housing Choice](#) on our website.

The following is a review of progress made on the previous year’s goals as outlined in the State AI:

Objective 1 – Increasing housing access for protected classes

- DOH entered into a contract from 7/1/16 to 6/30/18 with the Corporation for Independent Living for a total of \$1,000,000 from the Affordable Housing (FLEX) Fund to finance the “Money Follows the Person Transition Program” for accessibility modifications to dwellings for people exiting long term care institutions and moving back into the community of their choice. In FY 17-18 a total of 8 dwelling were modified using these funds.
- DOH is on the Board of Directors for the “Money Follows the Person” Medicaid Rebalancing Program and is active on its Housing Committee and others as required.
- DOH is on the Boards of Directors for the Long Term Care Planning Committee, Supportive Housing Preservation Committee; Interagency Council on Supportive Housing and Homelessness; and CCEH Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Task Force.
- DOH awarded \$19,974,644 in state bond funds to rehabilitate a total of seven (7) state public housing projects, preserving 459 units of family, elderly, congregate and limited equity cooperative housing. As a part of the contracting process, submission of an up-to-date Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (AFHMP) and Tenant Selection Plan (TSP) that are in conformance with state regulations was mandatory. DOH has spent a considerable amount of time providing technical assistance to owners and managers of this housing in order to achieve compliance. Individual and group training was offered to applicants. More group training sessions will be offered to these housing providers by DOH in the next fiscal year and beyond.

Objective 2 – Increasing supply of affordable housing.

- DOH awarded \$51,688,544 under the Affordable Housing (Flex) and State Housing Trust Funds to sixteen (16) housing projects during the SFY of 2017-18, which will result in more than 629 units of housing.
- 203 housing units were completed during SFY 2017-18, of which 176 were affordable.

Objective 3 – Begin systematic data collection on fair housing issues.

- DOH collected data on a quarterly basis from its grantees relative to Section 3 practices, affirmative fair housing action steps and activities.
- DOH implemented a “Performance Report on Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Results” which must be submitted to DOH on an annual basis detailing the percentage of “least likely to apply” residing in the project and currently on the project’s waiting list.

Objective 4 – Increase training of state employees in the area of fair housing.

- The Connecticut State Legislature reaffirmed its commitment to civil rights and fair housing by authorizing \$670,000 for the SFY 2017-18 to the CT Fair Housing Center (“FHC”) to continue its work. As part of its duties the FHC provided training and technical assistance on an on-going basis to state employees from DOH, DSS, CHFA and DMHAS who work on fair housing issues and compliance.
- FHC worked with DOH staff to update the SC/CDBG application, process, and training materials for the SC/CDBG Application Workshop.

Objective 5 – Fair Housing outreach, education, and enforcement activities.

The FHC, with financial assistance from DOH, carried out the following:

- Performed intakes and gave fair housing advice to 153 Connecticut households;
- Investigated 153 complaints of discrimination;
- Requested reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications for 25 Connecticut residents with disabilities;
- Obtained reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications for 18 Connecticut households without litigation or court action;
- Performed 18 tests designed to investigate any claims of housing discrimination;
- Provided 666 hours of legal assistance to the victims of housing discrimination;
- Opened up more than 130 units of housing to Connecticut residents in the protected classes.

- Provided information on the fair housing laws either orally or in writing to the victims of housing discrimination to ensure that they understand their rights and responsibilities under the fair housing laws educating 345 Connecticut residents;
- Spent 131 hours accepting calls and emails and offering assistance on how to obtain mortgage modifications to members of the private bar representing homeowners pro-bono in foreclosure;
- Expanded homeowners' access to legal advice on foreclosure prevention by assisting the Judicial Branch with its foreclosure advice tables in New Haven, Bridgeport, and Stamford, and expanding this service to other courts around the state including Hartford and Waterbury by providing 144 hours of legal advice, training, and outreach support to the Judicial Branch and the volunteer attorneys participating in the program;
- Provided 147 hours of legal representation to homeowners in foreclosure and by appearing at a "lawyer for the day program" in foreclosure court at least once every month.
- Completed 184 intakes for homeowners in foreclosure and provided 284 hours of legal advice;
- Represented 19 homeowners in foreclosure in an effort to save their home and /or obtain a mortgage modification;
- Taught 7 classes to provide information on the legal foreclosure process to 42 households facing foreclosure in Norwalk, Stamford, New Haven and Hartford;
- 1158 copies of the Representing Yourself in Foreclosure Guide were distributed to Connecticut residents;
- Distributed CFHC's "Statewide Moving Forward" guide to 1135 Connecticut residents.

The following education and training opportunities were provided:

- More than 100 shelter staff were trained on the rights of tenants with disability in shelters;
- Provided training to people attending the Small Cities Application Workshop on January 22, 2018.

Objective 6 - Monitoring and enforcement of fair housing laws and policies.

The CFHC, with financial assistance from DOH, carried out the following:

- The Center assisted the Department of Housing in implementing the requirements of Special Act 17-19 regarding a study of certain tenants of state-funded public housing projects. So far, the Center has met with residential service coordinators to hear their concerns regarding elderly/disabled housing. In addition, the Center sent the three housing authorities participating in the study a questionnaire regarding the issues they have dealt with in elderly/disabled housing;
- The Center is in process of filing several cases as the result of its monitoring activities to ensure compliance with the anti-discrimination laws;

- In regard to RAP/Section 8 mobility, the Center has met regularly with 114 tenants of the New London Housing Authority who are being displaced. The Center offered mobility counseling and assistance with discrimination issues;
- The Center investigated more than 50 inquiries of families who have experienced discrimination while trying to move and numerous inquiries of tenants with problems getting their new apartments approved by the housing voucher administrator.

IV. Consumer Loan Programs

A. Energy Conservation Loan Program (“ECL”)

1. Program Summary

The ECL and the Multifamily Energy Conservation Loan Program (“MEL”) provided financing at below market rates to single family and multi-family residential property owners for the purchase and installation of cost-saving energy conservation improvements. The program was administered by the Capital for Change with funding from DOH. Single family (1-4 units) homeowners borrowed up to \$25,000 and multi-family property owners borrowed up to \$2,000 per unit (a maximum of \$60,000 per building) for a period of 10 years for eligible improvements.

The following are some of the improvements eligible under the ECL/MEL programs:

- Automatic Set-Back Thermostats
- Siding
- Caulking and Weather-Stripping
- Insulation
- Heat Pumps
- Replacement Heating Systems
- Replacement Roofs
- Replacement Windows
- Solar Systems and Passive Solar Additions

2. Application Review Process

Capital for Change receives the majority of applications electronically via the online application. A manual application can also be taken over the phone, mailed to Capital for Change or completed in person. Capital for Change’s address is 121 Tremont Street, Hartford 06105. The web site is: capitalforchange.org.

These steps outline how a Capital for Change Program Administrator processes ECL applications:

- Application is received and reviewed to make sure application meets requirements. Staff confirms the applicant meets income requirements and confirms property taxes are current.
- If the applicant income qualifies and property taxes are current a credit report is pulled and reviewed and the applicant's debt to income (DTI) ratio is calculated.
- If applicant meets the requirements of steps 1 and 2 above the applicant is pre-approved and is sent affidavits that describe all the required documentation that is needed to issue final loan approval. If the applicant does not meet the debt to income ratio requirements AND the application is a Health & Safety Issue the application is reviewed for a Program Waiver or Deferred Loan; this is done on a case by case basis.
- Upon receipt of signed affidavits and all supporting requested documentation, the file undergoes final underwriting to verify all supporting documentation and to verify the information provided on the application is correct as well as that the planned improvements meet the program guidelines.
- Final approval and loan closing documents are sent to the applicant.
- After the original signed loan documents have been received by Capital for Change along with the Loan Agreement recording fee, the loan will be processed for disbursement of funds directly to the borrow.
- Work Completion forms must be submitted to Capital for Change within 90 days of the loan closing, unless otherwise approved.

3. FY 2016-17 Activity

Table 14 ECL Program Activity FY 2017-18		
Loan Type	Number	Investment
ECL	167	\$1,614,433.47
MEL	3	\$ 87,436.09
Deferred	16	\$ 173,509.16
TOTAL	186	\$1,875,378.72

Table 15 Fee Type	
Admin	\$ 4,888.00
Loan Servicing	\$ 147,174.00
Recovered Late Fees	\$ 19,950.48
TOTAL	\$ 172,012.48
Average Days App to Close	47 days
Average Days App to Fund	103 days

Source: DOH

V. Resiliency Programs

A. Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery Program

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2) allocated Community Development Block Grant disaster recovery (“CDBG-DR”) funds for the purpose of assisting recovery in the most impacted and distressed areas declared a major disaster due to Superstorm Sandy. Governor Dannel P. Malloy has designated DOH as the principal state agency for the allocation and administration of the CDBG-DR program and all associated funding.

DOH received 2 previous allocations of these federal block grant funds, Tranche 1 - \$71,820,000 & Tranche 2 - \$66,000,000, Tranche 3 - \$21,459,000 totaling \$159,259,000. Tranche 3 consists of \$11,459,000 in CDBG-DR funds and \$10,000,000 in Rebuild by Design (“RBD”) funds for Resilient Bridgeport Initiative.

The state’s housing recovery programs are designed to meet the unmet housing needs of communities most impacted by Superstorm Sandy including the costs of repairs, reconstruction and new construction that insurance, FEMA and other sources of funding do not cover. The general objectives of the State’s multifamily housing programs include assisting people directly affected by Superstorm Sandy through:

- Replacing and rehabilitating homes, including identifying opportunities for mitigation enhancement measures;
- Improving the resilience of homes while restoring buildings/residences;
- Assisting owners in completing applications for funding; and
- Directing owners to additional potential sources of funding.

DOH allocated CDBG-DR funds to eight (8) major program areas: Owner Occupied Housing, Multifamily Housing, Economic Revitalization, Infrastructure, Planning, Rebuild by Design, Homeless Prevention Demonstration Project and Public Facilities.

Thru June 30, 2018 DOH had funded \$56,765,613.55 in Owner Occupied Housing; \$194,000 in Economic Revitalization; \$29,625,551.55 in Multi-Family Housing; \$8,618,308.37 in Planning; \$15,365,586.57 in Infrastructure; \$2,229,419.15 in Rebuild by Design, \$300,000.00 in a Homeless Prevention Demonstration Project and \$5,527,730.12 in Administration.

For the list and description of all funds awarded in the Planning program and for greater details on total investments made in the active portfolio, please see the CDBG-DR Quarterly Report ending June 30, 2018.

[CDBG-DR June 30, 2018 Performance Report](#)

VI. Individual and Family Support Programs

A. Emergency Solutions Grant (“ESG”) Program

Through its Emergency Solutions Grant (“ESG”) Program, DOH provided emergency shelter services, rapid rehousing programs and multi-family or single room residency programs to individuals and /or families who were homeless. DOH allocated Federal and State funds for a combined total of \$15,044,266 for the provision of housing assistance and supportive services to homeless people. ESG Program funding was provided in FFY 17 to eight (8) non-profit organizations for shelter operations, administration, rapid rehousing, and HMIS. Through Competitive procurement for shelter operations, five (5) not-for-profit organizations were allocated funding with one of those also offering rapid re-housing funds. The ESG total allocated for DOH equaled \$2,180,911.

Types of services that were provided include the following:

- Intake, needs assessment and case management services;
- Shelter and housing assistance;
- Rapid rehousing;
- Transportation/provision of bus tokens;
- Outreach; and Workshops on life skills, budgeting, parenting skills, nutrition, etc.

Table 16
FY 2017-18 ESG Allocation Chart

State Recipient	Shelter Operations	Hsng Relocation & Short Term Rental Ass.	Hsng Relocation, Stabilization, Case Mgt, Short to Long Term Rental	HMIS	Admin	Total
Prudence Crandall – New Britain (DV –No HMIS entry)	\$23,563				\$1,899	\$25,462
Community Renewal Team – East Hartford Shelter	\$355,245				\$28,642	\$383,887
Operation Hope of Fairfield	\$160,225				\$12,918	\$173,143
Columbus House – Middletown Family Shelter	\$226,200				\$18,237	\$244,437
TVCCA - Norwich		\$132,120	\$150,630		\$22,796	\$305,546
Pacific House	\$73,845				\$5,795	\$79,640
AIDS CT – Statewide Rental Assistance Fiduciary			\$873,260		\$2,536	\$875,796
CT Coalition to End Homelessness - HMIS				\$87,750	\$5,250	\$93,000
TOTAL	\$839,078	\$132,120	\$1,023,890	\$87,750	\$98,073	\$2,180,911

B. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (“HOPWA”)

As a lead agency for the provision of housing assistance and supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, DOH administers Connecticut’s HOPWA formula grant for the Balance of State, which includes Middlesex and New London counties. DOH worked collaboratively with AIDS Connecticut (“ACT”) who received a DOH contract to provide technical assistance to all service providers and to perform an annual “Standards of Care” Review, a coordinated effort between DOH staff representatives and the staff of ACT. With the partnership of ACT and the local providers, DOH was able to meet its goal of providing quality supportive housing to persons with HIV/AIDS in the State of Connecticut.

DOH allocated a total of \$4,319,949 in Federal and State funds for the provision of housing assistance and supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

In FY 2017-18 DOH received \$235,613 in Federal Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds for the program year, which covered the time period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. This “Balance of State” program served twenty-six (26) unduplicated persons with HIV/AIDS and their families through agreement between DOH and two (“2”) not-for-profit organizations located in the Middlesex and Litchfield and New London Counties, Connecticut. Funds were allocated to the project sponsors for tenant based rental assistance, Short Term Rent Mortgage and Utility assistance, case management, life management, operation costs, administration cost and daily support services.

DOH and ACT carried out the following activities during the FY 2017-18:

- DOH awarded contracts starting July 1, 2017 through a competitive procurement process for FY 2017 through 2018. The Sub-recipients provided scattered-site apartments, STRMU and a range of support services to clients in Middlesex and New London counties during this period.
- DOH and its project sponsors provided tenant-based rental assistance to fifteen (15) households. Twenty-six (26) unduplicated individuals received supportive services which included the following: case management/client advocacy/access to benefits and services, addiction recovery services and transportation.
- During the reporting period, DOH and its project sponsors provided short term rent, mortgage and utility assistance to eleven (11) households.
- Of the households serviced during this reporting period, 1 households obtained employment.

- DOH provided training and technical assistance for Connecticut Homeless Management Information System (“CTHMIS”) utilization to HOPWA funded agencies, utilizing non-HOPWA funds; and
- DOH and project sponsors participated in quarterly HOPWA grantee meetings convened by HUD-local.

C. Rental Assistance Program and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program

1. Connecticut Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program

The Housing Choice Voucher Program (“HCV”) is the federal government’s largest program for assisting very low income families to afford decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) contracted with Public Housing Authorities (PHA) to administer the program. DOH was one of 44 PHA’s in Connecticut that administers the HCV program and the only PHA that is allowed to administer the program statewide. DOH funds four main categories: HCV Housing Choice Voucher Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program, Family Unification Program, Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing and Project Based Vouchers; as well as the Disability Voucher Main Stream Program. The total amount of Section 8 vouchers awarded in FY 17-18 was 7,524, totaling \$80,488,781.

a) Housing Choice Voucher Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program

HCV Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program provides a portable rental assistance subsidy, which allows a tenant to move from one unit to another provided the unit meets program requirements.

b) Family Unification Program

The Family Unification Program (“FUP”) is a partnership between DOH and the Department of Children and Families (“DCF”) that provides a voucher from DOH and a comprehensive array of services from DCF to individuals and families involved in the child welfare system.

c) Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (“HUD-VASH”) program combined HCV rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans.

d) Project Based Vouchers

In contrast to a tenant based rental subsidy, in which a tenant can move from one eligible unit to another, the project based voucher program had the rental subsidy connected to a specific unit in a property.

e) Disability Voucher Main Stream Program (“DV Main Stream”)

The Disability Voucher Main Stream Program (“DV Main Stream”) provides vouchers for low-income households that include a person (s) with disabilities. The program is designed to help tenants with disabilities live independently in the community.

f) Security Deposit Guarantee Program

The Security Deposit Guarantee Program provides a guarantee to landlords of up to two month’s rent instead of an actual payment. DOH will guarantee payment of the signed agreed-upon, security deposit, in part or in whole, if the tenant moves out of the apartment and there is any damage caused by the tenant which requires repair, or if the tenant owes back rent. The landlord must submit a claim for payment within 45 days after the tenant moves out of the unit. This program is currently available only to individuals and families that are chronically homeless and meet program criteria. We helped 429 people in FY 17-18.

2. Connecticut Rental Assistance Programs (“RAP”)

The State of Connecticut Rental Assistance Program (“RAP”) is the primary state-supported program for assisting very-low-income families to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Much like the federal HCV, RAP provides a portable rental assistance subsidy, which allows tenants to move from one rental unit to another provided the unit meets program requirements.

Participants that are issued a housing voucher are responsible for finding a suitable housing unit of the participant’s choice where the owner agrees to rent under the program. Participants are able to select their own housing, including apartment, townhouses, and single-family homes. Rental units meet minimum standards of quality and safety as defined by the State of Connecticut, which were the Federal Housing Quality Standards (“HQS”) as established by HUD. Participants pay 40% of their adjusted gross income (or 30% of adjusted gross income if the participant is elderly or disabled) toward the rent and RAP pays the remainder directly to the landlord. The total amount of RAP certificates awarded in FY 17-18 was 6,486 totaling \$56,592,174.

a) Department of Housing and Department of Children and Families Housing Collaborative

1) Family Unification Program (State)

The Family Unification Program (“FUP”) built off the success of the federally funded FUP program. FUP is a collaboration between DOH and DCF designed to reduce the number of children in foster care by providing affordable housing through a rental subsidy and the necessary support services, including intensive case management and behavioral health services, to vulnerable and homeless families.

b) Department of Housing and Department of Developmental Disabilities Housing Collaborative

1) Department of Developmental Disabilities Supportive Housing

In FY 17-18, DDS received 15 RAP certificates for use in covering the rental costs associated with transitioning individuals from 24 hour privately operated group homes to community based living settings. DDS currently supports over 1300 individuals in apartment-type settings throughout the state. Typically DDS has funded rental costs for individuals (in excess of their contributions) through a rental subsidy program managed internally. Starting in 2013 DDS has had the opportunity to utilize the RAP as a new resources alternative to prior practices.

c) Department of Housing and Department of Mental Health Addiction Services Housing Collaborative

1) Permanent Supportive Housing Initiative

The Permanent Supportive Housing Initiative was a collaborative effort between DOH and DMHAS to foster the development of long-term solutions to the housing and service needs of families and individuals, coping with psychiatric disabilities and/or chemical dependency that are facing homelessness.

2) Department of Mental Health and Addiction Service Rental Assistance Program

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Service Rental Assistance Program provided 110 rental certificates to assist clients in obtaining supportive housing. Specifically, 60 rental assistance certificates were allocated to the DMHAS forensics unit to allow individuals in the criminal justice system with a mental health diagnosis and who would be homeless upon release from prison live independently in the community. An additional 50 rental assistance certificates were allocated to the Enhancing Housing Opportunities Program, which allowed stable tenants living in supportive housing to move into housing with less support services.

3) Housing First

DOH and DMHAS launched the Housing First Program in 2009 to offer permanent supportive housing through RAP certificates and supportive services. In FY 17-18 this program helped 20

individuals with serious mental illness who were being discharged from psychiatric hospitals, or who were homeless and at risk of hospitalization.

4) **Frequent Users' Service Enhancement Program**

The Frequent Users Service Enhancement ("FUSE") Program was a 190 unit permanent supportive housing program that identified and assisted individuals who cycled through homeless service and corrections systems in the state's largest urban centers.

d) **Department of Housing and Department of Social Services Housing Collaborative**

1) **Money Follows the Person**

Money Follows the Person ("MFP") was a Federal Demonstration program funded by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services designed to help states rebalance their long-term care systems by assisting individuals to transition from living in institutional settings to community living. The program provided service funding for elderly and disabled individuals, including those with mental health disorders or developmental disabilities to live independently in the community.

2) **Social Innovation Fund**

The Social Innovation Fund ("SIF"), a program of the Corporation for National and Community Service ("CNCS"), combined public and private resources to grow promising community-based solutions that have evidence of results in any of three priority areas: economic opportunity, healthy futures, and youth development.

VII. Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals – Exempt Municipalities/Non-Exempt Municipalities

Under Chapter 126a of the Connecticut General Statutes ("CGS"), the department is required to annually promulgate a list of municipalities which satisfy the criteria contained in subsection 8-30g (k). Attached is the 2016-17 Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals List that identifies exempt municipalities.

Exempt municipalities are municipalities in which at least ten per cent of all dwelling units in the municipality are: (1) assisted housing; or (2) currently financed by Connecticut Housing Finance Authority mortgages; or (3) subject to binding recorded deeds containing covenants or restrictions which require that such dwelling units be sold or rented at, or below, prices which will preserve the units as housing for which persons and families pay thirty per cent or less of income, where such income is less than or equal to eighty per cent of the median income, or (4) mobile manufactured homes located in mobile manufactured home parks or legally-approved accessory apartments, which homes or apartments are subject to binding recorded deeds containing covenants or restrictions which require that such dwelling units be sold or rented at, or below, prices which will preserve the

units as housing for which, for a period of not less than ten years, persons and families pay thirty per cent or less of income, where such income is less than or equal to eighty per cent of the median income.

Changes in the number of units counted toward the ten per cent threshold are caused by several factors: (1) the relocation of households using Section 8 vouchers or RAP certificates; (2) the expiration of deed restrictions or refinancing of mortgages; (3) the demolition of buildings; or (4) the addition of units completed during the 2017-18 fiscal year.

The data for the list comes from a variety of different sources on the federal, state, and local level. Local administrative review of and input on the street addresses of units and projects and information on deed-restricted units are of particular importance to data accuracy. The response to the department for the list varies widely from community to community.

Table 21

2018 Affordable Housing Appeals List - Exempt Municipalities

Town	Total Housing Units 2010 Census	Governmentally Assisted	Tenant Rental Assistance	Single Family CHFA /USDA Mortgages	Deed Restricted Units	Totally Assisted Units	Percent Affordable
Ansonia	8,148	347	747	134	9	1,237	15.18%
Bloomfield	9,019	558	95	328	0	981	10.88%
Bridgeport	57,012	6,434	4,240	900	19	11,593	20.33%
Bristol	27,011	1,766	815	1025	0	3,606	13.35%
Danbury	31,154	1,590	943	544	296	3,373	10.83%
Derby	5,849	275	302	96	0	673	11.51%
East Hartford	21,328	1,574	776	989	0	3,339	15.66%
East Windsor	5,045	559	40	102	14	715	14.17%
Enfield	17,558	1,340	219	613	7	2,179	12.41%
Groton	17,978	3,587	94	358	10	4,049	22.52%
Hartford	51,822	10,293	8,267	1479	0	20,039	38.67%
Killingly	7,592	520	112	202	0	834	10.99%
Manchester	25,996	1,831	932	896	32	3,691	14.20%
Meriden	25,892	1,887	1,168	1011	11	4,077	15.75%
Middletown	21,223	3,019	1,163	484	25	4,691	22.10%
New Britain	31,226	2,911	1,477	1107	177	5,672	18.16%
New Haven	54,967	9,434	6,600	1008	481	17,523	31.88%
New London	11,840	1,592	483	486	99	2,660	22.47%
Norwalk	35,415	2,215	1,331	363	607	4,516	12.75%
Norwich	18,659	2,221	745	528	0	3,494	18.73%
Plainfield	6,229	377	186	221	0	784	12.59%
Putnam	4,299	383	62	84	0	529	12.31%
Stamford	50,573	4,112	1,879	385	1272	7,648	15.12%
Torrington	16,761	928	329	512	17	1,786	10.66%
Vernon	13,896	1,508	401	372	12	2,293	16.50%
Waterbury	47,991	5,344	2,916	1758	28	10,046	20.93%
West Haven	22,446	1,024	1,499	442	0	2,965	13.21%
Winchester	5,613	349	183	86	0	618	11.01%
Windham	9,570	1,763	610	360	0	2,733	28.56%

2018 Affordable Housing Appeals List - Non-Exempt Municipalities							
Town	Total Housing Units 2010 Census	Governmentally Assisted	Tenant Rental Assistance	Single Family CHFA /USDA Mortgages	Deed Restricted Units	Totally Assisted Units	Percent Affordable
Andover	1,317	18	2	25	0	45	3.42%
Ashford	1,903	32	0	32	0	64	3.36%
Avon	7,389	244	13	34	0	291	3.94%
Barkhamsted	1,589	0	6	16	0	22	1.38%
Beacon Falls	2,509	0	3	40	0	43	1.71%
Berlin	8,140	556	59	126	10	751	9.23%
Bethany	2,044	0	2	9	1	12	0.59%
Bethel	7,310	192	28	134	74	428	5.85%
Bethlehem	1,575	24	0	8	0	32	2.03%
Bolton	2,015	0	1	25	0	26	1.29%
Bozrah	1,059	0	4	28	0	32	3.02%
Branford	13,972	233	63	152	0	448	3.21%
Bridgewater	881	0	0	1	0	1	0.11%
Brookfield	6,562	155	24	96	77	352	5.36%
Brooklyn	3,235	231	8	72	0	311	9.61%
Burlington	3,389	27	0	37	0	64	1.89%
Canaan	779	35	4	5	1	45	5.78%
Canterbury	2,043	76	1	56	0	133	6.51%
Canton	4,339	211	14	47	32	304	7.01%
Chaplin	988	0	0	32	0	32	3.24%
Cheshire	10,424	258	22	87	17	384	3.68%
Chester	1,923	23	3	13	0	39	2.03%
Clinton	6,065	105	12	52	0	169	2.79%
Colchester	6,182	364	30	129	4	527	8.52%
Colebrook	722	0	1	5	1	7	0.97%
Columbia	2,308	24	2	58	0	84	3.64%
Cornwall	1,007	28	2	3	0	33	3.28%
Coventry	5,099	103	4	120	20	247	4.84%
Cromwell	6,001	212	9	185	0	406	6.77%
Darien	7,074	136	10	2	104	252	3.56%
Deep River	2,096	26	5	29	0	60	2.86%
Durham	2,694	36	1	17	0	54	2.00%
Eastford	793	0	0	15	0	15	1.89%
East Granby	2,152	72	3	40	0	115	5.34%
East Haddam	4,508	73	5	48	0	126	2.80%
East Hampton	5,485	70	7	75	25	177	3.23%
East Haven	12,533	542	154	302	0	998	7.96%
East Lyme	8,458	396	0	82	19	497	5.88%
Easton	2,715	0	0	1	15	16	0.59%
Ellington	6,665	260	7	96	0	363	5.45%
Essex	3,261	58	5	16	16	95	2.91%
Fairfield	21,648	230	105	52	140	527	2.43%
Farmington	11,106	470	118	132	155	875	7.88%
Franklin	771	27	1	15	0	43	5.58%
Glastonbury	13,656	582	38	117	2	739	5.41%
Goshen	1,664	1	0	3	0	4	0.24%
Granby	4,360	85	1	44	5	135	3.10%
Greenwich	25,631	865	392	13	27	1,297	5.06%
Griswold	5,118	137	49	156	0	342	6.68%
Guilford	9,596	186	11	32	0	229	2.39%
Haddam	3,504	22	0	27	0	49	1.40%
Hamden	25,114	937	699	486	4	2,126	8.47%

2018 Affordable Housing Appeals List - Non-Exempt Municipalities							
Town	Total Housing Units 2010 Census	Governmentally Assisted	Tenant Rental Assistance	Single Family CHFA /USDA Mortgages	Deed Restricted Units	Totally Assisted Units	Percent Affordable
Hampton	793	0	1	13	0	14	1.77%
Hartland	856	2	0	4	0	6	0.70%
Harwinton	2,282	22	4	25	0	51	2.23%
Hebron	3,567	58	3	39	0	100	2.80%
Kent	1,665	34	4	4	0	42	2.52%
Killingworth	2,598	0	0	20	5	25	0.96%
Lebanon	3,125	26	4	75	0	105	3.36%
Ledyard	5,987	32	9	206	0	247	4.13%
Lisbon	1,730	2	0	48	0	50	2.89%
Litchfield	3,975	140	4	24	19	187	4.70%
Lyme	1,223	0	19	4	8	31	2.53%
Madison	8,049	90	2	7	33	132	1.64%
Mansfield	6,017	175	128	99	2	404	6.71%
Marlborough	2,389	24	1	26	0	51	2.13%
Middlebury	2,892	76	5	22	20	123	4.25%
Middlefield	1,863	30	3	17	1	51	2.74%
Milford	23,074	726	225	192	76	1,219	5.28%
Monroe	6,918	32	4	49	8	93	1.34%
Montville	7,407	81	53	234	0	368	4.97%
Morris	1,314	20	4	5	0	29	2.21%
Naugatuck	13,061	493	292	328	0	1,113	8.52%
New Canaan	7,551	215	21	3	21	260	3.44%
New Fairfield	5,593	0	2	60	18	80	1.43%
New Hartford	2,923	12	5	49	15	81	2.77%
Newington	13,011	530	115	435	36	1,116	8.58%
New Milford	11,731	307	35	150	17	509	4.34%
Newtown	10,061	134	8	88	18	248	2.46%
Norfolk	967	11	2	3	0	16	1.65%
North Branford	5,629	62	14	45	4	125	2.22%
North Canaan	1,587	138	1	13	0	152	9.58%
North Haven	9,491	343	53	88	23	507	5.34%
North Stonington	2,306	0	1	25	6	32	1.39%
Old Lyme	5,021	60	2	16	3	81	1.61%
Old Saybrook	5,602	50	11	19	58	138	2.46%
Orange	5,345	46	9	12	6	73	1.37%
Oxford	4,746	36	5	31	0	72	1.52%
Plainville	8,063	205	32	277	22	536	6.65%
Plymouth	5,109	178	16	170	0	364	7.12%
Pomfret	1,684	32	2	13	0	47	2.79%
Portland	4,077	185	85	68	0	338	8.29%
Preston	2,019	40	6	39	0	85	4.21%
Prospect	3,474	0	7	45	0	52	1.50%
Redding	3,811	0	1	13	0	14	0.37%
Ridgefield	9,420	175	6	29	69	279	2.96%
Rocky Hill	8,843	235	42	173	0	450	5.09%
Roxbury	1,167	19	0	5	0	24	2.06%
Salem	1,635	3	2	27	0	32	1.96%
Salisbury	2,593	16	2	2	13	33	1.27%
Scotland	680	0	0	22	0	22	3.24%
Seymour	6,968	262	34	105	0	401	5.75%
Sharon	1,775	32	2	2	0	36	2.03%
Shelton	16,146	254	47	120	82	503	3.12%
Sherman	1,831	0	1	6	0	7	0.38%

2018 Affordable Housing Appeals List - Non-Exempt Municipalities							
Town	Total Housing Units 2010 Census	Governmentally Assisted	Tenant Rental Assistance	Single Family CHFA /USDA Mortgages	Deed Restricted Units	Totally Assisted Units	Percent Affordable
Simsbury	9,123	289	55	83	0	427	4.68%
Somers	3,479	146	5	30	0	181	5.20%
Southbury	9,091	89	6	34	0	129	1.42%
Southington	17,447	499	71	317	51	938	5.38%
South Windsor	10,243	427	51	208	9	695	6.79%
Sprague	1,248	20	11	32	1	64	5.13%
Stafford	5,124	257	8	119	0	384	7.49%
Sterling	1,511	0	6	29	0	35	2.32%
Stonington	9,467	441	23	91	0	555	5.86%
Stratford	21,091	524	453	333	33	1,343	6.37%
Suffield	5,469	248	2	48	15	313	5.72%
Thomaston	3,276	104	7	80	0	191	5.83%
Thompson	4,171	151	12	54	0	217	5.20%
Tolland	5,451	90	3	81	3	177	3.25%
Trumbull	13,157	315	19	78	180	592	4.50%
Union	388	0	0	5	0	5	1.29%
Voluntown	1,127	20	2	23	0	45	3.99%
Wallingford	18,945	354	120	280	35	789	4.16%
Warren	811	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Washington	2,124	14	3	4	23	44	2.07%
Waterford	8,634	123	23	240	0	386	4.47%
Watertown	9,096	205	24	196	0	425	4.67%
Westbrook	3,937	140	6	26	29	201	5.11%
West Hartford	26,396	587	788	332	261	1,968	7.46%
Weston	3,674	0	2	5	0	7	0.19%
Westport	10,399	265	55	3	27	350	3.37%
Wethersfield	11,677	705	108	264	0	1,077	9.22%
Willington	2,637	160	3	33	0	196	7.43%
Wilton	6,475	158	5	14	82	259	4.00%
Windsor	11,767	154	218	408	26	806	6.85%
Windsor Locks	5,429	137	138	214	0	489	9.01%
Wolcott	6,276	313	8	153	0	474	7.55%
Woodbridge	3,478	30	8	5	0	43	1.24%
Woodbury	4,564	59	2	24	0	85	1.86%
Woodstock	3,582	24	0	33	0	57	1.59%
Total	1,487,891	90,794	44,121	27,773	5,223	167,911	

Attachment A

Project Name	Sponsor	Municipality	Total Project Cost	DOH Funding (approx)	Funding Source	Total Units	DOH Units
Killingly Mill	Women's Institute	Killingly	\$12,043,601	\$6,418,601	Flex	32	25
Pawcatuck	MHA of SCC	Pawcatuck	\$13,519,386	\$3,123,	Flex/HOME	43	43
Center Village	Glastonbury Assisted Housing, Non-profit, Inc.	Glastonbury	\$17,726,782	\$6,500,000	FLEX	72	72
Urban Revitalization Program	City of Hartford	Hartford	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	FLEX	15	15
Katie Blair/Flora O'Neil	Bethsaida	Norwich	\$385,754	\$385,754	FLEX	7	7
22 Gold Street	RMS Grant Corporation	New Haven	\$23,591,520	\$5,000,000	FLEX	110	110
Cityscape Homes Ph VI (Project)	Pope Park Zion, LLC (SINA)	Hartford	\$5,092,274	\$2,525,674	FLEX	22	22
Light House 1	Pacific House (fka Shelter for the Homeless)	Stamford	\$3,007,457	\$1,043,000	FLEX	15	15
Montgomery Mill	Beacon Communities	Windsor Locks	\$63,978,815	6,000,000	FLEX	160	65
Lawnhill Terrace 2	Stamford Housing Authority	Stamford	\$23,739,353	\$4,600,000	FLEX	60	60
Affordable Housing Academy	Connecticut Housing Coalition	statewide	\$938,481	\$338,481	HRRLF	na	na
Berry Patch III	Metro Realty	South Windsor	\$ 14,743,000	\$ 3,100,000	FLEX	78	16
Jayson Newfield	Block 912 LLC	Bridgeport	\$ 24,500,000	\$5,000,000	HTF	104	37
Dwight Gardens	115 Edgewood NavCapMan LLC	New Haven	\$ 12,444,663	\$ 3,750,000	HTF	80	80
Mary Shepherd Home	Columbus House Inc.	Middletown	\$8,705,137	\$3,427,034	FLEX	32	32
Rocky Corner Cohousing	Green Haven, Inc.	Bethany	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 2,600,000	FLEX	17	30
Total			\$236,416,223	\$51,688,544		847	629