Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary

Introduction

The City is required to have a Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development in order to receive funding under two federal programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME) programs. The CDBG program grows local economies and improves the quality of lives for low-and moderate-income residents. The HOME program is designed to create affordable housing for low-income households through building, buying, and/or rehabilitating housing for rent or homeownership. The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) provides direct grants to over 1200 state and local governments, called entitlement communities, including the City of Burlington, on a formula basis each year. The City, in turn, awards grants and loans to local nonprofits and also provides direct services to residents and businesses through several CDBG-funded programs. In 2012, the City received $626,689 in CDBG funding and $340,710 in HOME funding. This Consolidated Plan assumes that these funding streams will be received at diminished levels for the next five years, since at the time of this publication the annual allocation has not been released.

The Consolidated Plan provides detailed information about city demographics, the local housing market and the local economy. It outlines housing, community and economic development needs and priorities for the City. This Consolidated Plan covers the five-year period beginning in July 2013.

The federal statutes that created the CDBG and HOME programs lay out three basic purposes against which HUD evaluates the Consolidated Plan and the City's performance under the Plan. Those three statutory program purposes are decent housing, expanding economic opportunities and providing a suitable living environment for low- and moderate-income persons. In the following section, a more detailed explanation of the three program purposes is provided.

The Consolidated Plan is organized into three sections: Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan; this year the One Year Action Plan is included as well. The Needs Assessment Section provides a concise summary of the City's estimated housing and community development needs for the next five years. The Market Analysis overview provides an analysis of the housing market, homeless housing and facilities and the City's economic characteristics. The Strategic Plan selects priorities among the existing needs, describes the City's specific objectives for the next five years (given available resources), and describes how the City will carry out its action strategies. The Action Plan details how the City plans to spend the CDBG and HOME resources on specific activities in the coming year.

After the close of each program year, the City prepares a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) to report on progress and on CDBG and HOME expenditures during the year.

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CDBG Purposes

The entitlement funds provided to the City of Burlington allow the City to address the housing, homeless and community development needs of the jurisdiction. The three statutory purposes for the Community Development Block Grant are decent housing, expanded economic opportunities and providing a suitable living environment.

DECENT HOUSING, which includes:

- Assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing;
- Assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
- Retaining the affordable housing stock;
- Increasing the availability of affordable, permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability;
- Increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence; and
- Providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

EXPANDED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, which includes:

- Job creation and retention;
- Establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses);
- The provision of public services concerned with employment;
- The provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan;
- Availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices;
- Access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and
- Empowerment and self-sufficiency for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted housing and public housing.

A SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, which includes:

- Improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods;
- Eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities;
- Increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services;
- Reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods;
- Restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and

- Conserving energy resources.

Summary of the Objectives and Outcomes Identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

Affordable housing continues to be the City's highest overall priority under this Consolidated Plan. Cost of housing, age of the housing stock and a very low vacancy rate are three significant factors that contribute to the need for affordable housing in Burlington. For both renters and owners, at all income levels and across all household types, cost burden is the most pressing housing problem. Fifty one percent of all low- and moderate-renter households are cost-burdened. Cost burden is most acute among extremely low-income renters with 69% paying more than 30% of their income for housing.

In the Market Analysis Section, it is noted that there are a total of 140 affordable units in the City whose affordability restrictions will expire in the next five years. It is also noted that over 47% of the City's housing stock was built before 1950. The rental vacancy rate, which is measured every six months by the firm of Allen & Brooks, runs well below the national and regional rates, averaging well below 2% the last three years.

Due to these factors, the following initiatives will be on the City's housing agenda the next five years: preserving as many affordable units as possible; creating new affordable units, renovating rental and owner-occupied affordable housing and promoting homeownership among income-qualified households. The City views investment of CDBG funds into activities that help residents to become and/or remain housed and living independently as an effective investment.

Economic opportunity is the City's next highest priority. As the state's largest city, Burlington must continue to be an economic engine for the region and state. The City uses CDBG to focus on job creation and retention through technical assistance and gap financing for businesses, and to support low-income residents in business ownership through entrepreneurial training and loans. There will be opportunity in the next five years to invest a small amount of CDBG resources into actual bricks and mortar projects to stimulate economic growth in our Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. These uses of CDBG resources create and retain businesses and jobs; leverage other resources; increase tax revenues to support City services; support local ownership; and revitalize neighborhoods.

The City has also historically used CDBG to address barriers to economic opportunity. Affordable quality early care and education is one example; this is an identified community priority, and has multiple long-term impacts – the ability of parents to get and keep a job and be productive at work; children's success in school and, ultimately, the quality of the local workforce; and even public safety costs. There are other barriers as well, such as limited English proficiency, which will sometimes call for the investment of CDBG dollars. The City chooses to be flexible in its funding choices in this area in order to respond to shifting needs and resources, emerging opportunities and crises, and changing economic conditions.

A suitable living environment is the city's third priority overall. The City has a limited capacity to fund social services out of municipal resources, and has historically used the maximum (15%) available CDBG resources to support the provision of social services by local nonprofits. The City also uses CDBG to support public facilities and infrastructure, as well as nonprofit facilities, where there is support for the project and no other resources. Finally, the redevelopment of brownfields is a priority for the city because it meets multiple objectives: it increases the tax base, reduces environmental hazards and, often, allows for the productive reuse of historic structures.

Community Vision – Legacy

In 2000, city residents came together to build a common vision of Burlington's future. Known as the Legacy Action Plan, this sustainability document (one of the first of its kind in the country) captures the input and hopes of thousands of Burlington residents and their community dreams and aspirations for the future. Unlike traditional sustainability plans, Burlington's Legacy Action Plan reflects our shared understanding and belief that sustainability is not only about the environment, but the nexus between the 4 E's: social **equity**, **economic** vitality, quality **education**, and a healthy natural **environment**.

The Legacy Plan is undergoing an update. This revised version will capture the changing and evolving priorities and interests of Burlington stakeholders while preserving the original vision outlined a decade ago. The update also harmonizes the Legacy Plan with two HUD-funded sustainable communities' initiatives currently underway: the Downtown/Waterfront planning effort known as PlanBTV and the regional sustainability planning effort known as the ECOS project.

The updated Plan reflects input from community stakeholders shared at Legacy Town Meetings, the PlanBTV and ECOS engagement processes, discussions at neighborhood planning gatherings, diversity and equity celebrations, conversations around climate and transportation planning, and through other community engagement activities. The Plan is organized around sectors, goal, and actions. Goals are the general, long-range desired outcomes of the community. Goals are used to help define indicators that will gauge our progress towards achieving these goals. This update also includes new and emerging actions.

The updated Plan not only captures and honors the original structure; it also includes some new and emerging sectors and goals, particularly around diversity and equity and the role and importance of addressing pressing transportation challenges.

planBTV

planBTV - Downtown & Waterfront Plan is the latest planning effort the City has conducted; concentrating on development a vision for Burlington's downtown and waterfront areas. The process began in 2011 with a series of existing conditions analyses to help us understand Burlington's realities for: housing, retail & real estate market, public infrastructure, climate change, etc. planBTV is the result of an 18-month public engagement process in which more than 2,000 residents, business owners and non-profit organization members have participated, sharing their

ideas and vision for the future. Seven placed-based themes emerged from the process and mesh very well with the Legacy overarching sustainability goals.

- Vibrant Economy – local food, local business, local character
- Housing Choice – choice, affordability, dignity
- Transportation Choice – walking, biking, transit, driving
- Active and Healthy Living – access to nature, arts, people, entertainment
- Environmental & Cultural Stewardship – access to clean water, clean air, & natural spaces
- Sense of Plan – civic pride, tolerance, community, authenticity
- Creativity & Innovation – innovation, arts, creativity

Specifically relevant to the work of the City under the Consolidated Plan, planBTV calls for more housing in our downtown and entire city. With less than 3% vacancy in the housing stock, 61% of all renters in Burlington are paying more than 30% of their income for housing. planBTV calls for the elimination of certain regulatory barriers to allow for more housing to be built. Additional and more diverse housing will positively affect affordability and allow people to live closer to their workplace, therefore also reducing their transportation costs.

Evaluation of Past Performance

Under the previous Consolidated Plan, we have completed four of five program years. For affordable housing, we are exceeding our target for rental rehab, new transitional housing and lead abatement. We are behind in producing new affordable rental units, promoting homeownership and preserving existing housing. Goals should be met in preserving existing housing this year and rehabbing owner housing. The low homeownership numbers reflect a decline in the housing market overall and the challenges of mortgage financing. Declining CDBG resources, combined with the highly staff-intensive nature of small projects (necessary to ensure compliance with federal regulations), have meant that we have had to limit assistance for owner rehab and small rental rehab projects. Larger development projects might have taken longer to complete but they are not stalled.

Under economic opportunity, we have exceeded all of our target goals for business and job creation/retention, enhancing commercial infrastructure and reducing the barriers to economic opportunities.

We are meeting and exceeding all of our public service target goals. In the area of public facilities and brownfields, we are exceeding our targets in some areas and falling short in others. Remediation of brownfields is behind but progressing towards the goal.

DECENT HOUSING PROGRESS

GOAL: All Burlington residents have a range of housing options that offer them safe, decent, appropriate, secure and affordable housing.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS: Rental Vacancy Rate, Homeownership Rate, # of Foreclosures, # of Affordable Units, Level of Cost Burden, # of Homeless

STRATEGY: **PRODUCE NEW AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING**

OBJECTIVE: Develop 128 new units of affordable rental housing over the next five years

4-Year Progress: 54 units completed, 34 underway, 63 in predevelopment

STRATEGY: PROMOTE HOMEOWNERSHIP

OBJECTIVE: Develop 41 new units of affordable owner housing over the next five years

4 -Year Progress: 8 units completed, 8 underway

OBJECTIVE: Help 235 low- and moderate-income residents purchase a home over the next five years

4-Year Progress: 73 purchases completed, 3 underway

STRATEGY: **PRESERVE AND UPGRADE EXISTING HOUSING**

OBJECTIVE: Preserve 535 units of affordable housing with expiring subsidies over the next five years

4-Year Progress: 98 units completed, 141 underway

OBJECTIVE: Rehab 74 units of rental housing over the next five years

4-Year Progress: 118 units completed, 14 underway

OBJECTIVE: Rehab 33 units of owner housing over the next five years

4-Year Progress: 28 units completed, 7 underway

STRATEGY: **PROTECT THE VULNERABLE**
OBJECTIVE: Help 3,585 residents each year over the next five years to remain housed and living independently
4-Year Progress: Averaging 4,252 residents annually
OBJECTIVE: Provide 880 homeless residents with shelter and services each year over the next five years
4-Year Progress: Averaging 2,250 residents annually
OBJECTIVE: Produce 36 new units of transitional housing over the next five years to help homeless residents move towards permanent housing
4-Year Progress: 47 units completed
OBJECTIVE: Develop 88 new units of permanent supportive / special needs housing over the next five years
4-Year Progress: 71 units completed, 16 underway, 39 in predevelopment
OBJECTIVE: Reduce lead hazards in 180 housing units over the next three years
4-Year Progress: 203 units completed

ECONOMIC GOALS PROGRESS

GOAL: A prosperous Burlington economy provides all Burlington residents with access to livable wage jobs, to the education and training that qualify them for those jobs, to business ownership opportunities, and to the supports necessary to access those opportunities.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS: Unemployment Rate, # of Jobs in the City, Commercial Vacancy Rates, Sales and Entertainment Revenues, # of Preschoolers Enrolled in Accredited Programs, Children Ready for Kindergarten, Second Grade Reading Scores, Drop Out Rate

STRATEGY:	**RETAIN AND INCREASE THE NUMBER OF BUSINESSES AND JOBS IN BURLINGTON BY PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING AND BUSINESS LOANS**
OBJECTIVE:	Support the start-up of 60 new businesses, the retention/expansion of 60 businesses, the creation of 190 new jobs and the retention of 75 jobs over the next five years by providing technical and financial assistance, information and training to 166 customers each year
4-Year Progress:	83 new business start-ups, 62 businesses expanded/retained, 1037 new jobs created, 581 jobs retained, average of 325 customers served annually
STRATEGY:	**ENHANCE COMMERCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO INCREASE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND THE CITY'S TAX BASE**
OBJECTIVE:	Support the development of 50,000 new sq. ft. and the retention/renovation of 150,000 sq. ft. of commercial space, the improvement of public infrastructure facilitating business development, and the collection of $500,000 additional nonresidential property tax dollars over the next five years, with 1,750 associated construction jobs
4-Year Progress:	171,918 new sq. ft. developed, 320,168 sq. ft. renovated, 1,728 estimated construction jobs
STRATEGY:	**REDUCE BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES**
OBJECTIVE:	Help families access quality childcare/early education for 75 children each year over the next five years
4-Year Progress:	Averaging 123 children annually
OBJECTIVE:	Help 50 residents with improved access to economic opportunity each year over the next five years
4-Year Progress:	Averaging 929 people annually

SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT PROGRESS
GOAL: All Burlington residents enjoy livable, attractive neighborhoods, are assured of safety and quality of life in their neighborhoods and in their homes, and have the necessary community supports to thrive.
COMMUNITY INDICATORS: Crime Rates, Participation in Youth Programming
STRATEGY: PROVIDE ACCESS TO SERVICES TO STABILIZE LIVING SITUATIONS; ENHANCE HEALTH, SAFETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE; AND IMPROVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
OBJECTIVE: Help 2,000 residents access nutritious food each over the next five years
4-Year Progress: Averaging 5,124 people annually
OBJECTIVE: Help 400 youth access after school and summer recreational and educational opportunities each year over the next five years
4-Year Progress: Averaging 823 youth annually
OBJECTIVE: Help 400 residents access health and public safety services each year over the next five years
4-Year Progress: Averaging 1,193 people annually
STRATEGY: IMPROVE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO FOSTER LIVABLE NEIGHBORHOODS AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC AMENITIES
OBJECTIVE: Improve 10 public facilities over the next five years
4-Year Progress: 26 facility renovations completed and 5 underway
OBJECTIVE: Improve the public infrastructure serving 39,815 residents over the next five years
4-Year Progress: College Street Improvements completed, Waterfront North and Side Streets Improvements and Scenic Byways underway

STRATEGY: REDEVELOP BROWNFIELDS INTO PRODUCTIVE USE
OBJECTIVE: Redevelop 61.2 acres of contaminated sites into 4 new/renovated public facilities, 61 new units of affordable housing and 8 new/renovated commercial spaces over the next five years
4-Year Progress: 8.95 acres completed and 64.20 underway; 2 new facilities completed and 3 underway; 98 new, preserved or renovated housing units completed and 141 underway; 2 new commercial spaces completed and space for 8 new businesses underway

Summary of Citizen Participation Process and Consultation Process

The Community & Economic Development Office is the lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan and for administering the CDBG and HOME programs. The Citizen Participation Plan was followed for the development of the Consolidated Plan. Public hearings were held in September 2012 and May, 2013. The hearings were published in a local paper. Organizations were consulted, including the Continuum of Care.

CEDO met with each of the Neighborhood Planning Assemblies (NPAs) during December 2012 through March 2013 to discuss the Consolidated Plan. The NPAs are grassroots associations, created by City Charter, which exist in each of city's wards and which meet monthly as organized, democratic forums where neighbors can learn about public issues that affect them and advise city government of their concerns and needs. CEDO also met separately with the citywide NPA Steering Committee for additional discussion about the Consolidated Plan.

The most meaningful way in which Burlington residents participate in the Consolidated Plan process is their involvement in the nuts and bolts of spending decisions. Each of the City's seven wards elects a representative to the CDBG Advisory Board and collectively, those residents have a majority voice in making recommendations to the Mayor about how to spend the city's CDBG funding each year. The Board's recommendations have traditionally been adopted without change by the Mayor and City Council.

The City engaged in several alternative public involvement techniques during the development of this Plan. The City developed a short survey regarding the needs of the City. This survey was distributed throughout the City to local organizations who serve low income populations including the homeless, local neighborhoods and online and via an electronic newsletter reaching over 1,200 residents. In addition to the survey, CEDO appeared on a Live at 5:25, 30 minute television show on the local government channel. During this show, staff explained the Consolidated Plan process, Needs Assessment and Market Analysis and will be broadcast 10 times during the public comment period.

The public comment period began on April 24 and ended on May 28, 2013.

Summary of Public Comments

The following comments were received during the public comment period. Three people commented on and applauded the citizen process of the review and selection of the projects for the Action Plan. These people stressed that they made thoughtful and difficult decisions and believed that the Advisory Board's recommendations should be upheld by the City Council. One person noted that all the organizations that applied had valid requests, nearly every organization got something and only three organizations received no funding.

Two organizations that were funded thanked the Advisory Board for their recommendations and appreciated the funding.

One council member commented on the importance of making certain that all categories of people were included in the funding: children, teens, homeless, elders, for example. She did not want to see anyone left out of the funding mix. In addition, this person stressed that our local agencies piece together small funding amounts to make their annual budgets and would like Burlington to continue to fund organizations even if the grant amounts are small.

One council member thought it was important that Burlington continues to develop new affordable housing units and not just focus on maintaining the current inventory of units.

A final comment asked how the Lead Agency, CEDO, will get funding during this time of declining federal resources.

Summary of Comments or Views not Accepted and the Reasons for not Accepting Them

The comment to continue to fund organizations with small amounts of grant funds was not accepted because it is administratively no longer feasible to successfully handle numerous grantees with small grants. Other strategies will be explored involving the local community and agencies to ensure positive, thoughtful and appropriate allocation policies assisting local agencies to meet the City's goals and objectives.

Summary

To summarize, the following document represents the housing, community and economic development needs and priorities for the City of Burlington. The Plan is being presented in a new format as required by HUD and contains the information requested by the funding agency.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies

Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	BURLINGTON	

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Community and Economic Development Office (CEDO) is a department within the City of Burlington, Vermont. A Participating Jurisdiction since 1983, CEDO is the responsible entity for preparing the Consolidated Plan and the administration of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Initiative Partnership Grant as well as additional Federal and State grants.

CEDO works with the community to: foster economic vitality; preserve and enhance neighborhoods, quality of life and the environment; and promote equity and opportunity for all residents of Burlington. In support of its mission, CEDO works in partnership with citizens, the public and private sector, and other city departments to: strengthen the quality of life in Burlington's neighborhoods; preserve and develop decent, safe and affordable housing opportunities; maintain and improve the vitality of Downtown, the Pine Street area and neighborhood business districts and restore Burlington's waterfront; encourage a thriving small business sector; foster job growth and employment opportunities; increase civic engagement and citizen participation; support the delivery of human services; practice restorative justice to reduce the impact of crime and conflict in our community without minimizing its significance or long-term effects.

CEDO is funded through Federal and State grants, and with the Housing Trust Fund. CEDO has four divisions: Housing, Economic Development, Community Development and the Community Justice Center. Each division works closely with outside agencies, other departments and also actively engages the citizens of the community.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation

1. Introduction

The City of Burlington consults with numerous organizations in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The process includes formal and informal meetings, surveys, discussions and focus groups. The process of developing the Plan began with a Public Hearing in September 2012 to hear community views on housing and community development needs, as well as comment on prior program year performance.

Through December 2012 and March 2013, CEDO consulted with a number of groups, organizations and neighborhood assemblies, sharing or asking for data and for input on needs, priorities and other issues. Those groups and organizations included representatives of public and private agencies who serve children, seniors and people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, homeless and low income residents. In addition, multiple housing agencies, health/mental health service agencies and regional and state government agencies were consulted.

The Continuum of Care was consulted in several meetings. In addition, surveys were distributed to all Continuum members who then distributed them to their clientele. The CoC had significant input into the Consolidated Plan.

Summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies

The jurisdiction works with numerous organizations, both public and private, to coordinate community development and housing services. Coordination between entities includes serving on joint committees, boards, on-going communication, annual and long term strategic planning. Organizations include public institutions on the local, regional, state and federal levels, local and statewide nonprofits, faith-based organizations and the private sector.

The housing and community development mission of the City of Burlington is carried out by several municipal departments, a restricted revenue account, the Housing Trust Fund, established by the City Council, a municipal board and two municipal corporations. Burlington relies on state agencies to further its housing mission. Key agencies have been the Vermont Housing Finance Agency, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, and the Department of Housing and Community Affairs. Others include the Agency for Human Services, Agency of Transportation, Department of Labor, Vermont Economic Development Authority and the Chittenden County Transportation Authority.

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Federal agencies play important roles with the City to further its community development and housing goals. These agencies include the Corporation for National and Community Service, Department of Commerce- Economic Development Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Environmental Protection Agency and the Small Business Administration.

Since 1983, the City of Burlington has dedicated a large portion of its housing and community development resources to establishing and supporting a network of nonprofit organizations to act as the City's partner in producing and preserving affordable housing and protecting the City's most vulnerable residents. This nonprofit infrastructure functions as the principal housing and social services delivery system through which the City moves towards its goals for affordable housing and for alleviating and reducing poverty.

In addition to local nonprofits, there are numerous statewide nonprofit organizations that deliver housing and social services, economic development and refugee programs. These organizations include Green Mountain Habitat for Humanity, Housing Vermont, Vermont Center for Independent Living, Vermont Community Loan Fund, Opportunities Credit Union, Vermont Energy Investment Corporation, Vermont Manufacturing Extension Center and Vermont Refugee Resettlement Program.

Local faith-based organizations assist in meeting the emergency needs of homeless and low-income residents through meal programs and assistance with clothing, shelter, utilities and other basic needs. These organizations include Cathedral Square Corporation, Lutheran Social Services of New England, the Salvation Army, the Burlington Ecumenical Action Ministry, the Joint Urban Ministry Project, Mercy Connections, and the Burlington Emergency Shelter.

Additionally, the private sector enhances the City's community development and housing efforts. Architects, engineers and attorneys assist nonprofit developers by providing skills and services to implement housing project. Burlington's banks have responded to a changing market and changing obligations under the federal Community Reinvestment Act by finding a number of innovative ways of support new housing models, housing organizations and approaches to affordable housing production. Local lenders also support neighborhood revitalization and small business development, financial education and free tax preparation services for low-income taxpayers. The Burlington business community has been actively represented on most community advisory committees. They have provided resources and opportunities for residents to improve their quality of life.

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

Chittenden County Continuum of Care Alliance, Continuum of Care services for the homeless, are delivered through a consortium of nonprofit organizations, local businesses, and local/state/federal agencies in the greater Burlington metropolitan area, with the City of Burlington's Community and Economic Development Office (CEDO) serving as the coordinating entity. The Alliance meets monthly and coordinates services for families, youth and single adults who are homeless; coordination between the agencies is enhanced with member participation on both the steering committee and sub-committee levels.

The CoC coordinates the implementation of a housing and service system from outreach to housing to services that meet the needs of homeless individuals and families. Street outreach, Vermont 211, daytime shelter and meals all serve to reach the homeless and identify services/needs. including shelter placement. Housing providers work to rapidly re-house or move from emergency to transitional or permanent housing and stabilize while supportive service agencies provide case management and connect with additional support services. Providers serve the chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, unaccompanied youth and those at risk of homelessness.

Member agencies work together to meet the needs of chronically homeless and efforts include an improved system of outreach along with increased permanent supportive housing options for the chronically homeless and support services. A strong focus includes housing retention (with services and case management) due to a low vacancy rate. In addition, agencies work with local landlords to reduce the barriers of renting to chronically homeless.

The Continuum providers work to identify, move into stable housing, and provide essential services for households with children who are homeless. Each CoC program that serves children has children's advocates or specially trained staff to ensure that the children's need for safety, nurturing, education, and stability are met.

The CoC partners with local and state organizations to combat homelessness among veterans. Outreach has increased to local veterans at the local shelters. Previously un-identified veterans were enrolled in VA care and many are now housed through VA housing programs.
A continuum partner provides emergency services to youth ages 16-22 who have run away, are homeless, or at risk of homelessness. Supported housing includes emergency shelter and transitional housing for youth who have left foster care and are homeless. Youth are provided with individual/family counseling, mental health/substance abuse assessment and treatment, case management, medical services, educational planning, employment support, life skills, jobs training, and mentoring. Another local program provides job and life skills training to at-risk youth while helping them complete their high school education.

When the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) ended in 2011, the State of Vermont created the Housing Replacement Fund (HRF) "to assist individuals and families in jeopardy of losing their housing and support the successful transition of homeless persons into permanent, sustainable housing as quickly as possible." This Fund continues to provide the supports that were initiated under HPRP: case management, short term rental subsidies, security deposits, and rental arrearage assistance. The process for applying for services, application review, and eligibility criteria remain unchanged from those established under HPRP. Services are available at two Continuum locations and

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client referrals come from virtually all continuum partners. This program provides significant support to those persons who are at risk of becoming homeless.

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

ESG funding allocations are made by the State of Vermont. Several state offices maintain representation in the Chittenden Continuum of Care and on its Steering Committee; also serving on the Steering Committee and active in the CoC are staff members from the Participating Jurisdiction. Discussions on allocations took place at the local Continuum. In addition, CoC members attended and gave input at a presentation at the Vermont Council on Homelessness and during public hearings. In 2012, Essential Solution Grants were provided to two organizations within this Jurisdiction. Funding decisions were based on thorough knowledge of this Continuum's operations and priorities, with an emphasis on how best to realize value for investment. Moving forward, the State will solicit specific feedback from the CoCs and stakeholders through presentations, discussions, and surveys regarding priorities and how to allocate ESG funds to eligible activities as well provide an annual review of the grantees. The State agency will seek input from Continuum members on the annual review and report to the Continuum its outcome.

The Continuum created a sub-committe to develop performance standards and a score card to evaluate outcomes. The measures are based on HUD performance measurements for the McKinney-Vento programs and ESG measures are based upon those program requirements. Funded agencies will receive a scorecard twice a year and the CoC will provide coaching and mentoring to help improve performance if needed.

The Continuum also has a Data Quality Committee that works along with the HMIS Lead Agency to develop potential funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS. The CoC implemented a Governance Agreement. Working with HUD provided technical assistance, the CoC is investigating a unified HMIS with the Balance of State Continuum and hopes to move forward with this project in the coming year.

2. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and consultations

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
BURLINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	Housing	Public Housing Needs	Needs assessment for public housing participants and wait list, market analysis and priorities.
CHAMPLAIN HOUSING TRUST	Housing	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis	Housing needs assessment and market analysis. More affordable housing projects.
CATHEDRAL SQUARE CORPORATION	Housing Services-Elderly Persons	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis	Housing needs assessment for the elderly and special needs and market analysis. Continued partnership for special needs housing.
COMMITTEE ON TEMPORARY SHELTER	Housing Services-homeless	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children	Agency was consulted for homeless needs assessment and strategies. Anticipated outcome of better coordination of data and clarity of numbers, coordination of services.
Agency for Human Services	Child Welfare Agency Other government - State	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children	Agency was consulted for needs assessment and homeless strategy. Better coordination of services, collection of data are anticipated outcomes.
SPECTRUM YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES	Housing Services-homeless	Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth	Agency was consulted for homeless needs assessment and strategy for youth and better coordination and data collection are anticipated outcomes.
WOMEN HELPING BATTERED WOMEN	Housing Services-homeless	Housing Need Assessment	Consulted agency regarding homeless needs assessment and data for domestic violence victims.

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Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Homeless Needs - Families with children domestic violence	Expect a more defined understanding of the needs facing this population.
VERMONT CARES	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS	Homelessness Strategy Needs Assessment for Persons with HIV/AIDS	This agency was consulted for the current information on the number of persons with HIV/AIDS in the jurisdiction and homeless strategy. Expecting clarity of data for all populations.
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OF BURLINGTON	Services-homeless Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children	This agency was consulted for homeless needs assessment and strategy in regards to unsheltered and the anticipated outcomes is more outreach to unsheltered and a better understanding of the community needs.
Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity	Services-homeless Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Regional organization	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children	This agency was consulted on the needs assessment, population at-risk of homelessness, data collection and strategy. The anticipated outcomes of this consultation are areas of improved data collection, homeless prevention programs and coordination of services.
VERMONT HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY	Housing Other government - State	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless	The consultation with this organization was over data collection and strategy going forward.The organization was invited to distribute surveys and participate in determining needs. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.

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Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Homeless Needs - Families with children	
LUND FAMILY CENTER	Services-Children	Homeless Needs - Families with children Economic Development	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the needs for child care.
Vermont Department of Education	Services-Education Other government - State	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the education needs of homeless children .
US Department of Veteran Affairs	Services-homeless Other government - Federal	Homelessness Needs - Veterans	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the needs of homeless veterans.
ReSOURCE	Housing Services-Education Services-Employment	Housing Need Assessment	The consultation with this organization was over data collection and strategy going forward. The organization was invited to distribute surveys and participate in determining needs. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.
Vermont State Housing Authority	Housing PHA	Homelessness Strategy	The consultation with this organization was over data collection and strategy going forward.The organization

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Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
	Services-homeless	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children	was invited to participate in determining needs. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.
HowardCenter	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Regional organization	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the housing and supportive service needs of homeless individuals with mental illness and substance abuse issues.
United Way of Chittenden County	Regional organization community organization and funder	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Funding strategies, collective impact	This agency was invited to participate in the review of potential projects. This agency is leading an effort for collective impact in the County.The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and addressing the most pressing community needs.
Vermont Office of Economic Opportunity	Other government - State	Homelessness Strategy ESG	This agency was invited to participate in the needs assessment and the coordination of performance measures with Essential Services Grant. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services, performance measures and overall services to the homeless.
HOMESHARE VERMONT	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding

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Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
			of the housing needs of the elderly and disabled.
SARA HOLBROOK COMMUNITY CENTER	Services-Children Services-Education	Community Development Needs	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the needs of preschoolers, teens and new American children .
ASSOCIATION OF AFRICANS LIVING IN VERMONT	Services - Immigrants	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Needs Assessment - New Americans	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the needs of the New American population.
KING STREET YOUTH CENTER	Services-Children Services-Education	Community Development Needs	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.
CHITTENDEN COUNTY SENIOR CITIZENS ALLIANCE, INC.	Services-Elderly Persons	Services and needs of elderly	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the needs of the elderly.
CHAMPLAIN VALLEY AGENCY ON AGING	Services-Elderly Persons Regional organization	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding

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Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
			of the needs of our senior population.
BURLINGTON CHILDREN'S SPACE	Services-Children Services-Education	Child Care assessment	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the education needs of Burlington children .
INTERVALE CENTER	MicroEnterprise - Agriculture	Community Development Needs	The organization was invited to distribute surveys and participate in determining needs. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.
MERCY CONNECTIONS, INC.	Services-Employment MicroEnterprise - Women	MicroEnterprise - Women's Needs	The organization was invited to distribute surveys and participate in determining needs. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.
Vermont Interfaith Action	Community organization - social justice	Homelessness Strategy	The organization was invited to distribute surveys and participate in determining needs. Anticipated outcomes include a clearer understanding of needs of community and collection of relevant data.
Neighborhood Planning Assembly Steering Committee	Business Leaders Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis	This committee was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the community's needs.
Vermont Legal Aid	Service-Fair Housing Regional organization	Housing Need Assessment	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of

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Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth	needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the community's needs.
Department of Corrections	Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - State	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services and understanding of the community's needs, including a better discharge policy and planning.
Fletcher Allen Health Care	Services-Health Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy	This agency was invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of needs assessment. The anticipated outcomes include improved coordination of services, discharge planning and understanding of the community's needs.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

There were no agencies that were not consulted for the Consolidated Plan.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Community & Economic Development Office	The goals to prevent homelessness, rapidly re-house the homeless, provide for basic needs, increase permanent housing overlap with our Strategic Plan goals to preserve affordable housing units, increase permanent supportive housing beds, protect the vulnerable through public services to the homeless and anti-poverty strategies.
planBTV	City of Burlington - Planning and Zoning	The goals of economic development and increasing housing options overlap with planBTV's goals and recommendations for the City of Burlington and the downtown/waterfront areas.
ECOS	Chittenden Regional Planning Commission	There is a coordination with regional transportation and CEDS (Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy) for the City and then the County as a whole.

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(l))

Burlington coordinates with the State and units of local government to ensure cooperation and coordination in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The City of Burlington and the State of Vermont benefit from its small scale which helps to facilitate informal working relationships between stakeholders. These agencies play key roles in the Consolidated Plan.

The Agency of Commerce & Community Development has two departments which focus on housing and community development. Housing & Community Affairs administers the Vermont Community Development and Downtown Programs, and oversees the state Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME). The Historic Preservation Division reviews state and federally funded projects and administers the federal Historic Preservation Investment Tax Credit program.

Economic Development works with public and private partners to create quality jobs, encourage competitive businesses and ensure a healthy and sustainable economy.

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Agency of Human Services helps to address the needs of lower income households, the homeless and special needs populations through the state through the Department for Children and Families; the Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living; the Department of Health; the Department of Mental Health; the Office of Vermont Health Access; the Department of Corrections; and the Office of Crime Victim Services.

Agency of Transportation (VTRANS) supports community development projects through the Transportation Enhancement Program and the Surface Transportation Program.

Department of Labor administers job search and placement services; specialized programs for people with barriers to employment; veterans¿ employment services; tax credits provide incentives for hiring individuals with barriers to employment; and on-the-job and classroom skills training.

Vermont Economic Development Authority administers a wide range of low-cost business lending programs.

Vermont Housing and Conservation Board provides grants, loans and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations, municipalities and state agencies for the development of perpetually affordable housing and oversees land conservation.

Vermont Housing Finance Agency (VHFA) finances and promotes affordable housing opportunities for income qualified Vermonters and assists nonprofit and private developers to construct and rehabilitate affordable rental housing through other financing opportunities, including the Low Income Housing Tax Credit.

The Chittenden County Transportation Authority, a regional, public transportation agency, offers fixed route bus service; parking lot, supermarket and school shuttles, a county-wide ridesharing program; transportation for Medicaid recipients; and contracted paratransit service.

Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization directs the allocation of federal transportation funds, provides planning oversight and grants in the County.

Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission develops and administers the Regional Plan and certifies that new development is consistent with that Plan in the Act 250 process.

Building Bright Futures of Chittenden County works to make sure that quality programs and supports are available to meet the needs of all families, their young children and the people who care for them.

The State Refugee Coordinator from the Vermont Agency of Human Services coordinates a monthly meeting of the Vermont Refugee Resettlement Program and other agencies providing services to refugees in the local area.

Narrative

In preparation for the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Needs Assessment for the City, a citizen survey was developed and widely distributed to agencies, individuals and community groups. The survey was also posted on line. Local agencies were invited to participate in the distribution of the citizen survey and collection of the needs assessment via distribution to their clientele which included, but not limited to, those residing in homeless shelters, seniors being served at congregate meal sites and those receiving housing assistance.

Below please find the results of the survey based on how citizens rated the perceived needs in the City.

1. Affordable housing - 77.9%
2. Homeless prevention - 61.1%
3. Homeless facilities - 50.5%
4. Job creation - 48.4%
5. Transportation services - 48.4%
6. Economic development - 45.3%
7. Senior services/facilities - 43.2%
8. Job training - 43.2%
9. Tenant-based rental assistance - 42.1%
10. Youth services/centers - 37.9%
11. Homeownership assistance - 37.9%
12. Infrastructure improvements - 37.9%
13. Special needs housing - 36.8%
14. Substance abuse services/facilities - 34.7%
15. Retention of businesses - 32.6%
16. Health services - 31.6%
17. Crime awareness/prevention - 29.5%
18. Domestic violence services/facilities - 26.3%
19. Neighborhood facilities - 24.2%
20. Handicapped services/facilities - 14.7%
21. AIDS/HIV services/facilities - 4.2%

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PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Other	Civic leaders	Met with 10 - 12 civic leaders from around Burlington to discuss the Consolidated Plan process and needs assessment. Attendees were asked to distribute the survey and schedule meetings in their neighborhoods.	Included in subsequent surveys.	Not applicable.	
Other	CoC Member Agencies	On February 7, 2013, 30-40 people representing Contnuum of Care agencies heard about the Consolidated Plan process and began to provide feedback. They also wanted to go back to their agencies and have their clientele provide feedback.	Comments and feedback are included with the Neighborhood Survey.	Not applicable.	
Other	housing and community development staff	On March 6, 2013 25 staff members gathered to hear about the Consolidated Plan process and provide feedback.	Comments are included in the Plan.	Not applicable.	

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Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		Each member surveyed posters around the room and shared priorities and needs regarding housing,special needs housing, homeless facilities/services and community development.			
Other	Non-targeted/broad community	There were all 14 council members present, the Mayor, the City Attorney, the CAO and approximately 20 members of the public. The meeting was also broadcast on the local govenrment channel.	The summary of the comments received are listed in the overall summary of citizen comments.	One person advocated for funding agencies with smaller grants to piece together their budgets. This comment was not accepted because the administrative requirements for the grant make it no longer feasible to have so many grantees with small dollar amounts.	
Other	Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Seniors	Seniors were invited to participate in the community survey and share their perspective on community needs.	Included with community survey.	Not applicable.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad	On February 7, 2013, approximately 12-15 people	Comments were collectively	Not applicable.	

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Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
	community	attended Ward 6 Neighborhood Planning Assembly to learn about the Consolidated Plan process and provide input.	received and reviewed with all surveys.		
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Neighborhood Planning Assembly	On March 13,2013, approximately 10 people attended Ward 1 Neighborhood Planning Assembly to learn about the Consolidated Plan process and provide input.	Comments and feedback are included with the Neighborhood Survey. A key concern in this group was the residential housing taken over by university students.	Not applicable.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Neighborhood Planning Assembly	On March 14, 2013 Wards 2 and 3gathered to hear about the Consolidated Plan process and provide feedback.	Comments and feedback are included with the Neighborhood Survey.	Not applicable.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Neighborhood	On March 27, residents of the New North End gathered to hear about the Consolidated Plan and share their feedback and priorities for the	Comments are included in the Neighborhood Survey.	Not applicable.	

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Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
	Planning Assembly	community.			
Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Legal Notice for Public Meeting	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	www.burlingtonvt.gov/CEDO

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment portion of this Consolidated Plan, along with information gathered from the citizen participation process and surveys, consultations and other plans, provides a clear picture of the City of Burlington's needs as they relate to affordable housing, community development and homelessness.

The Plan examines housing need in relation to housing problems including cost burdened and also by income level and household type. Under the section termed Disproportionately Greater Need, housing needs based on racial disparities is examined. A summary of the needs of public housing residents is provided. In addition, the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness in the jurisdiction is described. The housing needs of those who are not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families is examined.
In addition to housing needs, the Needs Assessment examines the City's priority non-housing community development needs including the need for new or renovated public facilities, public improvements and public services.

General Demographics

The City of Burlington is located on the eastern shores of Lake Champlain. It is the largest city in the State of Vermont. According to the 2010 Census, the population of Burlington is 42,417 residents. The population of the City has been increasing at a very slow rate since 1960 as noted in the graph below. The City lies 45 miles south of the Canadian border. Burlington is part of Chittenden County and the population of the County is 156,545. The population of the County is increasing at a slightly higher rate than that of the City. The population of Vermont stands at 625,741 and although it has been increasing at a steady rate, has slowed significantly in the last decade. Burlington is part of the Burlington-South Burlington metropolitan area, which encompasses the counties of Chittenden, Franklin and Grand Isle. Burlington represents only a small portion, 1.66%, of the County land area.

Burlington is the heart of the largest urbanized region in Vermont and is Vermont's principal economic and cultural engine. Burlington is home to the University of Vermont, Champlain College, the Flynn Theater, Church Street Marketplace and national companies including Burton Snowboards and Lake Champlain Chocolates. Burlington remains the birthplace of Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream and the band Phish.

Of the City residents, 86.5% are ages 18 and older. Those over 65 comprise 9.4% of the population. Children under 18 are 13.5% of the population and children under 5 are 4.1% of the population. The median age in Burlington is 26.5 years. The population of Burlington is becoming more and more diverse. For the following statistics, the 2010 Census figures by race and ethnicity are compared to the 2000 statistics in parentheses. The majority of the Burlington population, 88.9% (92.3%) remains White. Black/African Americans comprise 3.9% (1.8%) of the population and Asians are

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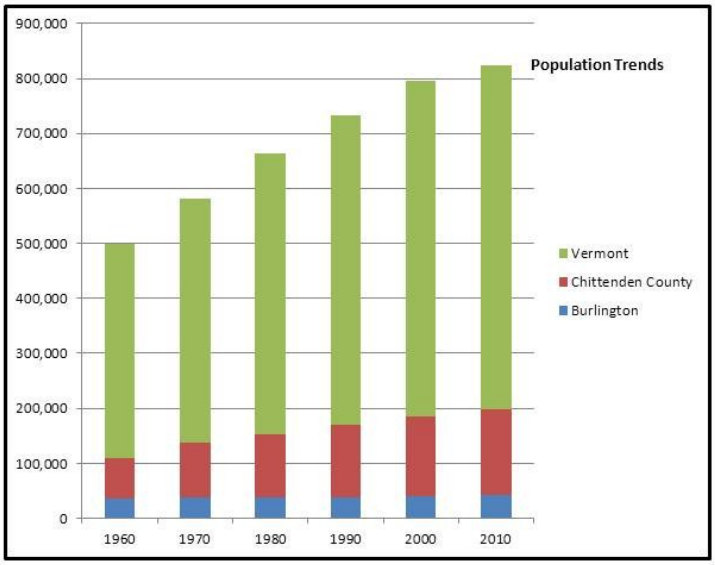
3.6% (2.6%) of the total population. Hispanic or Latino of any race consists of 2.7% (1.4%) of the Burlington population.

As of the 2010 Census, there were 16,897 housing units and 16,119 that were occupied. Over 59% of the housing stock is renter-occupied; whereas 41% is owner-occupied.
Burlington is considered a vibrant city and one of America's most livable communities. In 2008, the Center for Disease Control names Burlington the healthiest city. In 2010, Kiplinger counted Burlington #8 as the Best City in the Next Decade. Most recently, in 2012, the Men's and Women's Health Magazine ranked Burlington as the healthiest city for men.



NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Summary of Housing Needs

This section of the Plan provides a concise summary of the City's estimated housing needs projected for the next five years. These pre-populated tables have been provided by HUD and these tables describe levels of housing need by income range, family type and type of housing problems. The information in the tables confirm that the City has a high number of both renter and owner-occupied households that are cost-burdened, spending well over 30% of their income in housing. The citizen participation survey also indicated that affordable housing was the most critical need in the City with almost 78% of the respondents listing it as a high priority.

Demographics	2000 Census (Base Year)	2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)	% Change
Population	38,889	38,630	-1%
Households	16,395	15,156	-8%
Median Income	$33,070.00	$38,598.00	17%

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,310	2,330	3,190	1,465	
Small Family Households *	750	555	865	3,020	
Large Family Households *	55	90	85	180	
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	239	225	260	155	665
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	365	290	210	100	315
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	345	275	365	765	
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 2 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables for several types of Housing Problems

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
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	50	10	25	0	85	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	0	35	35	80	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	25	0	25	0	50	0	10	0	0	10
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,955	700	175	0	2,830	290	205	265	55	815
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	445	830	880	75	2,230	45	175	340	365	925
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	105	0	0	0	105	20	0	0	0	20

Table 3 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2005-2009 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
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,040	710	260	35	3,045	290	215	265	55	825
Having none of four housing problems	805	1,140	1,900	680	4,525	55	270	765	695	1,785
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	105	0	0	0	105	20	0	0	0	20

Table 4 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2005-2009 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
Small Related	565	365	230	1,160	70	125	185	380
Large Related	50	65	4	119	0	10	25	35
Elderly	310	165	25	500	95	180	115	390
Other	1,545	935	795	3,275	175	80	275	530
Total need by income	2,470	1,530	1,054	5,054	340	395	600	1,335

Table 5 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2005-2009 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
Small Related	410	165	50	625	70	90	80	240
Large Related	40	0	0	40	0	10	25	35
Elderly	155	35	0	190	70	45	40	155
Other	1,385	500	125	2,010	155	70	120	345
Total need by income	1,990	700	175	2,865	295	215	265	775

Table 6 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2005-2009 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
Single family households	25	0	0	0	25	0	10	0	0	10
Multiple, unrelated family households	10	0	25	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	35	0	60	0	95	0	10	0	0	10

Table 7 – Crowding Information

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

What are the most common housing problems?

For purposes of the CDBG program, HUD defines extremely low-income households to be those with income less than 30% of the median family income for the local area. Low-income households are those between 30% and 50% of median. Moderate-income households are those between 50% and 80% of median, and middle-income households are those between 80% and 95% of median. (Under the HOME program, the term 'low-income' is defined as at or below 80% of median and 'very low-income' is at or below 50% of median.) HUD receives a special tabulation of data from the Census that analyzes it by income group, household type, and housing problems in data sets called the 'CHAS.' These data sets identify three types of housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income for housing), overcrowding (more than one person per room) and lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Cost burden becomes 'extreme' when households are paying more than 50% of their income for housing. Overcrowding becomes 'extreme' when there are more than one and a half persons per room. In the tables above, it is clear that in Burlington, for both renters and owners, at all income levels and across all household types, cost burden is the most pressing housing problem. Among renters, not surprisingly, the level of cost burden decreases as income increases, with very few middle income renters experiencing problems. However, 51% of all renter households are cost-burdened. Cost burden is most acute among extremely low-income renters with 69% paying more than 30% of their income for housing. Among homeowners, cost burden is an issue across all income levels, with the highest number of affected homeowners in the moderate-income level.

Overcrowding is not a significant problem in Burlington, even among large families. Overall, there were a total of 95 of renter households experiencing overcrowding, with 45 experiencing severe overcrowding. Although there is no way to measure, it seems likely that most overcrowding may be occurring among student renters. It is also possible that some level of overcrowding occurs among refugee households. Among homeowners, 20 are experiencing overcrowding, with no households experiencing severe overcrowding.

According to the CHAS data, there were 85 renter households and no owner households in Burlington that lacked complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. The City's Code Enforcement Office would not allow this situation to occur, so it is difficult to understand the reported data. The City was unable to determine from HUD whether SROs and boarding houses may be counted here, which would account for some of this data. It is also possible that some units were undergoing renovations and temporarily lacked plumbing or kitchen facilities.

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

In Tables 5, 6 and 7 housing need data for different types of household: elderly (age 62 and older), small family (2 to 4 members), large family (5 or more members) and other (mostly single adults) - through the middle-income level is displayed. The charts show the total number of households experiencing either cost burden > 30%, >50% and overcrowding.

When households are broken out by household type, the large college student population in Burlington affects the data, particularly for renter households. The approximately 6,000 college

students living off campus principally show up in the 'other' category of renters and inflate the level of need that appears there. The level of need among small family renter households and elderly renters is more accurately represented. Large family renters are a relatively small group in Burlington. Proportionally, they experience more housing problems than do small family renters, but in overall numbers, the need is less.

Among homeowners, there are roughly equivalent levels of need among small family and ¿other¿ households. Elderly homeowners are experiencing the next highest level of need, with large families again being the smallest group among the four types of households.

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

The populations most at risk of becoming homeless are:

- Extremely low-income households who are extremely cost burdened. According to Table 7, there were 1,955 such households in Burlington. For these households, one emergency - a medical crisis, a car that stops working, or one upswing in expenses - rising heating costs - can mean the difference between remaining housed and becoming homeless.
- Victims of domestic violence. Thirty-two percent of the temporary housing (motel) days paid for by the state during the last fiscal year were related to domestic violence. Domestic violence was the single largest contributing factor to housing insecurity.
- People who are housed only through doubling up or couch surfing with friends or relatives. Although not “homeless” within the federal definition, the housing situation of these residents is highly precarious. Offering a bed or a sofa may also endanger the host's housing situation.
- Those suffering from mental illness and/or co-occurring disorders. Although the existing safety net of supportive housing does not meet all needs, many residents would become homeless - or would return to homelessness - without the housing and services that do exist.
- Youth aging out of foster care. Vermont now allows youth who have reached their legal age of 18 to voluntarily extend supports and services received from the Department of Children and Families through age 22. Hopefully, this extension of services will more realistically allow young people in state custody to become and remain self-sufficient and stably housed.
- Youth thrown out of their homes because of their sexual or gender orientation. The local youth homeless service provider, Spectrum Youth & Family Services, reports that it is seeing a number of youth in this situation.
- People exiting the corrections system. There is an Offender Re-entry Housing Plan in Burlington which seeks to ensure that offenders are not discharged early without a housing plan. The local correctional facility, probation and parole office have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Burlington Housing Authority to work together to

ensure that housing is available upon release. In addition, prior to exiting prison, inmates are engaged in a housing search, obtaining proper identification and applying for mainstream resources, such as food stamps. Nonetheless, a criminal history remains a significant barrier in the housing market.

The needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance include:

- Credit rebuilding due to lack of credit or poor credit. Most landlords today run credit checks on all applicants and even if the applicant can show they can afford to pay the rent, they may be denied based on their credit history. This especially affects young people looking for their first apartments, and New Americans who have not been here long enough to establish themselves financially. In an attempt to fit into their new communities and role as householders, both of these groups may be especially vulnerable to offers to purchase furnishings from rent-to-own companies without understanding the obligation they are assuming. They may also contract for expensive cable and Internet packages or auto loans which may affect their ability to maintain housing in the long run.
- Asset building for vulnerable families. Asset building is not just a conversation for the wealthy but an important piece of an anti-poverty strategy. Households struggling with day to day survival need to be taught basic budgeting and saving techniques in order to develop an extra economic cushion.
- Advocacy with landlords. Conversations between landlords and tenants are essential to improving unsafe living conditions. Developing good communication with landlords and knowledge of landlord/tenant law are key aspects to secure housing and decreased risk of homelessness.

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

There is little evidence that specific housing characteristics such as overcrowding, substandard housing or even high fuel costs are linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness. More prominent would be the characteristics and needs of individuals and families that may contribute to their ability to maintain housing. These characteristics include substance abuse and mental health issues, hoarding, generational poverty, intergenerational conflict within the home and severe cost burden.

However, people desperate to find housing will often take the first place that becomes available to them. Some of the housing available clients being served by local nonprofits do not meet safety code standards. This may create unsafe living conditions for both children and adults. Many tenants report that their landlords are not responsive to requests for repairs. Many apartments have not been weatherized, and some tenants end up paying as much for utilities as they do for rent. If they fall behind with their utilities, they may be evicted for that reason.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

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

Assessing disproportionate need in Burlington on a percentage basis is complicated by the relatively low number of minority households in the City. In the charts below, HUD's definition of housing problems includes cost burden, overcrowding and lack of complete plumbing/kitchen as the need and the charts demonstrate, by race/ethnicity and income, the households overall which have a housing need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,820	370	125
White	2,590	300	85
Black / African American	65	55	0
Asian	70	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	39	15	0

Table 8 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,935	395	0
White	1,710	355	0
Black / African American	70	4	0

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
Asian	40	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	0	0

Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,740	1,445	0
White	1,685	1,335	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

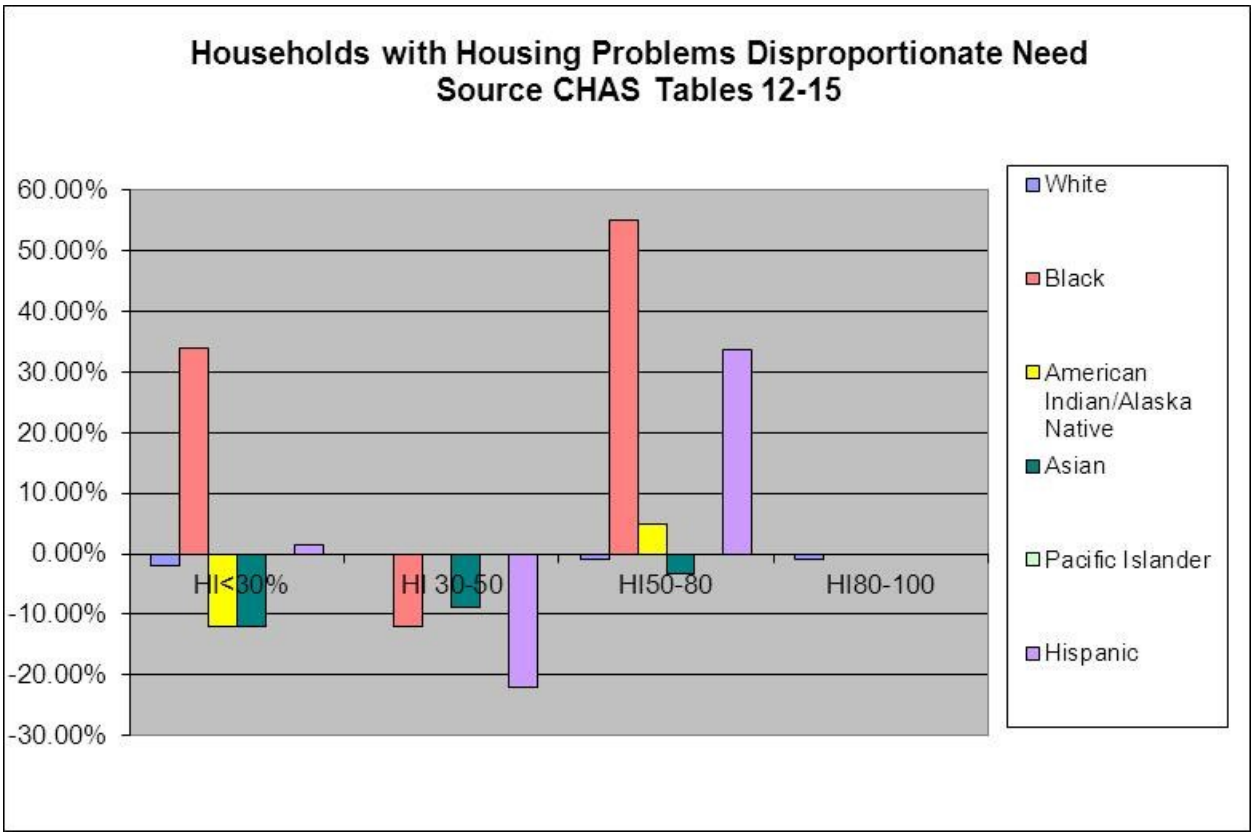
80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	525	940	0
White	470	885	0
Black / African American	0	30	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	0	0

Table 11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



Graph 1 - Housing Problems: Disproportionate Need

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Discussion

In Tables 12- 15, households overall, by race/ethnicity, which have an overall need are compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. The graph then displays the difference between the percentage of households overall which have a housing need and the percentage of households in each minority group which have a housing need. Among households in Burlington, on a percentage basis disproportionate need appears among the following groups:

- Asians with household income under 30%. There are 70 households in this category. Also in this category are American Indian/Alaska Native with 10 families.
- Low-income households of Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic descent. In this category, there are a total of 70 Black/African American, 40 Asian and 70 Hispanic households.
- Moderate-income renters of Asian descent. In this category, there are 20 Asian households. This is a considerable decrease from the previous 5-year Plan.
- Hispanic households with household income over 80% identify 20 families in this category.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

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

Assessing disproportionately greater needs in Burlington on a percentage basis is complicated by the relatively low number of minority households in the City of Burlington. Using HUD-defined severe housing problems (i.e., lacks complete kitchen facilities, complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room and a cost burden over 50%) as the definition of need, the charts show, by race/ethnicity and income, the households overall which have a disproportionately greater housing need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need, who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in a category as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,330	860	125
White	2,140	750	85
Black / African American	45	75	0
Asian	60	10	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	24	30	0

Table 12 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

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	925	1,410	0
White	835	1,230	0
Black / African American	50	25	0
Asian	25	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	60	0

Table 13 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

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	525	2,665	0
White	510	2,510	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 14 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

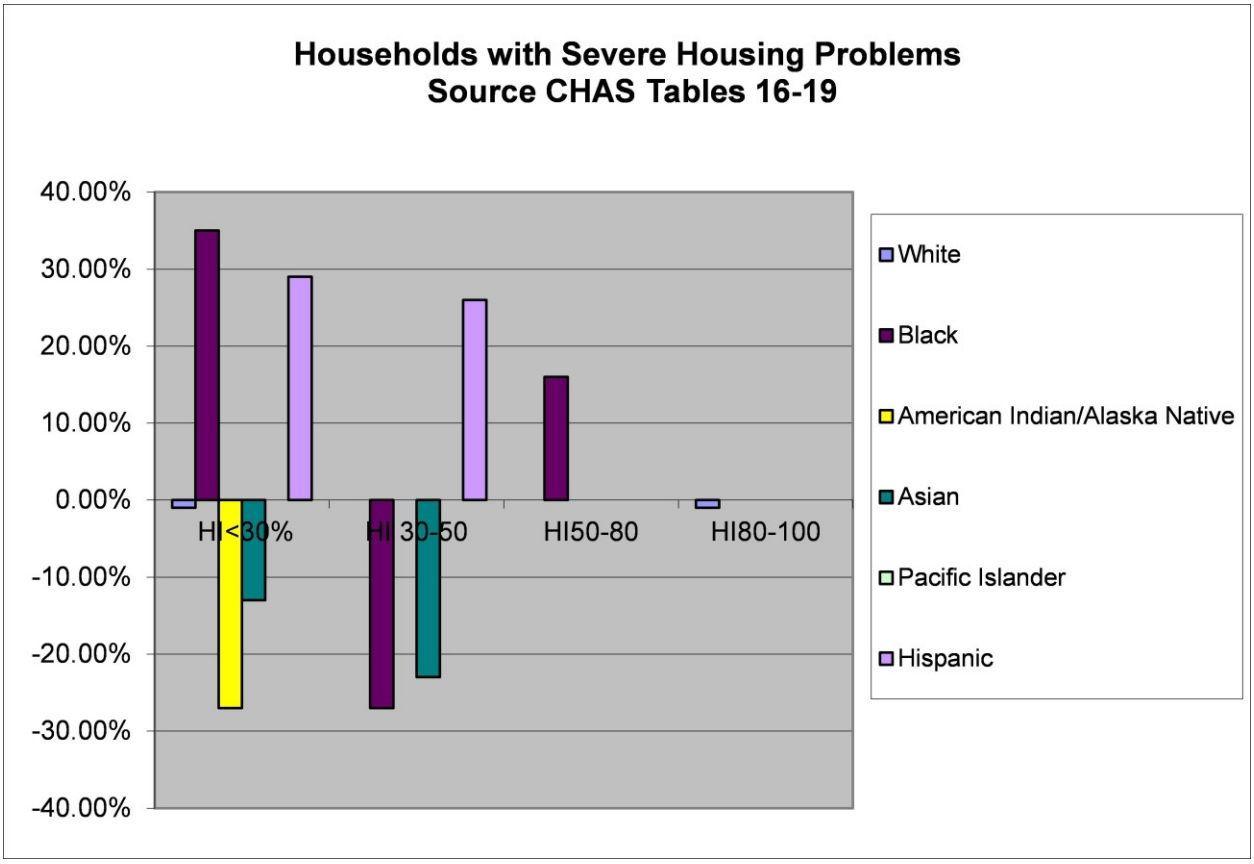
80%-100% of Area Median Income

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	90	1,375	0
White	90	1,265	0
Black / African American	0	30	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	20	0

Table 15 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%



Graph 2 - Households With Severe Housing Problems

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Discussion

Graph 2 displays the difference between the percentage of households overall which have a severe housing need and the percentage of households in each minority group which have a severe housing need. Among households in Burlington, on a percentage basis, disproportionately greater need appears among the following groups:

- Extremely low-income households of Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native descent. There are 60 Asian and 10 American Indian/Alaska Native households in this category.
- Low-income households of Black/African American and Asian descent. There are a total of 50 Black/African American and 25 Asian households in this category.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

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

For the City of Burlington, housing cost burden is the most significant issue. Cost burden is defined as households paying more than 30% of their income for housing. Cost burden becomes extreme when households pay more than 50% of their income for housing. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the jurisdiction as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,645	3,665	3,715	125
White	7,200	3,345	3,450	85
Black / African American	115	40	95	0
Asian	40	55	85	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	110	105	34	0

Table 16 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Homeownership by Race

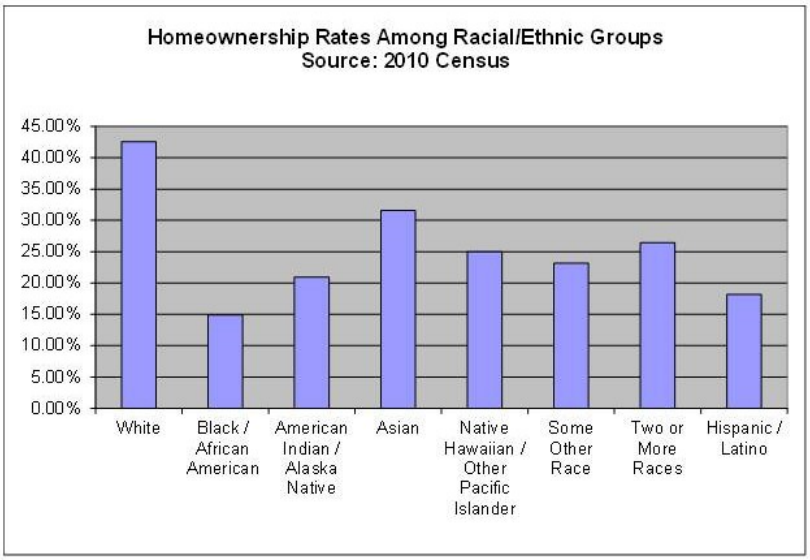
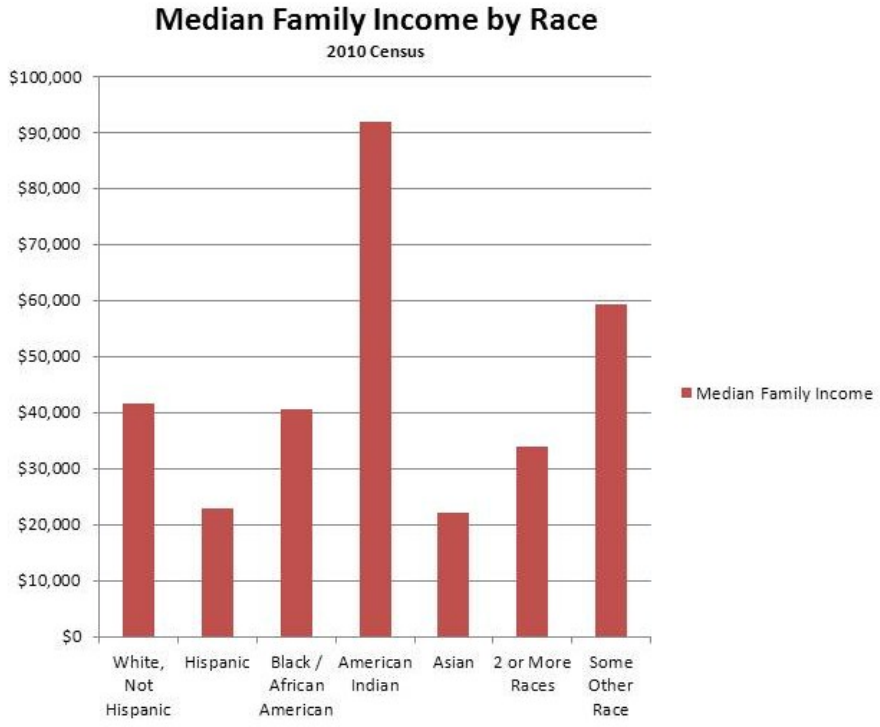


Table: Median Family Income by Race

Median Family Income			
Source: Census	1980 - Burlington	2000 - Burlington	2010 Burlington
White	$18,620	$47,330	$41,648
Hispanic	$17,604	$29,083	$22,969
% Difference Hispanic and White	94.54%	61.45%	55.15%
Black	$15,000	$25,714	$40,557
% Difference Black and White	80.56%	54.33%	97.38%

Graph: Median Family Income by Race



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Discussion

Assessing disproportionately greater needs in Burlington on a percentage basis is complicated by the relatively low number of minority households in the City. Using HUD's definition of cost burden (spending over 30% of income on housing) as the definition of need, the charts show, by race/ethnicity and income, the households overall which have a disproportionately greater need with housing cost burdens compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

Among households, on a percentage basis disproportionate need appears among the following groups:

- Extremely low-income American Indian/Alaska Natives of which there are 30 in this category.
- Hispanic low-income households who earn between 30 - 50% of the median income. There are 105 households in this category.
- Asian moderate-income households who earn over 50% of the area median income. There are 85 households in this category.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need

Income disparities by race have shifted since 1980 according to the table Median Family Income by Race. In 1980, the median family income for black City residents was 81% of the median family income for white residents. By 2000, the median family income for black residents had dropped to 54% of the median family income for white residents. However, in 2010, the median family income for black residents has increased to over 97% of the income for white residents. The trend is reversed for the disparity with Hispanic households. In 1980, the median family income for Hispanic households was 95% of the median family income for white residents. The disparity increased to only 61% of the median income for white residents in 2000 and 55% of median income in 2010.

The graph entitled, Median Family Income by Race, demonstrates a significant disparity between the incomes of the Hispanic and Asian household versus the White, Not Hispanic households.

Needs not previously identified

Homeownership for minorities is affected by lower income levels. A disproportionate need exists for all racial/ethnic groups in terms of homeownership as indicated by the graph Homeownership Rates Among Racial/Ethnic Groups. According to the 2010 Census, the homeownership rate for white households is almost 43%. The greatest disparity in homeownership rates exist among Black/African American households at almost 15%. Next is the rate for Hispanic households at 18%. American Indian/Alaska Native households follow with a homeownership rate of 21%. Some other race household totals include a rate for homeownership at 23%. The rate of homeownership for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households is 25%. Households identifying as two or more races maintain a homeownership rate of 26%. Finally, Asian households hold a 31.5% homeownership rate in the City.

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

Although the City of Burlington has grown in its diverse population, there is still no high concentration of minority populations in any one neighborhood. In two census tracts, 3 and 11, there is a 15% minority based population. In all other census tracts, the minority population ranges from 4% to 10%. Census tract 3 is home to the Old North End and tract 11 is home to the South End and 148-unit South Meadow apartments which was recently purchased, with assistance from the City of Burlington, by the Champlain Housing Trust to maintain its affordability.

NA-35 Public Housing

Introduction

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) is Vermont's oldest and largest municipally-based housing authority. Created in 1961, BHA has been providing affordable housing for over fifty years to individuals and families in the City of Burlington and surrounding communities.

BHA's mission is to promote, provide and preserve affordable housing in ways that encourage resident self-sufficiency and support healthy neighborhoods.

BHA is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners, appointed by Burlington's Mayor. Their policies and priorities are established through a Five-Year/Annual Plan. Most funding is received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which has rated BHA as a High Performer.

BHA manages over 600 affordable apartments and provides rental assistance to over 1,700 families living in the City of Burlington and a number of surrounding communities.

Resident services programs help families assisted in maintaining their housing, achieving economic self -sufficiency and working toward homeownership.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	343	1,707	133	1,158	0	260	105
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 17 - Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Average Annual Income	0	0	15,508	15,048	13,635	14,752	0	15,585	14,725
Average length of stay	0	0	7	5	3	6	0	6	6
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	3	2
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	95	271	21	231	0	3	12
# of Disabled Families	0	0	146	737	51	526	0	45	93
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	343	1,707	133	1,158	0	260	105
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Table 18 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	279	1,476	110	993	0	227	97
Black/African American	0	0	41	140	8	107	0	21	4
Asian	0	0	15	62	11	42	0	4	4
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	8	28	4	15	0	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 19 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	4	30	0	21	0	6	2
Not Hispanic	0	0	339	1,677	133	1,137	0	254	103
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 20 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

BHA Wait List

Waiting Lists Source: Burlington Housing Authority	Public Housing			Tenant-Based Section 8		
	# of families	% of total families	Annual Turnover	# of families	% of total families	Annual Turnover
Waiting list total	463		45	1929		176
Extremely low income (<=30% AMI)	365	79%		1513	78%	
Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI)	79	17%		375	19%	
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)	19	4%		41	2%	
Families with children	201	43%		726	38%	
Elderly families	74	16%		327	17%	
Families with Disabilities	188	41%		710	37%	
Black	65	14%		253	13%	
Asian	86	18%		187	10%	
Indian/Alaskan	11	2%		53	3%	

Survey Respondents Speak Out on Section 8

With a long wait list for Section 8 vouchers, the need for this type of assistance was addressed by several respondents in our community survey:

- *"More Section 8 Vouchers and homeless prevention for Section 8 recipients' are needed."*
- *"Make it easier for single people without children or without disabilities to get Section 8 housing."*
- *"Interim housing for people waiting for Section 8."*
- *"A safety net for those thrown off the Section 8 list (as the wait is now around 7 years) and most shelters are full."*

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Section 504 Needs Assessment

Needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) conducted its first Section 504 Needs Assessment in July of 1990 and updated the Needs Assessment in 2000. In 2004, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development completed a review of their Low Income Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs administered by BHA. The program, viewed in its entirety, is in compliance with Section 504 in the area of accessibility, employment and other HUD regulatory provisions.

Of their 343 units, 18 (5.2%) are accessible. In Riverside Apartments and Champlain Apartments, 10% of the units are accessible. In Decker Towers and Hillside Terrace, the number of accessible units is 4% and 8% respectively. There are no accessible units in the Franklin Square 60 multi-story townhouse units. To achieve full UFAS compliance, the Housing Authority lowered mirrors and coat racks, reconfigured some parking spaces and signage, lowered some cabinets, reassigned mail boxes and modified some kitchen counters and sinks.

For the Housing Choice Voucher Program, BHA maintains a list of landlords and property managers that often have apartments available to be rented under the Section 8 program. The list indicates which of the properties have accessible apartments. In addition, the BHA staff will assist in searches for accessible apartments or apartments that meet special needs.

There are currently 11 households on the waiting list in need of accessible units. As with the analysis of all renter households, the greatest need as reflected in the waiting lists appears among extremely low-income households. The waiting lists reflect higher needs among families with children and families with disabilities than among elderly families.

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

There are a total of 1,929 families on the wait list for the Burlington Housing Authority. This situation will be exacerbated as vouchers are lost to sequestration cuts.

The most immediate need of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher holders is to find and retain affordable housing units. With a vacancy rate of less than 1% in Burlington, it is difficult to find affordable units in which to use a voucher for housing. Once a unit is secured, it is imperative for the voucher holder to retain the housing. Issues that can impact their housing stability include hoarding and squalor, high heating costs, mental health and substance abuse issues and poor rental habits (like not paying rent in a timely manner). Critical components to housing retention include a tenant's ability to interface successfully and appropriately with property managers and neighbors, case management, identified support services and education for first time or previously unsuccessful renters.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Public housing tenants need to learn how to live independently, and the Family Self-Sufficiency Program helps to increase their employment skills, savings and other life skills. Residents might need access to affordable child care and transportation to and from work. These immediate needs impact their day to day success and ability to maintain housing and employment.

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

In many ways, the housing needs of the general population are the same as those in public housing. Depending on the location in the Burlington area, the rental vacancy rate can range between 1% and 3%. In addition, accessible public transportation is dependent on housing location. However, affordable housing is the same nut to crack and our extremely low income residents have less disposable income.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Introduction

The Chittenden County Homeless Alliance is a coalition of individuals, organizations, and government who support the vision of a safe, decent, affordable, stable home for every person and family in Chittenden County. Its mission is to end homelessness in Chittenden County by being a forum for gathering information, building consensus, coordinating efforts, and advocating the end to homelessness through prevention, early intervention, and remediation. Beginning in early 2012, the City was chosen to serve as the Lead Agency for the Chittenden County Continuum of Care. The City's Assistant Director for Housing co-chairs the monthly meetings of the Chittenden County Continuum of Care. Beginning in 2013, the City, as the Collaborative Applicant, coordinated the submittal of the comprehensive CoC application for the Continuum, working in conjunction with the local partners to stimulate community-wide planning and coordination of programs for individuals and families who are homeless.

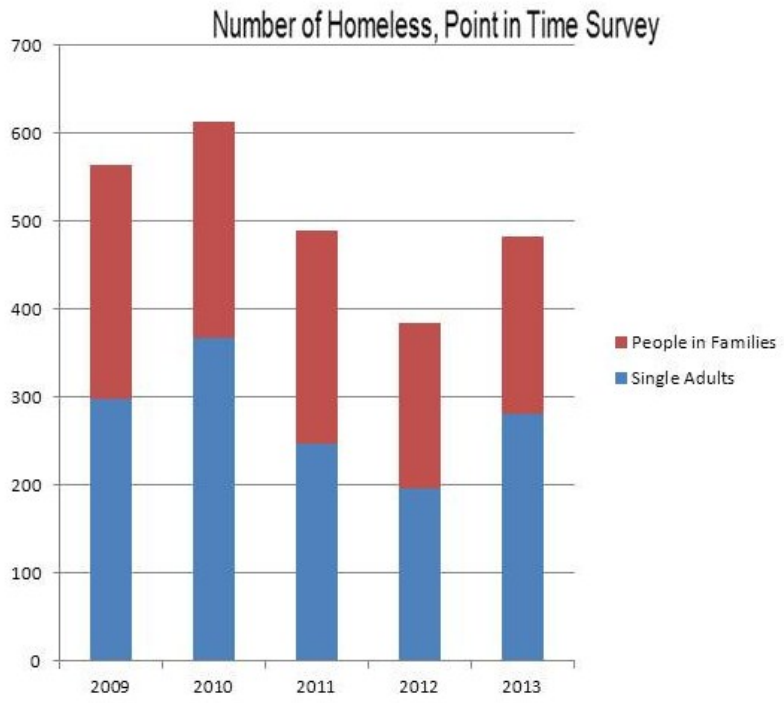
Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	197	4	717	516	428	210
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	0	1	1	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	206	75	338	190	218	200
Chronically Homeless Individuals	48	54	38	27	16	206
Chronically Homeless Families	7	1	1	1	0	0
Veterans	23	7	15	10	7	187
Unaccompanied Child	1	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	17	10	9	22

Table 21 - Homeless Needs Assessment

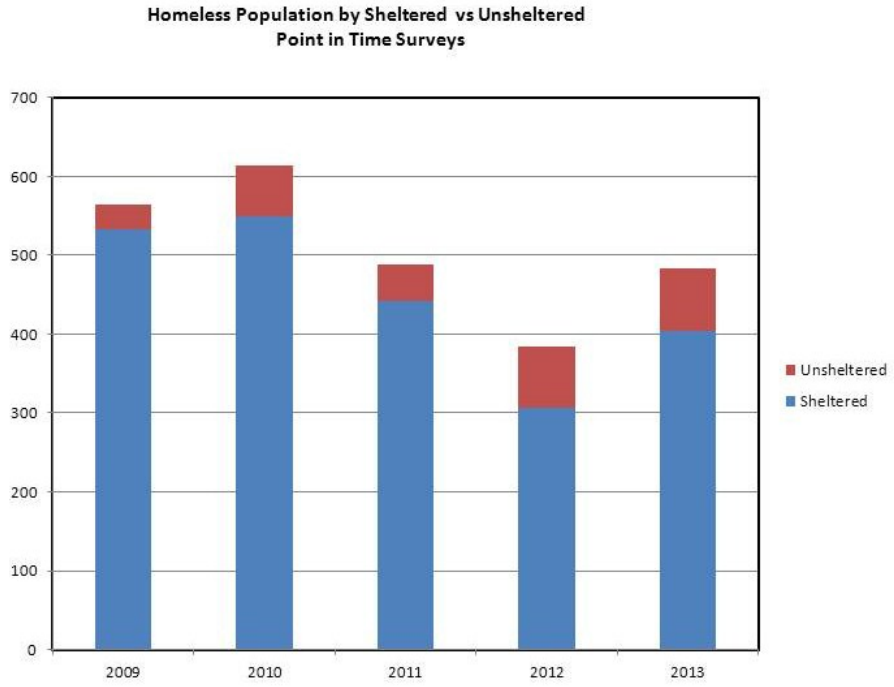
Data Source Comments:

Number of Homeless Point-In-Time Survey



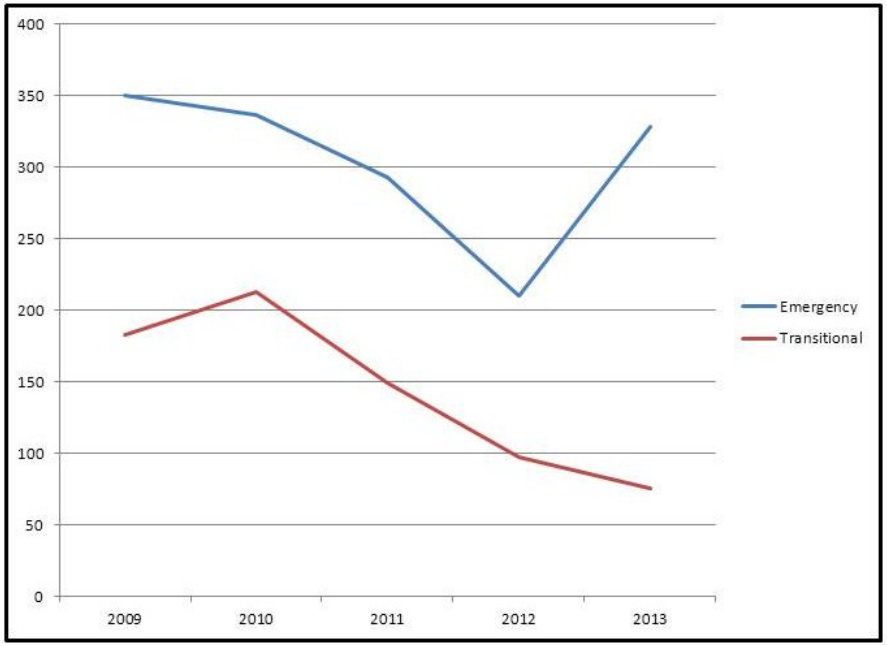
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Homeless Population by Sheltered vs Unsheltered



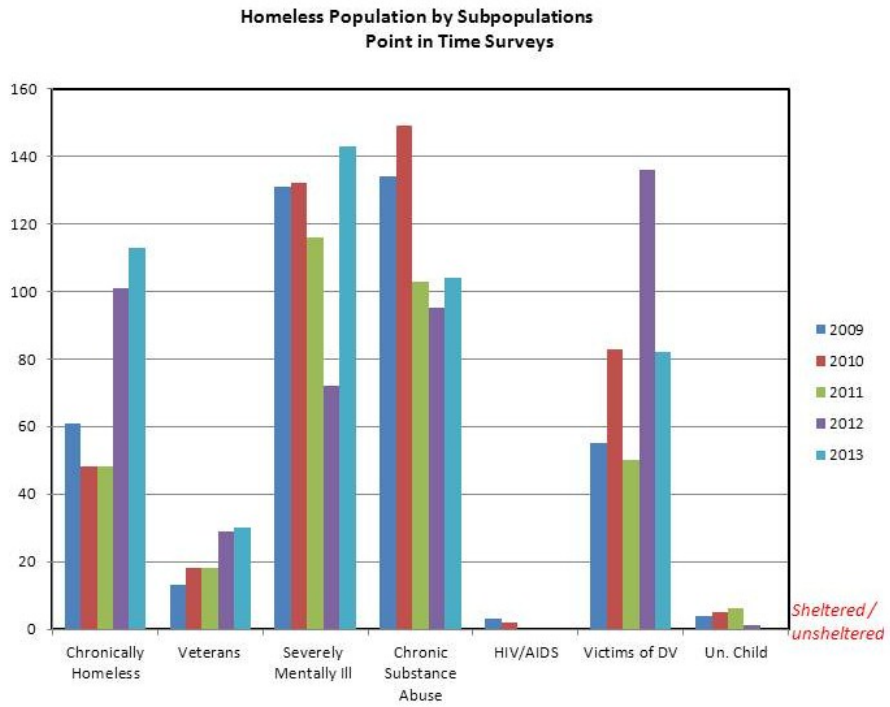
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Homeless Population by Emergency vs. Transitional Housing



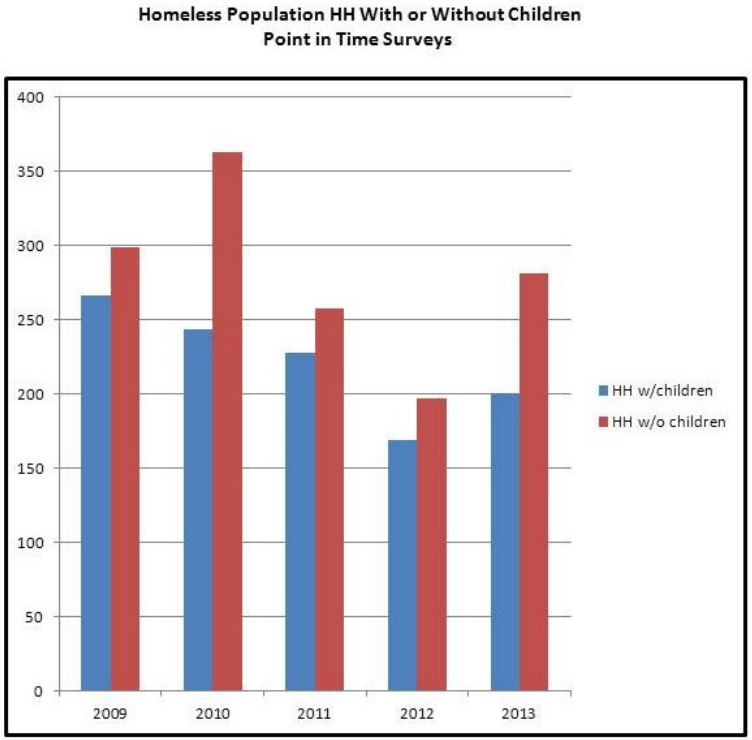
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Homeless Population by Subpopulations



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Homeless Population With or Without Children



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

The incidences of unsheltered homeless households with children are very rare. In 2011, the unsheltered number of families was one, and in 2012 that number increased to five. For the 2013 Point in Time survey, there was one family counted as unsheltered.

The State has a well-funded homeless prevention effort that provides emergency assistance for families and Vermont 211 assists with outreach and assessment. Outreach teams, the local food shelf, day time drop in shelter and the Salvation Army serve to identify and reach unsheltered homeless households with dependent children and assist with rapid re-housing to reduce the number of unsheltered homeless households with children. These agencies provide meals every day in the community and are the only service providers that the unsheltered population routinely seeks out. The Housing Resource Center focuses on rapid re-housing and prevention assistance for both single adults and for families with dependent children. Families are assisted with security deposits and financial counseling; facilitating their move from homelessness into permanent housing. Prevention assistance allows both children and families to remain housed and prevents either eviction or foreclosure. There are three local emergency shelters who house families together including one for victims of domestic violence.

Each CoC program that serves children has children's advocates or specially trained staff to ensure that this regulation as well as children’s need for safety, nurturing, education, and stability are met.

The number of families in need of housing assistance in the shelters in 2011 was 54 and that number decreased in 2012 to 34, but increased again in 2013 to 56.

Families of veterans have decreased in the past two years. In 2011, 14 families were housed and 4 families were unsheltered. In 2012, 11 families of veterans were housed and 3 families were unsheltered. In 2013, there were 23 veterans in our shelters and transitional housing. Canal Street is a facility dedicated to veterans in the jurisdiction and offers both transitional and permanent housing for veterans. All other services, like case management and supportive services for employment, mental health, substance abuse and more are available for veteran families.

Jurisdiction’s Rural Homeless Population

Chittenden County is part of the Burlington-South Burlington Metropolitan Statistical Area and therefore not considered rural.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

According to the 2010 Census, the racial composition of the City of Burlington includes 88.9% White persons, 3.9% Black/African American persons, 3.6% Asian persons, 2.6% persons reporting two or more races, and .3% American Indian and Alaska Native persons. Ethnicity is comprised of 87.3% White persons not Hispanic and 2.7% Hispanic/Latino origin.

The nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group presents a different picture thereby accentuating the disparity with minority groups being overrepresented among the homeless. The information on race and ethnicity of the homeless is available from the Annual Homeless Assessment Report.

The percentage of White persons in families utilizing emergency shelters decreased from 73% to 65% between 2010 and 2012. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino persons in families increased from 3% to 5% during the same timeframe. Black/African American persons in families demonstrate significant disparity. In 2010, 13% of Black/African American persons in families utilized shelters; this number increased to 20% in 2011 and then 26% in 2012. The percentage of Asian persons in families utilizing emergency shelters increased from 0% to 1% in the past three years. American Indian/Alaska Native decreased from 2% to 1% over the three-year period. Finally, those reporting as several races decreased from 8% to 0% which may be attributed to better self-reporting of race. In 2012, the percentages of individuals without children utilizing shelters follows the similar race and ethnic trends as those with children: 79% White individuals, 15% Black/African American persons, 2% of Asian, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian and Alaska Native with Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and several races rounding out at 0%.

Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness, including Rural Homelessness

By using the data compiled in the Continuum of Care's Point-In-time Count entered into the Homeless Data Exchange for the past five years, it is possible to understand the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness in Chittenden County.

The total homeless population is represented by the graph **Homeless Point-In-Time.** The homeless population in Chittenden County experienced an overall 15% decrease since 2009. The highest number of homeless was counted in 2010 and the lowest number in 2012. The downward trend could be attributed to the influx of Federal and State resources for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing during that same timeframe.

Examining the graph **Homeless Population by Sheltered versus Unsheltered**, we find the sheltered population has decreased by 24% whereas the unsheltered population has increased by 147%. This increase in unsheltered population could be attributed to the increase in outreach during the Point-In-Time Count and also a downturn in the economy. The number of unsheltered homeless remained stable the last two years. The majority of the unsheltered population consists of individuals without children.

In the graph, **Homeless Population by Emergency versus Transitional Housing,** we can note the downward trend of those accessing emergency shelter with the lowest point in 2012 and then the sharp increase of 56% in 2013 due to the Emergency Assistance Motel Voucher Program. Cold weather exemptions and relaxed standards led to increased usage. It is not clear as to whether this represents an actual increase in literal homelessness in Burlington. The downward trend for transitional housing began in 2010 and represented the change in which beds could be counted as transitional housing beds. The decrease in transitional housing is 58% since 2009.

The **Homeless by Subpopulation** graph demonstrates the consistently higher numbers of severely mentally ill (9.16% increase) since 2009. However, the number of those identifying as chronic substance abusers has remained consistently lower for the past three years (an overall decrease of 22% since 2009) whereas those with severe mental illness increased significantly in 2013. The chronically homeless subpopulation has steadily increased the past five years at an alarmingly high rate of 85%. Victims of domestic violence also have increased with a peak in 2012 and an overall increase of 49%. The Point-In-Time Subpopulations accentuate the specific need for supportive housing and services for these vulnerable populations. The Veteran homeless population has steadily increased (131%) in the past five years but this could also be attributed to the increase outreach and housing opportunities for Veterans. Unsheltered veterans numbered four in 2011 and then rose to seven in 2012 and 2013.

The homeless count by household type is illustrated by the graph **Homeless Population With or Without Children**. Each year, there are more households without children than those with children. The gap between these populations is the largest in 2010 and then again in 2013. This trend should be watched for a decrease in the number of homeless households with children. The number of households with children who are counted as unsheltered is very low, but the highest percentage (15.5%) appeared in 2012. In 2013, this number was significantly reduced. Overall, there is a 24% decrease in the number of households with children counted as homeless during the Point-In-Time Survey and a 6% decrease in the number of adult only households.

The data for the number of persons becoming homeless and exiting homeless are listed in the chart. These numbers were derived from HMIS and APR's.

Discussion

The lack of affordable housing options, combined with a very low vacancy rate in the City, continues to demonstrate that the provision of safe and decent affordable housing for our low-income residents is the most pressing need. Since the vacancy rate is so low, it is imperative to utilize rental assistance, landlord advocacy and support and other retention services to keep this vulnerable population housed. Equally critical is a need to move long-term shelter residents into transitional or permanent supportive housing in order to utilize the emergency shelters appropriately for short-term, emergency needs. High need subpopulations are identified as victims of domestic violence, chronically homeless, severely mentally ill and veterans.

In order to use the current federal, state and local resources more efficiently, the City will work together with the Continuum of Care and HUD technical assistance providers to create a coordinated intake as well as a coordinated assessment system. This will also help to meet the needs of this population.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Introduction

The Special Needs populations of the City include seniors over 65, those living with both physical and developmental disabilities, and those with substance abuse and mental health needs. Over the past five years, some Special Needs populations have increased, while others have decreased. This population generally needs additional supports, or wraparound services to accompany their housing needs.

Characteristics of Special Needs Populations

As of the 2010 Census, there were 3,986 Burlington seniors, age 65 and older, living in the City. Not all of those residents have supportive service or supportive housing needs. However, 36.6% of Burlington seniors (a total of 1,460) reported having some kind of disability. That includes mental illness as well as physical disabilities. Thirty-six percent were living alone, 20.6% with an independent living difficulty, and 16% had no vehicle.

The Vermont State System of Care uses a prevalence rate of 2.1% of the City's general population who have intellectual disabilities and Pervasive Development Disorders. Applying the overall percent to Burlington's population, there are an estimated 890 residents with developmental disabilities.

As defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, people with developmental disabilities have problems with major life activities such as language, mobility, learning, self-help, and independent living. Developmental disabilities begin anytime during development up to 22 years of age and usually last throughout a person's lifetime. Currently, 17% of this population, or 152, are being served with Home and Community Based Waiver supports in Burlington. The vast majority of people with developmental disabilities are supported by families or other non-Developmental Services Waiver supports.

According to an analysis by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), about 4.7% of Vermont's population over age 18 has a severe mental illness, defined as a mental illness that caused substantial functional impairment with one or more major life activities. Using this estimate, around 1760 Burlington residents suffer from severe mental illness. It is estimated that roughly half of those who suffer from severe mental illness are also affected by substance abuse.

According to the 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health prepared by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an estimated 9.6% of the population, ages 12 and older, need treatment for a substance abuse problem. Applying that percent to Burlington's population, there are 3,319 residents, age 12 and older, in need of substance abuse treatment.

Housing and Supportive Service Needs and Determination

According to the 2010 Census, 821 individuals, ages 65+ in the City, identified an independent living difficulty. In addition, 1,179 senior households, or 29.5% of the population over 65 are paying over 30% of their income for housing and are cost burdened. According to Cathedral Square Corporation, a key housing provider serving the elderly and individuals or families with special needs, their waiting list hovers between 700 and 1,000 people which demonstrates a high need for special needs/senior housing. By 2017, one in three Vermonters will be 55 years of age or older. Services needed for older adults range from chronic care self-management, to prevention, to nursing home level of care in their homes.

Eligibility requirements often force seniors to "spend down" assets in order to access housing and care. Other challenges for the elderly in maintaining an independent living environment include reliance on fixed incomes, juggling housing costs with medical care, special transportation needs, in-home care and assistance with daily tasks and the physical aspects of aging in place. A more detailed list of challenges faced by these populations can be found below.

Non-elderly residents with mobility and self-care limitations share many of the same challenges as their elderly counterparts. Also, as residents with mental illness and developmental disabilities age, they also share the challenges of changing medical and physical conditions.

Residents with developmental delays are dependent upon a fixed social security payment as their primary source of income and rely on subsidized housing options. Those who choose to live in a family living situation or in one of a few remaining supportive group homes can access funding support. Those who choose an independent living situation are accommodated by Section 8 and other subsidized housing programs; they do not have preferential status on the waiting lists for those programs but do have other housing options while they wait.

Service-enriched housing needs for the population with severe mental illness range from affordable, independent apartments with support services provided by visiting mental health workers to 24-hour supervised "group home" settings. Right now, there is a need for additional supportive housing at all levels for those living with severe mental illness. There is a need for at least 12 additional community care home beds, with 24 hour, 7 day a week double staffing and for at least 20 more permanent supportive housing units.

Substance abuse treatment and recovery for the 3,300 + residents require affordable, appropriate, alcohol-free and drug-free housing with a range of management and supportive services, from a high level of on-site management (for treatment and early recovery) to self-management in housing such as Oxford Houses to self-management in an at-home setting. Housing that does not require a lease will often not qualify for assistance, creating additional burdens for this population.

Public Size and Characteristics of Population with HIV / AIDS

The State of Vermont estimates that there are 716 cases of AIDS in Vermont and 233 cases in Chittenden County. Although it is not known if all of these people are still living in the state, the number is higher than those who are under care. Because of confidentiality concerns arising from the small population numbers, an estimate of the number of Burlington residents living with HIV/AIDS is not available.

Those living with HIV/AIDS need stable and medically appropriate housing in order to comply with complex medical and medication regimens and avoid costly inpatient hospitalizations.

Discussion

These Special Needs populations, and specifically those over 65+, face many challenges listed below.

- Living in an independent housing setting with the challenges of cognitive impairments including Alzheimer's - according to a nonprofit housing provider, 49% of the residents at one independent housing setting failed one or two components of a cognitive screen;
- Fixed incomes, which limit their ability to pay rising rent, maintenance, utilities and property tax costs;
- Paying for and managing medical care and prescription medications (including assistance with administering medications);
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical conditions;
- Lack of 24-hour protective oversight to assist with unscheduled needs;
- Needing help with meal preparation, housekeeping, shopping and other activities of daily living;
- Housing that accommodates, or is made to accommodate, changing physical needs;
- Being 'overhoused' as they age in place in the homes in which they raised their families, but which are now large and expensive to maintain;
- Social isolation, which leads to depression - according to a local provider, around 70% of those receiving home health visits are suffering from clinical depression;
- Unavailable housing options, with local waiting lists for supportive housing that can be as long as two and a half years; and
- Housing decisions often precipitated by sudden changes in circumstances that further limit choices and options.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Public Facilities

For the City, restoration and rehabilitation projects for municipally-owned public facilities are given priority over new construction whenever possible. A description of facilities owned by the City is available in the 2006 Municipal Development Plan. Nonprofits balance renovation with new construction based on factors such as cost, financing, organizational needs and capacity. These facilities, both new and renovated, support and improve a suitable living environment for many of our low and moderate income citizens.

Homeless facilities present current needs. A local daytime shelter for the homeless was destroyed by a flood in 2011; although the service is temporarily relocated, the facility will need to be replaced. Shelters dedicated to victims fleeing domestic violence need renovation. There is an on-going discussion about a need for a low-barrier homeless shelter for those facing substance abuse and/or co-occurring disorders.

Two senior centers supported largely in part by the City's general fund, need ongoing repair and renovations.

Two local childcare/youth centers have either outgrown their facilities or are faced with aging facilities that are no longer meeting their needs.

The rehabilitation of the Moran Plant site, on the waterfront of Lake Champlain, presents economic development opportunities with potential job creation, access to goods and services and recreation depending on the final project.

The redevelopment of the Memorial Auditorium Complex presents significant economic development opportunities with potential job creation along with providing access to goods and services.

The most needed facility investment for Chittenden County Transit Authority’s system is the replacement of the Cherry Street Station by a new Downtown Transit Center in Burlington. The current passenger environment at Cherry Street Station, without a climate-controlled waiting area or other passenger amenities, is insufficient to attract new riders and unpleasant for current riders. A new facility will have a climate controlled waiting area and other amenities such as bike racks, restrooms, real-time passenger information and Wi-Fi. It will create the crucial link of mobility for employment and access to good and services.

All City facilities should be assessed to determine the accessibility needs and a capital plan developed based on scoring of severity and number of people affected to ensure all buildings and capital investments meet ADA compliance.

Park improvement projects and recreational facilities are part of the Pennies for Parks renovations. Community gardens are an important part of the community fabric, with more community garden plots per capita in the City than in any other community across the country. The Municipal Plan

identifies securing long-term access to garden space and making new gardens available across the City. Also, many of the established gardens are aging and in need of renovation.

The City uses CDBG to support public and nonprofit facilities where there is identified community support for the project and where there are not other sufficient, more appropriate resources. It is not a large enough pool of money to fund major projects but can play a vital role in filling a gap, leveraging other funds or meeting a renovation need.

Need Determination

Several sources were considered to determine these public facilities' needs. A citizen survey was distributed to all CDBG subgrantees, CoC member agencies and local citizens and published online. Approximately 100 citizens responded with their top ten priorities. Other municipal plans and documents were examined including planBTV, 2006 Municipal Development Plan, Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Vermont Council on Homelessness Plan to End Homelessness, Committee on Accessibility and the 2000 Legacy Action Plan and update.

The City will use CDBG to support public facilities and nonprofit facilities where there is a need and obvious community support for the project and also where there are not other sufficient resources. In overall priorities, a suitable living environment is the City's third priority, CDBG funding for these types of projects can be used as leverage for other resources, for small community generated projects as funds are available, or to meet a renovation need.

Public Improvements

Several public improvement projects have been identified to revitalize critical City infrastructure. CDBG funds will be leveraged with transportation dollars and other federal, state and local resources to accomplish these improvements. The redevelopment of brownfields is a priority for the City with most vacant commercial properties left being suspected brownfields, with excavations performed in the Old North End, downtown, waterfront or Pine Street typically revealing contamination issues. There are also dozens of undiscovered underground storage tanks in the City, often beneath sidewalks and Rights-of-Way.

Burlington's Transportation Plan is a multi-modal transportation improvement plan that provides a comprehensive and coordinated list of roadway, transit, bicycle and pedestrian friendly streetscape and land use recommendations for implementation that satisfy the overall vision of the City developed in the Burlington Municipal Development Plan and the Burlington Legacy Project.

The Transportation Plan offers new Street Design Guidelines and ensures that Complete Streets practices and principles are considered on all applicable projects as a goal that is now mandated by Vermont’s Act 34 of 2011. There are 120 miles of public streets in Burlington and 200 miles of sidewalks. The Department of Public Works publishes a five-year and an annual street paving plan as well as an annual sidewalk repair plan. There is an identified need to integrate curb cuts into sidewalks in more locations, including near accessible parking. The Complete Street design will also compliment the City's mission to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Transportation improvement projects target more transit (bus) improvements, creation of easier pedestrian and bicycle access and complete streets.

The Railyard Enterprise Project (REP) consists of revitalizing an underutilized area of the City by developing a new grid system of complete streets, green infrastructure and stormwater improvements, thereby increasing opportunities for affordable housing and additional economic opportunities. With the aid of an EPA Area-Wide Planning grant, the City has the vision to develop this area into an Eco-District.

Waterfront Access North project will provide the utility and transportation infrastructure to support the redevelopment and public access to the Moran Plant and the Urban Reserve.
The Waterfront Bike Path improvements are needed along the central section of the bike path in the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area and will improve livability and access for all residents including our low-income residents.

Utility and transportation infrastructure improvements on the Cherry Street corridor include complete streets, green infrastructure and stormwater improvements. These improvements will also increase opportunities for affordable housing and additional economic opportunities and/or job creation and increase access to good and services.

Depot Street & Sherman Street Stairway will provide critical transportation infrastructure to provide residents of the NRSA and Old North End access to Burlington's waterfront and bike path.

Need Determination

Several sources were considered to determine these public facilities' needs. A citizen survey was distributed to all CDBG grantees, local citizens and published online. Approximately 100 citizens responded with their top ten priorities. Other municipal plans and documents were examined including planBTV, 2006 Municipal Development Plan, Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Committee on Accessibility, the Transportation Plan and the 2000 Legacy Action Plan and update.

CDBG is not a large enough pool to fund major projects, but it can play a vital role in some of the larger improvement projects such as Railyard Enterprise Project and Waterfront Access North where a small investment of CDBG funds can leverage large amounts of state and federal funding, where the project significantly contributes to community revitalization, and where CDBG can effectively be used for program delivery costs.

Public Services

The City has traditionally used the entire 15% allocation for Public Services to support the provision of public services by local nonprofits. CDBG funding has been used for child care, youth, health, public safety and housing and homeless services. Programs being funded meet community needs and priorities, and CDBG has been used previously to fill gaps in funding or to leverage other funds. Over the course of several years, the CDBG allocation has decreased significantly, yet the needs in the community continue to increase. Grantee allocations decreased to such insignificant levels, the funding was no longer effective, sustainable or making a difference.

The City and its Citizen Advisory Board have selected key priorities for the next five years for funding public services. These priorities include: funding programs that coordinate with other programs or organizations; fund efficiency and innovative initiatives; and fund programs with high or multiple impact towards the anti-poverty strategy.

The need for child care services, in relation to decreasing barriers to employment is discussed in a following section.

Below there are two charts that display the crime trends in the State of Vermont since 2005. The City's goal is that all Burlington residents enjoy livable, attractive neighborhoods, are assured of safety and quality of life in their neighborhoods and in their homes, and have the necessary community supports to thrive. The indicator tracked in this area includes crime reports for specific crimes as well as the crime index. Overall, there has been a decline in the number of crime incidents in several important areas since 2005. The 2010 Vermont Crime Report, released by the Vermont Criminal Information Center at the Department of Public Safety except for forcible rape, Vermont saw a decrease of crimes against property by 10.4%, and against persons by 8.5%. The total Crime Index in 2010 was 14,649, down from 15,737 in 2009.

With the City's ever increasing diverse population, speaking a language other than English create cultural, educational and employment barriers that lead to inequities and disparities in our City. A refugee resettlement program has made Burlington home to thousands of refugees as indicated by the chart below. Over 35 languages are spoken in the schools and the City. In Burlington High School, 30% are students of color; 21.6% are of non- English language background; 15% take English Language Learner classes. According to the American Community Survey 2007-2011, over 10% of Burlington households speak a language other than English at home. In South Burlington, that number is 9.8% and in Winooski that number is 16.5%. Winooski and Burlington represent the concentrations of immigrants in Chittenden County whose overall percentage of households speaking a language other than English is 8.3%. The City will continue to invest in social, economic and educational equity projects, as well as English as a second language.

Need Determination

The City has a limited capacity to fund social services out of municipal resources and has historically used the maximum (15%) available CDBG resources to support the provision of social services by local nonprofits. However, with the significant decrease of federal funds, it is critical to prioritize and target these funds to maximize their impact on the City's low-income citizens.

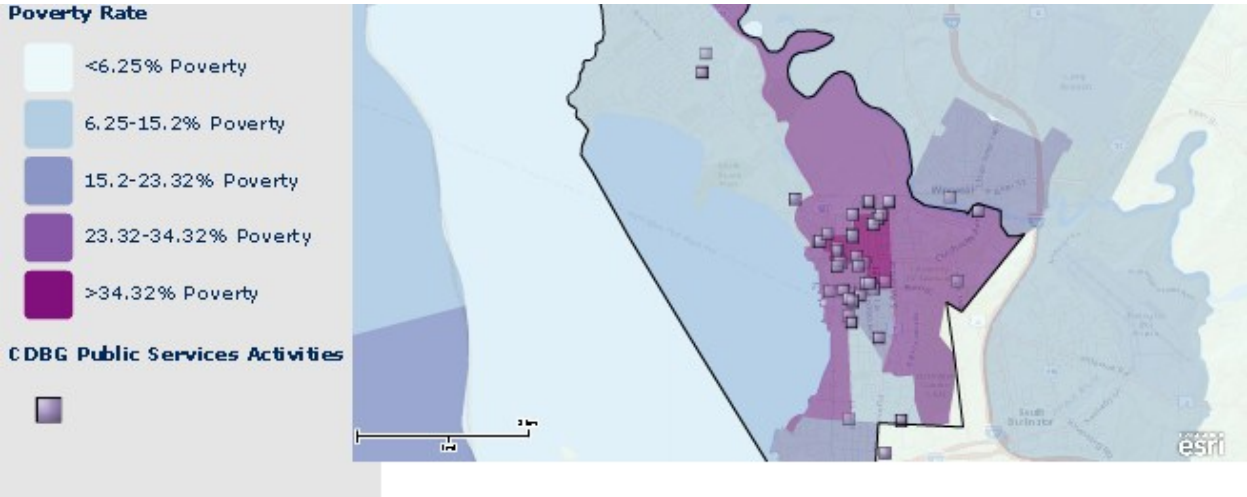
Several sources were considered to determine these public service needs. A citizen survey was distributed to all CDBG subgrantees, CoC member agencies and local citizens and published online. Approximately 100 citizens responded with their top ten priorities. Other municipal plans and documents were examined including planBTV, 2006 Municipal Development Plan, Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Committee on Accessibility, and the 2000 Legacy Action Plan and update.

As noted in the following map, the City has targeted most of its funding for Public Services Activities in the areas of highest concentration of poverty. The City will continue to target its shrinking Public Services resources to serving the most vulnerable populations of the City.

In addition to these plans, public service needs were also determined and discussed within the homeless and special needs sections, the child care assessment and transportation needs subsequently.

This increasing equity need, which is also confirmed by the increase in refugees noted in the corresponding chart, highlights a continued need to invest in projects that focus on bridging the gaps of disparity with our new American population.

CPD Maps



Child Care Needs Assessment

As of the 2011 American Community Survey, 66.5% of all Burlington children under six - and 74.1% of all children ages 6 to 17 - were living with parents who were all working. Those were higher percentages than the national averages of 64.6% and 70.6%, respectively.

Available, affordable child care is a prerequisite to labor force participation for many households, and particularly for female-headed households. The availability of child care also affects the ability of parents to upgrade their skills through career education and vocational training.

The remaining information in this section comes from Child Care Resource and the Child Development Division of the Vermont Department for Children and Families.

The affordability of child care for families is a pressing issue. The income eligibility levels to qualify for child care subsidy are set to offer help to families up to 200% of the poverty level. The program now offers help to fewer and fewer eligible families. The first chart gives a sense of the percent of subsidy paid at various income levels. In 2008, there were 503 Burlington children receiving a subsidy; in March 2013, there are 637 Burlington children receiving a subsidy and 1,687 in Chittenden County.

The second chart shows the covered subsidy amount versus the weekly market rate for child care. There continues to be a significant gap between the actual market rate for care and the amount covered by the child care subsidy. For example, at the infant level for a child care center, a single mom with two children would end up paying an additional $75 a week from or more than 20% of her gross pay.

According to Child Care Resource, as of July 2012, during a typical week, approximately 6,800 children birth through 12 attend a regulated child care program in Chittenden County. The availability for space in these programs ranges from 1% to 4% adding to the uncertainty of finding reliable child care. Over 63% of child care searches are for the small group of children ages birth to two, demonstrating the difficulty of finding child care for infants and toddlers. The third chart shows the vacancy rate for local programs and the current need as of July 2012.

Programs may be recognized for quality in the child care field through accreditation with the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), the National Association of Family Child Care (NAFCC) or be recognized for quality through the State of Vermont Step Ahead to Recognition System (STARS). Across all programs, 84 in Chittenden County are recognized for high quality and 58 have received formal accreditation.

The affordability and availability of child care are based on federal and state subsidy issues as well as industry employment standards. The City will continue to work with the child care community to find solutions including current efforts with Building Bright Futures and providing technical assistance to providers.

Vermont Child Care Subsidy Program

% of Subsidy Paid by the State	Family Size			
	3 or Fewer	4	5	6 or more
100%	$18,300	$22,044	$25,788	$29,532
50%	$29,100	$35,040	$40,992	$46,956
10%	$36,600	$44,088	$51,576	$59,064

Weekly Child Care Subsidy Amount

Type of Care: Full Time	Weekly Subsidy - 100%	Weekly Market Rate	Weekly out of pocket expense: 100% eligible	Annual out of pocket expense: 100% eligible	Gap	Weekly out of pocket expense: 50% eligible	Annual out of pocket expense: 50% eligible
Family Child Care							
Infant	$114.29	$162.00	$47.71	$2,481	29%	$95.42	$4,962
Toddler	$110.00	$153.00	$43.00	$2,236	28%	$86.00	$4,472
Preschool	$98.86	$152.00	$53.14	$2,763	35%	$106.28	$5,527
Child Care Center							
Infant	$137.14	$212.00	$74.86	$3,893	35%	$149.72	$7,785
Toddler	$133.43	$201.00	$67.57	$3,514	34%	$135.14	$7,027
Preschool	$129.60	$188.00	$58.40	$3,037	31%	$116.80	$6,074

Child Care Vacancy Rate

Type of Program	# of Programs	# of Slots	# of Openings	Chittenden Vacancy Rate
Child Care Center	53	2,817	122	4%
Family Child Care Home	160	1,238	94	7%
Preschool	56	1,541	48	5%
School Age (After-School)	41	1,733	67	4%

Transportation Needs/Services

According to the Citizen Participation Survey for this Consolidated Plan, the need for transportation services ranked 4th in the list of services**.** This narrative explains the transit system and services as well as alternative car programs in the City.

As of the 2010 Census, around 4,220 residents – or 19.4% of the Burlington workforce – were walking to work, and around 1100 Burlington residents were using public transportation to get to work. For workers who use the bus to get to work, there is fairly good coverage Monday through Saturday during regular work hours. Service during second and third shift hours and on Sundays and holidays is limited.

Chittenden County Transit Authority's (CCTA) network of 19 bus routes extends throughout eight cities and towns in the greater Burlington area.

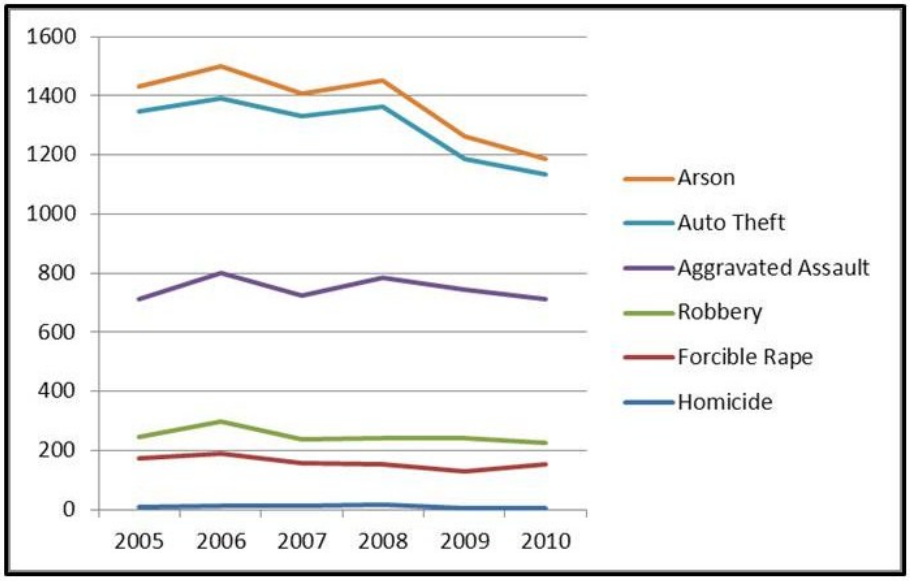
CCTA measures its success on the percentage of trips in the region that is made on public transportation, also known as the transit mode share. In 2000, the transit mode share was estimated to be 1.4% of all trips made within the six core communities of Chittenden County. By 2010, it was estimated that the transit mode share increased to 2.4% based on the growth of CCTA ridership compared to overall traffic growth.

Public transportation to areas outside the City does not reach a number of significant job centers because CCTA is dependent on local property tax revenues from only five local participating municipalities – Burlington, South Burlington, Essex, Winooski, and Shelburne – and its services are concentrated in those member communities. CCTA does offer ridesharing services in other communities, bus service outside the county to Middlebury, Montpelier and St. Albans, a fixed-route segment in Colchester, and services in the town of Williston under the Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) program. CCTA provides ADA complementary paratransit and some Medicaid transportation services through a contract with the Special Services Transportation Agency (SSTA), a private non-profit organization that provides van transportation services for people with specialized mobility needs, primarily the elderly and persons with disabilities. There are identified concerns with wheelchair access and treatment of people with disabilities accessing busses that must be addressed. Bus passes are available to low-income residents; students and children ride free.

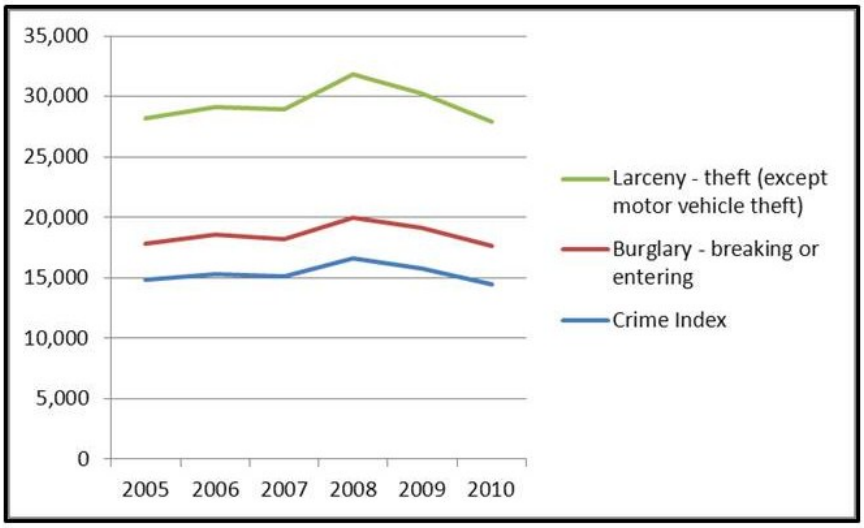
Single-occupancy vehicles remain a primary means of transportation to work. According to the 2010 Census, 65% of Burlington workers drove alone in their cars to get to work. The American Community Survey 2009-2011 notes that 10% of Burlington workers carpooled to work and on the average, those who commuted by car spent an average of 17 minutes to get to work. Transportation costs for those who drive to work are increasing. The average retail price of a gallon of gasoline in April of 2011 was $3.70 and in April of 2012, the price rose to $3.915. There are programs that assist low and moderate income citizens to access cars and can reduce the need to own a car.

The Good News Garage provides donated refurbished vehicles to low-income workers, including vehicles to Reach Up program participants, as well as job-related rides to low-income workers and to and from childcare in their Ready to Go program.

Crime Report I



Crime Report II



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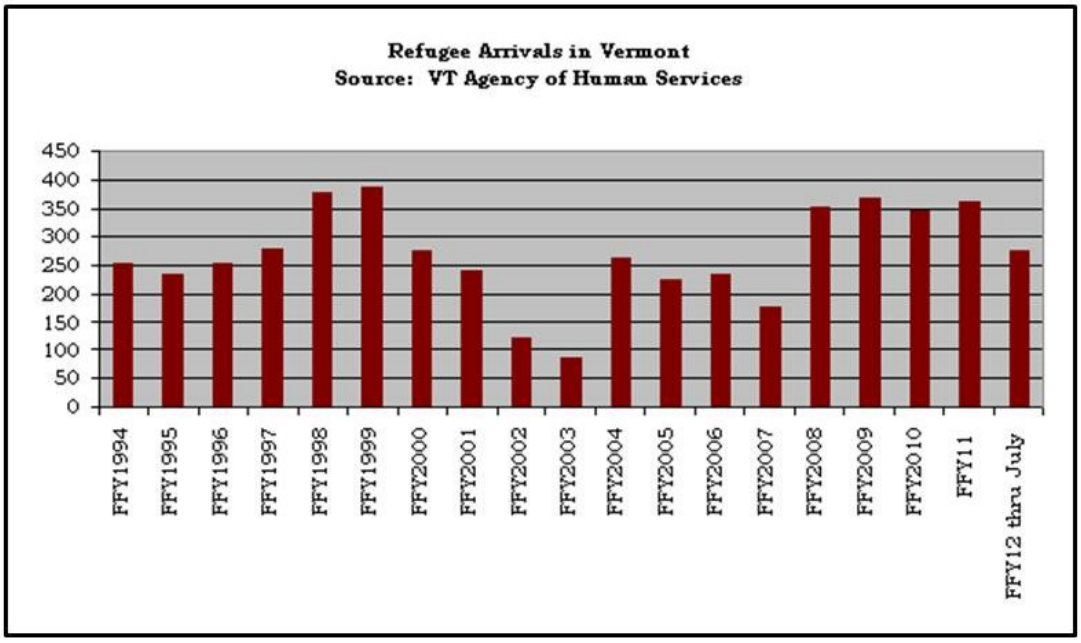
Refugee Arrivals



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview

Burlington's housing market is marked by an imbalance between supply and demand, as reflected in low rental vacancy rates and limited inventory of homes for sale – much lower than regional, national and "balanced" levels. A rental housing market where supply and demand are more balanced ensures an adequate supply of both units and renters who can afford the available units. The rental housing imbalance translates into high housing costs (relative to income) and lower quality rental housing stock. These factors indicate a continuing need to produce new affordable units and to preserve the affordability of existing units. An imbalanced rental housing market also impedes economic growth since employers have trouble recruiting and retaining their workforce. Table 1 displays the US Census 2009-2011 American Community Survey with 17,687 housing units in the City. This represents an increase of slightly over 7% in the last decade. Of these units, only 17,024 are occupied with the remaining 663 units considered vacant. However, homes being marketed for sale and rental units undergoing tenant turnover make this figure much higher than the reality of the market. Over 58% of the housing units in Burlington are renter-occupied, according to Table 2, with the remaining 42% of the units being owner-occupied.

In fact, the real estate appraisal and consulting firm Allen & Brooks found a 0.5% urban rental vacancy rate in December 2012. The graph entitled Rental Vacancy Rates in subsequent pages, clearly shows the challenges of the low vacancy rate in the area. While the suburban rental vacancy rate for December 2012 was 3.0%, this was higher than typical due to several new suburban developments coming on the market at around the same time period.

In Burlington, there are new units under construction as this plan is being developed: 33 market rate units (5 Inclusionary units) at 187 St. Paul St.; 14 efficiencies for extremely low-income individuals at 30-42 King St.; 25 market units (4 Inclusionary units) at 237 North Ave.; 36 affordable senior units and 49 market rate units at the former Thayer School on North Ave. There are 2 major rental housing projects in the permitting stage: Handy Properties is seeking to build 55 units on Riverside Avenue and SD Ireland has begun initial permitting for 200-250 rental units on Grove Street near the South Burlington border.

Affordable housing is a balance to economic development. In boom times, affordable housing ensures that there is housing for workers and that rising prices do not displace residents. In a troubled economy, affordable housing development is an economic engine and its subsidies ensure that low-income residents are not made homeless. Finally, the use of affordable housing to redevelop distressed neighborhoods prevents the loss of value of the surrounding properties and encourages long-term investment by other property owners.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

Introduction

The number of housing units that make up the Burlington inventory include both market rate and affordable units. Numerous federal, state and local programs are used to make the City's housing stock more affordable for low- and moderate income families. Around 25% of Burlington's rental housing, and around 4% of the City's owner housing, is made affordable - meaning that the occupants do not pay more than 30% of their income for housing - through public subsidies, regulation and/or property deed restrictions. Affordable housing may be publicly- or privately-owned, or ownership may lie in the nonprofit sector. Assistance may be tied to a specific property or it may move with the person. Housing may be perpetually affordable, or it may have a limited period of affordability. It may be available to all lower-income residents, or it may be targeted to a specific group (such as the homeless or those with disabilities) or a specific income category. As the various forms of assistance are explained, understand that it is not unusual for them to overlap. For example, households receiving Section 8 vouchers occupy some, if not most, of the rental units assisted through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit and the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance. There are units that have limited or expiring affordability provisions. Units which are privately-owned and have Section 8 project-based or substantial rehab contracts are either at high risk of loss or will definitely be lost as affordable units. Units which are owned by nonprofits, or by Low Income Housing Tax Credit partnerships, and that will presumably be sold to nonprofits, are assumed to be at low risk of loss.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	5,670	32%
1-unit, attached structure	740	4%
2-4 units	5,995	34%
5-19 units	3,581	20%
20 or more units	1,555	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	146	1%
Total	***17,687***	***100%***

Table 1 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
American Community Survey 2009-11 3 year Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	656	7%
1 bedroom	184	3%	3,345	33%
2 bedrooms	1,920	27%	3,844	38%

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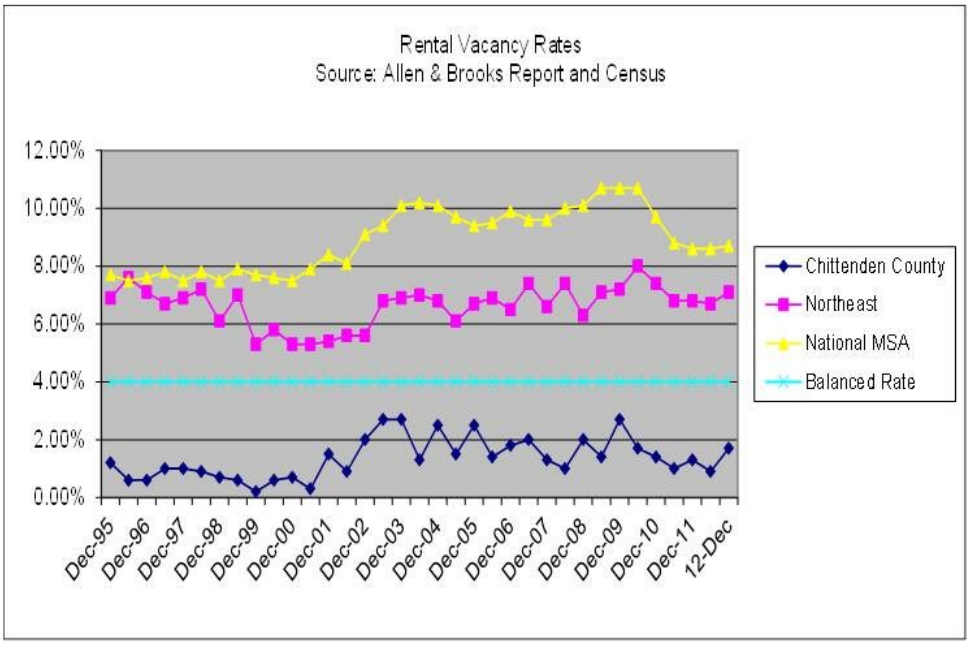
	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
3 or more bedrooms	4,922	70%	2,153	22%
Total	***7,026***	***100%***	***9,998***	***100%***

Table 2 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
American Community Survey 2009-11 3 year Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Rental Vacancy Rates



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Affordable Housing Inventory

Project Name	Address	Total	Project-based/ LIHTC	Special Needs	Seniors	Public Housing
	114 Archibald Street	9	X	X		
	322 St. Paul	4	X	X		
	278 Main	10		X		
	700 Riverside	8	X			
Avenue Apartments (CHT)	1179 North Ave.	28	X			
Arroway	41 Spruce	7		X		
Bobbin Mill	234 S. Champlain	51	X			
	235 Pine	0				
BRHIP	62-68 N. Champlain	6	X			
	42 and 84 North Street	2	X			
	47-49 Archibald	2	X			
	86 Oak	2	X			
	68 Cottage Grove	2	X			
	189, 191 and 193-197 Pine	6	X			
	52 and 52 1/2 Hyde	4	X			
	16 North Ave	5	X			
	95 Grant	4	X			
	59 No. Union	1	X			
Bright Street		3	X			
Bus Barns	343 N. Winooski	12	X			
	640 Riverside Ave	13	X			
	337 No. Winooski	0				
Callahan	33 North Street	6	X			
	132-135 North Street	11	X			
	44 Front	3	X			
	163-165 Intervale Avenue	3	X			
	171-173 Intervale Avenue	3	X			
	177 Intervale Avenue	2	X			
Cathedral Sq. Assisted Living	3 Cathedral Square	100			X	
Champlain Apartments	10 N. Champlain	50			X	X
City Neighborhoods	54 N. Champlain St.	6			X	
	57 N. Champlain St.	6			X	
	52 N. Champlain St.	4			X	
	27-31 Peru St.	3			X	
	22-26 Johnson St.	2			X	
	221 Pine St.	6			X	
	299 N. Winooski Ave	2			X	
Converse Home	272 Church	21			X	
Decker Towers	230 St. Paul	160		X	X	X
Dismas	96 Buell	7		X		
Duggan Row	94-106 Maple	16	X			
ECHO	92 North Ave	8	X			
	21-23 N. Champlain	4		X		
	211 Park	3	X			
	75-77 North	3	X			
	115-117 Archibald	3	X			
	16-18 1/2 Decatur	3	X			
	58-60 N. Champlain	4	X			
	257-259 N. Winooski	4	X			
Fern Hill	214 N. Prospect	60			X	
Flynn Ave Coop	288 Flynn Ave.	14	X			
Franklin Square	1-60 Franklin Square	60				X
Gable Apts. (Randall)	323-325 St. Paul	11	X			
Harrington Apts.	145-153 Maple	5	X			
Heineberg Senior Housing	72 Heineberg Road	81			X	
Hillside Terrace	22-91 Hillside Terrace	26				X
	20 S. Willard	6		X		
	141 Maple	9		X		

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Project Name	Address	Total	Project-based/ LIHTC	Special Needs	Seniors	Public Housing
Howard MH Group Home	72 N. Winooski	7		X		
Johnson Street	22-26 and 29 Johnson	5	X			
King Street Housing	88 King St	20	X			
King St Apts.	73-75 and 128 King	7	X			
Lake Champlain Apts.	185 Pine	27	X			
	243-247 Church	0	X			
Maple St Apts. (Wharf Lane)	57-61 Maple	37	X			
	174 Maple	11	X			
McAuley Square - Independence Place	140 Mansfield Ave	7		X		
McAuley Square - Scholars House	110 Mansfield Ave	12		X		
McAuley Square Senior Housing	130 Mansfield Ave	55			X	
McKenzie House	43 Elmwood Ave	41			X	
Mill View Apts.	222 Riverside Ave	12	X			
Monroe Place	29 N. Champlain	15		X		
North St - Shriner	268 and 272 North	4	X			
Northgate	275 Northgate	336	X			
ONE	267 N. Winooski	2	X			
	43-45 Manhattan Dr	3	X			
	310-312 and 316-318 and 326-328 Manhattan Dr	4	X			
	33-35 and 37-39 Murray	5	X			
	11 1/2 Cedar	4	X			
Park Place	123-127and 129-135 St Paul	34	X			
Pearl and Union SRO	204 Pearl/106 S. Union	18		X		
Pennington House	1822 North Ave	6		X		
Peterson Place	97-103 King	13	X			
	195 St. Paul	0	X			
Phoenix House	37 Elmwood Ave.	10		X		
Riverside Apts.	669 Riverside Ave	48				X
Rose St. Coop	78 Rose	12	X			
Ruggles House	262 S. Prospect	15			X	
Safe Haven	133 King	8		X		
Salmon Run	220 Riverside	79	X			
Sarah Cole	415 S. Union	12		X		
Smith House	30-32 N. Winooski Ave.	9		X		
Sophie's Place	40 Red Maple Lane	11		X		
	1562 North Ave	1		X		
South End Community Housing	336 St. Paul	6		X		
South Meadow	One Raymond Place	65	X			
South Square	101 College	65		X	X	
South St Paul Townhouses	355 St. Paul	15	X			
St. John's Hall	184 Elmwood Ave	22		X		
STAR	221 Pine	6	X			
	73-75 Sherman	2	X			
	52-54 and 57-63 N. Champlain	15	X			
	36 Convent Sq	1	X			
	104 Intervale Ave	3	X			
Thayer House I	1197 North Ave.	33			X	
Thayer House II	1197 North Ave.	36			X	
Thelma Maple Coop	81-101 and 85-109 Archibald	20	X			
Thirty Four Two	30-42 King St.	16		X		
Varney House	76 Cherry St.	11		X		
Victoria Place	76-90 Pearl	34	X			
Waterfront Housing	300 Lake	22	X			

Student Housing

The City is home to two residential institutions of higher learning (the University of Vermont and Champlain College) and also one additional educational institution with a growing student population (Burlington College). The college population in Burlington grew from 10,163 in 2000 to 15,284 in 2013, and over 36% of Burlington's population is now enrolled in college or graduate school. Enrollment in these colleges is expected to remain stable. The student population contributes to the City's vitality (and makes the city's demographics younger than the rest of the state), but also puts pressure on the local rental housing market and on the quality of life in many neighborhoods – especially as approximately 50% of Burlington's college students do not live in dorms.

The extensive student population creates a significant impact on Burlington's housing market. Over the years, many traditional single family homes have been converted to student housing to accommodate the market. According to Allen & Brooks December 2012 report, the average rent for student apartments close to UVM range between $700 and $800 per bedroom.

New student housing built in the past few years has reduced the pressure on the rental market. UVM's stated goal has been to house 60% of their undergraduate student population in UVM-affiliated housing, while Champlain College has a stated goal of housing 100% of their students on campus or in college-affiliated housing. With the opening of Redstone Lofts (403 beds) in the fall of 2012, they met their 60% goal (60.3%). Champlain College added 90 beds in a new dormitory and continues to strive to meet their 100% goal. According to the June 2013 Allen & Brooks Report, Champlain College plans to add 180 beds in two on-campus buildings for fall 2014 occupancy and another 300-350 beds at the former Eagles Club site with 2015 occupancy. Despite the increased supply of student housing as well as new rental units for the general population, the rental vacancy rate for Chittenden County hovers at a low rate of 1.2%.

Our Survey Respondents Speak Out

The impact student housing has on the housing market received the most comments in our community survey. When community members were asked about the need for affordable housing and suggestions to deal with the housing issue in Burlington, sixteen thoughtful comments regarding student housing were received ranging from requiring the colleges to provide more housing for students to enforcing the 'no more than four unrelated' and shut down group quarters in single family houses. Here are some of the written comments received on the impact of student housing in Burlington:

"*Incentives, with zoning changes, to UVM and Champlain and now Burlington College to house at least 75% of its students on campus. That will take the pressure off the rental market and allow houses to move toward a market more conducive to single family homes being housing by single families."*

"*Move college housing downtown, move poor into apartments taken by college students and set caps on rent."*

"We need to return students to campus and rehabilitate neighborhoods thus facilitating more available housing in the (relatively) inner city."

"Work with UVM to ensure that Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors reside on campus."

Response to the above comment: With 6,116 total student beds in the UVM-affiliated inventory, and the current enrollment of 10,000 undergraduates, UVM has exceeded their 60% goal. All UVM freshmen and sophomores are required to live in UVM-affiliated housing. UVM has agreed to provide housing (1:1) for any increased enrollment of undergraduate students beyond the number enrolled in Fall 2009.

Number and Targeting of Units

Affordable units consist of both rental and homeownership and target low, extremely low and moderate income households.

For rental units:

There are over 1,700 BHA Section 8 tenant-based vouchers in use in the City and surrounding communities. Approximately one-half of the vouchers are used in apartments located outside of Burlington but within a 6-mile radius of City limits. Vouchers pay a private landlord the difference between the amount that a low-income tenant household can afford to pay (i.e., no more than 30% of their income) and the Fair Market Rent for the unit as determined by HUD. The tenants keep the assistance as long as they are income-eligible and meet other HUD requirements. With tenant-based Section 8 vouchers, the subsidy isn't tied to any specific apartment; it moves with the tenant. The City encourages BHA to fully utilize its ability to use its project-based Section 8 vouchers in support of new affordable housing development.

Some property-specific assistance is dedicated to certain groups of residents with special needs. The Section 202 Elderly Housing and Section 811 Housing for Persons With Disabilities are housing construction programs that provide a capital advance to assist with the cost of developing a housing project and a renewable 5-year Project Rental Assistance Contract to assist with the project's operating costs. Funds are made available through a national competition, and only nonprofits are eligible to apply.

The New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation Programs provide rental assistance for up to 20 years in connection with the development of newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated privately-owned rental housing. The Section 8 Mod Rehab SRO program helps homeless individuals find affordable Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing. Landlords who complete moderate rehabilitation of their properties and then rent them to homeless individuals receive payments which cover the difference between a portion of the tenant's income (normally 30 percent), and the unit's "eligible rent." Rental assistance contracts for the SROs are provided for ten years, with the option to renew the contract through the Section 8 program. The Shelter Plus Care Program provides rental assistance for hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities in connection with supportive services funded from sources outside the program.

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program makes tax credits available to owners of rental housing who make that housing available to low-income residents. The federal LIHTC program provides an annual allocation of tax credit authority to each state, which then makes these credits available to support affordable housing projects in accordance with each state's Qualified Allocation Plan. In Vermont, the LIHTC is administered by the Vermont Housing Finance Agency. Vermont has a matching state Low Income Housing Tax Credit.

The Housing Development Action Grant Program (HoDAG), a HUD program in the 1980's, no longer exists. As the HoDAG loan period expires at City housing projects, the City will reinvest these funds to keep those housing units affordable.

Homeownership programs and units are discussed in a following section.

Units Expected to be lost from Inventory

It is the City's policy to retain units with expiring tax credits or subsidies within the affordable unit inventory. It is more cost efficient to invest in the retention of units rather than the construction of units. To this end, over the past 5 years, several expiring complexes have been purchased and their affordability has been retained. Over 300 affordable units have been retained in Bobbin Mill, Salmon Run, South Meadow, and Wharf Lane. In fact, as a result of these preservation projects, the number of permanently affordable units has increased by 20 at Salmon Run and 24 at South Meadow. Another 24 market rate rental units at South Meadow will gradually be converted to permanently affordable ownership units.

In the next five years, it is expected that approximately 140 affordable units might have affordable subsidies that will expire. These include the following housing units: Thelma Maple Co-op, Park Place, Bus Barns, Rose Street, Pearl Street, ONE, and BRHIP. Local housing partner, Champlain Housing Trust will plan to renovate, refinance and maintain affordability of those units; together with the City of Burlington and the Vermont Housing Finance Agency, they will monitor other potential units and work to retain as many units as possible.

In addition, the Housing Authority is expecting to lose approximately 150 vouchers due to sequestration in the next year.

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

No, the availability of current housing units does not meet the needs of the population.
In a healthy local housing market, the rental vacancy rate would be between 3% and 5%. That is generally considered by most experts to be "balanced" between supply and demand. When it falls below that level, a lack of supply will lead to rent increases, inability to find housing and a limit to economic growth.

The rental vacancy rate for the county is measured every six months by the Allen & Brooks Report©. For five years (between December 2007 and June 2012), the rental vacancy remained quite low. The rental vacancy rate in Chittenden County peaked in December 2009 at 2.7%. In December of 2008, it was 2.0%. All the other years, the rate was below 2.0% with the lowest occurring in June 2012 at .9%. It

consistently runs well below national and regional rates, which are reported by the Census Bureau as indicated by the graph displayed in the beginning of this section.

In the downtown area, according to planBTV, housing stock is limited to a few common building types, including single family homes, duplexes, apartments above shops, and condo buildings. Residential neighborhoods surrounding the downtown consist of mainly 4+ bedrooms units in converted historic homes at prices that only students can afford at a per bedroom price ranging from $700-$800/month.. Since 2009, there has been an above average number of new apartment units constructed in Chittenden County, the average number of new units being 182 according to the Allen & Brooks Report©. In 2013, it is expected that 428 new units will be constructed. Although there is an increase in units, these new units are leasing quickly due to the low vacancy rate. For example, a new project in Burlington, Thayer Commons, leased 47 units within two months of opening. It is expected that the demand for rentals will remain high.

Need for Specific Types of Housing

A community consensus emerged as part of the Plan BTV process that "downtown Burlington has an extreme shortage of housing priced for young families, singles and others with a moderate income." On a citywide level, the need persists for more housing serving all income levels. There continues to be a need for more student housing, but the type and location of these units has changed. In their recent housing study, UVM found that the housing market for juniors and seniors has been saturated on campus. According to the study, UVM juniors and seniors are looking for apartment living that is close to campus but not located on campus. The City seeks to facilitate the creation of market-based rental housing targeting students in areas near the downtown in hopes that the residential areas adjacent to downtown can return to more stable, long-term occupancy. With over 60% of all Burlington renter households paying greater than 30% of their income on rent, there continues to be an acute need for affordable and mixed-income rental housing.
According to the recent report submitted by the Committee on Accessibility, there is a need to identify any possible unmet need for accessible housing and ensure that accessible housing is a component of the Citywide Housing Plan update. It is also important to integrate accessible housing along transportation routes and near the downtown core.

Discussion

For affordable homeownership, the following programs and units are used for income qualified households:

The City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance applies to all new market-rate developments of five or more homes and to any converted non-residential structures that result in at least ten homes. The affordable housing set aside is 15% to 25% of the units, depending on the average price of the market-rate homes – with the higher percentage placed on the most expensive developments. The ordinance does not allow fee in-lieu payments or land donations, but will allow developers to provide the affordable housing off-site at 125% of the on-site obligation. The ordinance provides a range of incentives including fee waivers and a 15% to 25% density and lot coverage bonus. Affordable homes are targeted to homebuyer households earning 75% or less of area median income and rental households earning 65% or less of median and are price controlled for 99 years.

BHA's Section 8 Mortgage Assistance Program has been in operation since 1999 with over 98 households successfully transitioning from renting to homeownership.

The Burlington Community Land Trust started up in 1984 with municipal assistance through the City's general fund and through a line of credit from the City municipal retirement fund. (In October 2006, the Land Trust merged into the Champlain Housing Trust (CHT).) Today, it is the largest community land trust (CLT) in the country, both in terms of membership and in terms of number of community land trust units. In Burlington alone, CHT boasts over 200 perpetually affordable single-family homes and condos. When CHT homeowners sell their homes, CHT generally rebuys them from the homeowner and shares the appreciation with the homeowner/seller to keep the home affordable for the next buyer. A study of CHT resales between 1984 and 2008 showed that the CLT model does contribute to wealth-building (the average period of occupancy for a CHT owner was just over 5 years, and upon resale, the average annualized rate of return to the homeowner was 30%); housing mobility (67% of CHT owners moved into market rate homeownership); and preservation of affordability (on resale, homes were affordable to buyers at 53% of median family income).

Habitat for Humanity builds and rehabilitates houses with the help of the homeowner (partner) families, volunteer labor and donations of money and materials. Habitat houses are sold to partner families at no profit and financed with affordable loans. The homeowners' monthly mortgage payments are used to build still more Habitat houses.

The Vermont Housing Finance Agency (VHFA) makes low-rate mortgages available to income-eligible borrowers through participating lenders located throughout the state. VHFA offers a variety of programs, including fixed-rate products, down payment assistance and limited refinancing. VHFA mortgages often overlap with other forms of affordable homeownership.

MA-15 Cost of Housing

Introduction

In this section the cost of housing is reviewed. It is noted that the median value of owner occupied homes has increased steadily; however, the rental costs have increased at a higher rate. The most recent Out of Reach study for Vermont places the state in 16th place for the ability to afford a two-bedroom Fair Market Rate apartment. The cost of housing directly impacts the cost burden need analysis discussed in the previous section.

Cost of Housing

	2005-07 ACS (Base Year)	2009-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)	% Change
Median Home Value	243,700	253,700	4%
Median Contract Rent	726	845	16%

Table 3 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
American Community Survey 2009-11 3 year Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	1,591	19.3%
$500-999	3,877	54.1%
$1,000-1,499	2,827	17.9%
$1,500-1,999	1,597	6.6%
$2,000 or more	0	2.2%
Total	***9,892***	***100.0%***

Table 4 - Rent Paid

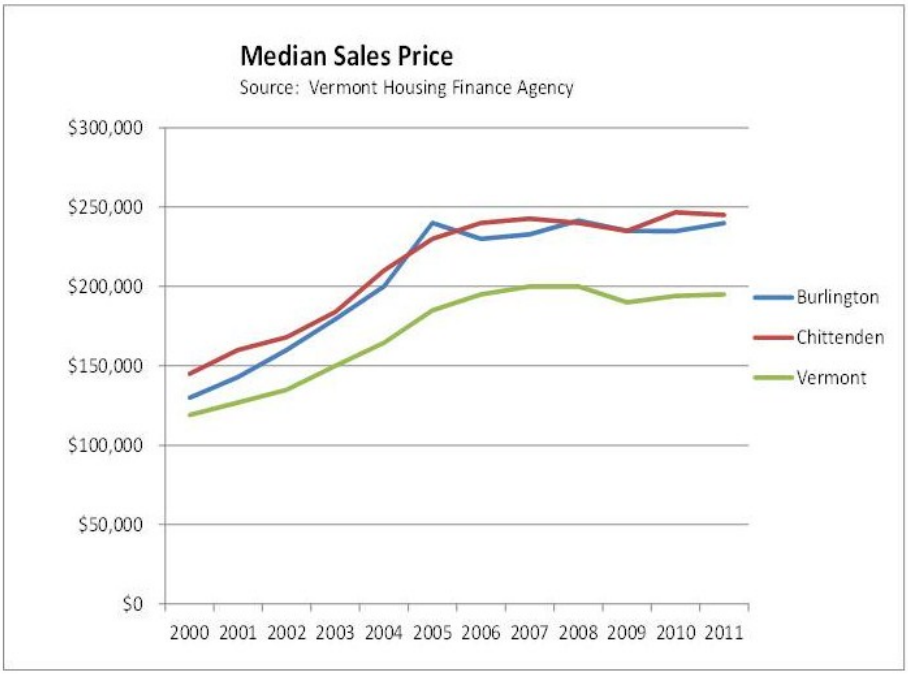
Alternate Data Source Name:
American Community Survey 2009-11 3 year Estimates
Data Source Comments:

Average Rent 2000-2012

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
OneBR	$562	$600	$636	$652	$675	$660	$674	$703	$714	$743	$749	$767	$809
TwoBR	$719	$749	$803	$837	$872	$860	$872	$888	$935	$990	$997	$1,003	$1,054
ThreeBR	$971	$1,039	$1,096	$1,115	$1,180	$1,213	$1,247	$1,356	$1,446	$1,540	$1,550	$1,604	$1,600

Data Source: Allen & Brooks, 2012 ©

Median Sales Price Comparison



Discussion on Rental and Ownership Costs

With such a high percentage of households as renters and with the cost of rent increasing at a higher rate, it is critical to examine the cost of rent in the City. Since the 2008 Consolidated Plan, when the average rent for a one bedroom was $703, the 13.3% increase brought the average rent to $809. For two bedrooms, the increase in 5 years was 12.7% and for the three bedroom, the increase totaled 10.7%. Although the median sales price increase is less dramatic, the overall cost of homeownership in Burlington far exceeds the median wage for the average worker. Thus both the cost of renting and homeownership in the City is out of reach for many of our residents without some kind of assistance.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	850	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,835	120
80% HAMFI	5,115	615
100% HAMFI	No Data	889
Total	***7,800***	***1,624***

Table 5 – Housing Affordability

Data Source Comments:

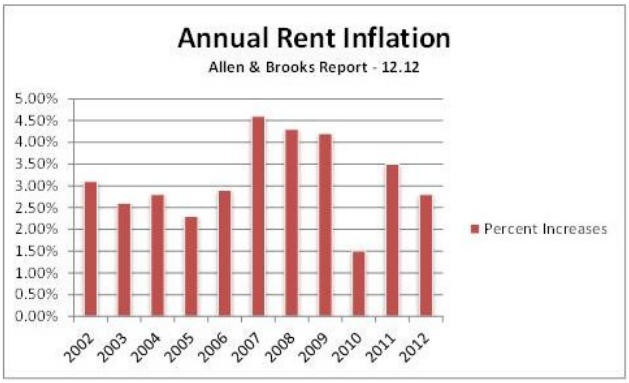
Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	809	896	1,124	1,439	1,613
High HOME Rent	841	903	1,086	1,245	1,370
Low HOME Rent	662	710	852	984	1,098

Table 6 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Annual Rent Inflation



Respondents Speak Out On Rent

Several of our survey respondents addressed the issue of high rents with a plea for rent control:

"*Rent is too high in Burlington. Is there a way to control this…or to get landlords to see the value of keeping rent affordable? Is there a way to create incentive to help landlords that DO try to keep their rent affordable? "*

"Developing a "rent control" system which is tied to the renter's income, yet ensures proper upkeep of the property."

Availability of Sufficient Housing

No, there is not sufficient housing at all income levels. In a healthy local housing market, the rental vacancy rate would be between 3% and 5%. In Burlington, the rental vacancy rate for the county is measured every six months by the Allen & Brooks Report© and often falls below 2%. It consistently runs well below national and regional rates, which are reported by the Census Bureau.

If one compares the information in Table 2 under NA-10 to Table 5 in this section, it is evident that the greatest need for housing exists in the extremely low- and low- income categories. According to

Table 2, there are 3,310 households within the 0-30% AMI category in Burlington; however, there are only 850 units that are affordable to these households. Therefore, there is a deficit of 2,460 affordable units. In the 30-50% AMI category, there are 2,330 households but only 1.835 units, thus creating a deficit of 495 units. There appears to be a sufficient amount of housing for the 50-80% AMI category where there are 3,190 households and a corresponding 5,115 units. However, it could be argued that the households on the lower end of this spectrum at 60% of the AMI would not be able to afford housing at the rate for those at 80% of the AMI.

According to planBTV, "almost 30% of the housing units in the downtown and waterfront are considered affordable under typical definitions. These units provide for the needs of many low-income, senior and disabled tenants. On the other end of the spectrum, condominium development in recent years has demonstrated the ability of the market to provide higher-end housing. Yet in the middle there is a gap - a growing number of prospective residents who can't afford the high-end market-rate units, yet have too much income to qualify for subsidized 'affordable' units. And very few units of any kind - low, middle or high - are coming on-line to meet the demand.

Expected Change of Housing Affordability

Both the rental and housing markets in the area have seen strong increases over the past 10 years. As tracked by the Allen & Brooks Report©, the average annual increase for rent in Chittenden County is 3.5% but remains highest for 3 - bedroom units at 4.2%. The highest year for rent increases was in 2006. With larger numbers of units coming on board in 2013, the increase in rent should be tempered over the next year. However, the cost burden to households in the City will still remain significantly high. Home prices leveled off from 2005 to 2007, and then began fluctuating and decreasing to reflect the housing downturn experienced in most of the United States. To afford a home purchase at the 2011 median price of $239,875, a Burlington buyer would have needed an annual income of $71,963. That is well above the median family income in Burlington as estimated by the 2011 American Community Survey 5 - year estimates ($60,848) as well as the City of Burlington median wage for male/female full time workers ($39,604/$35,862). The number of homes sold showed a dramatic decline from 2006 to 2009, with that trend appearing to reverse in 2010. However, according to Allen & Brooks, there has been an increase of home sales under $250,000 this past year which may indicate new homebuyers entering the homeownership market. This might give some relief to the rental market.

Rent Comparison

According to the 2013 Out of Reach Study for Vermont, the State ranked 16th in the nation for the housing wage needed to rent a two-bedroom apartment at the Fair Market Rent rate. In Vermont, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is $964. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities – without paying more than 30% of income on housing – a household must earn $3,212 monthly or$38,541 annually which translates to an average hourly wage of $18.53. Unfortunately, the average wage for a renter is $11.32, so in order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a renter must work 66 hours per week. The situation is exacerbated in the Burlington-South Burlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) where the hourly wage for a renter to afford the same two-bedroom apartment at the FMR of $1,029 is

$19.79 but the average wage for a renter is $12.33. In reality, the Burlington renter can only afford a monthly rent of $641 at this average wage.

HOME Rents/Fair Market Rents are significantly below area median rents.

The newly reduced FMRs will result in HOME rent limits that under represent the local housing market. While the HOME program protects against decreasing rents in existing projects, developers of new HOME units in Vermont's highest cost/lowest rental vacancy area will face the added hurdle of falling high HOME rents. Since the new projects would be perpetually hampered by artificially low initial HOME rents, this will jeopardize the financial viability of new HOME-funded projects. Given the declining amount of HOME allocated to Burlington, increasing the per-unit HOME subsidy is not a viable option to address this barrier.

Discussion

According to the Allen & Brooks December 2012 Report, average rent inflation has increased at an annual rate of 3.5% over the past 10 years. This is considerably higher than the rate of regular inflation during this time period. However, rent inflation declined sharply in 2010 and resumed to a more typical rate of 2.8% in 2012. The report said, "In 2013, we anticipate an even greater surge in new (apartment) construction, with over twice as many units coming to the market than the long-term annual average. The new growth will help to temper the rate of rent increases over the next year."

MA-20 Condition of Housing

Introduction

Housing conditions vary widely by housing type, location and investment objectives of rental property owners. It has been noted that Vermont has the 7th oldest housing stock in the nation. Overall, Burlington's housing stock is predominately older, renter-occupied homes and apartments. Burlington has five times as many housing units over 50 years old than any other municipality in Chittenden County, and over 50% of the rental units are found by Code Enforcement to be out of compliance with minimum housing code. Over 47% of Burlington's housing units were built before 1950. These homes need energy efficiency upgrades, lead-based paint hazard reduction, and other rehabilitation to make them safe, affordable and sustainable over the long term.

Definitions

Substandard housing is any residential property that does not meet local building code or does not meet the Minimum Housing Standards Ordinance of the City of Burlington.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,271	37%	5,223	58%
With two selected Conditions	12	0%	104	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	3,805	63%	3,741	41%
Total	***6,088***	***100%***	***9,068***	***100%***

Table 7 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

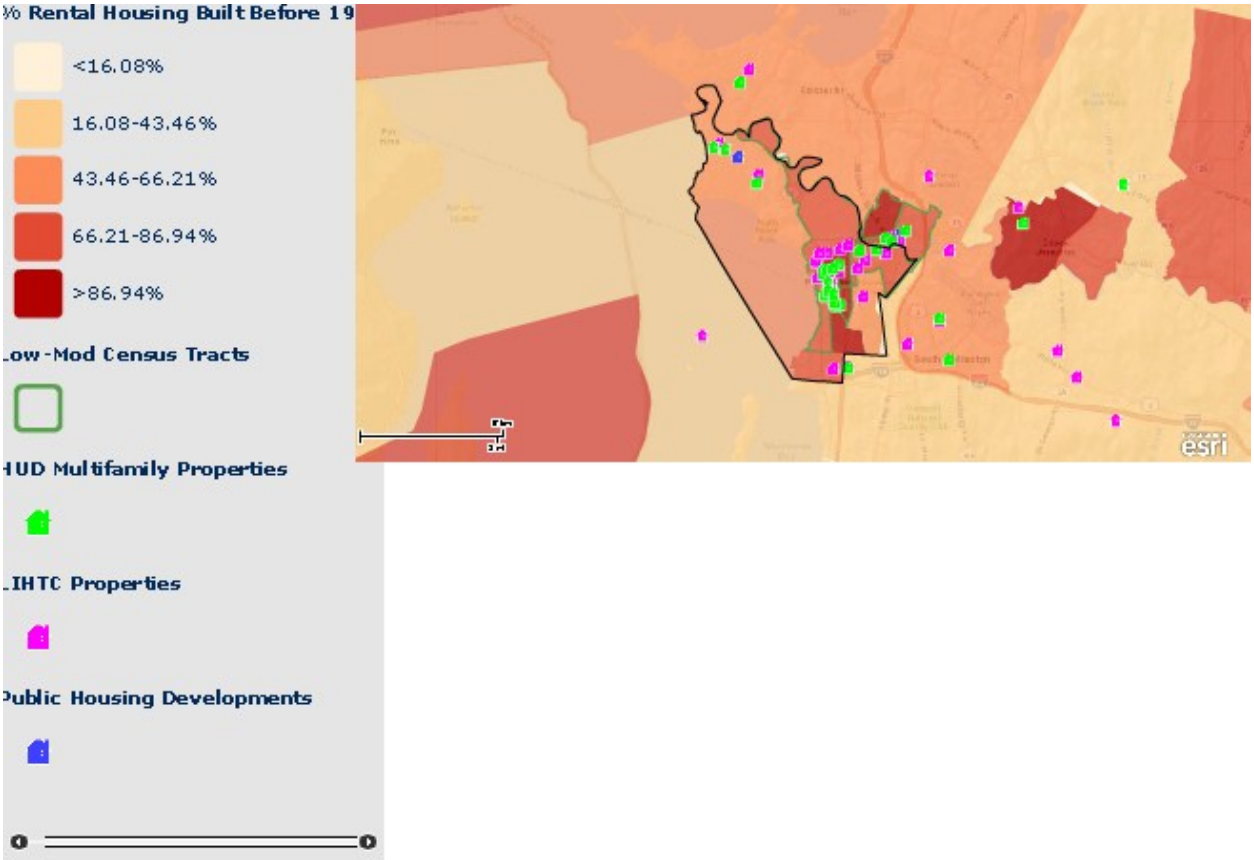
Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	216	4%	313	3%
1980-1999	1,108	18%	1,350	15%
1950-1979	2,527	42%	2,777	31%
Before 1950	2,237	37%	4,628	51%
Total	***6,088***	***101%***	***9,068***	***100%***

Table 8 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

% Rental Housing Built Before 1980



Age of Rental Housing

As indicated by the map, *% Rental Housing Built Before 1980,* a concentrated portion of the Entitlement area has a high percentage of older rental housing built before 1980. Much of this housing is located in the low-mod census tracts. In addition, the HUD Multi-Family Properties, Low Income Tax Credit Properties and Public Housing Developments are also located in the area. This map underscores the need for rehabilitation funds for older, affordable rental housing to maintain the affordable stock needed by the City and its residents.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	4,764	78%	7,405	82%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,340	22%	705	

Table 9 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Total Units) 2005-2009 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	12	1	13
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	7	0	7
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 10 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
Vacant Units

Data Source Comments: City of Burlington Code Enforcement Office, April 2013

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As noted previously, Burlington's housing stock is among the oldest in the nation. Over 45% of the City's housing units were built before 1950. These older units generally mean higher costs for maintenance, heat and insurance and a high incidence of lead paint. Given the age of the housing stock, most housing units, whether owner-occupied or rental units, are in need of some level of repair or rehabilitation. According to a 2013 report from the City of Burlington's Assessor's Office, there are 24 single family homes whose need for rehabilitation exceeds the appraised value of the home; some of these homes were built in the 1800's. There are also 8 two-family and 2 three-family homes in the same category.

There is an acute need to help low-income homeowners make repairs that allow them to improve and retain their housing, and to help make the homes of low-income tenants and homeowners accessible. Creating new homeowners and retaining existing homeowners is the single best way for low and moderate-income households to build family wealth, maintain economic independence and move out of poverty. Providing technical and financial assistance for rehab allows low-income families to spend their money on other essential needs and enables personal savings. The overall impact of assisting with housing rehab for both owners and renters extends far beyond the house to improve the overall health and stability of low-income households and neighborhoods. With affordable and stable housing costs, people living in poverty are better able to meet their basic needs and achieve their self-sufficiency goals while improving their credit ratings and enjoying a better standard of living.

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

'Target housing' under the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, means any housing constructed prior to 1978. The closest census data break out point is housing units built prior to 1980. Using that cut-off point to estimate the number of units which may contain lead-based paint hazards, the following are occupied by families with children ages 6 and younger: Based on the age of housing, for owner-occupied housing, the greatest risks for families overall would

appear to be in the New North End (census tracts 1 and 2) and in census tract 8, which includes the 'Five Sisters' neighborhood. For rental housing, the greatest risks for families would appear to be in census tract 2, the Old North End (census tracts 3 and 4), Ward One (census tract 6) and the King Street and Lakeside neighborhoods (census tract 10). However, Northgate, in census tract 2, with 336 units, has been tested to be lead-free, so the risk of lead paint hazards in that census tract is less than the age of housing would indicate. In 1995, over 19% of the children ages one and two tested in the City had elevated levels of lead in their blood. Of those children, 3.6% had severely elevated levels. Those percentages have declined significantly, though cases of severe poisoning still occur.

Discussion

The housing market in Burlington remains strong despite the prolonged national and regional recession. Despite the age of the housing stock in Burlington, there are few vacant or abandoned buildings.

Because property values are so high, abandonment is not an issue in Burlington. And, in 1999, the Burlington City Council adopted an ordinance designed to discourage vacant and abandoned buildings. At that time, there were approximately 20 to 30 such buildings scattered throughout the City. The Code Enforcement Office re-committed to enforcing the ordinance in 2005. The Code Enforcement Office manages the Vacant Building Program in order to ensure public safety, protect property values and preserve the existing housing stock. The number of vacant buildings is estimated at twelve. Nearly all of the remaining vacant properties are deemed suitable for housing rehabilitation. Due to the strong local economy and an award-winning vacant building program, Burlington has avoided the abandonment and widespread vacant building situation that plagues many cities.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

Introduction

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) continues to be a designated "High Performer" for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. BHA supports an affiliate nonprofit organization, Burlington Supportive Housing Initiatives, Inc. (BSHI), which has 501(c)(3) status. The purpose of this nonprofit is to develop affordable, supportive housing initiatives and to expand the resident service programs of the BHA. In FY2009, BSHI became the fiduciary for the HELP Fund, a community partnership serving people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

The BHA maintained a 99% lease-up rate at its public housing properties during the last fiscal year. The Authority leased-up 50 new Family Unification Vouchers under the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program while fully utilizing existing Section 8 voucher resources. Over 100 households sought to achieve financial self-sufficiency through the Family Self-Sufficiency program and over 30% of these families built savings accounts for homeownership or other goals.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	343	1,581	150	1,431	0	2,700	3,556
# of accessible units									
# of FSS participants									
# of FSS completions									
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Table 11 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Burlington Housing Authority - Public Housing Units

Riverside	48	Families
Hillside Terrace	26	Families
Franklin Square	60	Families
Decker Towers	159	Elderly/Disabled
No. Champlain	50	Elderly/Disabled
Total	343	

Table 1 – BHA Public Housing Units

Supply of Public Housing Development

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) has an approved five year and annual Public Housing Agency plan which covers all of the 343 units of public housing in the City:

The Public Housing units are all in good physical condition, as evidenced by the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center physical inspections conducted in September 2012, with a score of 97 for elderly/disabled housing and 89 for family housing.
BHA has been designated a High Performer under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) advisory score, with a score of 97 on 9/20/2012.

Because of the age of the buildings, extensive capital improvements are required over the next ten years. BHA is challenged in its efforts to appropriately maintain its public housing developments due to the continuing reductions in Capital Fund awards and HUD's recapture of its reserves. The City supports BHA's Capital Improvement Strategy and the preservation of these public housing units in the community.

BHA conducted an updated 504 analysis of its public housing developments and rental assistance program in fiscal year 2001 and has implemented recommendations contained in that analysis.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Public Housing Assessment System	97

Table 12 - Public Housing Condition

Restoration and Revitalization Needs

The Burlington Housing Authority's public housing developments are fully occupied. Capital improvement planning for the next five years focuses on interior renovations of kitchens and bathrooms, appliance replacement, roof replacements at Decker Towers and 10 N. Champlain Street and baseboard heat replacement at Decker Towers. BHA's ability to stay current on capital improvement needs is compromised by the continued reduction in Capital Fund grants and the impact of sequestration.

Strategy of Improving the Living Environment of low- and moderate Income Families

BHA endeavors to provide a good living environment in its family developments through effective screening and strict lease enforcement. The Housing Authority supports programs such as the DREAM mentoring program and the Summer Lunch program. BHA seeks additional grant opportunities, such as the HUD ROSS program, in order to be able to provide support for families trying to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

In its public housing for elderly and disabled households, BHA provides the Wellness and SASH program, which encourage community building and coordinate supports to enable individuals to continue to live independently. Seniors and people with disabilities living in our high-rise units have access to in-house social activities, workshops, and community service referrals through the Wellness Programs. Low cost housekeeping assistance is also available in some locations. Through the support of HUD Neighborhood Networks funding, BHA was able to open four Technology Centers, located at Decker Towers, Franklin Square, North Champlain Street apartments, and Riverside Apartments. These centers are open to residents of BHA public housing and Section 8, as well as people referred by our partnering agencies (Vocational Rehabilitation and VT Works for Women).

The Authority continued a program to address the housing and service needs of a growing African immigrant population.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities

Introduction

The facilities and housing available to the homeless are described in this section. Emergency shelters are designed for short-term stays for individuals and families. There are two emergency shelters serving single adults including veterans: COTS Waystation and Burlington Emergency Shelter. COTS operates the Firehouse and Main Street Family Shelters for households with children. COTS Daystation is a drop-in center for homeless adults and families and is the central location for accessing support services. The confidential shelter operated by Women Helping Battered Women serves homeless women and children fleeing domestic violence. Spectrum Youth and Family Services operates a shelter for homeless youth. Each shelter offers case management and housing search assistance to help participants move quickly out of shelter into transitional or permanent housing, with necessary follow-up support for maintaining housing.

COTS provides transitional housing to homeless individuals and families. The Howard Center's Transitional Housing Programs provide transitional housing for homeless persons with mental illnesses. Spectrum provides transitional housing for youth in the community. Transitional housing is available for women exiting corrections, for victims of domestic violence as well as veterans.

Burlington's inventory of permanent supportive housing includes a range of SRO housing. In addition, a wide variety of permanent housing options exist due to the collaborative efforts of city government, local public housing authorities, nonprofit housing developers, and private landlords.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	59	0	34	4	0
Unaccompanied Youth	56	0	32	56	14
Households with Only Adults	0	0	15	45	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	35	0	0
Veterans	8	0	8	9	0

Table 13 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Alternate Data Source Name:
VT - 501 2013 Housing Inventory Chart
Data Source Comments:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

2013 Housing Inventory Chart

Year	Prog. Type	Organization Name	Program Name	Geo Code	Bed Type	Target Pop. A	McKinney- Vento	Beds HH w/ Children	Beds HH w/o Children	Beds HH w/ only Children	CH Beds	Year-Round Beds	PIT Count	Total Beds	Utilization Rate
2013	ES	Burlington Emergency Shelter	Burlington Emergency Shelter		Facility-based beds	SMF	No	0	20	0		20	10	20	50%
2013	PSH	Burlington Housing Authority	HowardCenter (SPC) 20 South Willard SRO			SMF	Yes	0	6	0	0	6	6	6	100%
2013	PSH	Burlington Housing Authority	HowardCenter (SPC) New Horizons			SMF	Yes	0	8	0	0	8	8	8	100%
2013	PSH	Burlington Housing Authority	Pathways to Housing (SPC) VT ACTS			SMF	Yes	0	7	0	7	7	7	7	100%
2013	PSH	Burlington Housing Authority	Safe Harbor/CHCB (SPC) Housing First			SMF+HC	Yes	0	13	0	8	13	13	13	100%
2013	PSH	Burlington Housing Authority	Spectrum (SPC) 141 Maple SRO			YMF	Yes	0	9	0	0	9	9	9	100%
2013	PSH	Champlain Housing Trust	Sarah Cole House SRO			SF	No	0	12	0	0	12	12	12	100%
2013	TH	Committee on Temporary Shelter	Canal Street			SMF+HC	No	14	12	0		26	24	26	92%
2013	ES	Committee on Temporary Shelter	Firehouse Family Shelter		Facility-based beds	HC	Yes	16	0	0		16	16	16	100%
2013	ES	Committee on Temporary Shelter	Main Street Family Shelter		Facility-based beds	HC	Yes	33	0	0		33	33	33	100%
2013	TH	Committee on Temporary Shelter	Smith House			SMF	No		7			7	6	7	86%
2013	PSH	Committee on Temporary Shelter	Smith House			HC	No	4	0	0	0	4	2	4	50%
2013	PSH	Committee on Temporary Shelter	St. John's Hall ModRehab SRO			SMF	No		21		15	21	21	21	100%
2013	PSH	Committee on Temporary Shelter	The Wilson			SM	No	0	22	0	15	22	22	22	100%
2013	ES	Committee on Temporary Shelter	Waystation		Facility-based beds	SMF	Yes	0	36	0		36	33	36	92%
2013	TH	Howard Center	Branches			SMF	Yes	0	6	0		6	6	6	100%
2013	TH	Howard Center	Safe Haven			SMF	Yes	0	7	0		7	5	7	71%
2013	ES	Spectrum	Emergency Shelter		Facility-based beds	YMF	Yes	0	8	0		8	8	8	100%
2013	TH	Spectrum	Pearl Street SRO			YMF	Yes			8		8	6	8	75%
2013	ES	VT Agency of Human Services	Emergency Motel Voucher Program		Voucher beds	SMF+HC	No	137	82			219	219	219	100%
2013	PSH	VT State Housing Authority	VASH			SMF+HC	No	2	23	0	25	25	25	25	100%
2013	TH	Women Helping Battered Women	Scattered Site			SFHC	No	6	0	0		6	6	6	100%
2013	TH	Women Helping Battered Women	Sophie's Place			SFHC	No	20	4	0		24	23	24	96%
2013	ES	Women Helping Battered Women	WHBW Shelter		Facility-based beds	SFHC	Yes	10	4	0		14	9	14	64%
								Sum : 242	Sum : 307	Sum : 8	Sum : 70	Sum : 557	Sum : 529		

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

The Continuum of Care's participating agencies and direct service personnel ensure that homeless persons receive all mainstream benefits for which they are qualified. Non- cash benefits include food stamps, WIC, TANF Child Care Services, TANF Transportation Services, temporary rental assistance, Section 8/Public Housing, and health care. Over 60% of participants who exit the CoC programs receive mainstream non-cash benefits. Cash mainstream benefits include Social Security/Disability, unemployment insurance, Veteran's disability/pension or other Veteran benefits, TAF, general assistance and child support. The success of this initiative is due in part to a single form utilized for the State of Vermont within our Agency of Human Services, Economic Services Division. Participants, along with their case managers, can fill out this application online for 12 mainstream benefit programs. The online process also allows for ongoing follow up by the participant and case manager. This user-friendly system has contributed to the success for our participants. CoC agencies can receive training from Hunger Free VT to increase the use of this application and resulting mainstream benefits.

The State also offers Mental Health and Rental Subsidies and leads the nation in a single payer health care model. The City is home to the Community Health Centers of Burlington, a Federally Qualified Health Care Center which includes the Safe Harbor Health Center, which offers dental services and Homeless Health Care Program services and walk-in appointments for adults and families experiencing homelessness.

Meaningful employment that offers a living wage and opportunities for growth and advancement is a key part of long-term housing stability, can have a stabilizing effect on mental health and/or substance abuse recovery, and helps prevent future homelessness. Continuum of Care agencies offer an array of employment services to increase self-sufficiency through employment, training, and career opportunities for homeless and formerly homeless individuals. Agency programs include:

- Job skills development
- Support groups for job seekers
- Job bank/positions with 'friendly' employers

Partnerships with existing employment/training agencies and programs include:

- ReSOURCE (a poverty relief agency and CoC member), which provides low-income and homeless students with job training, life skills and career development classes, and job search support.
- Job Placement/Training: CoC will work with the Department of Labor and Voc Rehab to increase employment, training, and educational advancement for homeless and formerly homeless individuals by increasing employment service connections with housing providers, cross-training between housing and workforce staff, and job retention services.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Continuum of Care services for the homeless in Greater Burlington are delivered through a consortium of nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, housing developers, government agencies and the Burlington Housing Authority. Components include homeless prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, supportive services, transitional and permanent supportive housing. Local agencies provide outreach and support services including food, shelter, and health care for the chronically homeless. Using the Housing First model, the Continuum expects to increase the number of permanent supportive housing units for this population. In addition, there are programs that work with local landlords to reduce the barriers of renting to the chronically homeless. Several current programs house the chronically homeless. The Burlington Housing Authority is committed to increasing the number of Non-Elderly Disabled Housing Choice Vouchers for this homeless population.

There are 3 Emergency Shelters, 2 Transitional Housing and 2 Permanent Supportive Housing programs that provide housing and services for families with children. The children in these programs have access to education, proper nutrition, health care and transportation to and from school. Families are housed together in the same room at the shelters. Local agencies also provide homeless prevention services for families to keep them housed which includes security deposits, financial counseling, case management and other supportive services. The incidence of unsheltered families in the City is very rare.

The CoC partners with local and state organizations and landlords to combat homelessness among veterans. Many veterans have transitioned into permanent housing. Canal Street in Winooski houses 28 veterans in both transitional and permanent housing. Twenty-one VASH vouchers are administered in Chittenden County. Outreach increased to local veterans at our local shelters due to a local VA Case Manager who serves on the CoC steering committee. Previously unidentified veterans were enrolled in VA care and many are housed through VA housing programs. Calls coming into the National Call Center for Homeless Veterans are connected to the HUD VASH Case Manager. In the future, the Housing First approach will be implemented within HUD VASH. Also housing retention and rapid re-housing with low income veteran families will be addressed with two Supportive Services for Veteran Families grants awarded to two organizations in Vermont.

The CoC includes a partner, Spectrum Youth & Family Services, which provides emergency services to youth ages 16-22 who have run away, are homeless, or at risk of homelessness. They provide supported housing through their Emergency Shelter (8 beds), the Maple Street Program (SRO - in partnership with BHA) (9 beds) and the Pearl Street Program (8 beds) for youth who have left foster care and are homeless. All Spectrum youth are provided with individual/family counseling, mental health/substance abuse assessment and treatment, case management, medical services, educational planning, employment support, life skills, job training, and mentoring. Spectrum places a high value on helping youth identify and stay connected to positive family/adults. Spectrum works

in partnership with more than 35 local providers and institutions, including CoC programs, law enforcement, schools, colleges, and workforce services.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

Introduction

This section of the Plan describes the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing. This population includes the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical and developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Also included in this section are those being discharged from systems of care, ensuring they are not discharged into homelessness.

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

The elderly population in the City is faced with challenges to maintain an independent living environment. The supportive housing needs include in home care, assistance with daily tasks and personal care, special transportation, meals and nutritional support, and the physical aspects of aging in place. Cathedral Square has 348 units in 12 locations in Burlington. These homes serve the elderly and individuals or families with special needs. The waiting list for these units hovers between 700 and 1,000 people. Cathedral Square is opening Phase II of Thayer House in Burlington during the summer of 2013. Three hundred seniors have expressed an interest in applying for this affordable housing or over 8 people for each unit. The need for additional affordable housing for this sector is extremely high. Cathedral Square has created the Support And Services at Home (SASH) initiative which is an integrated network of home and community-based providers, Fletcher Allen Health Center and Blueprint for Health primary care providers to meet this growing need. Service-enriched housing needs for the population with severe mental illness range from affordable, independent apartments with support services provided by visiting mental health workers to 24-hour supervised “group home” settings. Right now, there is a need for additional supportive housing at all levels for those living with severe mental illness.

Substance abuse treatment and recovery for the 3,300+ residents require affordable, appropriate, alcohol-free and drug-free housing with a range of management and supportive services, from a high level of on-site management (for treatment and early recovery) to self-management in housing such as Oxford Houses to self-management in an at-home setting.

Twenty-one individuals are served with HOPWA through three member agencies of the CoC - Vermont Cares, Champlain Housing Trust and the Burlington Housing Authority.

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

The recently approved statewide 10-Year VT Plan to End Homelessness included a goal to create an accountability system to ensure all institutions, including mental health care, do not routinely discharge people into homelessness or homeless program. In 2012, the State of VT created a new state-funded Mental Health Subsidy & Care Program, modeled on the HUD Shelter+Care Program. The DMH S&C

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Program targets assistance towards homeless persons in hospitals to ensure a successful discharge into housing, not homelessness or McKinney-Vento funded programs. DMH S&C supplements existing state-funded MH housing programs (VT Housing Contingency/Recovery Funds) through the provision of one-time housing-related costs and/or ongoing rental assistance.

Hospital staff prepare a discharge plan for the homeless person with psychiatric and/or co-occurring substance use disorders to return to the community. The goal of the process is to provide individuals with full access to available mainstream resources, supportive services and appropriate housing. Persons routinely discharged from a mental health treatment or community bed receive state-funded assistance through the VT Dept. of Mental Health Subsidy & Care Program, VT DMH Housing Contingency Fund and the VT DMH Housing Recovery Fund. In addition, the VT DMH and Community Mental Health Agencies collaborate with the Burlington Housing Authority and other affordable housing agencies to utilize Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Programs for tenant-based rental assistance and project-based rental assistance units funded by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program.

Patients are routinely discharged to HowardCenter transitional or step-down programs such as Second Spring, Meadowview, Next Door Program, and 72 No. Winooski group home which are not McKinney Vento funded programs.

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

Within the next 12 months, the Burlington Housing Authority is building 14 units of permanent supportive housing and renovating two units for a total of 16 new units. In addition, 39 new units for the elderly are being constructed at Thayer Commons. These units will be leased by Cathedral Square; and in this mixed income and mixed use property, there is convenient access to a grocery store and public transportation. At least one access modification will be performed by the Burlington Housing Initiatives Program. Champlain Housing Trust will be overseeing significant capital improvements on four properties that are used to house 39 people with mental disabilities and/or substance abuse dependencies. Champlain Valley Area Agency on Aging will provide case management and options counseling for seniors to help them identify resources, goals and options to remain independent with dignity in the setting of their choice. HomeShare Vermont will provide housing and caregiving matches to seniors or persons with disabilities to enable them to remain in their homes. All these projects and activities will be undertaken during this next year to address the housing and supportive services needs for persons with special needs.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The cost of housing is affected by public policies controlled at the local level in the following ways:

- Imposing requirements for parking and limiting the height, maximum lot coverage and housing density certainly affect the cost of new housing.
- planBTV asserts that the City's "Inclusionary Housing requirements can make it difficult for developers to provide moderately-priced housing as the subsidy required to provide the affordable units pushes the cost of the market-rate units out of reach for many young professionals and empty-nesters."
- planBTV also asserts that "development in Burlington is hindered by a highly uncertain approval process."
- A private developer has recently argued that the City's zoning application fees are excessive and constitute a barrier to new development.
- The City Council is currently considering an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance that would eliminate the requirement that all new buildings in the downtown must be at least 50% commercial. This is a viewed as a barrier to new housing development.
- Housing rehab is sometimes made more costly by the City's requirements in these areas:

    1. Historic preservation
    2. Energy efficiency
    3. Lead-based paint
    4. Accessibility
    5. Fire safety

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MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

Introduction

This section of the Plan provides a wealth of data and information regarding the local economic condition of the City of Burlington and compares the ability of the local workforce to satisfy the needs of local businesses. It analyzes the industry sectors by size and growth, the labor force and unemployment rates, commuting trends, education attainment, workforce training initiatives and economic development initiatives.

As the State's largest city, Burlington must continue to be an economic engine for the region and the State. Burlington is the largest job center in Chittenden County with 26% of the County's workforce, according to the American Community Survey 2009-2011. Thirty percent of Burlington's workforce has attained a Bachelor's degree, and conversely only 2% of the population did not complete high school. Based on the tables below, those workers who attained a high school diploma or less have median earnings of significantly less than their educated counterparts.

According to the 2009 American Community Survey, 55% of Burlington's workers drove to work alone and 10% carpooled. The commute time for 84% was less than 30 minutes as noted below.

Economic development initiatives will combine assistance to large businesses and microenterprises to stimulate job creation and retention, policy and planning efforts to enable development, workforce training initiatives to educate the workforce to meet local needs, and facilitate large scale development and infrastructure projects to stimulate economic development.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	167	20	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,342	1,865	16	6	-10
Construction	589	1,052	3	4	1
Education and Health Care Services	6,629	16,809	31	56	25
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	731	1,121	3	4	1
Information	579	695	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	1,523	1,025	7	3	-4
Other Services	1,045	832	5	3	-2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,775	1,463	8	5	-3
Public Administration	520	620	2	2	0
Retail Trade	3,043	3,108	14	10	-4
Transportation and Warehousing	480	971	2	3	1

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Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	706	250	3	1	-2
Total	21,129	29,831	--	--	--

Table 15 - Business Activity

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

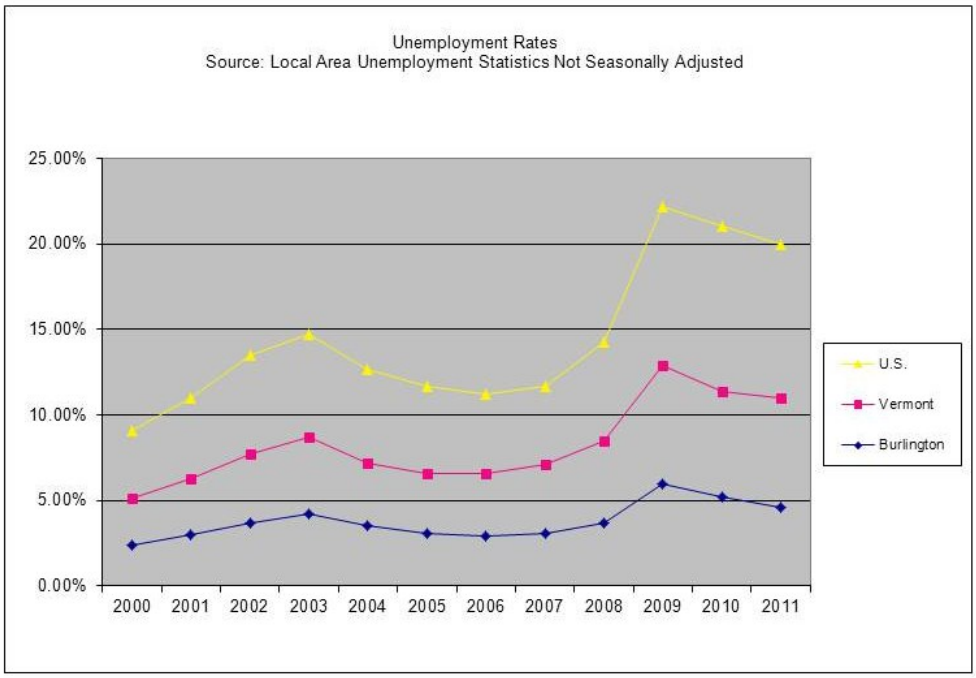
Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	22,805
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	21,129
Unemployment Rate	7.35
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.53
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.07

Table 16 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Unemployment Rate Comparison



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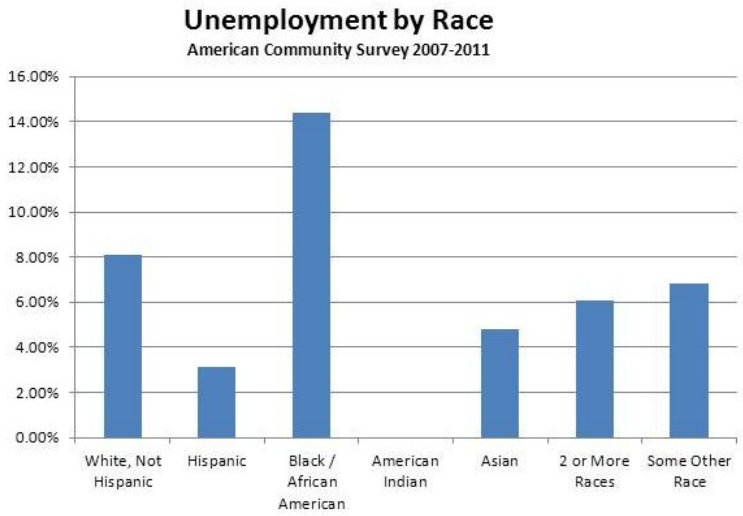
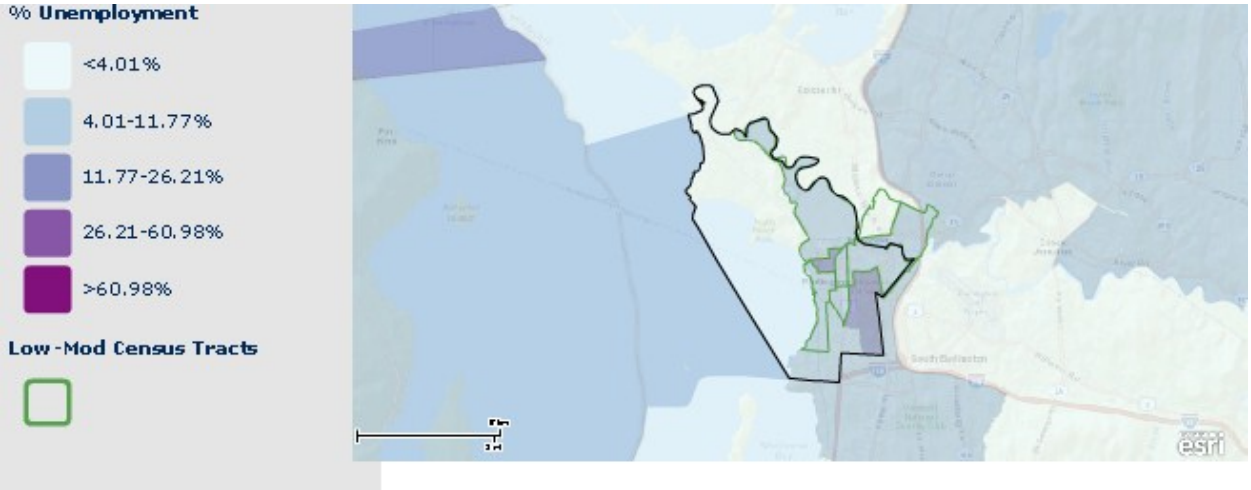


% of Unemployment



Unemployment and Jobs

Burlington's unemployment rate continues to track state and national rates, but at a lower level, as noted in the preceding graph.

Examining unemployment by race, Black/African Americans have a higher incidence of unemployment than all other races showing racial disparity in the employment sector.
Most of the jurisdiction maintains the low unemployment rate; however, one census tract area, as represented in the preceding map, displays a higher percentage of unemployment.

With job creation scoring 4th in our recent community needs survey, it is no surprise that several of our respondents commented about the need for more jobs and livable wages.

"*We need more jobs paying a livable wage."*

"We need better pay."

"Raise the minimum and livable wage."

Unemployment by Census Tracts

Occupations by Sector

Management, business and financial	7,753
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	104
Service	4,901
Sales and office	5,669
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,009
Production, transportation and material moving	1,693

Table 17 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	16,503	84%
30-59 Minutes	2,600	13%
60 or More Minutes	461	2%
Total	***19,564***	***100%***

Table 18 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Education

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	502	81	683
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,781	191	648
Some college or Associate's degree	3,447	206	785
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,504	212	885

Table 19 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	18	27	121	311	331
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	244	236	163	408	415
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,521	813	1,004	1,803	1,373
Some college, no degree	8,682	1,086	583	1,357	546
Associate's degree	349	465	348	610	192
Bachelor's degree	1,396	2,027	1,256	1,554	476
Graduate or professional degree	9	702	873	1,198	520

Table 20 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	16,646
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,480
Some college or Associate's degree	27,093
Bachelor's degree	32,116
Graduate or professional degree	44,673

Table 21 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS Data

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

Education and Health Care services continue to dominate the employment sector in Burlington. Other important sectors include retail trade, and arts, entertainment and accommodations.

According to planBTV, Burlington is celebrated as one of the most creative cities in the country. "Burlington's arts, culture and creative economy are central to the City's identity and economic vitality. Burlington has successfully nurtured many small and emerging businesses into national prominence. Burlingtonians enthusiastically celebrate the arts, locally-produced products, crafts and foster a creative spirit…"

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community

Investments in the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community going forward are necessary to grow the local economy.

Entrepreneurs and small businesses (who in aggregate employ thousands of people in Burlington), increasingly find it difficult to find start-up capital. Capitalization of a small business loan pool is necessary to harness the creative energy and economic drivers coming out of our local universities. Creative partnerships with funders and those universities could lead to assistance for entrepreneurs and small businesses.

Large businesses as well are experiencing difficulty in accessing long-term capital to grow. Revolving loan funds and creative sources of capital are needed to increase their ability to grow and employ Vermonters. New tools to stimulate downtown investment at a state level are needed to replace cuts to the Vermont Downtown Program and in tax credit allotments.

Burlington employers are now experiencing difficulty attracting talented workers from outside the region due to the high cost of housing and unavailability of housing units in the urban core. Burlington needs more units at all price points. From an infrastructure standpoint, much of the space in vacant upper stories of existing buildings is not functional because it is not currently accessible nor in compliance with current building codes. There are insufficient dollars to bring old

buildings built to old codes into a useable state. The tax system, overall, discourages reinvestment and redevelopment. Many current sites that would otherwise be viable sites for investment are undevelopable due to uncertainty created by the City's appeals process which needs to be examined and changed to enable smarter redevelopment choices.

Lack of downtown parking – or a perceived lack of parking – can be an obstacle to attracting businesses and visitors. New technology, infrastructure, pilot projects, and installation of a comprehensive parking management district are necessary to enable downtown economic growth. A strategy, funding vehicles, and political cooperation must be assembled to transition underutilized land to productive uses.

Streetscapes in downtown Burlington and the Pine Street Corridor are mostly in deteriorating condition, and/or inhibitors to business growth. Sidewalks are in disrepair, lighting is antiquated and inadequate, crosswalks are unsafe, and street trees are often nonexistent. A comprehensive streetscape standard is necessary to facilitate improvements to streetscapes citywide.
The South End of Burlington is growing as a business corridor, but links to regional transportation networks are inadequate. Funding and political enthusiasm for the Champlain Parkway project is critical to the area's continued success, as are investments in infrastructure upgrades to the signalization of the corridor.

Continued investment in our City parks is also critical to provide the amenities that small and large businesses look for when seeking places to grow, particularly in Waterfront and City Hall Parks.

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

In the next decade, there are several significant investments and initiatives that will affect job and business growth.

- The Champlain Parkway will bring needed connectivity to Burlington, particularly its South End and the Pine Street Corridor
- The Public Investment Action Plan will determine how millions of dollars of Tax Increment Financing will be spent along the Waterfront and in the Downtown
- Redevelopment of City Hall Park will energize Burlington's downtown core
- planBTV will continue to be a guiding force leading to collaboration of investments and energy
- Harbor and marina investments will grow the economic vitality of our lakeshore
- Brownfield remediation and permitting work will unlock the development potential of the Railyard Enterprise zone, the Barge Canal area, and potentially parts of the Urban Reserve
- Creation of a comprehensive parking management district, coupled with zoning changes, could unlock downtown development, and possibly bring new revenues to the City
- An evaluation and changes to the permitting and zoning system could make it easier for developers to make investments

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- Investments by the local universities in their physical plants and curriculum will add new skilled labor to the workforce
- Public/private partnerships at the airport could create new industries and jobs in the aviation sector
- Large growth by some of our larger employers, including Fletcher Allen Health Care, Dealer.com, Blodgett, Mywebgrocer, City Market, Green Market Coffee Roasters and Burton could add new economic vitality to the region, but also strain local infrastructure
-

There will be need for infrastructure improvements including transportation, waterfront, stormwater, streets, utilities and parking for many of the projects listed. Brownfield remediation will be needed in the Railyard Enterprise zone, Barge Canal and Urban Reserve. Partnerships with local employers will be coordinated with Champlain Parkway, Harbor and Marina upgrades and universities. These investments add economic opportunities, improve the living environment and access to goods and services for low and moderate income residents and more.

Workforce development will be a key component of large employer growth including the following:

- Fletcher Allen Health Care – workforce development and coordination, site development
- Dealer.com - workforce development and coordination, site development, streetscape improvements, parking
- Blodgett – connections to transportation infrastructure
- My Web Grocer - workforce development and coordination
- City Market expansion - workforce development and coordination, site development, streetscape improvements, parking
- Green Mountain Coffee Roasters - workforce development and coordination, site development, streetscape improvements, parking
- Burton - workforce development and coordination, site development, streetscape improvements, parking

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

The workforce training system is also not always as nimble as it needs to be in responding to workforce needs. Growing employers such as Dealer.com, My Web Grocer, and VEIC increasingly are looking beyond Vermont's borders for workers with the skills to get and retain jobs within the tech industry. The local universities graduate hundreds of students annually who want to remain in Vermont – but those graduates do not have the necessary business skills and/or specific skills needed to get the jobs being produced locally. There is a severe disconnect. A strategy to better incent the universities and trade schools to meet the needs of local employers is needed as well as collaboration (and possibly funding) between employers and specific job readiness programs. More local control of and community input into job training programs would make those programs more responsive to local needs.

Large numbers of unemployed and underemployed residents have significant skill deficits and barriers to employment that prevent them from successfully attaching to the workforce. Public

workforce training funding, however, is usually subject to successful outcome requirements which promote risk aversion and make it easier to fund training for laid-off high wage earners than for disadvantaged, at-risk individuals.

In addition, federal funding for workforce training has been shrinking almost to the vanishing point. While the recent work of Vermont's Next Generation Commission has increased state resources in this area, there is still insufficient funding to address many barriers to economic self-sufficiency.

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

There are a number of local business associations and organizations, which include:

The Burlington Business Association (BBA), a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to maintain and enhance the economic vitality of the Burlington Central Business District and the waterfront. BBA assists with most economic development initiatives, but will have a special focus on parking and downtown growth.

GBIC, a nonprofit regional development corporation which fosters industrial and economic growth in Chittenden County. GBIC specifically will work with CEDO on large employer growth, as well as linking CEDO to state resources.

The Lake Champlain Regional Chamber of Commerce develops, coordinates and sustains a regional network of educational and career opportunities through the School-to-Work collaborative and promotes a healthy economic environment in the region.

The South End Arts & Business Association (SEABA) preserves and promotes the artistic and economic viability of the "South End" of Burlington, including providing technical assistance and linking arts and technical-based businesses. SEABA will continue to have a specific focus on the Pine Street Corridor, and thus the Champlain Parkway, Barge Canal, and Railyard Enterprise Project. Vermont Businesses for Social Responsibility (VBSR), which fosters a business ethic that recognizes the opportunity and responsibility of the business community to set a high standard for protecting the natural, human and economic environments of Vermont's citizens.

The Vermont Software Developers' Alliance is a trade association dedicated to fostering a healthy software industry. VTSDA will continue to help specifically in workforce strategy around the growing tech sector.

The Workforce Investment Board (WIB) is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the implementation of regional workforce development strategies.

There are a number of nonprofit workforce and business training and technical assistance organizations, which include:

The Burlington Technical Center (BTC) provides technology and career education to high school and adult students in a number of areas. The BTC is particularly active moving forward aviation programs.

The CVOEO Micro Business Development Program provides technical assistance and training to low- to moderate-income Vermonters who own or intend to start a small business, including free one-on-one business counseling.

The Intervale Center supports financially viable and environmentally sustainable agriculture, managing 354 acres of farmland, nursery, compost production, trails, and wildlife corridors along the Winooski River.

Vermont HITEC offers workforce training programs in the field of information technology. Vermont Works for Women helps women and girls explore, pursue and excel in nontraditional careers that pay a livable wage.

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

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

Yes.

The following initiatives are noted in the CEDS and coordinate with the Consolidated Plan to remediate brownfields, create greater access to and a more suitable living environment for recreation and quality of life, improve infrastructure, transportation access, public facilities and create economic growth.

- Railyard Enterprise District - Develop and build out new street grid including bike/ped/, mixed use, green space and connections to the lake and bike path
- Redevelopment of 453 Pine to allow growth in the South End. Redevelopment of King Street Dock Site / Ferry Yard Relocation - Relocation of maintenance yard, and redevelopment of King Street dock site and ferry terminal - mixed use development
- Marina Expansion and Long-term Improvements - In conjunction with planBTV, the Parks Master Plan, and an assessment of the existing Boathouse, improve/renovate/replace the Boathouse, increase transient and seasonal boater slips, and improve land side amenities.
- Town Center Mall redevelopment - Mixed use redevelopment and streetscape improvement
- Cherry Street Streetscape - Creating walkable environment and links between the waterfront and Church Street Marketplace; creating links from Battery Street at foot of Cherry Street down to Lake Street
- City Hall Park - Imagine City Hall Park master planning process completed; park slated for major reconstruction; Expand amenities

- Gateway Block Redevelopment at Main and North Winooski. Properties include Memorial Auditorium, municipal surface lot, motel and firehouse.
- Moran Plan & Waterfront Redevelopment - To redevelop one of the last parcels/vacant buildings on the shores of Lake Champlain in downtown Burlington
- Urban Reserve Planning and Redevelopment - Develop new conservation map that includes a land use/land cover analysis
- Urban Reserve and potentially brownfield remediation
- Waterfront North - Providing modern infrastructure to support the northern end of Burlington's waterfront including new road surfaces, sidewalks, street lighting (increasing multi-modal access and public safety), stormwater, parking, skatepark and undergrounding of overhead utilities
- Grocery Store site in South End - Working with brokers and local grocery store to find a suitable location in the south end of the City
- Pine Street Corridor Redevelopment - Ongoing work with businesses along Pine Street
- Vermont Aviation Center - Working with VTC, Heritage Aviation and the Airport to establish a facility housing the Burlington Aviation Tech Program, Vermont Flight Academy
- General utility upgrades in waterfront district to prepare sites for development and enhanced public space
- Realignment of Birchcliff Parkway and Sears Lane infrastructure to facilitate better, safer traffic connections

Discussion

planBTV builds a strong argument for building a vibrant economy in downtown Burlington as a key path forward for economic expansion.

“Downtown Burlington is a vibrant and dynamic economic engine for not just the City, but the entire region. From retail and hospitality, to the arts and special events, our downtown and waterfront create a gravitational force in northwestern Vermont that draws residents, visitors, and entrepreneurs, and underpins our quality of life and economic base.

Our downtown provides significant employment and revenue that helps to provide many of the services Burlington residents and visitors have come to enjoy. The Downtown Improvement District comprises only 2% of the City’s total acres but generates 22% of the total property tax revenue. More than two-thirds of all the City’s jobs are found within a half-mile of the intersection of Church and Main Street. These downtown employees play a critical role in our downtown’s economy by purchasing millions of dollars each year in goods and services, attending community events and activities…”

However, Burlington has been losing its share of retail and office space to the suburbs due to high rents, smaller floor plates and parking challenges. A lack of available and affordable housing options make it difficult to move into Burlington and unattractive to relocating businesses.

planBTV notes that “Burlington’s downtown offers a diversity of uses and services that attract and support a very wide range of needs and interests. It is essential to have a balance of the residential, commercial and social services that are necessary to sustain our downtown’s economic vitality.”

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there any populations or households in areas or neighborhoods that are more affected by multiple housing problems?

Low, very low and extremely low-income households living in the Old North End and King Street neighborhoods are more affected by the following multiple housing problems:

- limited housing availability
- high rental costs
- energy-inefficient buildings
- lead-based paint hazards
- multiple minimum housing code violations
- over-crowding

Are there areas in the Jurisdiction where these populations are concentrated?

Low, very low and extremely low-income households are more concentrated in the Old North End and King Street neighborhoods than elsewhere in Burlington.

A higher concentration of minorities also exists in census tracts 3 and 11. Census tract 3 is located in our Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area and also in the Old North End neighborhood discussed previously.

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

The housing market in these neighborhoods has characteristics similar to the overall Burlington market.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas are close to downtown and the waterfront; growing cultural, racial and ethnic diversity; improving public schools, quality parks and green space, convenient social services, retail and banking services and mixed-use and mixed-income areas.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The strategic opportunities in these areas include the potential for additional owner-occupied housing; infill development sites; growing social, cultural and economic diversity; and potential for neighborhood-based economic development.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan establishes priorities based on the Needs Assessment, outlines specific objectives for the next five years and identifies geographic priority areas. Priority needs are listed in each of the three statutory areas – decent housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment. The strategies to remove or ameliorate some of the negative effects of public policy are addressed. The Plan describes strategies for reducing and ending homelessness through homeless prevention, outreach, emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing. Lead-based paint hazards are discussed. The Plan provides a summary of the City's anti-poverty strategy. How the City monitors its housing and community development projects to ensure long-term compliance with program and comprehensive planning requirements is described.

Burlington's housing policy is shaped around the concept of a housing tenure ladder. The ladder is an affordable housing system that combines security and mobility, one that guarantees both a "right to stay put" and a "chance to move on." The rungs of the housing tenure ladder consist of a wide range of living situations, including single room occupancy (SRO), family-sized apartments, detached homes, cooperatives, condominiums, group homes and co-housing. This housing includes a wide range of tenures, including public ownership, for-profit rental, nonprofit rentals, cooperative ownership, limited equity condominiums and houses, and market-priced condominiums and houses.

The many different rungs allow residents to change their housing when their needs or circumstances change, from living situations that are precarious to those that are more secure; from situations that are cramped to those that are more commodious; from situations requiring a resident to go it alone to those that provide support or allow more cooperative sharing of residential responsibilities. At each rung, the tenure of residents must be secure and opportunities must be created, with an easy process for moving from one rung to another. The City will continue to support new models of housing tenure that create additional rungs on the housing tenure ladder, bridging the gap between for-profit rental housing and market-priced homeownership.

Priorities for economic opportunity are based on the opportunities for economic development in the City and on the barriers faced by local residents. The City nurtures small companies (which often hire residents within walking distance or who take the bus) and entrepreneurs to thrive and grow in Burlington by providing affordable gap financing and technical assistance to meet a range of business needs. Assistance is given to larger businesses to grow and thereby create new jobs. Facilitating large-scale development on the Waterfront and Downtown as well as policy and planning efforts will stimulate economic opportunities. These uses of CDBG result in the creation and retention of businesses and jobs, increase tax revenues to support City services, and revitalize neighborhoods.

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Under suitable living environment, the City's priorities include the redevelopment of brownfields and using CDBG to support public facilities and infrastructure as well as nonprofit facilities. There must be an identified community support for these projects and no other sufficient or more appropriate resources. The City also supports the provision of public services by local nonprofits to protect the health, safety and well-being of our vulnerable residents.

Allocating CDBG Funds for Affordable Housing

The City uses its CDBG funds in the affordable housing arena principally to support “soft costs,” i.e., project staff and predevelopment expenses. This use of funds best fits the City’s housing objectives because (a) there are other, larger fund sources available for “hard” project costs, i.e., bricks and mortar; (b) there often are not other, or are insufficient, fund sources available to pay for program delivery costs; and (c) the amount of CDBG funds available is not large enough to accomplish much if used for hard project costs. The City does use CDBG funds for hard project costs on small housing rehab projects and emergency repairs, for access modifications, for free paint and for special projects (such as shelter renovations), where other funds are often not available. Funding for “hard” project costs for acquisition, new construction and large-scale rehab of affordable housing comes principally through the HOME program; the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (allocated through the Vermont Housing Finance Agency); the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board; the state Community Development Block Grant program; special needs HUD programs such as the 202 and 811 programs (for housing for the elderly and disabled); bank debt; and/or the Section 108 program (a federal loan program where in the addition to the property serving as collateral, the loan is guaranteed by the City’s future CDBG allocations).

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

Geographic Area

1. **Area Name:** NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
   Area Type: Strategy area

   Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.
   The City of Burlington's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area was approved in January 2006 and covers census tracts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10. The City is resubmitting that strategy with no change.As of the 2010 Census, there were 16,109 residents in the Target Area. The Area as a whole is primarily residential, though within the designated census tracts are also several commercial corridors, the Central Business District and the Intervale (several hundred agricultural acres). As of the 2000 Census the Target Area contains a composite low/mod percentage of low- and moderate-income residents of 71.1%. The census data has not been updated. However, the poverty level data for the target area, using the 2005-2009 American Community Survey shows that of the total population in the target area, 37% are living below poverty level. For children under 18, 40.8% are living below poverty level. For the adult category ages 18-64, 37.5% are living below poverty level. For the category of seniors over the age of 65, 29.4% of the population is living below poverty level. The highest concentration of households living below poverty level exists in census tract 5 where half the population is living below poverty level.

   Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.
   The NRSA housing stock is dominated by older, renter-occupied 2-4 family homes. Many of the homes are in need of general rehabilitation, energy-efficiency upgrades and lead-based paint hazard reduction. Certain areas have seen an increase in owner-occupancy, but the area overall is more than approximately two-thirds renter-occupied. CEDO continues to target the project area with economic development, community organizing and housing programs to move the project towards other revitalization goals envisioned by the neighborhood's planning effort. There has also been continued reinvestment in residential properties, from new paint to new siding to new roofs. The target area has several diverse commercial areas that include:

   <u>North Street</u>: The North Street commercial district neighborhood is home to a number of small businesses that serve the immediate neighborhood. It has played a critical role in Burlington's economic development for over one hundred years, as the commercial corridor connecting the working class neighborhoods of the Old North End with the factories on Lake Champlain and the textile mills on the Winooski River, and as a center of new immigrant life in Burlington and Vermont. The District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the only district in the City zoned Neighborhood Commercial and is identified as a Neighborhood Activity Center in the Municipal Plan, allowing for a 50%+ administrative parking waiver and a greater range of permitted uses to serve the neighborhood.

   <u>Riverside Avenue/Intervale</u>: Riverside Avenue infrastructure improvements enhanced the northern commercial corridor into the Target Area and the City and offered the potential for improved business development. The Intervale (Burlington's 200+ acre agricultural

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breadbasket, opening off of Riverside Avenue) is home to market farming, a garden center, community supported agriculture, community gardens, farmer training, and composting.

Pine Street Corridor: This is the City's industrial core. Although Burlington's industrial past has left the area with a legacy of brownfields and aging infrastructure, the City is working to make this a target area for redevelopment. The revitalization of this area included repurposing of several old industrial buildings, and now the area is home to a creative arts community and annual South End Art Hop as well as one of the City's largest employers, Dealer.com. Old warehouses now house incubator spaces for emerging artists who bring their creative ideas and energy to foster the creative economy in Burlington.

Downtown: The ability to enhance and maintain the vitality of Burlington's downtown is a core economic development strategy for the City. A strong and vital downtown with a mix of retail, cultural, office and housing development can generate substantial state and local tax revenues. Also, a strong and vital downtown enhances the "quality of life" for local residents. In addition to these four commercial areas, Burlington's waterfront, adjacent to the City's downtown, is one of the community's most important visual and recreational resources. Over the last two decades, it has been transformed from an industrial wasteland into our crown jewel and single most important asset according to planBTV. A priority for the City is to continue redevelopment of the waterfront as a mixed-use neighborhood accessible to all City residents for business, housing, and recreation needs, encouraging a mix of year-round activity. During this Plan, millions of Tax Increment Financing dollars will be invested into waterfront projects.

How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?

The City held two public meetings, one during the day and one in the evening, to inform residents and businesses about the strategy and to gather comments. In addition, the City published the strategy online to gather public input. The City consulted with the CASH Coalition (a group of nonprofit and for-profit agencies that meet monthly to discuss ways to help low- and moderate- income families build assets); the Housing Gang (a group of housing developers that meets monthly to discuss increasing and preserving affordable housing); and the Continuum of Care (the local homeless alliance) about the strategy.

Identify the needs in this target area.

In the housing arena, there is need for rehabilitation of structures and the creation of new, in-fill housing to meet the needs of the low income residents. Economic development, by way of microenterprise and technical assistance to local businesses is needed to create new jobs for local residents. Public improvements, infrastructure projects and brownfield remediation are necessary to improve the quality of life and improve access to facilities and goods and services in the area.

What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?

There are numerous opportunities for improvement in this target area.The City and its partners work together to stimulate and support business growth and development on Riverside Avenue, Pine and North Street areas, all areas of the NRSA and downtown by providing technical assistance, economic development strategies and microenterprise

assistance as well as remediation of brownfields. To support workforce development and asset building opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, nonprofits deliver job training and microenterprise programs, equal access and asset building projects partially funded with CDBG/HOME dollars. The City, housing providers and nonprofits work together to create and preserve decent, safe and affordable housing in the Target Area by preserving units with expiring subsidies; renovating older, existing units; and developing new affordable units. Along with local nonprofits and community residents, the City develops a suitable living environment in Target Area neighborhoods through infrastructure improvements and public safety and quality of life organizing efforts.

Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?
The barriers to improvement in this target area begin with the low vacancy rate for housing overall and the lack of affordable housing. The local residents are now competing with students who have discovered this target area to be more affordable than the university area. There are a larger number of unemployed or underemployed residents who have significant skill deficits and barriers to employment that prevent them from successfully attaching to the workforce and/or moving into livable jobs. Parts of this target area also contain the most diverse members of our community including the influx of New Americans, and over 5,000 refugees have resettled in this area (not all in the target area but the majority) in the last thirty years from Vietnam, Tibet, Bosnia, Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Bhutan, Burundi, Iraq and dozens of other countries of origin. Recent trends show growing race-based disparities in income, access to resources, homeownership and even in homelessness. This is a significant barrier to improvement in the target area.

2. **Area Name:** City-Wide Area
   Area Type: Low-Mod Income areas City-Wide

   Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.
   The boundaries for this area encompass the City of Burlington.

   Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.
   The housing charactertistics are similar to the NRSA. The City-Wide Area has housing that is aging and in need of repair, weatherization and lead abatement. Housing includes both rental and owner-occupied, however the majority is rental housing. Commercial hubs include the downtown, waterfront and Pine Street corridors as well as small neighborhood commercial hubs not specifically located in the NRSA.

   How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?
   Through the citizen survey and meeting with neighborhood planning assemblies, it is clear that the needs of the low - and moderate - income households in the City are spread City-Wide.

   Identify the needs in this target area.
   The needs City-wide include housing renovation and repair, weatherization, preservation of

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affordable housing and increased opportunities for homeownership. Job creation and retention as well as housing and jobs being co-located to decrease the travel time and burden on the roads. More access to services and public facilities, accessibility through out the City and transportation to employment are also identified needs.

What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?

There are opportunities to encourage microenterprises and create jobs for low - and moderate-income persons. In-fill housing opportunities exist on small parcels throughout the City. The preservation of affordable housing is needed as low income tax credit properties 'affordability period' expires. Increasing the connectivity of different parts of the City to housing and employment hubs via transit and other modes of transportation is a priority including pedestrian and bike-friendly paths.

Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?

Decreasing resources is a significant barrier. Identified barriers to affordable housing are discussed in other portions of the Consolidated Plan.

Table 1 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state.

The City of Burlington has a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area that was approved in 2006 and covers census tracts 3,4,5,6 and 10. These areas receive a significant portion of the CDBG and HOME investments. The City will continue to allocate resources in this area for affordable housing; creating economic opportunities through microenterprises, job creation and retention; brownfield remediation and public services. Other projects may be City-wide. At this time, Burlington's low-moderate income population is 56% of the total population.

In addition to this specific area, the City has several low-income census tracts noted on the map below.

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SP-25 Priority Needs

Priority Needs

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	Goals Addressing
Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities	DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing DH 3.2 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Rental Units DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Owner Units DH 3.5 Protect the Vulnerable Lead Hazard Reduce
Production of new affordable housing units	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities	DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units. DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing
Promote Homeownership	Low	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents	DH 2.2 Promote Homeownership - New Owner Units DH 2.3 Promote Homeownership - Buyer Assist
Retain and Increase Number of Jobs	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families	EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure

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		Families with Children Public Housing Residents	
Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	Low	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle	EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure
Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children	EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources
Homeless Shelters - ES/TH	High	Extremely Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	DH 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable New Trans Housing SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv
Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure	Low	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly	SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities SL 3.2 Improve Public Infrastructure

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		Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development	
Housing Special Needs	High	Extremely Low Low Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing
Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention SL 1.2 Provide Public Services At-Risk Pop. - Food SL 1.3 Provide Public Services At-Risk Youth SL 1.4 Provide Public Services At Risk - Health

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		Community Development	
Rental Assistance	Low	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention
Clean up of Contaminated Sites	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Non-housing Community Development	DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units. SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure SL 3.3 Redevelop Brownfields
Homeless Outreach and Prevention	High	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv
Rapid Re-housing	Low	Extremely Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable

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			Homeless Shlter/Serv
Planning and Administration	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development Other	DH 2.2 Promote Homeownership - New Owner Units DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units. EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care Planning and Administration

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Protect the Vulnerable	High	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing DH 3.5 Protect the Vulnerable Lead Hazard Reduce SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv

Table 2 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis and Citizen Survey all confirm that the City of Burlington's priorities for this Consolidated Plan continue to be in order of priority: first and foremost, affordable housing; secondly, economic opportunities; and thirdly, suitable living environment through public facilities, public services and public infrastructure. These priorities benefit extremely low, low and moderate income persons as defined by HUD, along with special needs populations. The only geography area of priority in the City is the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. In addition, a City-Wide area ensures that low- and moderate- income households will be served throughout the City.

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Housing is the essence of Burlington's neighborhoods. Support for affordable housing allows elders to remain in the homes and neighborhoods they know. Homebuyer purchase and rehabilitation programs allow the next generation of residents to own and modernize older homes.

Affordable housing is a balance to economic development. In boom times, affordable housing ensures that there is housing for workers and that rising prices do not displace residents. In a troubled economy, affordable housing development is an economic engine and its subsidies ensure that low-income residents are not made homeless. Finally, the use of affordable housing to redevelop distressed neighborhoods prevents the loss of value of the surrounding properties and encourages long-term investment by other property owners.

All the citizens of Burlington have the right to live and raise their families in homes that are safe and sound, at a cost that allows them to afford the other necessities of life. The free market for housing is often not a fair market for low-income residents, including the elderly and disabled, as well as many workers whose wages have not kept up with housing costs.Based upon the Market Analysis and Needs Assessment, extremely low income families present the greatest need, followed by low income and lastly, moderate income households. Without rehabilitation and/or general housing assistance, housing conditions will deteriorate or become too expensive to maintain and push people from their homes and leave others with no homes at all.

Economic development continues to be the next priority after affordable housing. The City supports the growth of microenterprise businesses and farms through CDBG funding, adding critical jobs and elements of quality of life to our competitive region. Job training programs for adults and youth, as well as facilitation between employers and education programs, ensures local companies can hire a local and skilled workforce. By providing technical assistance to the City's larger businesses, valuable economic development activity is increased along with the City's tax base.

As a third priority, the City's suitable environment and projects improve neighborhoods and access to facilities, support our nonprofit sector in the delivery of human services and leverage a small portion of CDBG dollars with large amounts of state, federal and/or private funding for large infrastructure and public facility projects.

“High” priority means that activities to address this need will be funded by the City with its CDBG and/or HOME funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, during the period beginning July 1, 2013. “Low” priority means that the City will either not fund activities to address this need with CDBG or HOME funds or will allocate a lesser amount on these activities, but will consider certifications of consistency for other entities’ applications for federal assistance.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Although the need for rental subsidies is very high, the City has never used HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance but may do so in the next five years. The State of Vermont has two rental subsidy programs in use by local residents including the Vermont Rental Subsidy Program and the Mental Health Subsidy & Care program modeled on the HUD Shelter+Care Program. These programs focus on the extremely low and low - income households where the greatest need exists.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Again, although the need for tenant-based rental assistance is very high, the City has never used HOME funds for this type of project. As noted previously, the State of Vermont administers several rental subsidy programs. The Department of Mental Health Subsidy Program targets assistance towards homeless persons in hospitals to ensure a successful discharge into housing and it supplements other existing state funded mental health housing programs.se programs focus on the extremely low and low - income households where the greatest need exists.
New Unit Production	The market characteristics that will influence the use of funds available to new housing unit production are numerous: Since HOME and CDBG are concerned with housing for low-and moderate- income households, the primary factor that limits new unit production of affordable rental housing is the availability of funding. The City's annual allocation of HOME and CDBG funds has decreased by approximately 40% since 2010. When paired with a reduction of funding to Public Housing Authorities for operating capital and for the Section 8 program and the limit on Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, the resources for new unit production fail to meet the need. Another market force that influences the use of funds available for affordable housing is the increasing land values in certain areas of Burlington. Chronically low vacancy rates combined with relatively high rents push private sector to develop only high-end units. In areas surrounding downtown, increased pressure has resulted from Champlain College acquiring two key parcels for creation of student housing. This has limited the availability of land for low- and moderate- income housing production in these areas. In the coming years, it is expected that private developers will respond to the housing shortage by creating market rate rental housing catering to the student population. Since this is most likely to occur in the areas between UVM and Church Street, land values will escalate even further in these areas.

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	Due to these factors, it would be difficult to fill the gap needed to make new unit housing affordable for extremely low and low -income households. New housing units would most likely be available to moderate income households and those able to afford the market rate for housing.
Rehabilitation	Again, chronically low vacancy rates combined with relatively high rents is a disincentive to rehabilitate housing. If rental property owners can command top rents without having to make capital improvements, the level of rehabilitation investment is relatively low. However, the nonprofit housing organizations are continually upgrading their existing rental portfolios. Since they are in the business of owning, managing and stewarding property in perpetuity, the nonprofit housing organizations are continually investing in renovation. Older housing stock and the existence of a HUD-funded lead hazard control program also ensure that roughly a half million dollars of lead-related rehab occurs each year. Rehabiliation of SRO properties used as permanent supportive housing is planned in the next five years. In addition, rehabilitation interest free loans can be used for households at risk of homelessness due to housing issues like need for accessibility, weatherization for energy efficiency or emergency safety issues.
Acquisition, including preservation	Several large Project-Based Section 8 developments and one HoDAG project have come on the market as the owners are opting out of the subsidy programs. Rather than allow these projects to be lost from the affordable housing inventory, the City has devoted a substantial portion of HOME funds for preservation purchases by nonprofit organizations. Burlington Housing Authority purchased Wharf Lane apartments in 2010 (37 units) and Bobbin Mill in 2012 (51 units). Champlain Housing Trust acquired 148 units at South Meadow in 2012. These acquisitions have preserved housing for our extremely low-, low- and moderate- income households through out the City. By maintaining these units, the City has kept a viable affordable housing inventory for income qualified households and those at risk of homelessness.

Table 3 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

Introduction

In this section, the City identifies the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the jurisdiction to address the priority needs and specific objectives in the Strategic Plan. The City's Entitlement includes CDBG and HOME funds. The City has also received a $2.475 million dollar Healthy Homes Lead Grant. There are two local agencies that receive Essential Services Grant funding. The City is the coordinating entity for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds but does not receive this funding; it goes directly to the local providers.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	689,742	22,500	300,000	1,012,242	2,445,755	The City expects to leverage significant federal, state, local and private resources over the course of the Consolidated Plan.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental	389,428	1,100	0	390,528	1,423,900	

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
		new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						

Table 4 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City anticipates that approximately $10 million in Low Income Housing Tax Credits, $8 million in Section 8 resources, and $899,750 in McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act will be available to address needs and objectives identified in the Plan. (These are not resources that the City receives or controls.) The City also received a $2.475 million dollar Healthy Homes Lead Grant. The City also received a Brownfields Economic Devleopment Initiative (BEDI) grant in the amount of $1,040,000 and a Section 108 Loan contract for a maximum commitment of $2,091,000. Recently, the City received an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Area-Wide Planning Grant in the amount of $200,000.

Overall, the City expects to leverage $36,892,000 in state, local, private and other federal resources for its CDBG- and HOME-funded activities. These are funds that the City and its subgrantees expect to raise for their budgeted activities as well as funds that the City expects outside entities to invest in development activities.

The City will meet or exceed the requirement that “contributions must total not less than 25% of funds drawn from the jurisdiction’s HOME Investment Trust Fund Treasury account in that fiscal year,” excluding funds drawn for administrative and planning costs pursuant to 24 CFR 92.207. Sources of matching funds include, but are not limited to, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund, the Burlington Housing Trust Fund, waiver of impact fees, and private debt financing secured by property owners and nonprofit organizations.

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

There is no City owned land or property that is appropriate to be used to address the needs identified in the Plan.

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SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Burlington Housing Authority	PHA	Homelessness Ownership Public Housing Rental	Region
CHAMPLAIN HOUSING TRUST	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Chittenden County Homeless Alliance	Other	Homelessness	Region
Community and Economic Development Office	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction

Table 5 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Because Vermont and Burlington are small communities, there is overall good coordination and little duplication of services locally. The local nonprofit infrastructure is diverse, and the local public housing authority and housing trust have the capacity to acquire, rehabilitate, construct and manage an expanding supply of perpetually affordable housing.

Additionally, the private sector enhances the City's community development and housing efforts. Architects, engineers and attorneys assist nonprofit developers by providing skills and services to implement housing project. Burlington's banks have responded to a changing market and changing obligations under the federal Community Reinvestment Act by finding a number of innovative ways of support new housing models, housing organizations and approaches to affordable housing production. Local lenders also support neighborhood revitalization and small business development, financial education and free tax preparation services for low-income taxpayers. The Burlington business community has been actively represented on most community advisory committees. They have provided resources and opportunities for residents to improve their quality of life.

There is room for improvement. For example, the immigrant population where language and culture are often barriers to service, improved access to services, better outreach, and communication to residents is needed. There is a clear need for coordinated intake and assessment among Continuum of Care agencies and improved data collection for all programs including those run by the State of Vermont. In addition, the service delivery structure is weakened by the year-to-year unpredictability of operational funding and uncertain state and federal funding. The Community and Economic Development Office has, in previous years, relied solely on CDBG funding to implement all of the City's economic development activities. Due to the reduction of funding, this is no longer possible. New funding mechanisms must be explored. In times of economic uncertainty, needs and demand exceed available resources. Nonprofit partners experience different levels of management and experience, especially in their capacity to expand projects and secure other funding. Private sector partners are not always well-informed on low-income and poverty issues.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS		X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 6 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The CoC coordinates the implementation of a housing and service system from outreach to housing to services that meet the needs of homeless individuals and families in the County. Street outreach, Vermont 211, daytime shelter and meals all serve to reach the chronically homeless, identify services and housing needed. Housing providers work to rapidly re-house and stabilize, especially using the Housing First model for the chronically homeless. Supportive service providers add case management and assess needs for services. A standard HMIS intake form allows for referral and coordination of services. Vermont 211 provides a basis for centralized/coordinated assessment, and the Continuum as a whole will work towards a more comprehensive coordinated intake to enhance the current service delivery system.

Families with children are housed in several family specific shelters and are provided the appropriate services including education, proper nutrition, counseling and transportation. Veterans and their families have both transitional and permanent housing options and services available to them along with specialized outreach, assessment and additional services to meet their unique needs. The National Hotline refers calls directly to the area case manager; VASH vouchers are administered locally and through new grant programs, and a Housing First model will be implemented for any chronically homeless veterans.

Unaccompanied youth have emergency shelter, transitional and permanent housing options available to them along with specialized outreach and services to assist them in learning to live independently, set goals and complete their education.

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

The strengths of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness include the coordination between providers, the overall experience of long-term agencies and their caring and compassionate staff, and the advantage of being a small state and a small community to facilitate coordination of services.

There are gaps in the system and room for improvement.

The average stay in the emergency shelter has increased and the exit options for guests have been limited thereby creating a bottleneck in our delivery of services. More options for transitional and permanent housing are needed.

There has been a huge increase in 2012-2013 in the usage of the Emergency Assistance Motel Voucher Program administered by the State of Vermont but a lack of reliable data to analyze regarding the population utilizing this program. The Continuum, through reliable data, must be able to differentiate between cold weather exemption and homelessness to evaluate actual gaps in service delivery and needs.

A coordinated or centralized in-take process, in addition to a coordinated HMIS with the Balance of State Continuum would allow for better quality data, efficiency of service and benefits to the population served.

Many who are actively using/abusing alcohol and/or drugs are unwilling or unable to meet the short-term sobriety requirements of local shelters, to participate in treatment, to maintain sobriety, or to obtain/maintain employment. Those who come to the attention of law enforcement (and, sometimes, those who self-refer) compete for the six detox beds available at Act One, a 24-hour supervised shelter for clients who are intoxicated and incapacitated by drugs and/or alcohol. There is increased conversation around the need for a low-barrier emergency shelter for this population. Clients of the Lund Family Center who do not maintain custody of their children can no longer receive agency services – and are then at risk of becoming homeless, as they often have other barriers to stable housing which brought them to the agency in the first place. Additional transitional housing could serve these women. The Continuum of Care has created a focused committee to explore this issue and develop possible solutions in 2013.

The availability of transportation is often an obstacle to independent living for residents with special needs, who need safe and affordable transportation to get to meals sites, to doctor's appointments, or to shop. Specialized transportation, the kind provided by SSTA, is expensive. There is also a gap in bringing medical services into the community for residents with special needs, especially for residents with mental illness who are unwilling to go to a hospital for services. There is a shortage of housing for seniors who want to downsize and remain in their neighborhood – either in an age-specific or multi-generational setting. The lack of options for downsizing contributes to a lack of turnover in the housing market and leaves fewer homes available for purchase by the next generation.

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

The Chittenden Continuum of Care has created committees that are tasked with examining these gaps and possible solutions during the course of one year. These committees report on their progress at monthly meetings and also review any new grant opportunities to investigate possible connections to new programs and funding.

One committee was tasked specifically addressing the needs of homeless parents at risk of losing their children (or who have lost their children already) and are involved with the Department of Corrections. The committee will identify the barriers faced and identify the local partners involved in serving and housing these households. Together they will propose a solution that addresses the barriers identified.

Another committee is reviewing the performance measures for CoC and ESG programs and how to 'peer' assist agencies in improvement. There is also an HMIS exploratory group, assisted by TA provided by HUD, to investigate a combined HMIS between the local and state Continua's and the potential of a coordinated intake and assessment system.

CEDO is part of a multi-stakeholder group initially organized by the United Way of Chittenden County (UWCC) to actively seek opportunities to convene, facilitate and support multi-stakeholder groups to explore and develop solutions to complex community problems. When appropriate, group members also provide or help secure funding for projects or programs that show promise. Consistent with other communities across the country and world, key players in Burlington and Chittenden County have agreed to work together utilizing a collective impact strategy. As described by John Kania and Mark Kramer in the Winter 2011 Stanford Social Innovation Review, "*Collective Impact Initiatives are long-term commitments by a group of important actors from different sectors to a common agenda for solving a specific social problem. Their actions are supported by a shared measurement system, mutually reinforcing activities, and ongoing communication, and are staffed by an independent backbone organization."* Collective Impact is a relatively new initiative that partners community organizations, civic leaders, government organizations and United Way, with a common agenda of addressing the community's biggest needs. This model is about collaboration, more measurement and more significant results. This initiative will play a key role in overcoming gaps in the service delivery for Burlington's priorities.

SP-45 Goals Summary

Goals Summary Information

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
DH 2.2 Promote Homeownership - New Owner Units	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Promote Homeownership Planning and Administration	CDBG: $30,000 HOME: $0	Homeowner Housing Added: 67 Household Housing Unit
DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units.	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Production of new affordable housing units Clean up of Contaminated Sites Planning and Administration	CDBG: $100,000 HOME: $404,986	Rental units constructed: 75 Household Housing Unit
DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	CDBG: $175,000 HOME: $0	Rental units rehabilitated: 287 Household Housing Unit
EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs Planning and Administration	CDBG: $650,000 HOME: $0	Jobs created/retained: 60 Jobs Businesses assisted: 65 Businesses Assisted
SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure Clean up of Contaminated Sites	CDBG: $265,000 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 17000 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					Planning and Administration		
EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs Enhance Commercial Infrastructure Clean up of Contaminated Sites	CDBG: $85,000 HOME: $0	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business Jobs created/retained: 5 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Housing Special Needs Provide Public Services to At Risk Population Rental Assistance Homeless Outreach and Prevention Rapid Re-housing Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $100,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1605 Households Assisted
EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Planning and Administration	CDBG: $81,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
SL 3.3 Redevelop Brownfields	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Clean up of Contaminated Sites	CDBG: $140,000 HOME: $0	Brownfield acres remediated: 5 Acre
SL 1.2 Provide Public Services At-Risk Pop. - Food	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $40,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
Planning and Administration	2013	2017	Planning and Adminstration	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Planning and Administration	CDBG: $652,997 HOME: $181,443	Other: 1 Other
DH 2.3 Promote Homeownership - Buyer Assist	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Promote Homeownership	CDBG: $0 HOME: $50,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 91 Households Assisted
DH 3.2 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Rental Units	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	CDBG: $135,500 HOME: $953,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 225 Household Housing Unit
DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Owner Units	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	CDBG: $261,000 HOME: $225,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 33 Household Housing Unit
EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities	CDBG: $80,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
				City-Wide Area			3500 Persons Assisted
SL 1.3 Provide Public Services At-Risk Youth	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $40,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 180 Persons Assisted
SL 1.4 Provide Public Services At Risk - Health	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $20,000 HOME: 0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
SL 3.2 Improve Public Infrastructure	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure	CDBG: $150,000 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 42000 Persons Assisted
DH 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable New Trans Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Homeless	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH	CDBG: $15,000 HOME: $0	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 10 Beds
DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Production of new affordable housing units Housing Special Needs Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $10,000 HOME: $0	Rental units constructed: 36 Household Housing Unit Housing for Homeless added: 22 Household Housing Unit
DH 3.5 Protect the Vulnerable Lead Hazard	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION	Preserve and Upgrade Existing	CDBG: $0 HOME: $0	Rental units rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Reduce				STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Housing Protect the Vulnerable		Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 41 Household Housing Unit
SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv	2013	2017	Homeless	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH Homeless Outreach and Prevention Rapid Re-housing Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $90,000 HOME: $0	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 4000 Persons Assisted

Table 7 – Goals Summary

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

The following are the goals for providing affordable housing, as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2):

Extremely low-income: 525

Low-income: 825

Moderate-income: 169

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

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

The Burlington Housing Authority's program, when viewed in its entirety, is considered in compliance with Section 504 in the area of program accessibility. Although there is no need to increase the number of accessible units, the Agency did implement the majority of recommendations regarding physical modifications of the housing units and community space.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Burlington Housing Authority has not formed a resident management corporation for any of its projects, nor does BHA plan to do so in the near future. This form of direct resident management of public housing units is far less practical in small projects such as those owned by the Housing Authority than in large projects such as those that are found in major metropolitan areas. Practicality aside, no interest has been expressed by the residents of BHA housing in playing such a direct role in the management of their housing.

BHA has attempted to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in managing their housing indirectly. These activities continue, including:

- The BHA board meetings are periodically held at public housing developments so that every resident can conveniently attend a meeting, if they so choose.
- BHA has formed a Resident Advisory Board (RAB) with representatives from all its public housing developments and from the Section 8 program. The RAB meets periodically to provide input on BHA's Plans and Policies.
- BHA will provide continuing financial and staff support to any active resident association in its public housing developments.
- One BHA program participant serves on the BHA Board of Commissioners.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

There is no need to plan to remove the troubled designation as the Agency has been designated a High Performer under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) advisory score, with a score of 97 on 9/20/2012.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The cost of housing is affected by public policies controlled at the local level in the following ways:

- Imposing requirements for parking and limiting the height, maximum lot coverage and housing density certainly affect the cost of new housing.
- PlanBTV asserts that the City's "Inclusionary Housing requirements can make it difficult for developers to provide moderately-priced housing as the subsidy required to provide the affordable units pushes the cost of the market-rate units out of reach for many young professionals and empty-nesters."
- PlanBTV also asserts that "development in Burlington is hindered by a highly uncertain approval process."
- A private developer has recently argued that the City's zoning application fees are excessive and constitute a barrier to new development.
- The City Council is currently considering an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance that would eliminate the requirement that all new buildings in the downtown must be at least 50% commercial. This is a viewed as a barrier to new housing development.
- Housing rehab is sometimes made more costly by the City's requirements in these areas:

    1. Historic preservation
    2. Energy efficiency
    3. Lead-based paint
    4. Accessibility
    5. Fire safety

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will undertake a comprehensive review of the local regulatory barriers to facilitate a greater level of new development of both affordable and market rate housing. This will include, but not be limited to, a review of the following policies:

- Parking requirements limitations on height, setbacks, maximum lot coverage and density
- Inclusionary housing requirements with an emphasis on addressing the challenges most often raised by developers
- All aspects of the development review process
- Zoning application fees
- Historic preservation

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SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

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

Continuum of Care services for the homeless in the Greater Burlington metropolitan area are delivered through a consortium of nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, housing developers, government agencies and the Burlington Housing Authority.

The CoC utilizes several outreach procedures to engage homeless individuals and families. These include services and outreach from the local food shelf, daytime drop-in shelter, and Salvation Army. These agencies provide meals every day in our community and are the only service providers that the homeless population routinely seeks out. Daystation is a low-barrier shelter open 365 days a year that allows service resistant individuals a place to receive mail, eat, and make phone calls. A SAMHSA funded PATH grant funds outreach work in our community for two outreach positions to find and connect with the homeless who are mentally ill and difficult to engage, offering persons who are experiencing homelessness community-based services. A street work team, funded by our Police Department and local businesses, provides outreach to individuals, families with children, and youth sleeping on the streets in our downtown area. An Adult Local Interagency Team helps to identify unsheltered persons and provide consultation and expertise to help resolve difficult situations involving chronically homeless persons with multiple physical or emotional issues in securing and utilizing services. The goal of the team is to help keep these clients within the community and out of the correctional system, hospital, or residential services, while helping them get the support and services they need to be safe and successful. Pathways to Housing also has an outreach team.

These teams identify individuals and families who are homeless and connect them with appropriate programs, services and housing options. Many agencies use the same intake form, and Vermont 211 also plays a significant role in centralized intake of this population.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelters are designed for short term stays for individuals and families. There are two emergency shelters serving single adults including veterans: COTS Waystation and Burlington Emergency Shelter. COTS operates the Firehouse and Main Street Family Shelters for households with children. COTS Daystation is a drop-in center for homeless adults and families and is the central location for accessing support services. The confidential shelter operated by Women Helping Battered Women serves homeless women and children fleeing domestic violence. Spectrum Youth and Family Services operates a shelter for homeless youth. Each shelter offers case management and housing search assistance to help participants move quickly out of shelter into transitional or permanent housing, with necessary follow-up support for maintaining housing. It remains a goal of the Jurisdiction and the Continuum to increase the actual number of permanent housing and permanent supportive housing options, as well as transitional housing options so that participants will have opportunities to quickly transition out of the emergency shelters. The new housing programs offered by the State will increase the capacity to permanently house the homeless.

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Transitional Housing is provided by several member agencies of the Continuum. COTS provides transitional housing to homeless individuals and families. The Howard Center's Transitional Housing Programs provide housing for homeless persons with mental illnesses. Spectrum provides transitional housing for youth in the community. Women Helping Battered Women delivers transitional housing options for victims of domestic violence. Transitional housing is available for women exiting corrections. Veterans have transitional housing opportunities in nearby Winooski.

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

The City of Burlington is committed to the retention of affordable housing units with expiring tax credits and commits local, state and federal resources to this goal. Keeping the inventory of affordable units as well as increasing the number of affordable housing units are key to helping our most vulnerable residents remain housed.

The Continuum and its local partners are committed to transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing and independent living and shortening the time individuals experience homelessness.

To increase the percentage of transitional housing participants moving to permanent housing, case managers review transition plans every two weeks with participants.

Agencies such as Pathways to Housing implement the Housing First model and rapidly re-house chronic homeless with a high success to retaining permanent housing.

Burlington agencies utilize a range of housing retention programs to assist at risk households in maintaining their housing. These services include any wrap-around support services, a hoarding task force, landlord advocacy, and a Risk Guarantee Fund used to mitigate risks on the most hard to house persons.

Our local Continuum continues to advocate for increased state resources such as the Rental Subsidy Program and the Mental Health Subsidy Program that can be used to help keep at-risk families housed.

New programs like the Family Supportive Housing and the Community Housing Grant, from the State of Vermont, will be key components of the system of care in facilitating access to and retaining affordable housing.

Community-based organizations provide job training and placement, substance abuse counseling and referrals for treatment, medical and dental care, legal advocacy and representation, mental health counseling and residential treatment programs, child care, housing search assistance and

security deposit assistance to help homeless families transition to permanent housing and independent living.

The CoC partners with local and state organizations and landlords to combat homelessness among veterans. Previously unidentified veterans were enrolled in VA care and many are housed through VA housing programs. Canal Street in Winooski houses 28 veterans in both transitional and permanent housing. Twenty-one VASH vouchers are administered in Chittenden County. Outreach increased to local veterans at our local shelters due to a local VA case manager who serves on the CoC steering committee. In the future, the Housing First approach will be implemented within HUD VASH. Also, housing retention and rapid re-housing with low-income veteran families will be addressed with two Supportive Services for Veteran Families grants awarded to two organizations in VT.

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

Several agencies administer prevention services that include back rent assistance, home heating fuel aid, transportation, tenants' rights advocacy and legal representation. The Housing Replacement Fund, provided by the State of Vermont, continues where HPRP left off by providing case management, short-term rental subsidies, security deposits, and rental arrearage assistance for those low-income individuals and families at risk of losing their housing.

The recently approved statewide 10-Year VT Plan to End Homelessness includes a goal to create an accountability system to ensure all institutions do not routinely discharge people into homelessness or a homeless program through a clear state policy and mandate.

Youth exiting foster care in Vermont have two primary supports that protect them from being discharged into homelessness as they exit legal custody at age 18: Youth Development Program funded with federal Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and state funds & Act 74 Youth in Transition Extended Care Program. These programs are in addition to the programming run directly by the VT AHS-Dept. of Children & Families Services. In this program, a number of youth formerly in foster care are supported with case management and connected to long-term rental assistance with local Housing Authorities, including a VT State Housing Authority Sect. 8 HCV waitlist preference for youth aging out of foster care as part of the HUD Family Unification/Youth-in-Transition Programs. Some live on campus at area colleges to pursue education. The College of St. Joseph in Vermont specifically helps foster youth transition to college by providing year-round housing and support services, and the Adult Living Program provides a stipend for households willing to host an 18 to 22 year old leaving foster care.

Hospital patients are routinely discharged to their previous residence, a nursing home, or medical respite beds. McKinney Vento funded programs used as needed include emergency shelters and some transitional/permanent housing programs when appropriate.

Persons discharged from a mental health treatment or community bed receive state-funded assistance through the VT Dept. of Mental Health Subsidy & Care Program, VT DMH Housing Contingency Fund and the VT DMH Housing Recovery Fund. In addition, state agencies collaborate with the Burlington Housing Authority, and other affordable housing agencies to utilize Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Programs for tenant-based and project-based rental assistance units funded by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. Patients are routinely discharged to HowardCenter transitional or step-down programs such as Second Spring, Meadowview, Next Door Program, and 72 North Winooski group home which are not McKinney Vento funded programs. Some persons leaving corrections can go to their previous residence, a transitional housing program for offenders, or to live with family. Northern Lights is an 11 bed supportive home for women returning from prison. The women's rent is subsidized while in the house (if they quality), and upon successful completion of the program, they are given a Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) Section 8 housing choice voucher to take into the community. Dismas House serves 10 residents. Phoenix House RISE houses men out of prison and in early recovery from substance abuse for 3 to 24 months.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards

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

The City of Burlington has received a $2.475 million Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds will be administered through the Community and Economic Development Office by the Burlington Lead Program to reduce lead-based paint hazards in eligible housing units to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. Funding runs through October 2014. Program goals include evaluating 240 units for lead-based paint hazards, reducing lead-based paint hazards in 180 housing units, and training over 300 individuals in lead-safe work practices, as well as providing outreach and education to the community.

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

Enrolled units will receive X-Ray Fluorescence testing to determine the presence of lead-based paint, risk assessments, project design and planning, project monitoring and clearance testing. Units enrolled in the Burlington Lead Program will have all lead-based paint hazards addressed, and typical interventions consist of: aggressive treatment of friction surfaces such as window sash replacement and removal of lead-based paint on doors and jambs, lead-based paint removal on chewable surfaces such as windowsills as well as interior and exterior paint stabilization. Other services that are provided to the community include the use of HEPA vacuums to clean lead dust generally missed by non-HEPA vacuums, education on (lead dust) cleaning techniques, guidance to rental property owners on how to comply with the Vermont Lead Law (Act 165), and free classes on Lead Law compliance and Lead-Safe Work Practices. The Burlington Lead Program will also be proceeding with the development and implementation of a citywide lead ordinance, which will help protect future generations from childhood lead poisoning.

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

Housing projects funded with local and federal funds are required to comply with state and federal lead laws. In addition, the City ensures that HOME and CDBG funded housing projects comply with the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR) regulations at Title 24 Part 35 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Given that the additional cost of addressing lead hazards can make some rental, duplex acquisition, and homeowner rehab projects infeasible, the city grants a portion of the cost to comply with the LSHR using Burlington Lead Program, CDBG, or HOME funds. Further, the Burlington Lead Program provides technical assistance to City staff for projects which trigger the LSHR.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy

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

Poverty is a regional, national and sometimes generational issue and many factors contributing to poverty lie outside of local control. According to the American Community Survey 2009- 2011, 26% of Burlington residents overall and 40% of families with a female head of household live in poverty. The highest concentration of poverty exists in census tract 5 where over 50% of the residents live below the poverty level; in addition, the remaining census tracts that comprise our Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) also show significant pockets of poverty. The City invests a substantial portion of its Entitlement funding (over 70% in 2012) into programs serving the NRSA. These programs are designed to both prevent vulnerable City residents from falling into long-term poverty and provide the necessary supports to enable vulnerable City residents to pull themselves out of long-term poverty. Key components of the City's anti-poverty strategy include:

- Meeting basic needs and stabilizing living situations, including access to and retention of affordable housing and to income supports
- Increasing and protecting asset accumulation and resident net worth
- Providing access to employment opportunities, affordable child care options
- Decreasing social isolation and increasing social capital, especially for marginalized populations
- Mitigating the long-term collateral consequences of crime on victims, the community and the offenders themselves

City policies directed towards this strategy include:

- The Burlington Housing Trust Fund (tax revenues dedicated for affordable housing);
- The City's Livable Wage Ordinance;
- The City's Women in Construction Trades Ordinance (aimed at increasing opportunities for women in the construction trades); and
- The City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance (which makes affordable housing an integral part of every newly constructed residential project in the City).

City-run programs which are aimed at reducing poverty include:

With CDBG:

Micro Enterprise Assistance - City economic development staff provide loans and technical assistance to low-income entrepreneurs who want to move into business ownership. Clients include refugees as well as other residents, and the program offers ongoing support to help them sustain their businesses.

The Housing Initiatives Program - The City assists with renovation and access modifications for low-income residents.

With other funding:

AmeriCorps Program and the Community Justice Program are described in subsequent sections. Consistent with its guiding principle of nurturing a strong local nonprofit infrastructure that can sustain itself across changing political landscapes, the City has supported the start-up of a number of programs aimed at increasing the economic and social capital of low-income families. These include the Champlain Housing Trust, Good News Garage, Step Up (now incorporated into Vermont Works for Women) and ReSOURCE.

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

There are numerous examples within the City of how this anti-poverty strategy coordinates with the City's affordable housing plan. The City targets funding for housing projects in the NRSA and again, the majority of CDBG funds are directed into the same area for housing improvements, preservation of affordable housing and the creation of new units. The City's Housing Trust Fund and the Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance are key City policies which create and retain affordable housing units. Recognizing the importance of other components needed to pull vulnerable residents out of long-term poverty, the City invests in targeted neighborhood revitalization that includes increasing economic development opportunities, removing barriers to economic opportunities and supporting the Livable Wage Ordinance.

Sustainable Economic Development Strategies – City economic development staff assist local businesses in growth and expansion to create and retain livable wage jobs.

Brownfield Remediation – City project staff coordinate the redevelopment of brownfields into both affordable housing and commercial space.

Neighborhood Revitalization Program – City project staff work to revitalize the NRSA by improving infrastructure and facilities.

Going beyond programs for which the City is responsible, there are other programs that serve people in poverty. This coming year, several community partners received a Community Housing Grant to offer homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, case management and transitional housing for individuals and households. Collaborators include the Economic Services Department (TANF) who will connect clients to mainstream benefits. Community partners will use a common assessment and will coordinate services. This is a unique opportunity to make a signficant impact on poverty in the City.

The City-supported Northern Lights project is transitional housing program for women exiting corrections which includes employment support and mentoring. The Burlington Housing Authority integrates housing with economic opportunity through its Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf, while providing food and groceries to the most needy families, also operates a Community Kitchen Academy program in conjunction with Vermont Foodbank to prepare low-income residents for entry level employment within the culinary-hospitality industry.

ReSource, while providing construction type training and high school education for at risk youth, weatherizes affordable homes in the City. All CoC programs offer employment training to participants.

A Mayoral initiative regarding families in poverty and children at risk is currently reviewing best practices, models and local data to effectively serve the City's children from cradle to college. The City hopes to work with local partners to ensure strong systems of family and community support are available to prepare all of Burlington's children to attain an excellent education and successfully transition to college and a career.

A key focus in selecting projects during the term of this Consolidated Plan will be the impact programs and services have on the population served.

AmeriCorps: We All Belong Program

The City administers the We All Belong Program which works with Burlington area nonprofits, schools and City departments to create more inclusive workplaces and effectively serve our diversifying community. Since 2008, the City has partnered with 18 agencies to provide this anti-poverty program complete with a unique package of training, coaching and capacity building tools. These tools include 24 hours of professional development training to 70 leaders from the participating agencies. We All Belong also awards 14 full and part-time AmeriCorps members to serve in these agencies. AmeriCorps members help people access existing services and influence systems changes to reduce race-based disparities. The City has successfully recruited AmeriCorps members from our marginalized populations in order to promote leadership and to create solutions directly from the beneficiary communities. This program helps meet the basic needs of the AmeriCorps members as well as the low-income participants being directly served by participating agencies. Additionally, We All Belong is building social capital for members, participating agencies and marginalized populations.

Community Justice Center Programs

The City's Community Justice Center (CJC) provides a community-based response to crime and conflict utilizing the principles of restorative justice to mend the harm crime and conflict causes to victims, the community and offenders.

The CJC partners with the Burlington Police Department (BPD). Together they have developed several programs.

BPD has employed Community Policing since 1999. The BPD partners with stakeholders from other City departments, the community and service sectors to implement agreed upon solutions to problems. Examples include: compliance with liquor control laws and ordinances; quality of life in the downtown area; noise issues in neighborhoods near the University; and working citywide to reduce drug activity and keep roads and highways safe. The BPD still utilizes this model and in 2009 completed a community survey to assess the model and the community's most pressing safety concerns.

Graffiti Removal emerged as a top concern for survey respondents. The presence of graffiti can make a neighborhood feel unsafe. Graffiti-plagued neighborhoods can also lead to unnecessary decreases in property values, loss of business and tourism, resulting in a downward economic spiral.

The **Community Support Program** makes a certified mediator available to City residents to help resolve neighborhood or neighbor disputes. The *Restorative Noise Program* provides a way for individuals to reduce their noise ticket fines by participating in an education and community service program.

The Parallel Justice for Victims of Crime program provides an innovative approach to serving crime victims. An advocate contacts every individual who reports a crime. Last year, the advocate and volunteers contacted 2,887 victims of crime. If individuals opt to receive services, the program brings supports from local businesses and community members to restore victims' safety, basic needs, and their connection and faith in the community.

The **Restorative Justice Panels** are comprised of community-based volunteers who meet with low-level offenders to assist them in restoring the harm that they caused to the victim and the community.

The **Offender Reentry Program** assists individuals returning to the community after a period of incarceration. Services include workforce development, short-term case management and highly facilitated team mentoring for high risk/high needs individuals.
These CJC programs are seen as a cost-effective way to prevent individuals from entering the criminal justice system and/or preventing their costly re-incarceration after they've been released from prison. Its accomplishments for this past year:

- Provided 387 victims of crime with direct services and support through the Parallel Justice for Victims of Crime.
- Provided 237 low-level offenders with an alternative way to be held accountable for their actions by participating in Restorative Justice Panels. Participants met with a group of community volunteers, the victim (or proxy) of their crime and made amends for their actions.
- Developed workforce opportunities to gain soft and marketable skills for 197 offenders returning to the community following their incarceration by partnering with Vermont Association for Business Industry and Rehabilitation. Forty-two enrolled in intensive training programs developed in collaboration with our program and community partners and 26 have jobs.
- Remediated graffiti by cleaning tags as quickly as possible to avoid more occurring in the same location with volunteers and City staff. This three-year program has seen a marked decrease in graffiti vandalism in Burlington.

SP-80 Monitoring

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

Each agency funded through CDBG in this Consolidated Plan will receive an on-site visit. Visits include a fiscal and programmatic review of the agency's activities. Subrecipients are monitored for compliance with CDBG regulations and for success in carrying out the goals and objectives defined in their CDBG contract. Areas routinely reviewed include overall administration, program delivery methods, compliance with client eligibility determination, reporting systems, progress toward achieving contractual goals, adequacy of financial systems, and appropriateness of expenditures. Following the monitoring visit, agencies receive a follow up letter detailing any concerns or findings. Agencies are normally given 30 days to provide the City with corrective actions taken to address any noted findings.

HOME subrecipients are monitored through annual project reports to ensure compliance with rent and income levels and Housing Quality Standards. The City ensures compliance with HOME requirements via contracts, and reviews audits and project financials annually. Income eligibility of beneficiaries is reviewed along with the continuing affordability.

The City performs the following risk assessment and oversight activities for HOME Projects: financial statements and project pro formas are reviewed along with assets and management performance. The City ensures that taxes for all properties owned/managed by the applicant are current. Debt service coverage ratio must be 1:1 or better. The loan to value after rehab projects must not exceed 100%. No single loan/grant may exceed the HUD limit.

All HOME units must conform to Burlington's minimum housing code and to HUD's housing quality standards. Energy conservation improvements may be required per the City’s HOME Program Property Rehab Standards. Contractors must bid in accordance with federal, state and city requirements.

The City, as a local government, assesses a developer’s capacity to complete a HOME project and the project’s long-term viability before committing HOME funds. The City allocates HOME funds only to nonprofit organizations. The nonprofit housing organizations are very seasoned and have earned recognition from HUD and other national and international organizations. As part of the assessment, we review the staff and boards of all potential HOME recipients. Being a small community, there is familiarity with these organizations. The projects are also reviewed in conjunction with the current and future market capacity for the project. Based on this analysis, monitoring of subrecipients and previous record of success, the City determines whether the HOME-funded developers have sufficient capacity to complete projects and ensure the long-term viability of HOME projects. There has not been a single failed HOME project since the City began administering HOME funds in 1992.

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The Community & Economic Development Office (CEDO) has developed a web-based registry of self-certified DBEs and does outreach to local businesses to make them aware that the registry can help them access contracting opportunities. This registry, together with the state's online DBE registry, is available to city departments and to subrecipients for their procurement processes. Periodically CEDO publishes a public notice soliciting MBE, DBE, and Section 3 contractors for inclusion on the online registry. Further, CEDO's Housing Division works closely with the Economic Development team to reach out to known MBE, DBE and Section 3 contractors to include on the list. Finally, HOME recipients are required in the written agreements to use the CEDO and State of Vermont registries, and to make the HOME-assisted project bidding opportunity available to MBE, DBE and Section 3 contractors.

2013 Action Plan for Housing & Community Development

City of Burlington, Vermont

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This document is available upon request in alternative formats for persons with disabilities.

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2013 Action Plan for Housing & Community Development

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Executive Summary

This document explains how the City plans to spend the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME) funds that the City receives from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), together with other leveraged resources, during the upcoming program year beginning on July 1, 2013. The national CDBG program is a principal revenue source to grow local communities and improve the quality of lives for low- and moderate- income residents. The HOME program is designed to create affordable housing for low-income households through building, buying, and/or rehabilitating housing for rent or homeownership.

The overall goal of these community planning and development programs is to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, expanded economic opportunities and a suitable living environment, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. HUD administers these programs on a national basis and awards grants to entitlement communities and participating jurisdictions – including the City of Burlington – each year on a formula basis. The City in turn awards grants and loans to local nonprofits as well as providing direct services to residents and businesses through several CDBG-funded programs.

With this year's estimated CDBG and HOME formula funding of $ – together with resources obtained through the Burlington Housing Trust fund, the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grant and other leveraged resources – the City and its subgrantees plan to:

- Work to preserve 140 housing units with expiring subsidies at Rose Street Artists Co-op, Pearl Union SRO, ONE Housing, Burlington Rental Housing Improvement Project and Housing for Homeless Plus.
- Begin predevelopment work at the Bright Street /114 Archibald site for 30 new housing units.
- Help 860 residents to remain housed and living independently through homesharing, home-based and center-based services for seniors, access modifications and other housing retention services.
- Provide 565 homeless residents with emergency shelter, case management and housing placement services.
- Support the creation/retention/expansion of 8 new businesses, with 10 associated permanent jobs, through technical assistance, business loans and entrepreneurial training.
- Provide families with high-quality, affordable childcare and early education for 83 children.
- Provide free tax preparation, clothing and employment services, community integration services to help 1,144 low-income residents (including many with limited English proficiency) increase their self-sufficiency.

- Provide food to 5,621 residents; summer English skills learning programming to 45 youth; and dental care services to 350 homeless residents.
- To renovate the kitchens of two public facilities including an emergency shelter and senior center.
- Support the assessment, remediation and redevelopment of 4 brownfields sites to result in the development of affordable housing units and new retail commercial space.

These activities are intended to further the City's five-year goals, strategies, objectives and outcomes which are identified in the 2013 Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources

Introduction

In this section, the City identifies the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the jurisdiction to address the priority needs and specific objectives in the Strategic Plan. The City's Entitlement includes CDBG and HOME funds. The City has also received a $2.475 million dollar Healthy Homes Lead Grant. There are two local agencies that receive Essential Services Grant funding. The City is the coordinating entity for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds but does not receive this funding; it goes directly to the local providers.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	689,742	22,500	300,000	1,012,242	2,445,755	The City expects to leverage significant federal, state, local and private resources over the course of the Consolidated Plan.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance	389,428	1,100	0	390,528	1,423,900	

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
		Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						

Table 1 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City anticipates that approximately $10 million in Low Income Housing Tax Credits, $8 million in Section 8 resources, and $899,750 in McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act will be available to address needs and objectives identified in the Plan. (These are not resources that the City receives or controls.) The City also received a $2.475 million dollar Healthy Homes Lead Grant. The City also received a Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grant in the amount of $1,040,000 and a Section 108 Loan contract for a maximum commitment of $2,091,000. Recently, the City received an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Area-Wide Planning Grant in the amount of $200,000. Overall, the City expects to leverage $36,892,000 in state, local, private and other federal resources for its CDBG- and HOME-funded activities. These are funds that the City and its subgrantees expect to raise for their budgeted activities as well as funds that the City expects outside entities to invest in development activities.

The City will meet or exceed the requirement that "contributions must total not less than 25% of funds drawn from the jurisdiction's HOME Investment Trust Fund Treasury account in that fiscal year," excluding funds drawn for administrative and planning costs pursuant to 24 CFR 92.207. Sources of matching funds include, but are not limited to, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund, the Burlington Housing Trust Fund, waiver of impact fees, and private debt financing secured by property owners and nonprofit organizations.

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

There is no City owned land or property that is appropriate to be used to address the needs identified in the Plan.

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Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
DH 2.2 Promote Homeownership - New Owner Units	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Promote Homeownership	CDBG: $10,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 32 Household Housing Unit
DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units.	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Production of new affordable housing units	CDBG: $10,000	Rental units constructed: 143 Household Housing Unit
DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Production of new affordable housing units	CDBG: $50,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 236 Household Housing Unit
EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs	CDBG: $78,000	Jobs created/retained: 5 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH Produce/Improve	CDBG: $62,873 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					Public Facilities/ Infrastructure		Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 465 Persons Assisted
EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	CDBG: $60,000 HOME: $0	Jobs created/retained: 5 Jobs Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted
DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH Housing Special Needs	CDBG: $22,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 740 Households Assisted
EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $16,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 83 Persons Assisted
SL 3.3 Redevelop Brownfields	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Production of new affordable housing units Retain and Increase Number of Jobs	CDBG: $25,000 HOME: $0	Brownfield acres remediated: 5 Acre

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
					Enhance Commercial Infrastructure		
SL 1.2 Provide Public Services At-Risk Pop. - Food	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $8,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5621 Persons Assisted
Planning and Administration	2013	2017	Planning and Adminstration	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Planning and Administration	CDBG: $137,948 HOME: $38,948	Other: 1 Other
DH 2.3 Promote Homeownership - Buyer Assist	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Promote Homeownership	CDBG: $0 HOME: $10,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 18 Households Assisted
DH 3.2 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Rental Units	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	CDBG: $40,554 HOME: $253,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 57 Household Housing Unit
DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Owner Units	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Promote Homeownership	CDBG: $40,554 HOME: $90,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 6 Household Housing Unit
EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION	Reduce Barriers to Economic	CDBG: $24,000	Public service activities other than

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Resources			Development	STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	HOME: $0	Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1144 Persons Assisted
SL 1.3 Provide Public Services At-Risk Youth	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $5,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 45 Persons Assisted
SL 1.4 Provide Public Services At Risk - Health	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $9,000 HOME: $0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted
SL 3.2 Improve Public Infrastructure	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure	CDBG: $10,000 HOME: $0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 42417 Persons Assisted
DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Production of new affordable housing units Housing Special Needs Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $0 HOME: $0	Rental units constructed: 36 Household Housing Unit Housing for Homeless added: 14 Household Housing Unit

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
DH 3.5 Protect the Vulnerable Lead Hazard Reduce	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $0 HOME: $0	Rental units rehabilitated: 32 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv	2013	2017	Homeless	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH Rapid Re-housing	CDBG: $15,000 HOME: $0	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 565 Persons Assisted

Table 2 – Goals Summary

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Projects

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding
Intervale Farm Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs	CDBG: $5,000
Women's Small Business Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs	CDBG: $5,000
Heineberg Senior Center Renovations	City-Wide Area	SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure	CDBG: $14,257
Emergency Shelter Kitchen Renovation	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure	CDBG: $19,141
Preserving and Increasing Affordable Housing Opportunities in Burlington	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	DH 2.2 Promote Homeownership - New Owner Units DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units. DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Production of new affordable housing units Promote Homeownership	CDBG: $70,000
ReSOURCE YouthBuild Energy Efficiency Project	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	DH 3.2 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Rental Units DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade -	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities	CDBG: $35,000

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		Rehab Owner Units		
Families in Transition	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH	CDBG: $7,000
Housing Assistance Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	Homeless Outreach and Prevention Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $5,000
Safe Tonight: Shelter and Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv	Homeless Shelters - ES/TH Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $8,000
Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf Community Kitchen Academy	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 1.2 Provide Public Services At-Risk Pop. - Food	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population Homeless Outreach and Prevention	CDBG: $8,000
Options Counseling/Case Management for Seniors	City-Wide Area	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	Housing Special Needs Provide Public Services to At Risk Population Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $5,000
Homesharing & Caregiving	City-Wide Area	DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	Housing Special Needs Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $12,000
Burlington Children's Space Tuition Support	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $5,000
Sara Holbrook Community Center Preschool	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to	CDBG: $6,000

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			At Risk Population	
Burlington Housing Initiatives Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	DH 3.2 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Rental Units DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Owner Units	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	CDBG: $46,107
Building Community Preschool	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $5,000
Burlington Brownfields Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units. SL 3.3 Redevelop Brownfields	Production of new affordable housing units Cleanup of Contaminated Sites	CDBG: $25,000
New Arrivals	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 1.3 Provide Public Services At-Risk Youth	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $5,000
Dress for Success Burlington	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $10,000
Project Integration	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $8,000
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources	Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities Provide Public Services to At Risk Population	CDBG: $6,000

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Dental Care Services for Homeless Residents	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 1.4 Provide Public Services At Risk - Health	Provide Public Services to At Risk Population Protect the Vulnerable	CDBG: $9,000
Microenterprise Assistance	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs Reduce Barriers to Economic Opportunities	CDBG: $60,000
Burlington Sustainable Economic Development Strategies Program	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	Retain and Increase Number of Jobs Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	CDBG: $68,000
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure SL 3.2 Improve Public Infrastructure	Enhance Commercial Infrastructure Produce/Improve Public Facilities/ Infrastructure	CDBG: $39,475
Bobbin Mill - Acquisition and Rehab of Rental Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	HOME: $253,845
CHDO Project and CHDO Operating	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units. DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing Production of new affordable housing units	HOME: $96,688
CDBG and HOME Planning and Administration	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA City-Wide Area	Planning and Administration	Planning and Administration	CDBG: $137,948 HOME: $38,948
Contingency Funds	City-Wide Area	DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units.	Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	CDBG: $65,813

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		DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities SL 3.3 Redevelop Brownfields DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Owner Units SL 3.2 Improve Public Infrastructure	Production of new affordable housing units Retain and Increase Number of Jobs Cleanup of Contaminated Sites	

Table 3 – Project Summary

AP-35 Projects

Introduction

This part of the Action Plan provides a summary of the eligible projects and activities that will take place during the program year to address the priority needs and specific objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan. The eligible projects are associated with at least one priority need and at least one or more goals. In addition, HUD has provided Goal Outcome Indicators to describe the planned accomplishments for each project.

#	Project Name
1	Intervale Farm Program
2	Women's Small Business Program
3	Heineberg Senior Center Renovations
4	Emergency Shelter Kitchen Renovation
5	Preserving and Increasing Affordable Housing Opportunities in Burlington
6	ReSOURCE YouthBuild Energy Efficiency Project
7	Families in Transition
8	Housing Assistance Program
9	Safe Tonight: Shelter and Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence
10	Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf Community Kitchen Academy
11	Options Counseling/Case Management for Seniors
12	Homesharing & Caregiving
13	Burlington Children's Space Tuition Support
14	Sara Holbrook Community Center Preschool
15	Burlington Housing Initiatives Program
16	Building Community Preschool
17	Burlington Brownfields Program
18	New Arrivals
19	Dress for Success Burlington
20	Project Integration

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#	Project Name
21	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program
22	Dental Care Services for Homeless Residents
23	Microenterprise Assistance
24	Burlington Sustainable Economic Development Strategies Program
25	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy
26	Bobbin Mill - Acquisition and Rehab of Rental Housing
27	CHDO Project and CHDO Operating
28	CDBG and HOME Planning and Administration
29	Contingency Funds

Table 4 – Project Information

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

The all-volunteer CDBG Advisory Board followed both the City's Anti-Poverty Strategy and Resource Allocation Policy in their review of project applications. In addition, the Advisory Board was tasked with funding fewer grantees but awarding funding amounts that would truly make an impact. The Board was faced with challenging decisions among very worthy projects. The Board chose to allocate to projects where funding was critical; projects were innovative; project impact was significant in regards to anti-poverty strategies or met multiple goals; it helped families; it was a one-time allocation.

The funding or absence of funding of projects in no way signified a lack of support for the very important work being accomplished in all of these organizations. Rather, the change signifies a move on behalf of the City to streamline CDBG funding, especially in the area of Public Services during this Consolidated Plan. More focus will be placed on impact and moving people out of poverty and not numbers served. In addition, emphasis will be placed on projects that demonstrate efficiencies or coordination of services or a project proposal seeking to implement such efficiencies.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution

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

Approximately 75% of the City's CDBG resources are directed to activities that target the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. As of the 2010 Census, there were 16,109 residents in the NRSA. The Area as a whole is primarily residential, though within the designated census tracts are also several commercial corridors, the Central Business District and the Intervale (several hundred agricultural acres). The poverty level data for the NRSA, using the 2005-2009 American Community Survey, shows that of the total population in the area, 37% are living below poverty level. For children under 18, 40.8% are living below poverty level. For the adult category ages 18-64, 37.5% are living below poverty level. For the category of seniors over the age of 65, 29.4% of the population is living below poverty level. The highest concentration of households living below poverty level exists in census tract 5 where half the population is living below poverty level.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	75
City-Wide Area	25

Table 5 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The rationale for allocating investments into the NRSA is based on the levels of distress and high incidence of households living below poverty level in those census tracts. According to the Needs Assessment in the Consolidated Plan, there is a disproportionate need existing among several minority groups, and specific census tracts housed more minorities than others. Special needs housing resources are also targeted to the New North End as a "Naturally Occurring Retirement Community." However, CDBG and HOME resources may be directed outside of the target areas based on individual household needs and on the City's desire to continue to have affordable housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment available to low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City.

All of the CDBG and HOME resources will be invested to serve low- and moderate-income persons living in Burlington.

Discussion

Unfortunately, the low/moderate census tract data has not been updated from the 2000 census. Therefore, the City is using the same low/moderate census tract data from the 2008 Consolidated Plan.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing

Introduction

This section of the Action Plan specifies the goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households to be provided affordable housing within the program year.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	68
Non-Homeless	746
Special-Needs	290
Total	1,104

Table 6 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	450
The Production of New Units	118
Rehab of Existing Units	211
Acquisition of Existing Units	118
Total	897

Table 7 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Housing is the essence of Burlington's neighborhoods. Support for affordable housing allows elders to remain in the homes and neighborhoods they know. Homebuyer purchase and rehabilitation programs allow the next generation of residents to own and modernize older homes.

Affordable housing is a balance to economic development. In boom times, affordable housing ensures that there is housing for workers and that rising prices do not displace residents. In a troubled economy, affordable housing development is an economic engine and its subsidies ensure that low-income residents are not made homeless. Finally, the use of affordable housing to redevelop distressed neighborhoods prevents the loss of value of the surrounding properties and encourages long-term investment by other property owners.

All the citizens of Burlington have the right to live and raise their families in homes that are safe and sound, at a cost that allows them to afford the other necessities of life. The free market for housing is often not a fair market for low-income residents, including the elderly and disabled, as well as many workers whose wages have not kept up with housing costs. Without rehabilitation and/or general housing assistance, housing conditions will deteriorate or become

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too expensive to maintain and push people from their homes and leave others with no homes at all.

planBTV, a product of the HUD Sustainable Communities Initiative Planning Grant, emphasizes ways to promote and improve mixed use and quality urban design, affordable and workforce housing and especially housing for the downtown. In addition, the City is also participating in the regional HUD Sustainable Communities grant, the ECOS Plan, to integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation and infrastructure investments. Ensuring the availability of a continuum of housing, for all residents of Burlington, continues to be a top priority for the City.

AP-60 Public Housing

Introduction

The Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) has an approved five year and annual PHA plan which covers all of the 343 units of public housing in the City.

The public housing units are all in good physical condition, as evidenced by the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center physical inspections conducted in September 2012, with a score of 97 for elderly/disabled housing and 89 for family housing.

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

Capital improvement planning for the next five years focuses on interior renovations of kitchens and bathrooms, appliance replacement, roof replacements at Decker Towers and 10 N. Champlain Street, and baseboard heat replacement at Decker Towers. These actions will begin in the next year and continue to address the need to restore these units.

BHA endeavors to provide a good living environment in its family developments through effective screening and strict lease enforcement. The Housing Authority supports programs such as the DREAM mentoring program and the Summer Lunch program. BHA seeks additional grant opportunities, such as the HUD ROSS program, in order to be able to provide support for families trying to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

In its public housing for elderly and disabled households, BHA provides the Wellness and SASH program, which encourage community building and coordinate supports to enable individuals to continue to live independently. Seniors and people with disabilities living in our high-rise units have access to in-house social activities, workshops, and community service referrals through the Wellness Programs. Low cost housekeeping assistance is also available in some locations.

Through the support of HUD Neighborhood Networks funding, BHA was able to open four Technology Centers, located at Decker Towers, Franklin Square, North Champlain Street apartments, and Riverside Apartments. These centers will continue to open to residents of BHA public housing and Section 8, as well as people referred by our partnering agencies (Vocational Rehabilitation and VT Works for Women). The Authority will continue a program to address the housing and service needs of a growing African immigrant population.

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

BHA has not formed a resident management corporation for any of its projects, nor does BHA plan to do so in the near future. This form of direct resident management of public housing units is far less practical in small projects such as those owned by BHA than in large projects such as those that are found in major metropolitan areas. Practicality aside, no interest has been expressed by the residents of BHA housing in playing such a direct role in the management of their housing. BHA has attempted to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in managing their housing indirectly,

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however, and these activities will continue, including:

- The BHA board will continue to rotate its monthly meetings among BHA projects so that every resident can conveniently attend a BHA board meeting (if they so choose).
- BHA has formed a Resident Advisory Board (RAB) with representatives from all its public housing developments and from the Section 8 program. The RAB meets periodically to provide input on BHA's Plans and Policies.
- BHA will provide continuing financial and staff support for all active resident associations in its public housing developments.
- BHA will provide matching funds for projects carried out by these resident associations.
- One BHA program participant serves on the BHA Board of Commissioners.

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

The Burlington Housing Authority is designated as a high performer and does not need financial assistance from the City of Burlington.

Discussion

BHA supports an affiliate nonprofit organization, Burlington Supportive Housing Initiatives, Inc. (BSHI), which has 501(c)(3) status. The purpose of this nonprofit is to develop affordable supportive housing initiatives and to expand the resident service programs of the BHA. CEDO's Assistant Director for Housing has been appointed as the City's representative on the founding BSHI Board and presently serves as the Board President. The City will work with BSHI to increase funding for resident service programs for BHA program participants, including the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, youth mentoring, homeownership, independent living and service-enriched housing.

BHA operates a very successful Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Option Program. Eligible Section 8 Voucher holders who complete a homeownership course with the Champlain Housing Trust assists families with mortgage financing. Public Housing residents are eligible and are encouraged to participate in this program. Three scattered site public housing units have been converted to homeownership. BHA’s Section 8 Mortgage Assistance Program has been in operation since 1999 with over 98 households successfully transitioning from renting to homeownership. The City supports the implementation and continued availability of BHA's Section 8 Homeownership Option Program.

The Burlington Housing Authority's Family Self-Sufficiency Program moves families toward economic self-sufficiency through access to career counseling, job training, child care and other services, and through escrow accounts with funds made available to participants at the end of the enrollment period. As of March 2013, the program had 104 participants, 46% of whom have escrow accounts. The City supports BHA’s Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

Introduction

Activities that will address outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, homeless prevention, housing placement, supportive housing and independent living are listed below and also under the project section of the Action Plan. Major special needs housing projects include projected new 36 units of senior housing at the Thayer School (DMV) site. In addition to the services and referrals available at the Daystation, the Street Outreach team will continue to connect the homeless (especially those who are unsheltered) with service assessment and referrals. All of the City's funded homeless programs provide permanent housing placement services. A risk guarantee pool is in place with the Champlain Housing Trust to help offset the risk to the landlord of accepting homeless tenants who do not meet regular criteria for credit and eviction histories, and may be expanded to other landlords. The City continues to provide funding from the Burlington Housing Trust Fund to the Housing Resource Center, which assists the homeless and those at imminent risk of becoming homeless with back rent, security deposits and short-term subsidies.

The City is now the Lead Agency for the Chittenden County Continuum of Care and will continue to support its applications for HUD and other funding to address both chronic and non-chronic homelessness. As part of the HUD Continuum of Care, the City and its Continuum partners have identified the need to better understand and improve performance measurements for participating agencies. The CoC is also working towards a coordinated assessment system and a unified HMIS with the Balance of State Continuum.

Specific efforts aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness include a set-aside of vouchers for chronically homeless clients of a Pathways program with services funded through a SAMHSA grant, using a "Housing First" model. In addition, the Burlington Housing Authority will complete 14 new units of permanent supportive housing on King Street, primarily for the homeless. Transitional housing for veterans is available in the adjoining City of Winooski. Unaccompanied youth will continue to be served by Spectrum Youth & Family Services.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

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

The jurisdiction has a number of outreach programs to connect to homeless persons, especially unsheltered persons, and assess their needs. These include services and outreach from the local food shelf, daytime drop in shelter, and the Salvation Army. These agencies provide meals every day in our community and are the only service providers that the homeless population routinely seeks out. Some of the goals for outreach this year include the following goals funded by a myriad of resources:

- Providing outreach, daytime shelter and support services to 950 homeless individuals.
- To investigate and implement a coordinated assessment system for homeless services.
- Coordinate a Stand Down for Veterans to receive warm meals, free clothing, toiletries and access to services.

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- Fund two outreach positions with SAMHSA PATH grant to find and connect with the 70+ unsheltered homeless who have mental illness or substance abuse issues and offer them community-based services.
- Explore the community need for a low barrier shelter.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Through CDBG funding, the following goals will be realized: The confidentially located shelter for victims fleeing domestic violence will undergo a renovation of its kitchen facilities. Also, 100 families in transition from homelessness to stable housing will receive case management, shelter and services through the Committee on Temporary Shelter (COTS). Over 450 adults and children fleeing domestic violence will receive shelter and services through Women Helping Battered Women. CDBG funds will also be provided to the Champlain Housing Trust to refinance and renovate 39 TH/PSH units.

Through McKinney-Vento funding, the following goals will be accomplished: Thirteen persons with mental illness and/or substance abuse issues will be housed in transitional housing through the Safe Haven and Branches programs through HowardCenter; and fifty-six individuals will be housed in permanent supportive housing, shelter+care, or SRO's through the Burlington Housing Authority and Champlain Housing Trust.

With local, state and other federal funding, two emergency family shelters will house up to 49 individuals through COTS. COTS will also house 11 individuals or family members in their transitional housing, Smith House. Twenty-four Veterans have transitional housing at Canal Street. Spectrum will house up to 8 youth in their emergency shelter and 8 in their Pearl Street SRO transitional housing.

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

During the next year, the Burlington Housing Authority will open 14 new units of permanent, affordable housing for chronically homeless individuals.

With CDBG funding, the Housing Assistance Program will assist 450 households to remain in their housing by providing back rent or other assistance or provide security deposits to help them re-house quickly.

With McKinney-Vento funding, the Advocacy Project, which consists of a network of 5 nonprofit organizations, provides case management and support services to 900 homeless individuals and families to stabilize their housing.

With our CoC partners, the goal is to increase the percentage of transitional housing participants exiting into permanent housing to 55%. An additional goal is to increase the percentage of participants that are employed at program exit to 20%.

With CDBG and other resources, the affordability of 140 units of housing will be maintained to facilitate access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units.

The City will continue to provide funding to the Housing Resource Center which annually prevents 125 households from becoming homeless and provides 150 households with financial assistance and counseling to facilitate a move from homelessness to permanent housing.

With ESG funding, 70% of households at risk of homelessness will have their housing stabilized or be safely re-housed within 28 days and 70% will continue to be in stable housing at least 90 days following assistance. In addition, at least 70 % of homeless households will be safely re-housed in transitional or permanent housing within 28 days, **and** 70% of the above households will continue to be in stable housing at least 90 days following assistance.

Under the new State of Vermont Family Supportive Housing Demonstration program, local providers will serve 12 families with supportive and therapeutic services, permanent supportive housing and subsidy assistance to move families with complex needs from emergency shelter and into secure and permanent housing.

Under the new State of Vermont Community Housing Grant, prevent 165 households from becoming homeless with financial assistance and rapidly re-house 220 households.

With the commitment to end veteran homelessness by the end of 2015, the VA hopes to increase the number of vouchers for veterans by 10-20% this year and focus on the Housing First model to place veterans directly into permanent housing. As for the prevention piece, that ties into the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grant that is currently facilitated by Vermont Veterans Services and Veterans Inc. The VA money is targeted for individuals/families who are eligible veterans meeting at least 50% AMI and either currently homeless or at imminent risk. They provide prevention and Rapid Re-housing case management for individuals and families in need.

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

CDBG funds will be used with housing projects to weatherize and renovate housing for 6-8 low-income households to help them from becoming homeless. ReSOURCE, operating the YouthBuild program, with CDBG funds and other sources, will train 11 at-risk youth in construction skills so that they might live independently.

This year, a laser-like focus committee of the CoC was tasked with specifically addressing the needs of homeless parents at risk of losing their children (or who have lost their children already) and are involved with the Department of Corrections. The committee will identify the barriers faced and identify the local partners involved in serving and housing these households. Together they will propose a solution that addresses the barriers identified.

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The recently approved statewide 10-Year VT Plan to End Homelessness includes a goal to create an accountability system to ensure all institutions do not routinely discharge people into homelessness or a homeless program through a clear state policy and mandate.

Youth exiting foster care in Vermont have two primary supports that protect them from being discharged into homelessness as they exit legal custody at age 18: Youth Development Program funded with federal Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and state funds & Act 74 Youth in Transition Extended Care Program.

Hospital patients are routinely discharged to their previous residence, a nursing home, or medical respite beds. McKinney Vento funded programs used as needed include emergency shelters and some transitional/permanent housing programs when appropriate.

Persons discharged from a mental health treatment or community bed receive state-funded assistance through the VT Dept. of Mental Health Subsidy & Care Program, VT DMH Housing Contingency Fund and the VT DMH Housing Recovery Fund. In addition, state agencies collaborate with the Burlington Housing Authority, and other affordable housing agencies to utilize Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Programs for tenant-based and project-based rental assistance units funded by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. Patients are routinely discharged to HowardCenter transitional or step-down programs such as Second Spring, Meadowview, Next Door Program, and 72 North Winooski group home which are not McKinney Vento funded programs.

Some persons leaving corrections can go to their previous residence, a transitional housing program for offenders, or to live with family. Northern Lights is an 11 bed supportive home for women returning from prison. Dismas House serves 10 residents. Phoenix House RISE houses men out of prison and in early recovery from substance abuse for 3 to 24 months.

Discussion

The CoC coordinates the implementation of a housing and service system, from outreach to housing to services, that meets the needs of homeless individuals and families in the County. Street outreach, Vermont 211, daytime shelter and meals all serve to reach the chronically homeless, identify services and housing needed. Housing providers work to rapidly re-house and stabilize, especially using the Housing First model, for the chronically homeless. Supportive service providers add case management and assess needs for services. A standard HMIS intake form allows for referral and coordination of services. Vermont 211 provides a basis for centralized/coordinated assessment, and the Continuum as a whole will implement a coordinated intake and assessment to enhance the current service delivery system.

Families with children are housed in several family specific shelters and are provided the appropriate services including education, proper nutrition, counseling and transportation. The new FSH program will provide permanent supportive housing for 12 of our most motivated families.

Veterans and their families have both transitional and permanent housing options and services available to them along with specialized outreach, assessment and additional services to meet their unique needs.

The National Hotline refers calls directly to the area case manager; VASH vouchers are administered locally and through new grant programs, and a Housing First model will be implemented for any chronically homeless veterans.

Unaccompanied youth have emergency shelter, transitional and permanent housing options available to them along with specialized outreach and services to assist them in learning to live independently, set goals and complete their education.

Frail elderly and special needs are served through Cathedral Square and 36 new units of housing in addition to all the other units available in the City. Through the Homeshare program, this year over 150 elderly and/or disabled will be able to remain safe in their homes. Options Counseling will assist 140 seniors with services to remain housed independently as well.

AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Introduction

The City has addressed the barriers to affordable housing under Market Analysis and also under the Strategic Plan. In conjunction with planBTV, these public policies will be examined in order to facilitate infill development and diversified housing options in the City and especially in the downtown area. From planBTV: "Despite an incredibly low vacancy rate and a high demand for more housing downtown, the current zoning for the downtown core prohibits new development from having more than 50% housing. While originally intended to maintain a balance between residential and non-residential uses, this stipulation effectively prevents the creation of any meaningful mixed-use development, and has got to go if Burlington's economic potential is ever to be realized."

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

The City plans to undertake a comprehensive review of the local regulatory barriers to facilitate a greater level of new development of both affordable and market rate housing. This will include, but not be limited to, a review of the following policies:

- Parking requirements limitations on height, setbacks, maximum lot coverage and density
- Inclusionary housing requirements with an emphasis on addressing the challenges most often raised by developers
- All aspects of the development review process
- Zoning application fees
- Historic preservation

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AP-85 Other Actions

Introduction

The City anticipates that 100% of its CDBG resources this year will be spent to benefit low- and moderate-income residents, and that none of its CDBG resources will be spent on the alternative national objectives of (i) preventing / eliminating slums or blight or (ii) addressing community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available. The City will continue its commitment to the preservation of affordable housing units and actions that will foster and maintain affordable housing in Burlington.

In addition, the City, through the Community and Economic Development Office, will diligently work to reduce lead-based paint hazards in the homes of local residents.

The activities listed in this Action Plan work to reduce the number of households in poverty; and with enhanced coordination with nonprofit partners, services will have a greater impact on this goal.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As identified in the Consolidated Plan, the principal obstacle to meeting underserved needs is insufficient resources. The City will continue to pursue additional federal, state and private resources, but does not expect to overcome the obstacle of shrinking public resources. The City will also continue to work with partners to examine obstacles such as benefits cliffs and to advocate for appropriate policy changes. In addition, the City will encourage local agencies to explore ways to deliver services in a more cost-effective and efficient manner, as well as cooperate between agencies.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

During the next program year, the City will continue to implement its Inclusionary Zoning and Housing Preservation and Replacement ordinances; to provide CDBG and HOME funding to nonprofit housing developers to develop, renovate and preserve affordable housing; and to support the Burlington Housing Authority as the lead agency in facilitating the transfer of ownership of housing with expiring subsidies from the private sector to nonprofit ownership, thus assuring their perpetual use as affordable housing. Approximately 140 affordable units will be preserved in the coming year.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Burlington has received a $2,475,000 Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds are administered through the Community and Economic Development Office by the Burlington Lead Program to reduce lead-based paint hazards in eligible housing units to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. Through October 2014, the Burlington Lead Program plans to evaluate 155 units for lead-based paint and other health hazards, reduce lead-based paint and health hazards in 101 housing units, as well as providing outreach and education to the community.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

All of the activities funded through the City's CDBG and HOME programs are ultimately directed at reducing the number of people living in poverty in Burlington. In addition, the City will continue to enforce its Inclusionary Zoning and Livable Wage ordinances and, if funded, to run an AmeriCorps program which supports greater access for low-income and minority residents to basic services; helps build the capacity of schools and social service agencies to better serve the needs of low-income, minority and other underserved populations; and creates a community that is welcoming, inclusionary and provides equitable opportunities for children and youth in and out of school time. In addition, the City will continue to support the Community Justice Center and its anti-poverty programs in the areas of community and restorative justice. A Mayoral initiative regarding families in poverty and children at risk is currently reviewing best practices, models and local data to effectively serve the City's children from cradle to college. The City hopes to work with local partners to ensure strong systems of family and community support are available to prepare all of Burlington's children to attain an excellent education and successfully transition to college and a career.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

A definite challenge for the Community and Economic Development Office over the next five years will be to effectively adapt its institutional structure to meet the changing needs of a challenging fiscal environment. In a time of budget reduction, the Office will need to find ways to implement, oversee and monitor programming more efficiently and more effectively to meet increasing demands for services and funding with significantly fewer resources.

Another initiative this year that will continue to develop more institutional structure includes the Collective Impact, multi-stakeholder group initially organized by the United Way. Key partners are collaborating to address the community's most pressing needs.

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

The Community & Economic Development Office will continue to host monthly meetings of the local nonprofit housing developers and to facilitate the monthly meetings of the Chittenden County Continuum of Care to address homelessness (including for-profit and nonprofit housing entities and service providers). The City will participate in technical assistance provided by HUD for the purpose of enhanced coordination and assessment for the Continuum as well as a unified HMIS program between the Chittenden and Balance of State Continua.

Discussion

The challenge for the City's citizens over the next five years will be to make the hard choices among competing needs as they allocate funds through the citizen-based CDBG decision-making process. The challenge for the City and its partners, including our nonprofit agencies, will be to become even more creative in stretching resources and finding new solutions to funding and to meeting local needs.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements

Introduction

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

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	22,500
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**22,500**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

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

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

   All HOME funds are invested in a manner consistent with 24 CFR 92.205(b)(1). Specifically, HOME funds are invested in interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing amortizing loans and in deferred loans and grants.

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

   For its Owner-Occupied Duplex Program, the City of Burlington provides no interest, deferred payment loans for eligible homebuyers to assist with down payment and closing costs. This program uses “recapture” provisions per 92.254(a)(5)(ii) when HOME funds are used for these projects. These loans are secured by subordinate mortgages. When properties assisted with HOME funds for this purpose are sold or transferred, the full amount of the loan plus any accrued interest is recaptured out of net proceeds. This full recapture occurs whether the resale occurs during the HOME Affordability Period or after it has expired. Per 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(1), recapturing the entire amount of the HOME investment is an acceptable form of recapture for HUD. The HOME Program uses these funds according to the HUD rules governing HOME program income. When a property owner assisted with HOME funds for this purpose refinances their principal mortgage, the City will consider executing a subordination agreement upon receiving a written request with sufficient documentation on current fair market value and proposed refinancing amount. When considering such requests to subordinate its HOME mortgage, the City requires that the loan-to-value ratio be no greater than 100%.

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

   Resale Policy for HOME Subsidy on Owner-Occupied Homes For homebuyer projects which are developed by nonprofits and which have perpetual affordability, the City uses “resale” provisions per 92.254(a)(5)(i) when HOME funds are used. During the HOME affordability period, the property must be sold to a low-income homebuyer. The original buyer of the HOME unit shall receive fair return on investment. The Burlington HOME program defines "fair return" by the following formula: Fair Return = Sale Price - Outstanding Mortgage Debt - 75% of the market appreciation (if any) + the capital improvement credit. This is the equity sharing formula used by both the Champlain Housing Trust and Green Mountain Habitat for Humanity. The Burlington HOME program defines "affordable to a reasonable range of buyers" as a home where a) the sale price is below the 203(b) limit and b) where the sum of the annual loan principal, interest, taxes, and insurance is less than 33% of the household's annual gross income.

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

   Multi-family projects developed by locally-based housing organizations that receive HOME funds for rehabilitation may utilize HOME funds to refinance existing debt, consistent with 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2), if they meet the following guidelines:

   - Refinancing is necessary to permit or to continue affordability under 24 CFR 92.252;
   - Rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity. A minimum of $7,500 of rehabilitation per unit is required;
   - The grantee must demonstrate management capacity and practices that ensure that the long-term needs of the project can be met, and the targeted population can be served over an

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extended affordability period;

- The grantee must demonstrate that the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, to create greater affordability in current affordable units, or to create additional affordable units;
- The minimum HOME affordability period shall be 15 years, and all HOME-assisted projects developed by locally-based housing organizations are required to be perpetually affordable;
- Refinancing will be limited to projects that have previously received an investment of public funds;
- HOME funds may be used for refinancing anywhere in the City of Burlington;
- HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multi-family loans made or insured by any Federal program, including CDBG.

Discussion

It is the policy of the City of Burlington HOME Program to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to available housing constructed or rehabilitated under the HOME Program without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, sexual orientation, familial status, receipt of public assistance or disability. The City of Burlington HOME Program incorporates the Equal Housing Opportunity logo in its letterhead, press releases and advertisements. For projects where five or more units are being assisted with HOME funds, grantees receiving HOME funds are required to contact one or more of the following agencies before filling vacancies during the HOME affordability period as stated in the HOME Program Loan/Grant agreement: local or State Housing Authority, Community Action agencies, area Mental Health and Mental Retardation agencies, area Office on Aging agency, area homeless shelters, the Department of Social Welfare, Committee on Temporary Shelter, Vermont Center for Independent Living or any statewide handicapped accessibility clearinghouse, area AIDS service organizations, medical centers, schools, municipalities and any other social service agencies. Any advertisement of vacant rental or ownership units during the HOME affordability period must include the equal housing opportunity logo or statement. Advertising media may include newspapers, radio, television, brochures, leaflets, or simply a sign in a window. Housing borrowers, grantees or property management agents must display the fair housing poster in areas that are accessible to the public. Property owners or their management agents must maintain a file containing a record of all marketing efforts (e.g., copies of newspaper ads, copies of letters). The City's HOME Program monitors compliance as part of its ongoing monitoring process. Where noncompliance is discovered, the HOME Program will provide technical assistance to secure voluntary compliance. If this proves unsuccessful, the HOME Program will refer aggrieved parties to appropriate entities to seek redress.

Appendices

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The City of Burlington, through its Community & Economic Development Office, strongly encourages public involvement in the Consolidated Plan process and use of Community Development Block Grant money, including Section 108 guarantee loan funds. This Citizen Participation Plan outlines the City's policies and procedures regarding that public involvement.

The Citizen Participation Plan, together with the Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plans, any substantial amendments to these Plans, and the annual performance reports on the progress of the Consolidated Plan, are available at the Community & Economic Development Office and on its website.

This Plan, together with all other materials relating to the City's CDBG and HOME programs, are available in alternative formats for persons with disabilities. For information, contact the Community & Economic Development Office at 865-7144.

Citizen Advisory Board

1. A Citizen Advisory Board will make recommendations each year to the Mayor and City Council on the allocation of CDBG funds for projects administered by subgrantees.

2. The Board will include:

   - Elected representatives from each of the City's wards, chosen through the Neighborhood Planning Assemblies;
   - Possible representatives from community partners such as the United Way and the State of Vermont;
   - Up to three appointments by the Mayor; the Mayor will attempt to ensure to the fullest extent possible that the Board represents the existing racial and economic diversity of the community.

3. The members of the City Council Community Development & Neighborhood Revitalization Committee will serve as *ex officio* members of the Board.

Public Hearings

1. The City will hold at least two public hearings during the year to obtain citizens' views about housing and community development needs, development of proposed activities and review of program performance. At least one public hearing will be held to obtain the views of citizens on housing and community development needs (including priority non-housing community development needs) before the Consolidated Plan is published for comment and before any application for Section 108 loan guarantee assistance is submitted.

2. The City will ensure adequate public notice before each public hearing, with sufficient information published about the subject of the hearing to permit informed comment. Public hearings will be announced online and in the newspaper. Citizens will be notified of the public hearings two weeks before they are held.

3. Advanced public notice will also be given of all public meetings relating to the Consolidated Plan and performance progress.

4. The City will hold all public hearings at times and locations convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries and accommodations will be made for people with disabilities. All hearings will be held in accessible locations, and sign language interpreters will be made available upon advance request. Public hearings will be televised on the local public access channel.

5. The City will provide interpretation services for non-English speaking residents at public hearings upon advance request, provided such services are available in the community.

Development of the Consolidated Plan

1. The City, through CEDO, will make a concerted effort to notify citizens, agencies and organizations of the development of the Consolidated Plan and the availability of CDBG funds through mailings, online postings and public notices in the newspaper. In addition, CEDO will notify the Steering Committees of the City's Neighborhood Planning Assemblies.

2. CEDO will conduct workshops at various and convenient times to inform and educate citizens on the development of the Consolidated Plan and the availability of funds. CEDO will provide technical assistance to all applicants, with special efforts to assist groups which represent predominately low and moderate income persons.

3. Before the City adopts the Consolidated Plan, the City will make available to citizens, public agencies and other interested parties information that includes the amount of assistance the City expects to be made available and the range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount that will benefit persons of low and moderate income.

4. The City will publish its proposed Consolidated Plan for review and comment. The City will publish a newspaper summary describing the contents and purpose of the Consolidated Plan and listing the locations where the entire plan may be examined. The entire plan will be made available for review and examination at the Community & Economic Development Office and on its website.

5. The City will receive and consider comments on the proposed Consolidated Plan for 30 days before preparing the final Consolidated Plan.

Development of Section 108 Loan Guarantee Assistance Applications

1. Before the City submits an application for Section 108 loan guarantee assistance, the City will make available to citizens, public agencies and other interested parties information that includes the amount of assistance the City expects to be made available (including program income), the range of activities that may be undertaken, the estimated amount that will benefit persons of low and moderate income, and any activities likely to result in displacement.

2. The City will publish its proposed application for review and comment. The City will publish a newspaper summary describing the contents and purpose of the application and listing the locations where the entire application may be examined. The entire application will be made available for review and examination at the Community & Economic Development Office and on its website.

3. The City will receive and consider comments on the proposed application for 30 days before preparing the final application

Amendments to the Consolidated Plan

1. The City will consider the following changes to be amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and the Annual Action Plan, and subject to the citizen participation process, in accordance with its Citizen Participation Plan. A substantial change is defined as one of the following occurrences:

   - A change that adds a new activity not previously mentioned in the Action Plan,
   - A change that cancels an activity that involves more than 10% or more of the fiscal year's funding allocation,
   - A change of the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of an activity,
   - A change in the allocation priorities or change in method of distribution of funds.

2. Substantial amendments to the approved Consolidated Plan or Action Plan must be authorized by the Mayor and the Board of Finance, and will be made public by postings and public notices in the newspaper.

3. The City will receive and consider comments on substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan or Action Plan for 30 days before implementing those amendments.

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Performance Reports

1. The City will prepare a performance report each year on the progress of the Consolidated Plan in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development.

2. Citizens will be afforded notice of the performance report through online postings and newspapers. The performance report will be available at CEDO and on its website for review.

3. The City will receive and consider comments on the performance report for 15 days before the report is submitted to HUD.

Access to Information and Records

1. The City, through CEDO, will provide citizens, public agencies and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the City's Consolidated Plan and the City's use of funds under the CDBG and HOME programs during the preceding five years.

2. The City, through CEDO, will regularly communicate with citizens and applicants for CDBG funds regarding the progress of the Consolidated Plan. Neighborhood Planning Assembly representatives of the Citizen Advisory Board will be encouraged to communicate with the Neighborhood Planning Assemblies on the progress of the Advisory Board.

Comments and Complaints

1. The City will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally at public hearing, in preparing this Citizen Participation Plan, the final Consolidated Plan, substantial amendments to either Plan, and the annual performance reports. A summary of these comments or views will be attached to the Citizen Participation Plan, the final Consolidated Plan, substantial amendment or performance report.

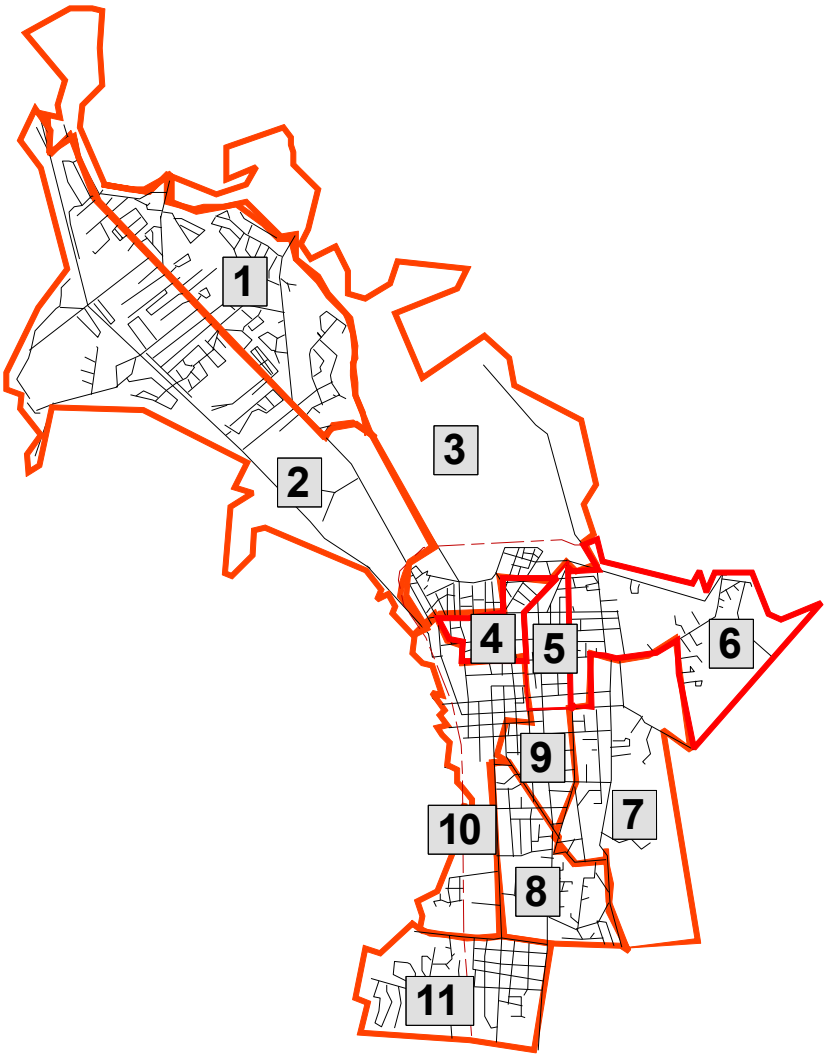
2. The City, through CEDO, will respond to written complaints received by CEDO relating to the Consolidated Plan, any amendments to the Plan, and the annual performance reports. Upon request, CEDO will transcribe oral complaints for signature by the complaining person or organization. Where practicable, CEDO will respond to complaints within 15 working days of receiving the written complaint.

Displacement

The City will minimize displacement of persons (families, individuals, businesses, nonprofit organizations and farms) and will assist any persons displaced as a result of projects assisted with CDBG and/or HOME funds in accordance with the City of Burlington's Housing Initiatives Program Displacement Policy. That policy is available upon request from CEDO.

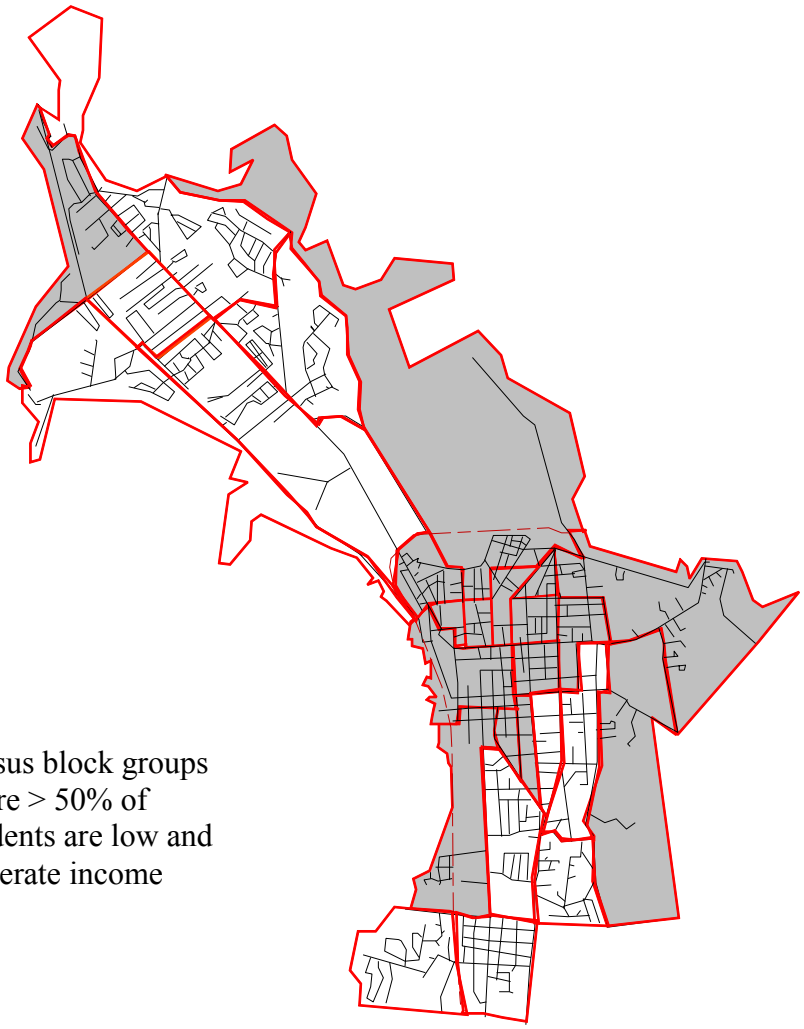
2000 Burlington Census Tracts

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent geographic entities within counties which are used by the Census Bureau, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce, to collect, organize, tabulate, and present the results of its decennial censuses. There are eleven census tracts in Burlington. The boundaries of a number of tracts did change between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. There have been no updates since 2000.



Burlington Low and Moderate Income Areas

HUD provides tabulations of the areas within the City where over half of the residents are living in households whose income is 80% or less of the area median income. The map below shows the smallest geographic units – census block groups – at which this income information is available. This information is important to determining whether activities serving specific areas of the City (as opposed to specific City residents or the entire City) meet the national objectives of the CDBG Program. The table on the following page shows the number and percentage of low- and moderate-income residents within each census block group in the City.



Census block groups where > 50% of residents are low and moderate income

Source: HUD	Low/Mod Residents	Universe*	% Low/Mod	Moderate Income Families	Low Income Families	Very Low Income Families
Census Tract 1, Block Group 1	1,281	2,857	44.8%	322	138	71
Census Tract 1, Block Group 2	843	1,761	47.9%	218	79	34
Census Tract 2, Block Group 1	1,039	1,509	68.9%	334	188	113
Census Tract 2, Block Group 2	746	1,629	45.8%	190	62	16
Census Tract 2, Block Group 3	201	965	20.8%	38	12	3
Census Tract 2, Block Group 4	419	1,455	28.8%	99	33	16
Census Tract 3, Block Group 1	1,613	1,908	84.5%	375	246	143
Census Tract 3, Block Group 2	947	1,310	72.3%	178	86	52
Census Tract 4, Block Group 1	856	1,119	76.5%	141	81	54
Census Tract 4, Block Group 2	893	1,115	80.1%	148	118	69
Census Tract 4, Block Group 3	492	719	68.4%	95	46	19
Census Tract 5, Block Group 1	475	722	65.8%	69	26	20
Census Tract 5, Block Group 2	1,151	1,688	68.2%	57	38	25
Census Tract 5, Block Group 3	1,093	1,329	82.2%	36	15	14
Census Tract 6, Block Group 1	1,300	2,346	55.4%	190	75	28
Census Tract 6, Block Group 2	976	1,676	58.2%	52	38	21
Census Tract 7, Block Group 1	271	851	31.8%	33	14	5
Census Tract 7, Block Group 2	409	716	57.1%	25	8	0
Census Tract 8, Block Group 1	795	1,591	50.0%	156	85	49
Census Tract 8, Block Group 2	220	718	30.6%	52	17	11
Census Tract 9, Block Group 1	239	688	34.7%	26	5	0
Census Tract 9, Block Group 2	474	863	54.9%	40	11	0
Census Tract 9, Block Group 3	637	842	75.7%	74	40	14
Census Tract 10, Block Group 1	563	810	69.5%	62	41	20
Census Tract 10, Block Group 2	934	1,132	82.5%	180	112	63
Census Tract 11, Block Group 1	665	1,578	42.1%	129	62	47
Census Tract 11, Block Group 2	164	874	18.8%	22	5	0
CITYWIDE	19,696	34,771	56.6%	3,351	1,681	907

* Total persons counted for purposes of calculating low- and moderate-income percentages. May be less than the total census count of population because it excludes certain groups such as students in dorms.