

2020 Consolidated Annual Performance &
Evaluation Report
City of Burlington, Vermont

Prepared by
Community and Economic Development Office
Room 32 – City Hall
Burlington, Vermont 05401
(802)-865-7232
www.burlingtonvt.gov/cedo

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

The City's Community and Economic Development Office regularly prepares three major plans and reports about housing and community development. First, there is the City's Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. The Consolidated Plan covers a five-year time period and provides detailed information about city demographics, the local housing market and local economy, and outlines housing and community development needs and priorities.

Second, the City prepares an Action Plan each year to address the Consolidated Plan priorities. The Action Plan provides a blueprint and budget for spending Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources that the City receives from the U.S. Department of Housing and urban Development HUD). Each annual Action Plan details how the City plans to spend funding and meet Consolidated Plan priorities. It must be submitted to HUD each year by May 15.

Third, after the close of each program year, the City prepares a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report to report on progress and on CDBG and HOME expenditures during the year. The City is required to prepare the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and annual Performance Reports in order to receive funding under the CDBG and HOME programs.

This Performance Report covers the third year of the five-year period covered by the City's 2018 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. It contains information on all CDBG and HOME projects that were funded, underway, or completed during the program year beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2021 (referred to as the Program Year 2020.) It also contains information that may be of interest to the community, such as community indicators (Appendix A) and partner activities that contribute to the foals of the Consolidated Plan. The Report is due to HUD by September 30th, 2021.

A public hearing was held before the Burlington Community Development and Neighborhood Revitalization Committee on September 15th, 2021 concerning this Report. Comments were accepted at the Public Hearing as well as at the Community Development and Economic Development Office and online via email through September 26th, 2021. During the public hearing CEDO did not receive any comments on the public draft of ther CAPER. No public comments were received via email, in person, or in the mail. We continue to solicit the input of our citizens about the effective allocation and expenditure of CDBG and HOME resources and on housing and community development needs.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
DH 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable - New Perm Supp Hous	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	0	0	
DH 1.3 Create New Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	110	68	54.54%	11	68	618.18%
DH 1.4 Promote new homeownership buyer assist	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	20	28	140.00%	5	12	240.00%
DH 2.1 Acquire/Rehab - Rental or Owner Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	65	61	95.31%	56	7	12.96%
DH 2.1 Acquire/Rehab - Rental or Owner Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	13	130.00%	3	4	133.33%
DH 2.2 Protect the Vulnerable - Lead Hazard	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	64	64%	37	12	32.4%
DH 2.2 Protect the Vulnerable - Lead Hazard	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	62	16	26%	2	6	150%

DH1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Special Need Hsng	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	80	0	0.00%	12	0	0.00%
EO 1.1 Support Microenterprises	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	250	349	139.60%	158	165	104.43%
EO 1.2 Retain/Create Jobs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	25	16	64.00%	2	8	400.00%
EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Early Childhood	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	100	264	264.00%	100	135	134.00%
EO 1.4 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3000	1810	60.33%	835	745	89.22%
SL 1.1 Provide Public Services Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	500	1019	203.80%	899	490	54.50%

SL 1.2 Provide Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	100	74	74.00%	18	63	350%
SL 1.3 Improve Public Facilities & Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	42000	10833	25.79%	42000	35,530	84.60%
SL 1.4 Remediation of Brownfields	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	3	4.7	156.7%	1	0	0.00%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City continues to focus its CDBG and HOME dollars on high priority activities, primarily comprised of housing and economic development projects. In addition to focusing funds across the three identified priorities, the City also targets its funding geographically in high priority areas such as the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). Burlington continues to focus essentially all expenditures to assist low and moderate-income persons, as a result greater than 99% of CDBG beneficiaries fall in the low to moderate income category. As of June 2021 CDBG-CV funds are being expended on small business assistance, rental assistance, food access programs, and community health initiatives.

Highlights of Outcomes

The City’s highest priority under its Consolidated Plan is affordable housing. Highlights include:

- The Burlington Lead Program completed the final year of its three-year grant Lead Based Paint Hazard Control. The program completed testing for Lead-Based Paint hazards in 10 Housing units, performed Lead Hazard Control (LHC) on 12 housing units, performed Healthy Home Interventions in 12 housing units, trained 15 individuals on the VT Essential Maintenance Practices Lead Law (EMP) and conducted 1 Outreach and Education events that reached 40 individuals. Nearly \$446,392.78 was allocated for these activities including the LHC project and administrative costs, and Healthy Homes funding.
- Construction was ongoing for three HOME funded affordable housing projects.
- Pathways Vermont served 36 individuals experiencing homelessness by providing a variety of housing support services including service coordination, housing location services, retention supports, benefits coordination, and mental health and substance use services.
- Through CDBG-funded partners, 12 renters achieved the goal of homeownership
- Rehabilitation of 4 owner-occupied units was completed enabling low income households to stay in their homes.

Economic opportunity is the City’s next overall priority. Highlights include:

- CEDO and CDBG funded partners provided technical assistance to 165 micro—enterprises

- CEDO provided business assistance grants to 34 businesses to retain jobs, support low and moderate income business owners, and foster vibrant neighborhood economies
- In order meet the needs of working families, early childhood services were provided at three sites. The ECHO Early Learning Center site served 96 persons, while the Lund Early Childhood Program served 39, and the Sara Holbrook Center Elementary After School Program served 63.
- The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program served 733 Burlingtonians, providing tax preparation and other income tax related assistance.
- CEDO provided job training assistance to 5 low to moderate income individuals. CDBG-funded partner, REsource of Burlington provided job training assistance for 7 low-income Burlingtonians

A suitable living environment is the City’s third priority. Highlights include:

- CDBG-funded agency Steps, provided emergency shelter and services to over 454 homeless residents
- Development work, including site work and construction, continued at the Moran – FRAME project
- Construction was completed to rehabilitate the O.N.E. Community Center and the site was able to serve 35,530 residents.

Narrative on Progress

This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report is the third report in the City of Burlington’s 5-Year 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. Below is a narrative of the progress the City of Burlington has achieved on the goals set for 2020.

Outcome -**increase the availability of/access to decent housing:** Two of the four goals were met at or above 100% - Lead Hazard Control activities were completed at 6 homeowner units and home rehabilitation activities were completed at 4 homeowner units. The other two goals for lead hazard reductions and home rehabilitation work on rental units are 32% and 12%. Delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic were the reason these goals were not completed at 100%.

Outcome -**Increase the affordability of decent housing:** Two of two goals exceeded 100% - 68 rental units constructed exceeded 100% while 12 households assisted with financial assistance to homebuyers.

Outcome - increase **the sustainability of decent housing:** One of two goals exceeded 100% - 4 homeowner units were rehabilitated. One goal met 13% of its target 7 households were assisted by preserving and upgrading affordable rental units, however progress on this goal has been

great overall with 95% of the total Consolidated Plan goal completed.

Outcome - increase **the availability of/access to economic opportunity**: Both goals exceeded 100% with 8 jobs created/retained and 165 businesses assisted.

Outcome - **increase the sustainability of economic opportunity**: One goal exceeded 100%, 135 persons assisted to reduce economic barriers through child care. 745 persons were assisted to reduce economic barriers by increasing access to resources meeting the goal at 89%. The second goal was not met due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Outcome - **increase the availability of /access to a suitable living environment**: Under this category one goal exceeded 100% - under providing public services to the homeless 62 households were served. One goal was met at 47.50% with 427 persons experiencing homelessness receiving emergency shelter. This goal was not met due to the increase in available shelter beds in a non-congregate setting during the COVID-19 pandemic through other funding sources.

Outcome - **increase the sustainability of a suitable living environment**: Two goals were not met, achieving only 10% and 0% respectively due to COVID related delays. The renovations are still underway and are anticipated to be completed during the next fiscal year.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

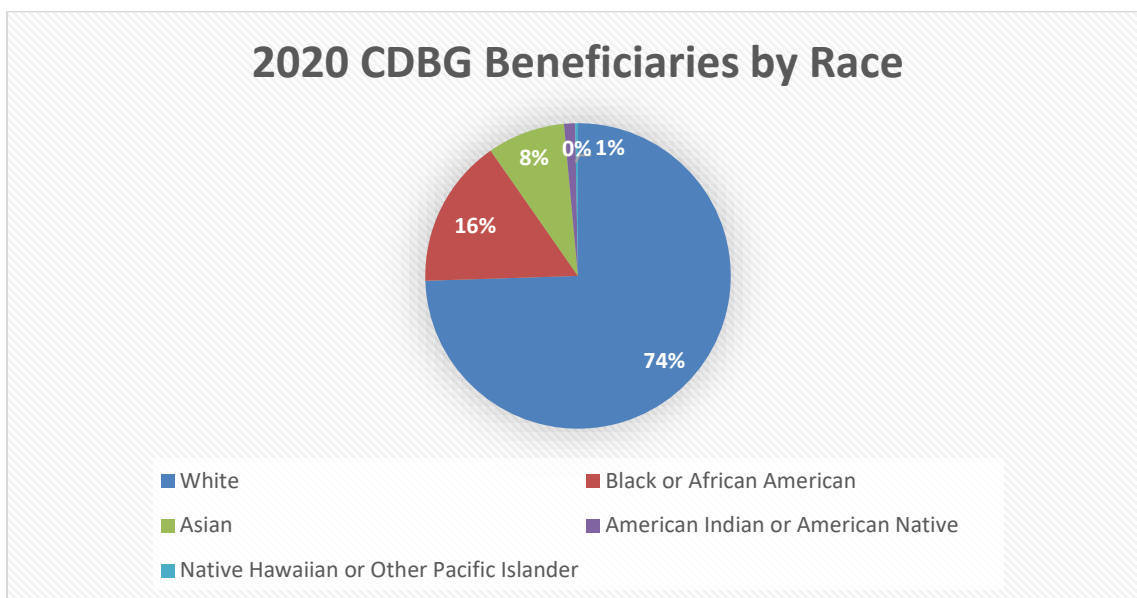
Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).
91.520(a)

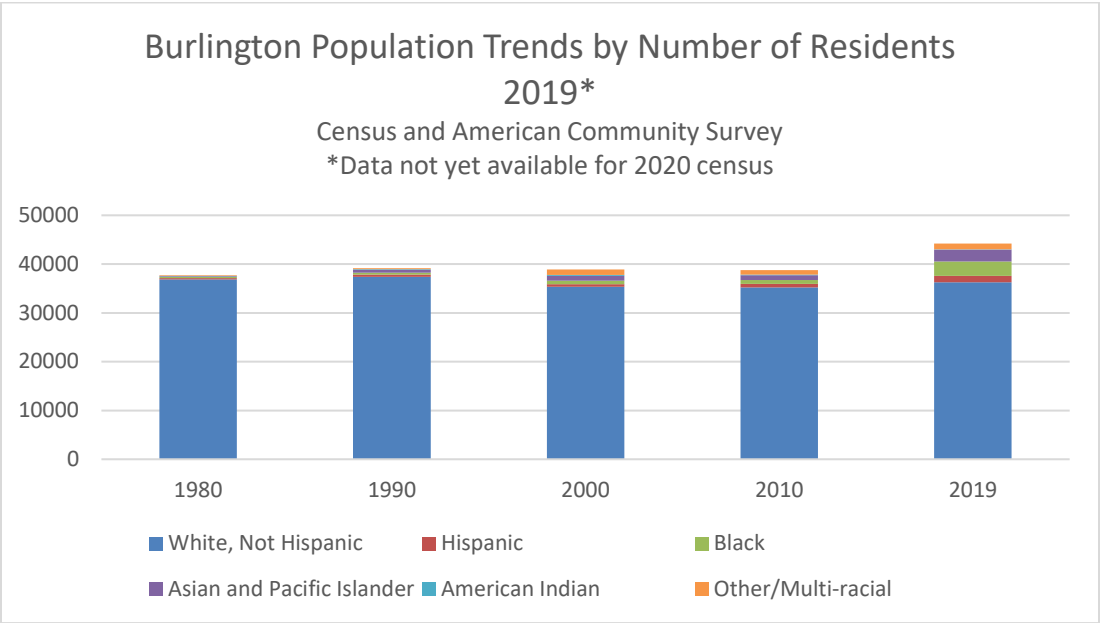
	CDBG	HOME
White	4,494	0
Black or African American	1,052	0
Asian	529	0
American Indian or American Native	82	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	22	0
Total	6,179	0
Hispanic	9	0
Not Hispanic	6,170	0

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

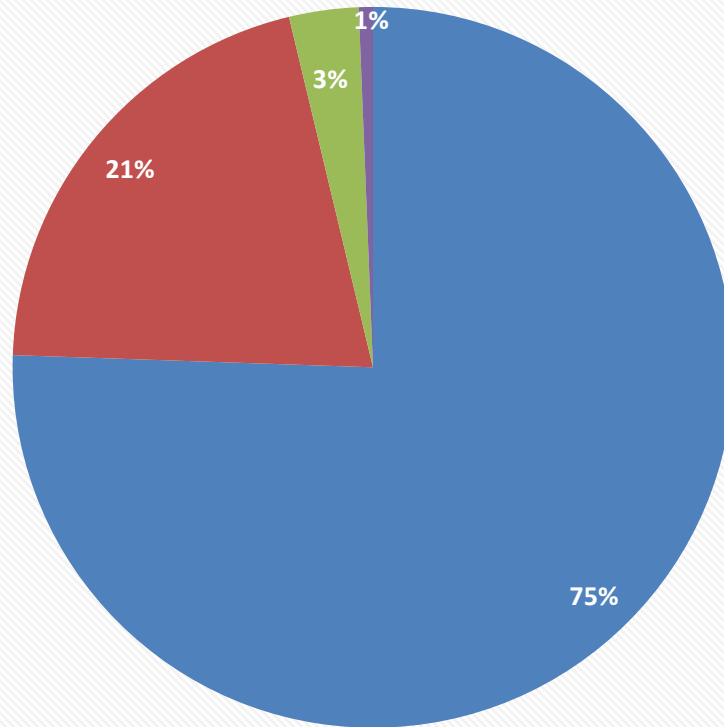
For the following statistics, the 2019 American Community Survey figures by race and ethnicity are compared to racial composition of CDBG beneficiaries served. At the time of this report the 2020 Census data was not yet available. The majority of the beneficiaries served with CDBG funds are white. Black/African Americans comprise 16% of the CDBG population and 5.4% of the general population. Asians community members are 8% of CDBG beneficiaries and 6.9% of the total population. Hispanic or Latino of any race community members comprise 2.7% of the Burlington population and 2.2% of the CDBG population.





The City’s CDBG expenditures continue to be focused on those at the lowest income levels. The chart below shows CDBG expenditures by income level for this program year, for all completed programs/projects. Over 99% of those served are low to moderate income persons.

2020 CDBG Beneficiaries by Income Category



■ Extremely Low (<=30%) ■ Low (>30% and <=50%) ■ Mod (>50% and <=80%) ■ Non Low-Mod (>80%)

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	\$1,759,301.19	\$863,149.33
HOME	public - federal	\$469,014	\$0.00

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The resources available to our City, to serve our low- and moderate-income residents, include federal, state, local and private sources. With Entitlement funds, the City expended \$863,149.33 of CDBG funds and \$0.00 in HOME funds.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
City-Wide	22	15	
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	78	85	

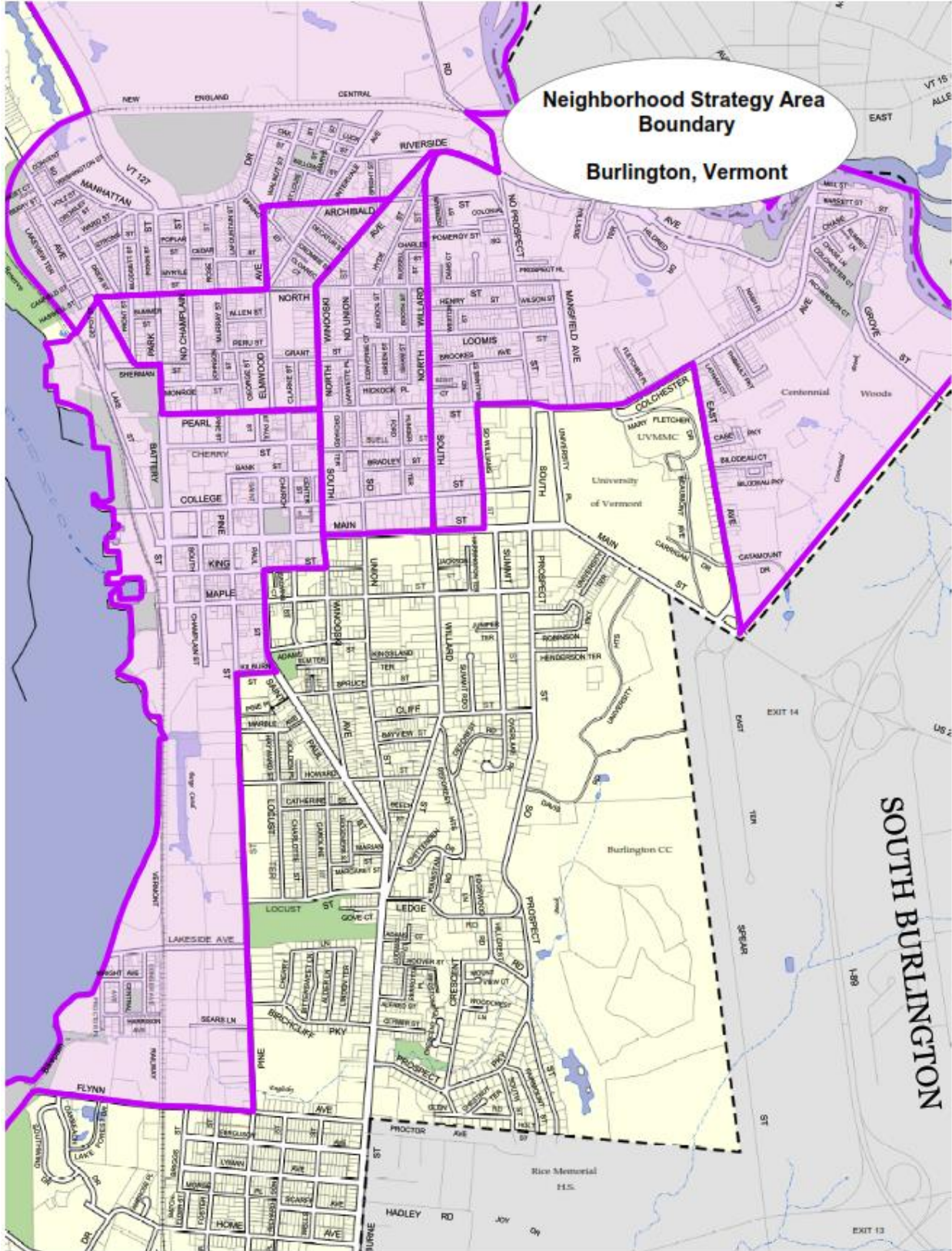
Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Burlington targets its CDBG and HOME funds in the City’s Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) includes census tracts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 – roughly, the Old North End, downtown and the waterfront, Ward One including the Riverside Avenue corridor, and the area west of Pine Street down to Flynn Avenue. The NRSA is shaded in purple on the map that follows.

Of total non-administrative CDBG and HOME expenditures, approximately \$652,702.25 was spent on programs /projects located in the NRSA this year. Programs located outside the NRSA, such as Lund Early Childhood Education program and CVOEO’s Financial Futures Micro Business Development program, serve a number of NRSA residents, but are not exclusive to NRSA residents. The dollar amount of NRSA expenditures is an estimate of funds benefitting NRSA residents.

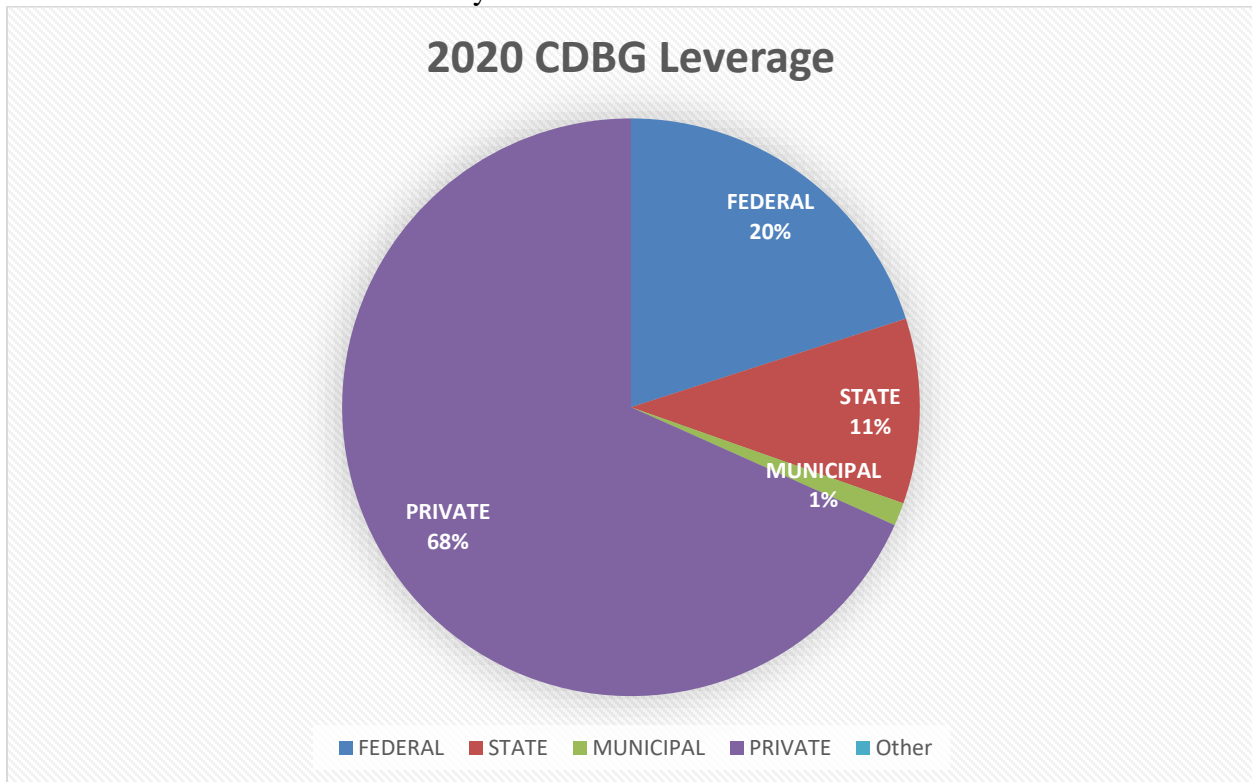
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Map



Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

The City leveraged over 30 million dollars to meet identified needs through public service, economic development, and housing construction/rehabilitation activities completed this year. These are other funds that the City and its subgrantees raised for their completed CDBG-funded activities as well as funds invested by outside entities.



Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$842,694.50
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$8709.50
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$851,404.16
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$11,404,17
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$839,999.98

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
1516	10/1/2019	8,709.50	0	0	0	0	0	\$8,709.50

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
14,741.07	0	13,266.96	0	1,474.11

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dollar Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Contracts						
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dollar Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	-	-	-			
Dollar Amount	-	-	-			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	-	-	-			
Dollar Amount	-	-	-			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dollar Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired	0					
Businesses Displaced	0					
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0					
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	0					
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Narrative

While there were no HOME Projects that reached closeout during the 2020 federal fiscal year, several were very close to completion. These projects included Juniper House, and Ruggles House. Both projects were faced with delays due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

During the 2020 program year, HOME and CDBG funding were used to support ongoing projects for Homeowner rehab projects, affordable rental unit rehab, and the construction of rental housing in the City of Burlington. Included among these projects was the Ruggles rehab project, which supported the rehab of 12 permanently affordable units.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Decent and affordable housing is the City's highest priority. Projects that acquire, preserve and create affordable housing will continue to be funded in subsequent Action Plans within the current 5-year Consolidated Plan.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	15	0
Low-income	10	0
Moderate-income	49	3
Total	74	3

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

In the City of Burlington housing affordability remains a high priority issue. With a rental vacancy rate that hovers below 2% and an increase in demand for housing, existing apartments in the City have continued to see an increase in average rent prices. These prices are unsustainable for low-income residents.

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 residents 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 expensive to maintain, 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 also participated 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.

Since the adoption of Burlington’s Housing Action Plan in October 2015, the Mayor’s Office,

City departments, various boards and commissions, and the City Council have been working to implement the 22 strategies contained in the Plan. Several have been completed and adopted over the past year. These have included: planBTV South End and the Neighborhood Project Toolkit. Additionally, the City enacted a substantial and comprehensive update to the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance.

In early June 2019, the City hosted the BTV Housing Summit with the view to continuing the momentum on the Housing Action Plan. Specifically, the Summit aimed to bring focus and energy to five remaining strategies from the Housing Action Plan. The five areas comprise a multi-pronged approach to increasing housing availability and affordability. These areas are: (i) updating standards for energy efficiency in rental housing (ii) making it easier for people to build Accessory Dwelling Units (iii) implementing new regulations for short-term rentals (iv) reforming requirements for building new parking in new residential developments in downtown and (v) restoring and increasing the level of funding for the City's Housing Trust Fund. With input from stakeholders, this slate of five policy reforms was delivered to the City Council for action in the fall of 2019. The increase to the dedicated tax for the Housing Trust Fund was passed by the City Council and approved by voters in March of 2020.

In the 2020 program year the dedicated tax was suspended to allow for taxpayer relief during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic and subsequent rounds of CARES Act and ARPA funding are being used to increase the City's supply of affordable and supportive housing for low-income community members. In spring of 2021 the City announced an initiative to bolster BIPOC homeownership. CEDO is also working to revamp the Home Improvement Partnerships program to provide emergency rehab services to low-income homeowners.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

Continuum of Care services for those experiencing homelessness 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 Chittenden Homeless Alliance created a common agenda and committed to the following vision for ending homelessness:

Homelessness in Chittenden County will be rare and brief. All people who experience homelessness become stably and safely housed through access to a responsive, comprehensive and coordinated community network.

The jurisdiction has a number of outreach programs to connect to those experiencing homelessness, especially those unsheltered, and assess their needs. These include services and points of contact from the local food shelf, daytime drop in shelter, low barrier daytime warming center, Community Health Centers of Burlington Homeless Healthcare Program, and the Salvation Army. These agencies provide meals every day in our community and are the service providers that the homeless population routinely seeks out. The COVID-19 pandemic forced changes to the way that services are provided, to ensure safety from infection. Services were adapted and in many cases the volume of services provided has increased. The City supported a Daytime Warming center with community partners. The center was operated to provide warm space and access to services at a time when other venues for warming were closed or restricted. The Community Health Centers of Burlington Homeless Healthcare Program purchased a van to provide mobile surveillance and outbreak testing and vaccination distribution, along with outreach services including counseling, psychiatry and addiction treatment, to individuals experiencing homelessness. This mobile clinic operated at shelter sites, emergency housing hotels, and in places where the community experiencing homelessness congregates, ensuring access to vital public health services

A Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) funded Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) grant funds outreach work in our community for two outreach positions to find and connect with the homeless who have mental illness and may be difficult to engage, offering persons who are experiencing homelessness community-based services, services continued during the pandemic. A street outreach team

funded by the City of Burlington, the state of Vermont, local businesses, and other private donors provided outreach to 180 individuals, families with children, and youth sleeping on the streets in our downtown area and enrolled 85 people into the PATH Program. 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. These teams identify individuals and families who are homeless and connect them with appropriate programs, services and housing options.

Increased outreach services were created to support the large increase in number of people experiencing homelessness as a result of the pandemic, with teams of outreach workers and housing navigators operating in the hotels working within the statewide Emergency Housing initiative.

Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity (CVOEO) operated a temporary daytime winter warming shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness. The shelter provided temporary relief from the winter weather and connect unsheltered homeless individuals with additional sheltering services to further prevent the spread of COVID-19. The project operated seven days per week, with staff providing a safe and warm environment with access to hot food and drink, telephone, internet and computer access, and referral to homeless, housing, and other essential service and supports.

The Chittenden County Coordinated Entry System (CES) models a no-wrong-door approach to the greatest extent possible with respect to accessing the CES. This means that service-providers and community partners are engaged throughout Chittenden County to become designated Access Points to the CES, allowing individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis to be directly engaged and linked to the CES wherever they may present requesting assistance. Standardized Housing Needs Assessments, however, will only be available through trained Assessment Partners and Assessment Hubs.

Coordinated Entry

Access Points connect persons seeking housing assistance with the CE Assessment Specialist to complete the assessment process by completing the Initial Screening Form with the household and submitting this form to the CE lead agency. 2-1-1 functions as a virtual Access Point for persons who call the hotline requesting housing assistance. 2-1-1 provides full geographic coverage throughout Chittenden County and will connect persons who are experiencing a housing crisis outside of Burlington to the CES. Coordinated Entry is a system to streamline access to housing supports and resources in Chittenden County. The system was developed to

assess and match homeless households with eligible services based on vulnerability, sustainability and length of homelessness through a standardized, scored assessment. Each eligible household will be assigned a housing navigator and added to a master list of homeless households which is reviewed on a weekly basis by coordinated entry partners for appropriate housing opportunities. Currently, eligible households include HUD-defined ‘literally homeless’ and ‘imminent risk’ households. Additionally, coordinated entry is a tool for better identifying the housing needs facing our community. The CE system was taken out to where people were living via outreach and housing navigators working with clients in emergency housing in hotels, through the state General Assistance program.

Outcomes

- The Daytime Warming Center welcomed 621 unduplicated individuals during its time of operation, recording some 2742 daily visits. Referrals to Shelter services or overnight accommodation were made on 121 occasions. Referrals to other services, including the Community Health Centers of Burlington Homeless Healthcare Program, tax preparation assistance, housing advocacy, access to identity documents, and legal advice were given to 272 individuals.
- The local food shelf served over 3927 meals at the Daytime Warming Center and delivered daily meals to more than 650 individuals provided emergency housing in hotels under the state General Assistance program.
- The Committee on Temporary Shelter (COTS) Daystation, a daytime emergency shelter, provided essential services to 119 unduplicated, single adults experiencing homelessness, an average of 7 individuals per day .
- COTS Hotel Outreach Team served 1139 households, including 1139 adults and 75 children.
- SAMSHA/PATH outreach workers had contact/outreach with 180 different people over the last grant year and 85 people were actively engaged in service.
- Street Outreach Team interacted over 1,901 times with 279 homeless individuals in the downtown area, homeless encampments, neighborhoods, at the airport, and in emergency housing hotels last year.
- Adult Interagency Team met weekly to provide a forum for collaboration and consult for over 25 individuals and families – attended by service providers from more than 15 community service organizations.
- ANEW Place operated a low barrier tented shelter from July to October 2020, serving 27 persons per night and expanded to a year round low barrier option at the Champlain Inn, serving 53 people night form November 2020 to June 2021.
- The Salvation Army served thousands of dinners to people experiencing homelessness during the past year.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are two emergency shelters serving single adults including veterans: COTS Waystation and ANEW Place. COTS operates the Firehouse and Main Street Family Shelters for households with children. The confidential shelter operated by Steps to End Domestic Violence 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 and include 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 so that participants will have opportunities to quickly transition out of the emergency shelters.

To comply with public health requirements during the pandemic shelters amended or relocated operations to other sites, or to motels to provide non congregate sheltering. Motel-based services and outreach grew significantly. The Housing Opportunity Program expanded eligibility in order to meet the emerging needs of those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and ensure that all Vermonters had a place to “stay home, stay safe” during the state of emergency in Vermont.

Harbor Place, a former Econo-Lodge in nearby Shelburne, VT, provides up to 59 rooms of temporary lodging for guests experiencing homelessness and has operated during the reporting period as both a COVID isolation/recovery center for those requiring services and also as a supported recovery center for members of the community experiencing homelessness and suffering substance use disorders.

Units include single rooms with refrigerators and microwaves, and one- and two-room kitchenette units. Onsite service providers include CVOEO, WHBW, Howard, Turning Point and the VNA for medical respite cases. Case managers are available 40 hours/week. There is a property manager onsite at night as well as during the day and on weekends.

In the prior eight years, Burlington opened a winter low-barrier warming shelter operated by partners from November to March providing beds for 40 guests per night. The shelter building was unsuitable for shelter operation during the pandemic and moved to a tented campsite at the city’s North Beach Campground operated by ANEW Place, providing safe shelter accommodation for up to 25 persons per night. This 24/7 tented emergency shelter operated until mid October 2020. State and City funding enabled ANEW Place to enter into partnership with Cathedral Square and purchase the Champlain Inn, a facility that provides up to 53 low barrier shelter beds, year round, since November 2020.

Emergency Shelter Outcomes

Emergency Shelter Outcomes with CDBG funding: Steps to End Domestic Violence served 305 adults & children (196 adults and 109 children) with emergency shelter with an average length of stay of 116 days. 86 persons transitioned to permanent housing either from rental assistance, transitional housing or from the community

With other funding including local, private, state, and other federal funds: During the reporting period, ANEW Place served 198 individuals. 48% were working on overcoming addictions, 26% were disabled or dealt with a major medical issue, 26% had experienced domestic violence, and 54% reported challenges with mental health.

COTS family shelter program provided 26 families, including 44 children, with emergency 365/24/7 shelter and services. The average length of a single stay in family shelter was 174 days and with 72% successfully exiting shelter to permanent housing. The COTS Waystation program provided 67 unduplicated, single adults with emergency overnight shelter and services. The average length of a single stay was 77 days with 37% of successful exits securing permanent housing. The COTS hotel outreach team housed 81 households during the reporting period.

Spectrum Youth Services served 28 youth at their emergency shelter with an average length of stay of 82 days for those who exited. The average for those remaining in the residence is 148 days. The pandemic resulted in both extended stays and overall reduced intake.

Through the Housing Opportunity Program, administered by the State of VT, 813 people for a total of 50,983 bed nights or an average length of stay of 63 nights, were served. The shelters were opened 97% of the time and 32% of the clients met with a case manager within 3 days of entering the shelter. There were no seasonal shelters open during this period. 11% of the adults exited to stable permanent or transitional housing and 64% of the youth had safe exits.

Transitional Housing Outcomes

Of the population determined to be in need of Transitional Housing for youth, 16 youth stayed in Pearl Street Housing & 5 of the 9 youth who exited did so to permanent housing; 8 youth still reside in transitional housing; 8 of the 16 youth entered Transitional Housing via the Emergency Shelter. Family Supportive Housing (FSH) provided supportive and therapeutic services to families with complex needs from emergency shelter to transitional and permanent housing with leveraged private subsidy assistance.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after 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); and, receiving assistance from public or 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 Chittenden Community Action Housing Assistance Program operated by the Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity (CVOEO) worked with more than 150 households. .

In addition, 90 Burlington Rent Right classes were taught to 348 participants.

Chittenden Community Action provided home heating fuel and utility assistance through three programs; Crisis Fuel Assistance, Additional Crisis Expenditures (ACE awards), and the Warmth program. CCA served 1,020 unduplicated Chittenden County households during this past year, 340 of whom were Burlington residents. Some families needed assistance from these emergency home heating and utility programs more than once during the winter season. Community Action provided assistance to these households a total of 1,739 times; 640 of those assisted were for the Burlington households.

The 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.

Discharge Planning

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. Pathways' Housing First additionally supported 36 individuals to maintain independent housing, 23 of whom were previously being held in the correctional system. These individuals all had histories of involvement in the institutional circuit, cycling between incarceration, homelessness and other institutions without successfully maintaining housing. 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 use Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and federal project based voucher programs to house people discharged from mental health treatment and community beds. Patients are routinely discharged to Howard Center 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 qualify); 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.

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

Burlington is committed to the retention of affordable housing units with expiring tax credits. The CoC and its partners are committed to transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing and independent living and shortening the time individuals experience homelessness. Agencies focus on the Housing First approach.

Beginning January 2018, the Chittenden County Homeless Alliance (CCHA) implemented a coordinated entry process to move persons experiencing homelessness into permanent housing. A community-wide prioritization and referral process exists for both CoC-funded and non-CoC housing resources. Using a revised standardized assessment tool, persons are assessed for severity of service needs, vulnerability, and length of time homeless. Through the assessment, homeless households are prioritized and referred to a standing review team that meets weekly to make prioritization decisions based on information gathered and coordinate follow-ups on referrals with housing and service providers as well as prospective program participants

In 2018, the Continuum implemented a By Name List for homeless single adults, families, and youth contained in the Homeless Management Information System. During the reporting period 1054 homeless single adults (households without children) in the system and 87 families, a total of 1146 households, were in the system. The system reported 642 household exits, of which 351 were to permanent destinations. . While the number of chronically homeless households has risen steeply due to an increased inflow since March 2020 (due to COVID-19), 252 chronically

homeless households have been permanently housed between 7/1/2020 and 6/31/2021 due to the CoC's focused efforts at prioritizing chronically homeless households for various housing programs through Coordinated Entry (including both CoC-funded and non-CoC programs and resources). This is more than double the number achieved in the previous year.

Housing Outcomes

BHA continues to assist the homeless with permanent supportive housing utilizing shelter plus care funding, serving 32 individuals this past year. Howard Center also served 6 individuals with permanent supportive housing. Pathways Vermont's Housing First program provided permanent supportive housing to 36 individuals with histories of chronic homelessness who are living with a psychiatric disability and other co-occurring conditions. Pathways' unique model of service delivery has been proven effective in engaging individuals who are unable or unwilling to work with more traditional resources. The Housing First program allows individuals to immediately access independent housing and supports clients in maintaining their tenancy with local landlords. 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 hardest to house persons.

The Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) is a source of funding within the work of the Housing Opportunity Program; ESG specifically focuses on stabilizing housing for households that were either homeless at the time of requesting assistance (Rapid Re-Housing), or were in danger of becoming homeless (Prevention). The ESG program in Chittenden County served 526 persons in 230 households with homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services, and approximately 33% of persons served were literally homeless.

Retention/Rapid Re-housing Outcomes

The City of Burlington provided \$7,500 to COTS Housing Resource Center (HRC). The grant from the City blended with other private funds to prevent homelessness for at-risk households throughout Chittenden County and provided rapid rehousing services for those staying within COTS emergency shelters and in the community. The HRC also coordinates the weekly Housing Review Team meetings. COTS HRC prevented 82 (including 79 children) households from becoming homeless through their prevention program while 30 households (including 20 children) received rapid rehousing assistance. Pathways served 25 people with their federally funded Rapid Rehousing Program and an additional 56 individuals through the RRH CARES. The Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) is a source of funding within the work of the Housing Opportunity Program; ESG specifically focuses on stabilizing housing for households

that were either homeless at the time of requesting assistance (Rapid Re-Housing), or were in danger of becoming homeless (Prevention).

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Burlington Housing Authority has successfully converted all of its housing properties to the HUD Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. BHA was the first Housing Authority in New England to convert all Public Housing Properties to RAD.

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

With RAD conversions complete as of the close of calendar year 2015, there were no more public housing apartments in the agency's portfolio. Nevertheless BHA social services department continued to support the Resident Advisory Board meetings and worked to sponsor a number of health and wellness events both on-site and off-site. Tenant organizational initiatives at LIHTC properties were also supported by BHA staff.

In addition, through the Section 8 Homeownership Program, four new families achieved the dream of homeownership this past year.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Burlington Housing Authority is designated as a High Performer and currently does not require or receive financial assistance for its housing developments from the City of Burlington.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken 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. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Since the adoption of Burlington's Housing Action Plan in October 2015, the Mayor's Office, City departments, various boards and commissions, and the City Council have been working to implement the 22 strategies contained in the Plan. Several have been completed and adopted over the past year. These have included: planBTV South End and the Neighborhood Project Toolkit. Additionally, the City enacted a substantial and comprehensive update to the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance.

In early June 2019, the City hosted the BTV Housing Summit with the view to continuing the momentum on the Housing Action Plan. Specifically, the Summit aimed to bring focus and energy to five remaining strategies from the Housing Action Plan. The five areas comprise a multi-pronged approach to increasing housing availability and affordability. In October 2019, emerging from two Housing Summits, the City Council approved a resolution to adopt a series of housing policy reforms aimed at increasing housing availability and affordability. The housing policy reforms centered around: (i) updating standards for energy efficiency in rental housing (ii) making it easier for people to build Accessory Dwelling Units (iii) implementing new regulations for short-term rentals (iv) reforming requirements for building new parking in new residential developments in downtown and (v) restoring and increasing the level of funding for the City's Housing Trust Fund.

In December 2019, the Burlington City Council approved a charter change to increase funding for the Housing Trust Fund from half-cent to one cent per hundred dollars of assessed property value. This measure was approved by Burlington voters, although the measure has not yet taken effect as a result of the pandemic. The City adopted a series of Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) ordinance changes to encourage the creation of ADUs. These include, a streamlined permitting process to provide predictability in cost and timeline; eliminating the parking requirement and increasing the maximum ADU size. Similarly, there is progress on developing minimum housing standards around energy efficiency for rental properties. Specifically, following presentations before the City Council Ordinance Committee, draft ordinance language is being prepared and discussions are underway between city departments (Burlington Electric Department and Department of Permitting & Inspections) around issues of enforcement and compliance, among other issues. Also, a short-term rental proposal that aims to help reduce impacts on long-term housing availability and neighborhoods, while balancing the economic benefit for Burlingtonians remains under consideration by the joint Planning Commission and City Council Ordinance Committee.

Following the City's unanimous approval of the creation of a new Neighborhood Activity Center – Cambrian Rise (CR) District, which allows for a mix of neighborhood uses,

construction of more than 770 residential units commenced in 2017, in the North End of Burlington. While a phased, multi-year approach for the build-out of Cambrian Rise is currently being undertaken, once the 950 units are completed, there would be a combined total of 238 IZ units, a net increase of 45 IZ units, satisfying the 25% IZ requirement. This newly planned inclusive community with residential and commercial uses will include 194 units of affordable and senior housing, 148 units of which are on track to be fully occupied by winter 2020/2021. This year the city celebrated the opening of a new 76 unit affordable housing building in the City's New North End. An additional 70 units of senior housing are under construction, with completion anticipated by the first quarter of 2021.

In November 2017, the City adopted planBTV Downtown Code, Burlington's form-based code, critical to implementing the vision for the downtown and waterfront adopted in planBTV Downtown and Waterfront Master Plan. From all reports, planBTV Downtown Code is proving to be helpful in ensuring a level of predictability and certainty to the regulatory process, greatly benefiting developers who are putting their investment at risk.

Student Housing

As part of an agreement between the City and Champlain College, that institution opened its doors to a new 314-student bed facility in August 2018, on a former-city-owned surface parking lot in downtown Burlington. The City continues discussions with both UVM and Champlain College regarding options for the remainder of the goal of 1,700 new, well-managed undergraduate student housing beds over the next five years. With the view to housing even more of its undergraduate students and in line with its Campus Master Plan, UVM is expected to shortly make public its UVM Housing Master Plan, a study which has been ongoing for the past several months and which will include recommendations on the market for housing for graduate and undergraduate students, preferred student housing locations and amenities renters desire. The Plan includes information on housing needs, options and potential areas for new housing. Meanwhile, in September 2019, the City and UVM agreed to an additional extension of the current 2009 Memorandum of Agreement dealing with student housing. A draft agreement for consideration by both the Burlington City Council and the UVM Board of Trustees was anticipated by end May 2020. Post-pandemic, the City will continue discussions with both UVM and Champlain College regarding options for the remainder of the goal of 1,700 new, well-managed undergraduate student housing beds over the next five years. In an effort to reduce student pressure on rents in near-campus neighborhoods, both the University of Vermont (UVM) and Champlain College have each built new on campus housing for about 600 students over the past four years, representing the completion of one-third of the Mayor's 5-year goal of housing half of off-campus undergraduate students in new, well-managed student housing to better balance quality of life issues in the City's historic neighborhoods.

Regulatory Barriers

With the view to simplifying and making more user-friendly and accountable the City's permitting system, following a public vote and legislative approvals, components of three departments were merged into a "one-stop shop" known as the Permitting & Inspections Department (DPI). The new DPI, whose main responsibility is to administer and enforce Burlington Minimum Housing Ordinance, opened in January 2020. It now has all of the functions of permitting – zoning, building inspections and code enforcement - in one location, making it easier for residents to pursue their plans and needs for their homes and businesses. As part of the reform of Burlington's building code and with the view to reducing inappropriately high residential zoning and building fees, a preliminary review of residential zoning fees was conducted. A comprehensive review of residential zoning and building fees is expected to be undertaken by the new DPI.

The City has long held that there is need to reform its requirements for building new parking in residential developments in its downtown and along key transportation, in order to reduce a major cost driver of housing, give people more choices when it comes to the cost of car ownership and take a step toward aligning its land use policies with its climate goals. To this end, the City is carefully reviewing its minimum parking requirements for new developments in order to better support the creation of affordable housing, public transit investments and community and economic vitality. The City continues to move forward with implementing a number of parking initiatives to create a rational parking system that better supports development, including housing, in its downtown. These initiatives have included, the placement of smart meters, introduction of pay by cell, and ongoing investments to the tune of \$7-9 million in three City-owned garages. Furthermore, mindful that unnecessary on-site minimum parking requirements in downtown and along key transportation corridors can increase the cost of a housing unit by 15-30 percent, the City is carefully reviewing its minimum parking requirements for new developments so as to better support the creation of affordable housing, public transit investments and community and economic vitality.

As noted, in February 2020, the City Council unanimously adopted zoning reforms for ADUs. These reforms included the elimination of ADU parking requirements, an increase in the maximum ADU size and additional lot coverage. While it is too early to tell how these reforms are working, the ultimate goal is to make it easier for people to construct this housing type, which offers more flexibility for families to age in place, offset housing costs for homeowners and create additional neighborhood-scale housing options throughout the City. Additionally, the joint Planning/City Council Ordinance Committee continued to discuss a short-term rental proposal that aims to help reduce impacts on long-term housing availability and neighborhoods, while balancing the economic benefit for Burlingtonians who are hosts.

Finally, in the period under review, the city continued to invest in basic public services, with a focus on upkeep of streets, parks, public safety and parking. As noted, investments in preserving affordable housing units, creating new affordable units, new transitional housing units and support for renovating rental and owner-occupied affordable housing continued.

Homeless Initiatives

The City's ongoing focus on creating and preserving affordable housing and a strengthened Housing First Strategy saw a continued decline in the population of people experiencing homelessness in Burlington and surrounding cities, with a drop of 50% between 2010-2020. This decline was abruptly reversed by the pandemic and the 2021 Point in Time count reported an increase of 300%. The Chittenden County Homeless Alliance (CCHA) continues to implement a coordinated entry system to streamline access to housing supports and resources and better identify housing needs of the homeless population. The CCHA supported a coordinated response to pandemic impacts, with regular pandemic response focused meetings among members. The statewide Emergency Housing Initiative provided emergency hotel based accommodation housing more than 600 people per night during the reporting period. The City supported ANEW Place and Cathedral Square in the operation and purchase of the Champlain Inn, a new year round low barrier shelter option, providing up to 50 beds per night. The CCHA membership continues to coordinate on the development of affordable housing opportunities and related pandemic recovery funding.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City, through the Community and Economic Development Office, its division of Opportunity and Engagement, and the newly created Department of Racial Equity Inclusion and Belonging continues to build and maintain relationships with community constituents through public outreach strategies and systematic program partnerships. The impact of the pandemic brought an expansion of engagement and outreach efforts and during 2020 and 2021 the City formed and expanded the Trusted Community Voices program and a pandemic Resource and Recovery Center, both worked to understand and serve community need and provide an equitable pandemic response. The City also launched an 8 point plan to protect Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities and ensure a racially just recovery, including deliberate steps to protect those who are medically vulnerable, as well as those who have experienced systemic inequalities based on socioeconomic status, historical injustice, and race and ethnicity. The City supported the initiation of COVID-19 testing and vaccination centers directed explicitly at our BIPOC community members, in recognition of the disproportionate impact of the pandemic upon community members of color. Prior to the pandemic, major concerns that have been shared include high housing costs, transportation, limited civic spaces, and access to quality of educational and employment opportunities. The City supported coordination efforts with partners serving the community experiencing

homelessness to support pandemic response for housing in hotels and de-concentration of congregate shelter, and mobile testing and vaccination clinics to provide healthcare where the population lives and gathers. The City also supported a winter Daytime Warming Center, with community partners, to ensure that those experiencing homelessness or marginally housed had access to daytime warming when many usual venues for daytime shelter were closed or providing restricted services.

The City, through CEDO, led a complete count committee for Census 2020, working with more than 20 stakeholders to identify and overcome barriers to census participation by hard to count communities of migrant and non-migrant BIPOC individuals, military/individuals stationed overseas, households with children under five years, youth/College students, seniors, and people experiencing homelessness.

Youth and Interns

The City values and is invested in youth engagement and participation. Youth are the next generation of leaders and community members. CEDO leads Burlington's chapter of My Brother's Keeper (MBK), a national initiative. MBK Burlington is committed to focus on the goals of youth graduating school with college and careers attainment. MBK Burlington also seeks to ensure that youth are provided second chances and opportunities to thrive. This year the My Brothers/Sisters Keeper program served 8 Burlington High School students. MBK/MSK Affinity Program is a weekly group for BIPOC students. Students come together and discuss personal and social development, addressing issues of identity, school climate, equity, racism and leadership. The program provides support, incentives, and awareness around academic achievement, civic engagement and internships/jobs.

In partnership with Channel 17 Town Meeting TV, CEDO My Brother's and Sister's Keeper expanded community career internships for BIPOC high school students into media and production. CEDO MBK place 4 interns to learn about media production, literacy and professional skills, engage directly with their community, expand their civic involvement. The City Hall Internship program has hosted 241 intern participants since the program's creation 8 years ago. The program has developed over time and focusses on closing education and career opportunity gaps and providing entry level internships as an equity strategy that eliminates barriers for low income and BIPOC youth to gain career access and be successful in internships. Despite the pandemic and not running the summer internship program the MBK/MSK program continued to develop and support a total of 12 MSK/MSK interns

CEDO's AmeriCorps program provides member service to support youth and family programs to close opportunity gaps to education and employment. More than 1,000 youth were involved in AmeriCorps related programming.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

During the winter of 2021 the City of Burlington closed its 5th Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grant with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. 74 housing units received lead hazard reduction services and 113 housing units received lead-based paint inspections over the course of the 3 year grant cycle.

The Community & Economic Development Office's, Burlington Lead Program applied and was awarded its 6th Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction grant which officially started January 2, 2021. The City of Burlington's Lead Program received \$3,566,466.80 in lead hazard control funds and \$530,000 in healthy homes supplemental funding to reduce other health hazards found in homes. The Lead Program anticipates reducing lead hazards in 110 units, other health hazards in 90 units and testing for lead-based paint hazards in 145 units by July, 2024. The goal of the Burlington Lead Program is to reduce lead-based paint hazards in eligible homes to reduce childhood lead poisoning and improve the overall health of the enrolled homes.

Accomplishments during the reporting period of July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021 between both the grants include the following:

- Completed testing for Lead-Based Paint hazards in 10 housing units
- Performed Lead Hazard Control activities in 12 housing units
- Performed Healthy Home interventions in 12 housing units
- Trained 15 individuals on the VT Essential Maintenance Practices Lead Law (EMP)
- Conducted 1 Outreach and Education events that reached over 40 individuals
- Utilized in excess of \$446,392.78 for the administration, implementation and completion of Lead Hazard Control work and Healthy Home activities

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

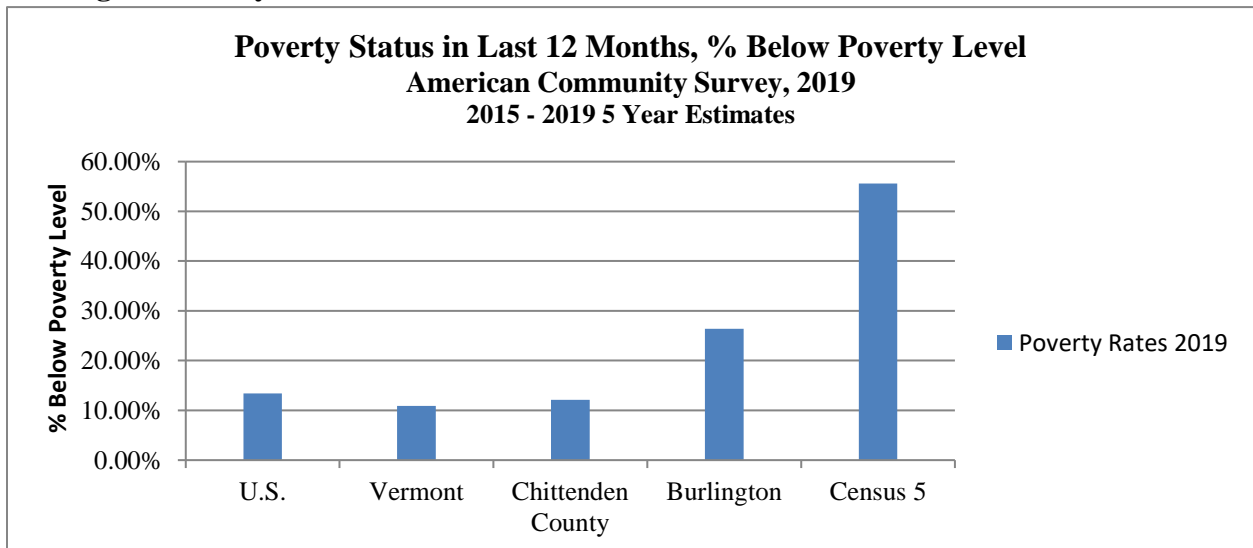
Poverty is a regional, national, and sometimes generational issue and many factors contributing to poverty lie outside of local control. Poverty disproportionately affects children and young adults (although the poverty rate among young adults in Burlington is distorted by the college student population) and women raising families as single parents. According to the American Community Survey 2014 - 2019, 26% of Burlington residents overall and 35% of families with a female head of household live in poverty. Within Chittenden County, people living in poverty are concentrated within Burlington and the adjoining city of Winooski. Portions of Burlington's Old North End neighborhoods have the highest poverty rates of any census tracts in the state. The City invests a substantial portion of its Entitlement funding 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.

CDBG funds were invested in the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program which increased income for low income persons, as well job training, and small business assistance which offer opportunity to increase earned income.

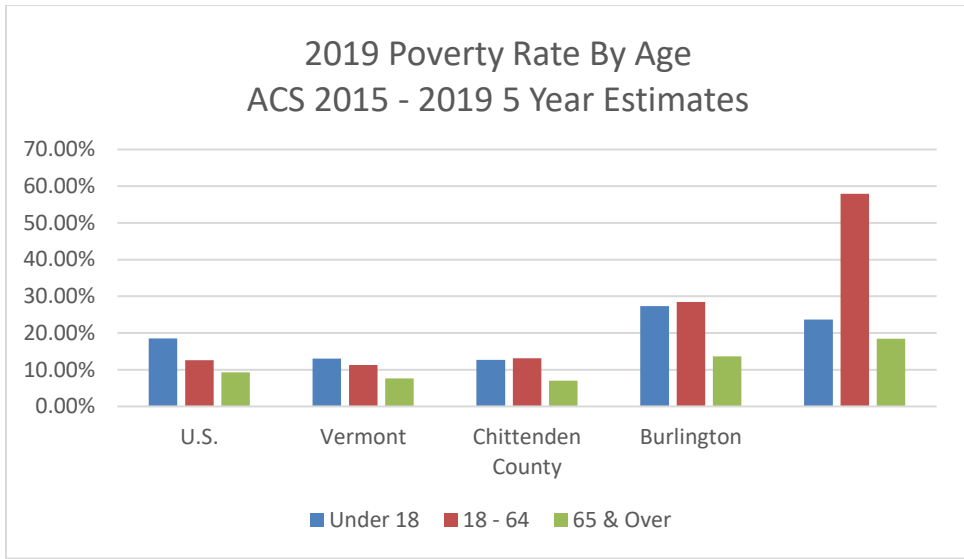
The City launched its My Brother’s Keeper Initiative in 2015 and continues to coordinate resources to close opportunity gaps for BIPOC youth and low income youth in the City. CEDO partners with the Vermont Professionals of Color Network to build community and networking opportunities that promote, support, and affirm BIPOC professionals and to create pathways for BIPOC youth. Over the past year, CEDO worked alongside the Vermont Professionals of Color Network to help them manage significant new grant revenues and to obtain nonprofit legal status.

Burlington Poverty Rates



Poverty disproportionately affects children, young adults (although the poverty rate among young adults in Burlington is distorted by the college student population) and women raising families as single parents.

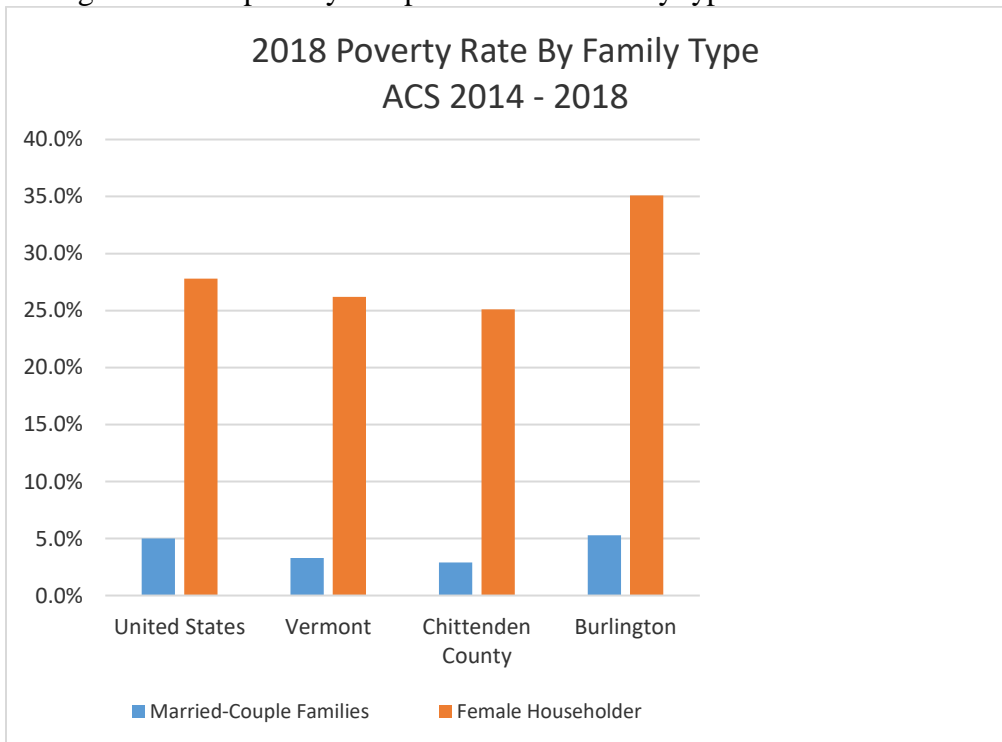
Poverty Rate by Age



In Burlington, families with a female head of household follow the national trend of experiencing the highest rate of poverty compared to other family types.

Poverty Rate by Family Type

In Burlington, families with a female head of household follow the national trend of experiencing the highest rate of poverty compared to other family types.



Community Justice Center Activities

The Burlington Community Justice Center (BCJC) provides a community-based response to crime and conflict utilizing the principles of restorative justice to help repair the harm that crime

and conflict causes to victims, the community, and offenders. Its role is to work with and alongside its partners in the criminal justice system accomplishing the following this past year:

- Continue into our second year of our contract with the Court Diversion and Pretrial Services programs, allowing us to serve:
 - Approximately 107 people with Driving with License Suspended charges, helping them to secure their licenses again and drive legally
 - 216 people in the Youth Substance Awareness and Safety Program, for underage drinking or marijuana possession, helping them understand the impacts of using substances on themselves and others, and lowering the risk of future use, while connecting those identified as high-risk levels to professional substance use clinicians.
 - 34 people in our Tamarack Program, diverting people whose crimes are connected to substance abuse or mental health issues from the court system and rapidly referring them to treatment.
 - 28 people in our Court Diversion panels, diverting them from the court system and working to address and repair the harm they caused
 - Over 198 people in our Pretrial Services program which assists adults with substance use or mental health treatment needs who are going through the court process and awaiting final case resolution.
- Contacted 1851 individual crime victims and were able to speak with 1487 people, opening over 202 cases to offer assistance and support through Parallel Justice.
- Supported 14 core members in Circles of Support and Accountability as they reentered the community after incarceration. Additionally, we convened a work group to develop a first-of-its-kind COSA Coordinator Handbook of standards and practices that is now being distributed to every COSA program in the State.
- Received 170 new referrals to our Restorative Justice panels and had 45 cases open at the start of the fiscal year; out of the 92 cases we closed this past year, 71% were successfully closed. Of those new cases with an identified victim, 130 were successfully contacted.
- Volunteers contributed over 1945 hours of time, equating to roughly \$55,510 of in-kind donations (using the value of \$28.54 per hour).

The City has taken a number of coordinated approaches to addressing equity and poverty alleviation, including the creation of Department of Racial Equity Inclusion and Belonging in early 2020 and the launch of an 8 point plan to protect BIPOC communities and ensure a racially just pandemic recovery, including deliberate steps to protect those who are medically vulnerable,

as well as those who have experienced systemic inequalities based on socioeconomic status, historical injustice, and race and ethnicity. The City hosted the We All Belong Program over a 10 year period, to support Burlington's non-profits, schools, and city departments to create more equitable and inclusive workplaces and to improve service provision to Burlington's changing community. Alongside equity and inclusion training the City is supports initiatives to close the opportunity gaps faced by migrant and non-migrant BIPOC communities.

In response to the emerging needs of the pandemic, the City created the Trusted Community Voices (TCV) program and a pandemic Resource and Recovery Center which ensured that important health and resource information was inclusive to multiple language groups within the City. CEDO also supports Burlington's My Brother's Keeper initiative, providing collective responses to pressing community issues, keeping youth on track and safe, promoting healthy lifestyles, accessing employment and educational opportunities, as well as creating system changes with youth to be successful leaders through engagement in education and community.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Vermont and Burlington are small communities, nonetheless focused on the development of institutional structure through coordination, empowerment and communication among the public, private and nonprofit sectors and there is overall good coordination of services locally. Prominent coordination efforts include our CoC - the Chittenden County Homeless Alliance (CCHA) and the Chittenden County Opioids Alliance, where nonprofits, local and state government, and private partners collaborate to create coordinated systems that improve outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic saw increased coordination with the formation of statewide and local coordination bodies for homeless and shelter response, where Vermont piloted the Infection Control Inventory and Planning Tool for the CDC. The City of Burlington, through its COVID Resource and Recovery Center convened a COVID Response Group for those serving and experiencing services for Seniors, recognizing the needs and vulnerability of this group during the pandemic.

There is room to improve and develop our institutional structure to eliminate duplication of services and ensure all populations are being served. For example, among our migrant population, where language and culture are often barriers to service, improved access to services, better outreach, and communication to residents is still needed. In addition, agencies as well as City departments need to build capacity to serve a racially and ethnically population. To this end, the City accomplished the following this past year:

Equity and Inclusion

The City of Burlington recognized the need to improve institutional structure and responded in increasing the staffing of the newly created Department of Racial Equity, Inclusion and Belonging. The Department is focused on promoting racial equity and inclusion throughout the

City of Burlington both internally and externally through engagement, facilitation, and education. The Mayor committed the City to place racial justice and racial equity at the center of work going forward, pursuing three major initiatives to promote a greater sense of belonging in Burlington: Sponsoring the City's first annual Juneteenth Celebration as a result of the REIB Department's initiative and leadership, developing an actionable plan to eliminate the disparity in homeownership among Black Burlingtonians, and continuing to grapple with public safety transformation. The Department engaged in the development of a Racial Equity, Inclusion and Belonging Strategic Plan. The Department also formed a Rapid Response Team to support the City's COVID response, alongside CEDO's Trusted Community Voices Program. The City continues to develop the implementation of a Language Access Plan, to support access to services and communication. The pandemic led to the creation of a number of COVID Response coordination structures to eliminate duplication of services and ensure all are served including, a statewide multi-lingual task force providing supports for translated public health information, a Chittenden County COVID Response Group for providers working on housing and homelessness, and a working group for providers of services to our senior community.

Support Engagement

The City continues to host and support engagement, education and training for equity and inclusion.

- CEDO was charged by the Mayor to support the My Brother's Keeper Initiative, and has worked to develop partnerships with City agencies, nonprofits and most importantly the school district. MBK partnership programming will continue to focus on closing the opportunity gaps.
- CEDO's Community Justice Center (CJC) has long partnered with the Burlington School District to develop restorative practices across the district. This work has developed from the skill set held by the CJC from its community restorative justice work and as a result of the recognition of the disproportionately high rates of discipline and suspension that our BIPOC youth were experiencing.
- In partnership with the Burlington School District, CEDO's MBK and CJC for the fifth year continued an affinity group program called MBK Pathways to Lead for BIPOC students. This program provided 24 students a safe space where the students could discuss issues important to their daily lives but also receive mentoring from BIPOC professionals to discuss closing opportunity gaps for education and career.
- CEDO and its AmeriCorps team are leading outreach and coordination to ensure that resources are focused on BIPOC and low income youth and access to opportunities, to avoid reinventing or duplicating systems and initiatives already in place. CEDO and the AmeriCorps team are coordinating to offer information and opportunities for jobs and internships, and gather youth feedback on opportunities for new support and services.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In order to enhance coordination and collaboration between public and private housing and social service agencies, best practices have been implemented for several community initiatives. Coordination begins with a focus on assembling the right people or agencies at the table, clearly defining roles and responsibilities, sharing a common mission and developing good communication.

Here are some examples of successful collaborations this past year:

The City is the Collaborative Applicant for VT 501 Continuum of Care. With the Built for Zero Collaborative, the Chittenden County Homeless Alliance continued to develop a By Name List and robust coordinated entry system for individuals experiencing homelessness.

The Veterans' Subcommittee of the two continua adopted best practices to end Veterans homelessness in the state of Vermont. It has implemented a by name list and on-going provider case conferencing, with a particular focus on Veterans experiencing chronic homelessness. The subcommittee has developed specific procedures around coordinated entry for the two Continua in Vermont. Through this work the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Veterans Affairs, and United States Interagency Council on Homelessness confirmed that the Chittenden County Continuum of Care (VT-501) has effectively ended homelessness among Veterans.

The collective work around opioid addiction, with partners including the City of Burlington and its police department, United Way of Northwest Vermont, Agency of Human Services, UVM Medical Center, Howard Center, and other nonprofits continues to make progress in sharing data, medically assisted treatment, and examining housing issues.

An ongoing collaboration between UVM Medical Center, Champlain Housing Trust and the Community Health Centers of Burlington Homeless Healthcare Program, is the medical respite program for homeless and marginally housed individuals at Bonvouloir (formerly Bel Aire) Apartments. The seven medical respite units at Bonvouloir offer brief recuperative care for individuals experiencing homelessness who need a place to stay during preparation for and recovery from a medical procedure, who are discharging from the hospital, or as a way to avoid hospitalization. Bonvouloir receives referrals from the hospital and community

Members of the City government (multiple departments) and representatives of the University of Vermont, Champlain College, and University of Vermont Medical Center routinely meet with constituents, nonprofit representatives and land owners to address shared challenges. This cooperation and coordination increased during the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A Funder's Collaborative, comprised of representatives from the State, the City of Burlington, United Way of Northwest Vermont and various foundations continues to look at ways to fund on collective impact and improve coordination of funding sources and grant opportunities for nonprofits.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

In 2017 the City of Burlington, in partnership with the Burlington Housing Authority and Winooski Housing Authority, completed an Assessment of Fair Housing for the jurisdiction. That assessment identified eight primary goals to address fair housing issues and their contributing factors. The Fair Housing Issues include: Segregation/Integration, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, Disproportionate Housing Needs, Publicly Supported Housing, Disability and Access Issues, and Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources. There are no Racial and Ethnic Concentrations of Poverty within the Jurisdiction or Region.

There are several groups, in addition to the City, who are committed to reviewing the progress of the Fair Housing goals. Vermont Legal Aid's (VLA's) Housing Discrimination Law Project, a HUD FHIP grantee (VLA/FHIP), and Champlain Valley's Office of Economic Opportunity's Fair Housing Project, have engaged in activities that directly address the identified Fair Housing issues during the reporting period.

VLA undertakes numerous activities to combat discriminatory housing practices by housing professionals including: receiving Fair Housing Act complaints; conducting investigations of violations of the Vermont and federal Fair Housing Acts, including conducting testing; providing legal counsel about fair housing rights to complainants; and reviewing advertisements and responding to the poster, advising them of FH law. VLA's testing and report of findings has affirmatively furthered fair housing by detecting violations and making them known. VLA also monitors and responds to discriminatory advertisements for housing informing the poster that the advertisement is discriminatory and requesting that they change the language of the advertisement. VLA receives over 100 fair housing complaints per year and represents victims of housing discrimination in state and federal courts and before the Vermont Human Rights Commission, as well as in pre-filing negotiation. They also conduct approximately 80 test parts per year. Additionally, VLA represents people with disabilities annually on a range of fair housing issues from how to request a reasonable modification or reasonable accommodation to actions. VLA also routinely testifies in public comments to municipalities, boards, and commissions about the impact on fair housing of various policy choices made by officials responsible for planning and zoning, housing and community development, and for siting of housing and shelters for people with mental health disabilities and homeless people.

Fair Housing Goals Including Fair Housing Issues they Address and the Contributing

Factors:

1) Increase Affordable Housing Options- Neighborhood Stabilization Plan

Create a neighborhood plan to convert residential units used for student housing by private landlords to individual/family households.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Protected classes lack neighborhood options due to market

Contributing Factors: Impediments to mobility, lack of affordable units

Actions taken this year:

- Following acceptance of The Neighborhood Project (TNP) report by the City Council in April 2019, the document was referred to the Community Development & Neighborhood Revitalization (CDNR) Committee, a sub-committee of the City Council, for prioritization of its action items and creation of a TNP Implementation Plan (Phase 1). In early December 2019, the CDNR Committee approved the TNP Implementation Plan (Phase 1), which was accepted by the City Council later that month. Over the past year, TNP Implementation Plan (Phase 1) placed emphasis on one of the three broad strategies recommended in the TNP report, in particular enhancing the quality of life in near-campus neighborhoods. To this end, with the view to strengthening Burlington Minimum Housing Standards, a review of the City's Certificate of Compliance (CoC) 1-5 rating system commenced. Additionally, work to make the existing City Property Database more user-friendly and updates property and landlord information regularly, including housing unit inspections was completed.

2) Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities – New Construction

The City of Burlington continues to prioritize the provision of safe, decent and affordable housing within its Housing Action Plan as well as its Five Year Consolidated Plan. To that end, federal resources such as CDBG and HOME, along with municipal resources of the City of Burlington Housing Trust Fund are allocated to nonprofit developers for the construction of deeply subsidized affordable units. The City also enforces an Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance which produces several IZ units annually. An increase of units provides access to protected classes in new neighborhoods, close to transportation, with supportive services and close to amenities.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Disproportionate housing needs, disability and access, segregation

Contributing Factors: Location and type of affordable housing, availability of affordable units in range of sizes, lack of affordable units, lack of affordable, accessible units in range of sizes, lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services, private discrimination

Actions taken this year:

- The City has devoted significant staff resources in support of Burlington City Place, a large scale private redevelopment of a downtown mall. Once complete, the project is expected to add 275 new units including 55 permanently affordable units through Inclusionary Zoning.
- The City continued work on \$700,000 worth of affordable housing units through the HOME program. Housing units are expected to be completed in 2021.
- A new private 70 unit housing development included 60 new permanently affordable units through Inclusionary Zoning.
- At the City's request to accommodate larger families which are disproportionately BIPOC families, the nonprofit housing development organizations have included some 3 bedroom units in plans for new rental developments.
- The City works proactively to ensure that our HOME funded projects comply with the requirements of Section 504 and 24 CFR part 8 Subpart C.

3) Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities

Following adoption of Burlington's Housing Action Plan in October 2015, the City has moved forward with implementing a number of initiatives to help reduce the cost of housing for all Burlington residents and more broadly, support affordable housing. Additionally, in order to address the housing availability and affordability problem and to give greater impetus to the gains since the adoption of the Housing Action Plan, in June 2019, the city hosted the BTV Housing Summit to kick-off a community conversation about housing policy reform. This was followed in September 2019, by a second public meeting to share those initial recommendations and ask for more input.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Segregation/Integration

Contributing Factors: Location/type of affordable housing, private discrimination

Actions taken this year:

The issues discussed in the BTV Housing Summit and second public meeting focused on five housing policy reforms, all designed to make housing in Burlington more available and affordable. These reforms related to: Short term rentals, Parking requirements, increasing the Housing Trust Fund, Energy Efficiency and Accessory Dwelling Units. During the period under review, four of the five housing policy reforms have been adopted with the fifth proposal, short-term rentals at an advanced state of committee discussion. All five of the housing policy proposals advance a two-part housing strategy: (i) Continuing Burlington's proud legacy of

building as much permanently affordable housing as possible and ensuring the protection of tenants and (ii) Simultaneously pursuing policies and proactive efforts to create more homes for households of all backgrounds in order to increase the vacancy rate in Burlington.

Accessory Dwelling Units:

This policy change is designed to make it easier for people to create Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) which offer more flexibility for families to age in place, offset housing costs for homeowners and create additional neighborhood-scale housing options throughout the City. The policy change was adopted by the City Council in February 2020, and the City approved zoning permits for six new ADUs in calendar year 2020.

Housing Trust Fund

This policy change aims to restore and increase the level of dedicated funding to Burlington's Housing Trust Fund (HTF), which supports the creation and preservation of permanently affordable housing. While 69 percent of voters approved the change to the City Charter to allow for this increase, on account of the impact of Covid-19, the City delayed implementation of this increase in Fiscal Year 2021 until next year. The annual funding to the HTF is anticipated to increase from \$200,000 to close to \$500,000.

Parking Minimums:

The policy change to parking minimums which required developers to build new parking in residential development in downtown and along key transportation corridors, removes a major cost driver of housing and takes a major step toward aligning the City's land use policies with its climate goals. Since its adoption in September 2020, two significant projects have applied for permits to create housing that would benefit from the policy change for a combined 490 new homes and several others are under consideration.

Energy Efficiency in Rental Housing

This policy aims to update standards for energy efficiency in rental housing to protect renters from unreasonable high utility costs and support Burlington's climate goals. This policy change was adopted in March, earlier this year.

Short-term rentals

This policy change implements new regulations for short-term rentals like Airbnb, in order to reduce the impacts on long-term housing availability and neighborhoods, while also balancing

the economic benefit for Burlingtonians who are hosts. The policy change is currently under consideration by the various City committees, including the City Council Ordinance Committee.

4) Maintain/Preserve affordable housing units

The City of Burlington prioritizes maintaining and preserving affordable housing within the City and allocates federal and local resources to partners to keep housing with expiring subsidies, renovate housing, provide energy efficiencies and lead remediation. Given that the cost of creating a new unit can be \$250,000 or more, it makes economic sense to rehabilitate existing affordable housing at a significantly lower cost.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Cost of housing – disproportionate housing needs, disparities in access to opportunities

Contributing Factors: Lack of affordable units, location and type of units, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, inaccessible private infrastructure

Actions taken this year:

- The City devoted considerable staff resources in support of the Champlain Housing Trust’s efforts to preserve a 60 unit scattered site project consisting of permanently affordable housing.
- The Burlington Lead Program completed lead hazard control and health and safety repairs in 12 units occupied by low/mod income families.
- CEDO’s Housing Initiatives Project provided low interest loans to 3 low income single family home owners for health and safety repairs.

The City of Burlington prioritizes maintaining and preserving affordable housing within the City and allocates federal and local resources to partners to keep housing with expiring subsidies, renovate housing, provide energy efficiencies and lead remediation. It makes economic sense to modernize existing affordable housing at a significantly reduced cost than creating a new unit at about \$250,000

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Cost of housing – disproportionate housing needs, disparities in access to opportunities

Contributing Factors: Lack of affordable units, location and type of units, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, inaccessible private infrastructure

Actions taken this year:

- The City continued to provide staff support and resources to four HOME funded projects. When complete the projects will add or maintain more than 70 affordable units.

- The City’s Housing Trust Fund helped preserve a ten bed building which houses low-income former incarcerated persons. Funding was used to repair a crumbling foundation.
- The City devoted considerable staff resources in support of the Champlain Housing Trust’s efforts to preserve a 60 unit scattered site project consisting of permanently affordable housing.
- The Burlington Lead Program completed lead hazard control and health and safety repairs in 12 units occupied by low/mod income families.
- CEDO’s Housing Initiatives Project provided low interest loans to 3 low income single family home owners for health and safety repairs.

5) Provide housing resources to low income renters and homeowners, and increase homeownership opportunities

While the City invests resources in building new housing units and preserving affordable housing, resources are also used to assist low-income/protected class renters to remain in safe, affordable housing. With specific census tracts low in homeownership opportunities, the City will identify homeownership trends and partnerships/programs that can encourage and expand owner-occupied housing for underrepresented minorities. Additionally, the City will continue to assist seniors/disabled with accessory modifications and age in place housing options. Overall, the City will explore other housing options such as ADU’s and homesharing.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Segregation/Integration, disparities to access to opportunities, disproportionate housing needs, publicly supported housing, disability and access

Contributing Factors: Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications, displacement of residents due to economic pressure, availability type, frequency and type of public transportation, impediments to mobility, private discrimination

Actions taken this year:

- The City devoted considerable staff resources related to the Cambrian Rise development which will create 161 owner-occupied units, including 41 permanently affordable units.
- Through Champlain Housing Trust’s Shared Equity program and Burlington Housing Authorities Section 8 Homeownership program 4 low/mod income households were provided direct financial assistance to purchase their first home.
- The City provides annual operating support and CDBG funds to HomeShare Vermont in support of elderly and persons with disabilities. Home-sharing is a simple idea where two or more people share a home to their mutual benefit. Home sharing and home-based senior services were provided to 216 residents who needed assistance to remain housed or find alternative housing

6) Increase employment opportunities for protected classes

By providing access to better jobs, livable wages or business creation/expansion, protected classes have more housing options and access to opportunities.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Disparities to access to opportunities, disproportionate housing needs, publicly supported housing, disability and access

Contributing Factors: Lack of affordable units, location and type of units, impediments to mobility, availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation.

Actions taken this year:

- Technical assistance was provided to 9 individuals or potential entrepreneurs, way short of the benchmark goal for the year under review. This was as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impacts and the closure of City Hall for over one year. As a result of the technical assistance provided, two new businesses were spawned, one business expanded and five full-time jobs were created.
- Of the 9 individuals who received technical assistance, two were white, three Black and four were Asian.
- During the period under review, seven (7) trainees were enrolled in the Construction and Safety training program which is targeted toward low-income and unemployed individuals, young adults, women, BIPOC and immigrant and refugees so they are qualified for the hundreds of good jobs in the construction sector. Of the seven trainees who enrolled, all students successfully graduated and obtained the OSHA 10 (safety) certification and the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) certificate. To date, five are employed in full-time jobs in the construction industry and two are working part-time. Before entering the training program, no student had a full-time job; specifically, four were unemployed and three worked in the gig economy. The training program included six students with disabilities, one ex-offender, and one female participant.
- Over the review period, a Licensed Nursing Assistant (LNA) Workforce training program was launched. The program's goals are two-fold: (i) to train 35 persons from Burlington's underserved populations, including BIPOC, immigrants and refugees to become LNAs and (ii) increase the capacity and availability of targeted health services within medical facilities and other assisted living/long-term care facilities. The training program will be undertaken in 5 separate cohorts each of 6-8 persons. To date, seven (7) students have been trained, with five students passing outright and gotten their license (LNA) from the state; the remaining two students, one of whom is an English Language Learner (ELL), will shortly retake either the theory or practical test, as both received partial passes. Since the program's launch in May 2021, there has been overwhelming interest on the part of Burlington's underserved communities. As of August 24, 2021, the program had received eighty-two (82) applications.

7) Increase educational opportunities with a focus on protected classes

Programs that increase educational opportunities for BIPOC youth and other protected classes, improve access to opportunities, integration, and provide a pathway out of poverty. Classes that prepare tenants to be successful renters and homeowners, create new opportunities for housing, improve housing retention, and educate persons in protected classes about their rights and resources to combat discrimination.

Fair Housing Issues Addressed: Segregation, disparities to access to opportunities, disability and access

Contributing Factors: Location and type of units, impediments to mobility, availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation, community opposition

Actions taken this year:

- The City Hall Internship program has hosted 241 intern participants since the program's creation 8 years ago. The program has developed over time and focusses on closing education and career opportunity gaps and providing entry level internships as an equity strategy that eliminates barriers for low income and BIPOC youth to gain career access and be successful in internships. Despite the pandemic and not running the summer internship program the MBK/MSK program continued to develop and support a total of 12 My Brothers/Sisters Keeper interns.
- In partnership with Burlington High School and Burlington After School, CEDO continued programming for pathways and successful school transition, and supported two groups of BIPOC youth in My Brother's Keeper, serving 8 students.
- In partnership with Channel 17 Town Meeting TV, CEDO My Brother's and Sister's Keeper expanded community career internships for BIPOC high school students into media and production. CEDO MBK place 4 interns to learn about media production, literacy and professional skills, engage directly with their community, expand their civic involvement.
- During the Summer of 2020 14 AmeriCorps members served with 10 nonprofit partners and city agencies to close opportunity gaps faced by underserved youth, with a focus on BIPOC youth, low income youth and youth on IEPs, serving more than 1,000 youth and their families
- CHT offers Ready Set Rent, a program designed to remove credit and other barriers to renting an apartment. The program serves rental applicants who have been denied a CHT apartment because of poor credit or no credit history. Once an applicant completes their education and develops an action plan to address their credit, CHT applies \$100 towards

one month's rent. Many vulnerable tenants who were previously denied an apartment are now developing solid rental histories through this program.

- RentRight offers classes in Burlington. The Program combines the expertise of three programs in one educational setting. Vermont Tenants, Financial Futures and Housing Assistance programs have teamed up to create and implement it. Participants attend 10 hours of course work and individual sessions as well as commit to follow-up work with the program. The curriculum covers credit repair and building, spending management skills, setting financial goals, communicating with and understanding the landlord's perspective; legal responsibilities and avoiding eviction. Those who successfully complete the course earn a Preferred Renter card, giving them a significant edge in a tight housing market.

8) Support Fair Housing Education and Equitable Outreach

Burlington has two agencies within the City doing fair housing outreach and education. Both agencies are dependent on grant funding to sustain their important work. Demographics of the City show how diverse our community has become in the past 30 years. However, not all of our new community members feel welcome during standard engagement efforts like neighborhood planning assemblies, City Council meetings and committee meetings or public hearings. Learning to engage diverse populations in non-traditional techniques, while creating safe and inclusive spaces for equitable engagement is critical for the City to reach underserved and underrepresented communities. The very populations who may be facing displacement pressures, segregation, and disproportionate housing needs are those who need to be reached and heard.

Fair Housing Issues: Discrimination or violations of civil rights law or regulations, segregation

Contributing Factors: Lack of resources for fair housing agencies, private discrimination, need for expanded policies for inclusion, community opposition

Actions taken this year:

- The Burlington Fair Housing Committee was active in its engagement of Fair Housing issues in Burlington. In addition to the City's Code Enforcement Department and the Community & Economic Development Office, this group includes Vermont Legal Aid's (VLA's) Housing Discrimination Law Project, a HUD FHIP grantee (VLA/FHIP) and Champlain Valley's Office of Economic Opportunity's Fair Housing Project (FHP).
- The Burlington Lead Program offers training on lead based paint hazards for Section 8 tenants at the Burlington Housing Authority.
- The Burlington Lead Program encourages program participants to follow Fair Housing Laws and provides educational materials regarding protected classes to landlords who are seeking loan forgiveness.

- VLA provides fair housing education through outreach/education events, media interviews, maintaining a website, writing newsletter articles and sharing information on Facebook.
- CEDO and the Code Enforcement Office continue to hand out Fair Housing booklets to landlords during inspections of registered rental properties, with around one-third of all city rental properties routinely inspected annually.
- With ongoing City funding, the Champlain Housing Trust's Homeownership Center is providing interpreters for its homeownership classes.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

All CDBG subrecipient activities are monitored through program reports submitted by subgrantees with each request for funds. More in-depth onsite monitoring occurred for two subrecipient programs. Selection of these sites is based on factors such as: whether the subrecipient is a new organization or a new CDBG grantee, how long it has been since the last onsite monitoring visit, whether there were problems revealed during the last monitoring visit, whether the program reports indicate a need for onsite monitoring, whether there have been significant changes in subrecipient staff, and the size of the grant. Eleven subrecipients were monitored through quarterly desk reviews, as well as CEDO's internal CDBG funded projects, and none subrecipients received onsite monitoring visits.

HOME subgrantee activities are typically monitored through annual project reports submitted by subgrantees and through onsite visits. The purpose of the project reports is to ensure that (a) for rental housing, all HOME-assisted housing units meet federal regulations for rent and income levels as well as compliance with applicable inspection standards and other federal requirements; and (b) for homebuyer projects, all HOME-assisted housing units are owner occupied and in compliance with other federal requirements.

CEDO has developed a web-based registry of self-certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) 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 Minority Business Enterprises (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, using the CEDO and State of Vermont registries, make the

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The Community & Economic Development Office is the lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of the CAPER and for administering the CDBG and HOME programs. The Citizen Participation Plan was followed for the development of this Report. A public hearing was held on December 21st, 2020, clarifying questions were asked by City Councilors, but no public comments were received. The hearing was published in a local paper and reasonable notice was provided to residents to comment on the performance report. In addition, public input was sought with the Chittenden County Homeless Alliance via their list serve. Public comment was also sought via CEDO's website and email distribution lists that reach several non-profits as well as community members.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

There are no changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

Yes

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

- The City undertook the redevelopment of the Moran building on the site. The Moran FRAME concept was approved by City Council in February of 2019 and work continued in the current year, scheduled for completion in the next program year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in disruption to typical monitoring efforts. Units which were not inspected shall be inspected as soon as it is safe to do so without endangering occupants and staff.

All HOME-funded developments that expected to receive on-site inspections during the last complete program year, but were not due to the pandemic:

Avenue Apartments—1201 North Ave. - units #104, #106, #109, #202

Bobbin Mill – 234 S Champlain - units # 210, #212, #218

Bright Street Cooperative — 37 Bright Street units #101, #108, #201, #210, 41 Bright Street, 33 Bright Street

Cathedral Square Senior Living—16 Cherry St. – units #6C, #7B, #8B

City Neighborhoods—52 North Champlain Street St. C, 59 North Champlain Street St. #6, 73 Sherman Street, and 221 Pine Street #4

Heineberg Senior Housing—72 Heineberg Rd. - units #109, #115, #205

Salmon Run—220 Riverside - units F11, C12

Waterfront Housing—300 Lake St. - units #101, #106, #202, #206, #208, #210, #304, #305, #401, #404, #406

Wharf Lane Apartments—57-61 Maple St. - units #220, #319

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

The effectiveness of the City's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units is considered a success based on the characteristics of households living in HOME-funded units. Overall, HOME-funded units provide housing to a higher percentage of households in protected classes than the general housing stock of Burlington. The Community & Economic Development Office actively encourages affirmative marketing of HOME-funded units. During the development process, as well as during ongoing project monitoring, each project is required to submit an affirmative marketing plan that is reviewed by staff. Recipients of HOME funds must try to provide information to and otherwise attract eligible persons from all racial, ethnic, and gender groups in the housing market area. Future actions will change based on the data gathered each year.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

For the period 7/1/20 to 6/30/21, CEDO received \$0.00 in HOME program income and expended \$13,266.96 in HOME program income. The following are the characteristics of the beneficiaries of the project funded with the above program income:

Project Name: Juniper House
Address: 351 North Avenue, Burlington
Type: New Construction of Rental Housing
IDIS #: 1516
Program Income expended: \$13,266.96
HOME units: 22
No beneficiaries yet reported.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

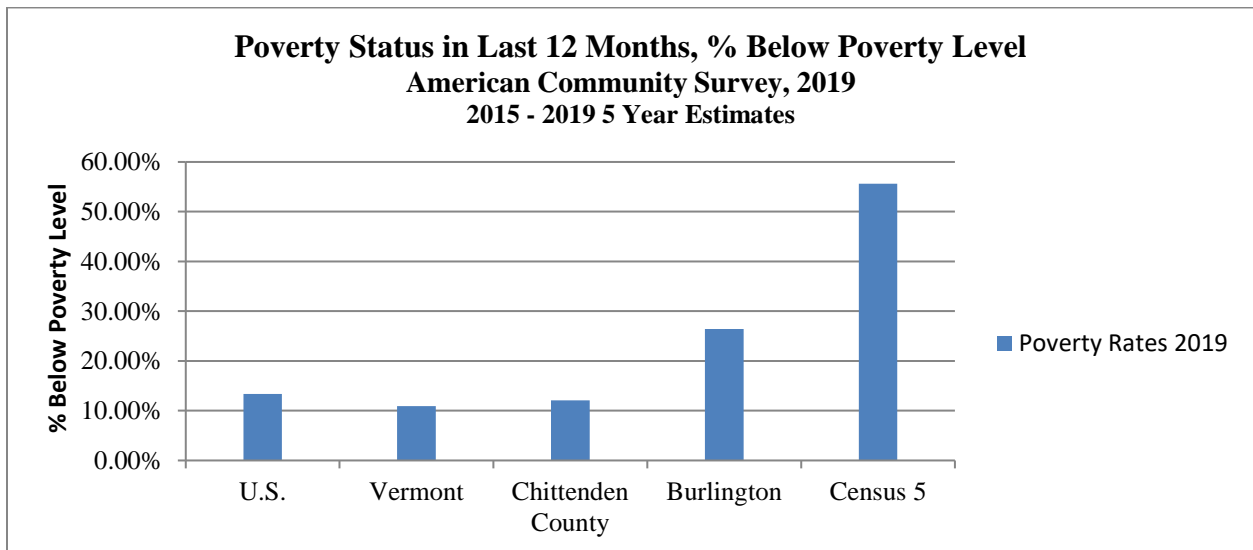
The City continued to take action with both funding and advocacy to preserve the affordability of existing rental housing. While low-income housing is being lost to conversion and demolition all across the nation, Burlington has policies and funding priorities that have managed to both preserve existing rental housing and create new rental housing affordable to low and moderate income households.. Further, the City has committed HOME and local Housing Trust Fund resources to assist with the construction of 60 new units of permanently affordable senior housing at the Juniper House. Finally, the City has an approved Assessment of Fair Housing.

Appendix A: Community Indicators

The City of Burlington tracks a selection of community indicators in order to measure progress toward housing and community development goals. The data is also used to see if any changes in program strategy, objectives, or activities are warranted.

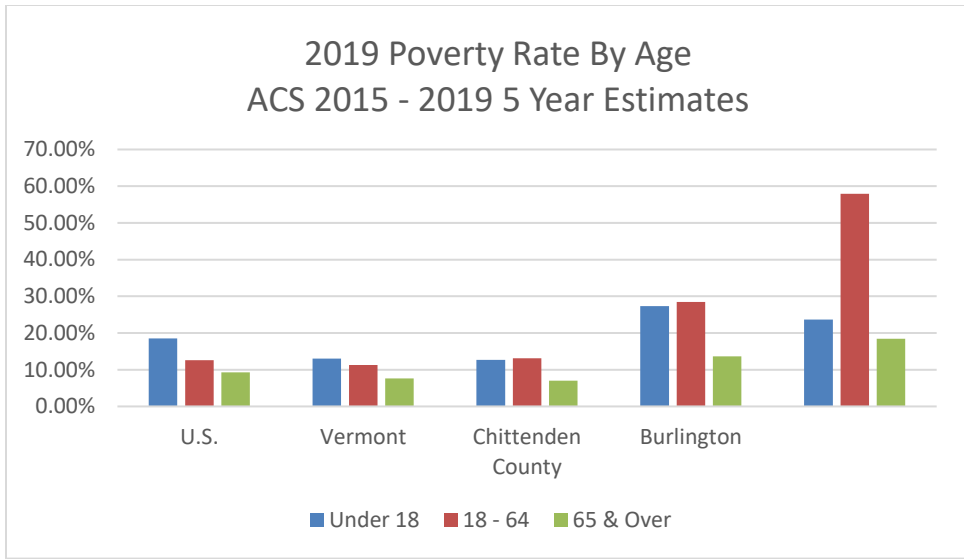
Poverty

Within Chittenden County, people living in poverty are concentrated within Burlington and the adjoining City of Winooski. Portions of Burlington's Old North End neighborhood have the highest poverty rates of any census tracts in the state. According to



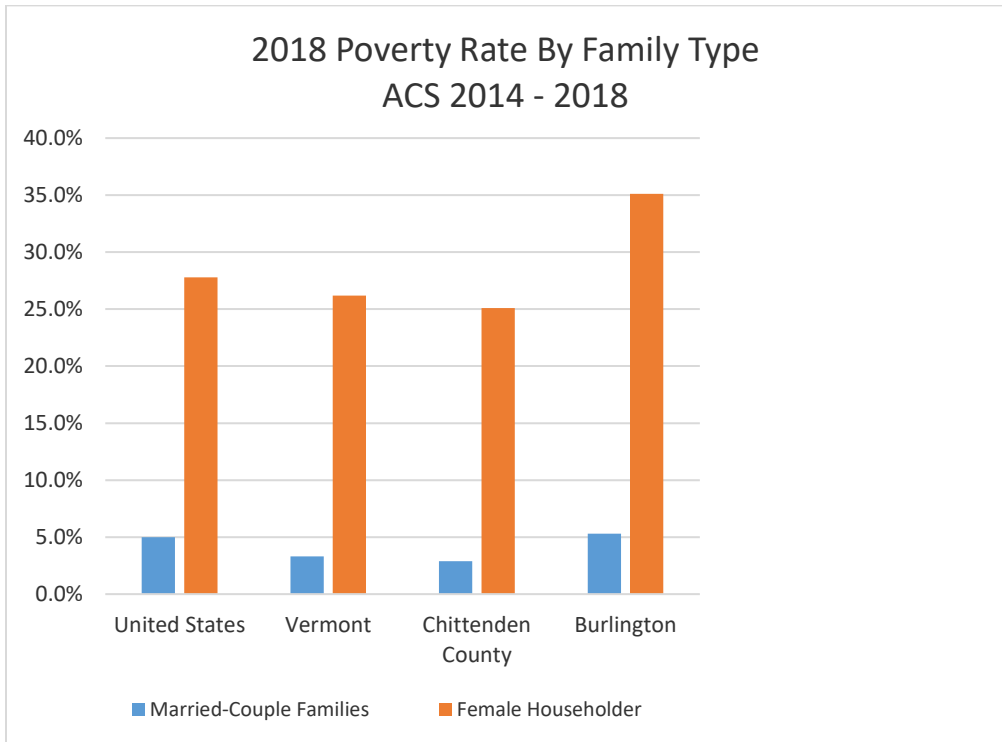
Poverty Rates by Age

Poverty disproportionately affects children, young adults (although the poverty rate among young adults in Burlington is distorted by the college student population) and women raising families as single parents.



Poverty Rate by Family Type

In Burlington, families with a female head of household follow the national trend of experiencing the highest rate of poverty compared to other family types.

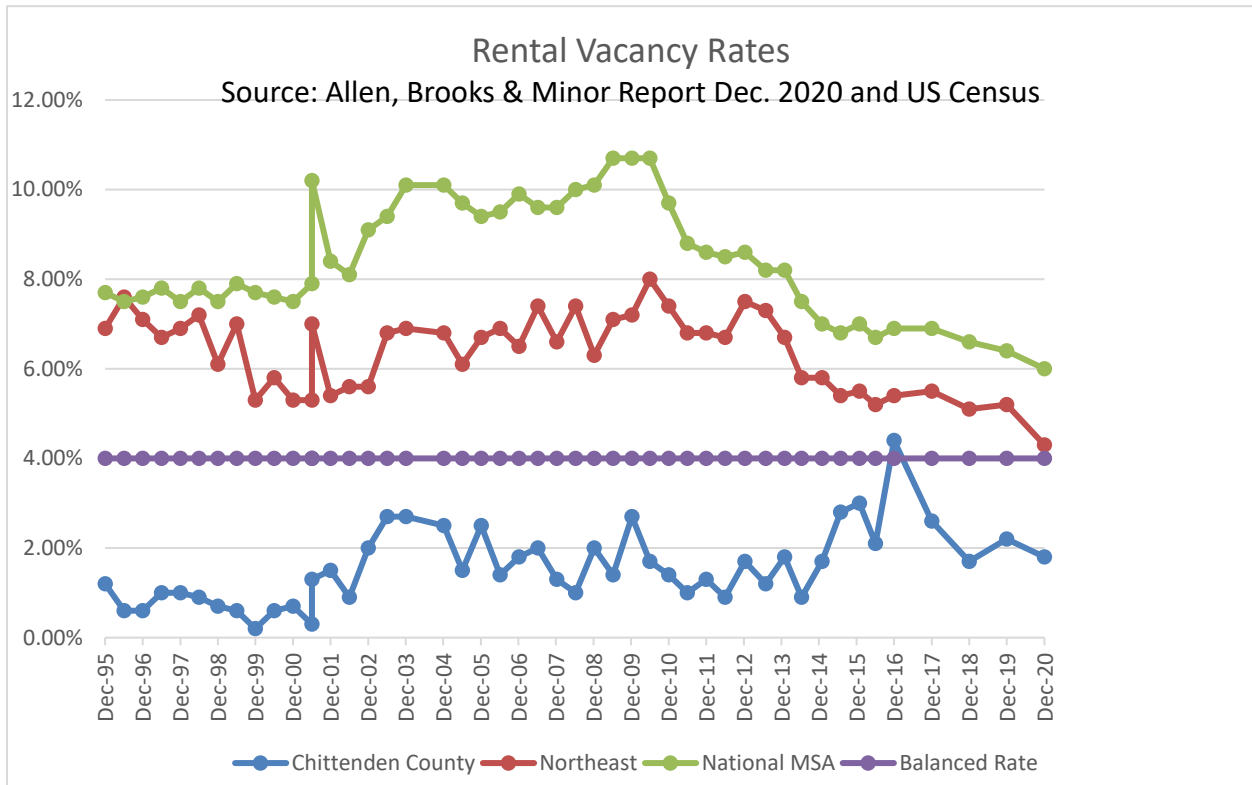


Decent Housing

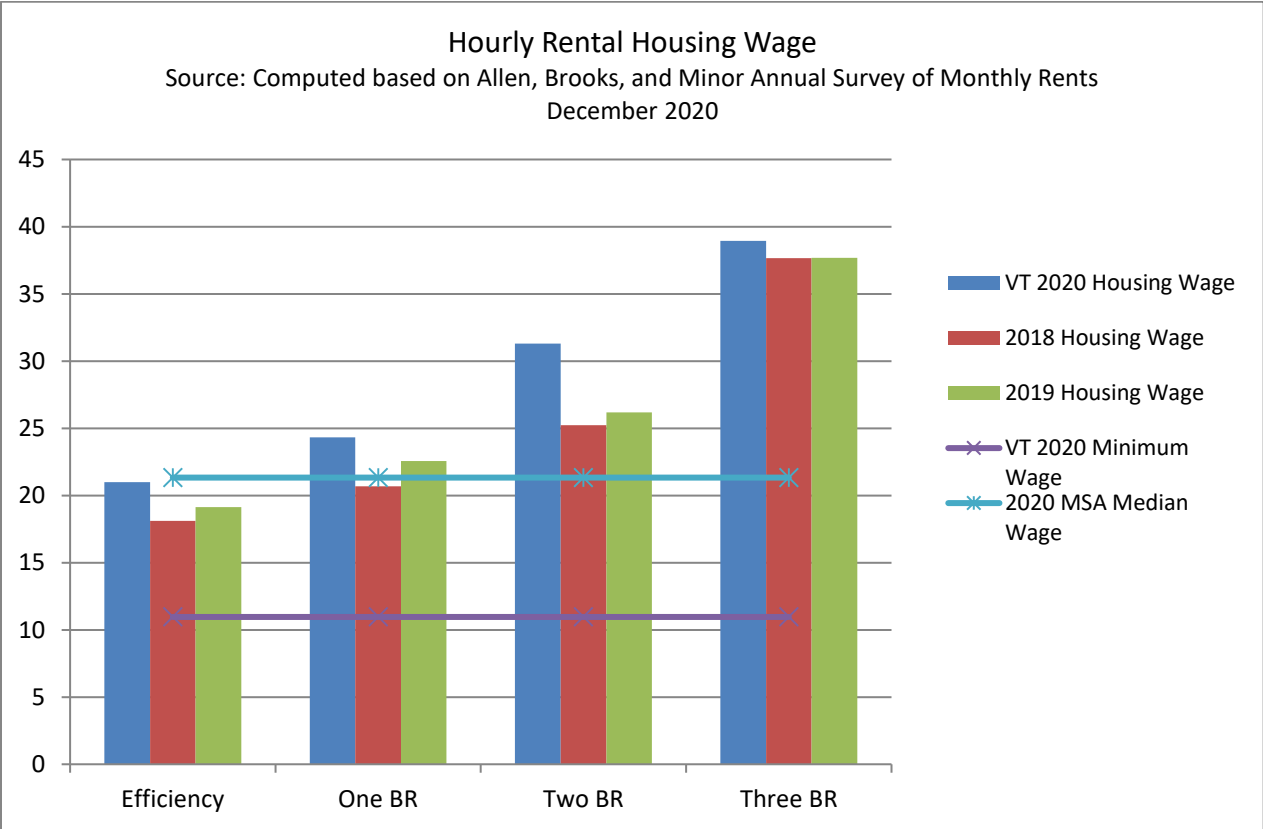
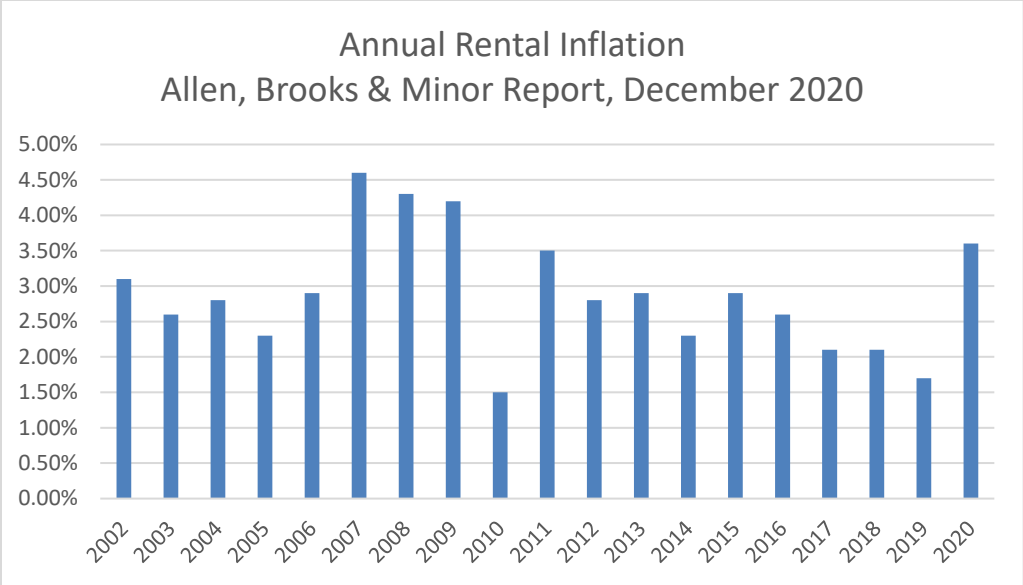
The City’s goal is that all Burlington residents have a range of housing options that offer them safe, decent, appropriate, secure and affordable housing. Indicators tracked in this area include:

Rental Vacancy Rate and Rental Affordability

A rental vacancy rate between 3% and 5% is generally considered by most experts to be “balanced.” When it falls below that level, a lack of supply will lead to escalating rents, leave people unable to find housing, and limit economic growth. The local rental vacancy rate, measured twice a year by the Allen, Brooks & Minor Report, was 1.8% in Chittenden County as of December 2020, a .4% decrease from 2019 and below the ‘balanced’ range.



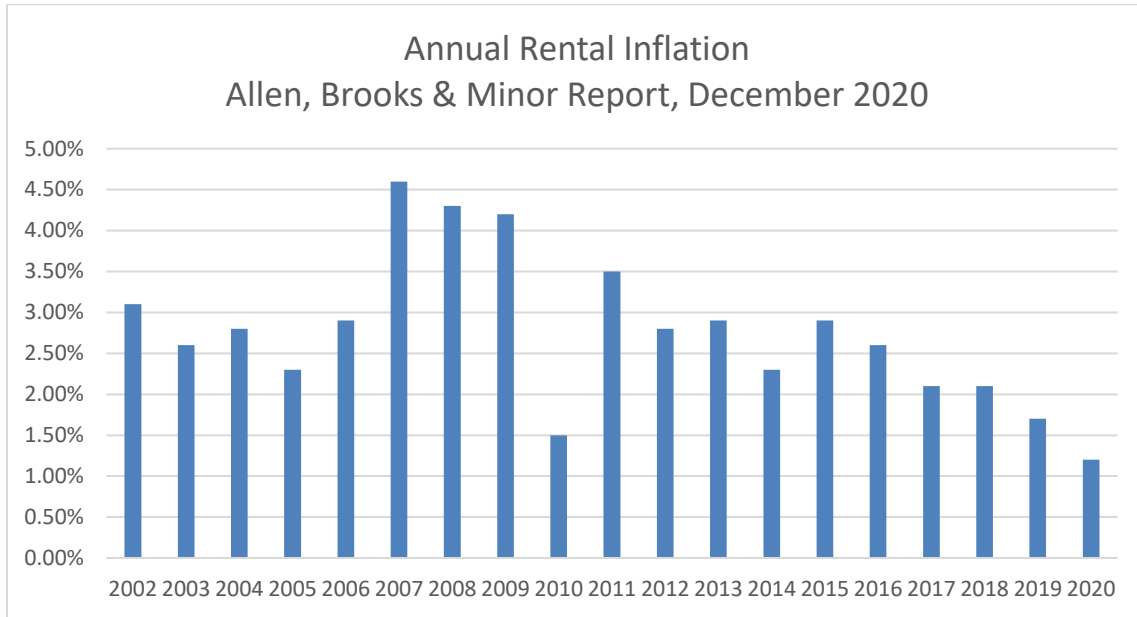
Rental affordability, measured by a “housing wage” that allows a tenant to pay no more than 30% of income for housing and utilities, continues to be out of reach for lower-income residents, particularly for residents that require two to three bedroom apartments. Both indicators show a continuing need for retention of existing affordable units and the production of new affordable rental units.



**Please note that the cost of utilities is not included in the Housing Wage calculated above.*

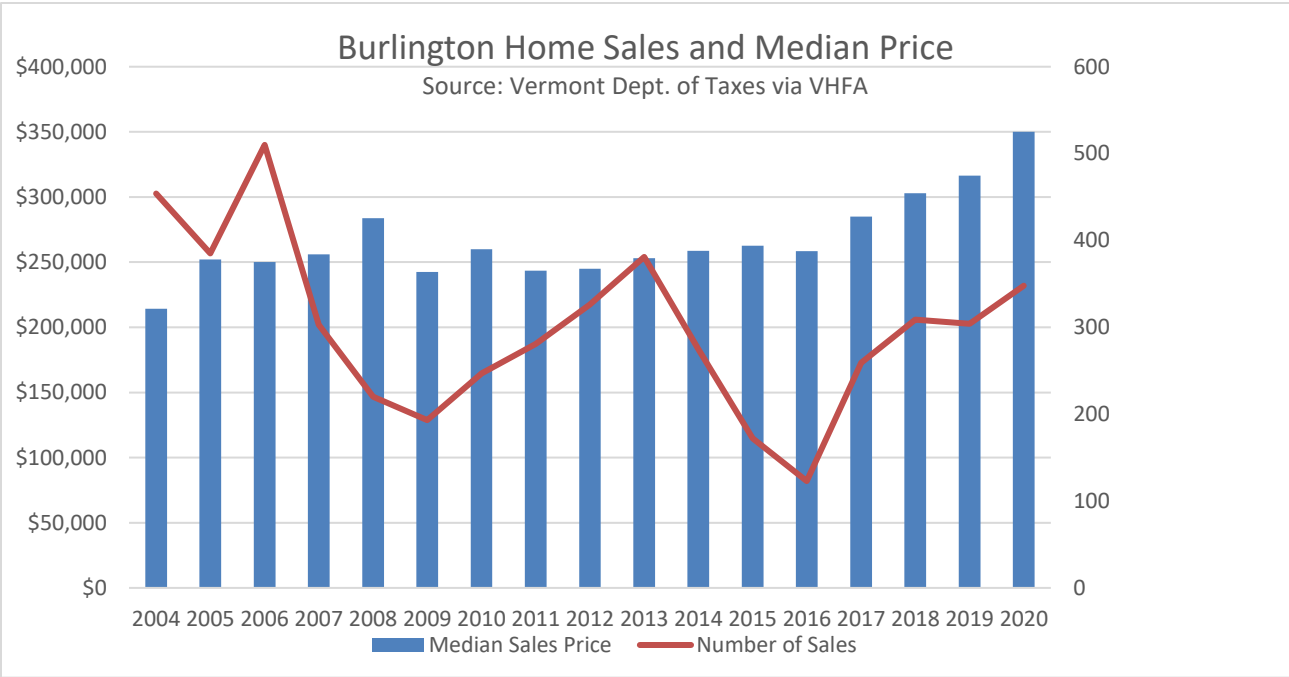
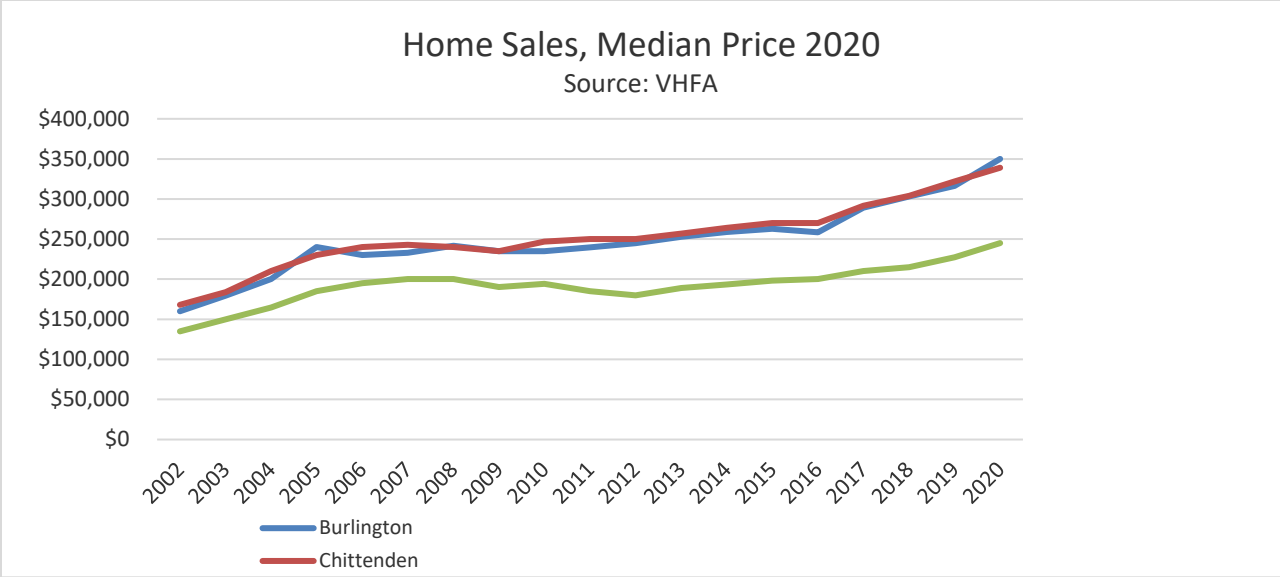
Rent is rising at a higher rate than household income. According to the Allen, Brooks & Minor Report released December 2020, median household income has increased at an average of 2.2% since 2010 while rent grew at an annual average rate of 2.4%. From 2019 to 2020, the average rate of rental inflation has

decreased from 1.7% to 1.2%. This decrease was due to the pandemic and the propensity for landlords to focus on tenant retention during the time period.



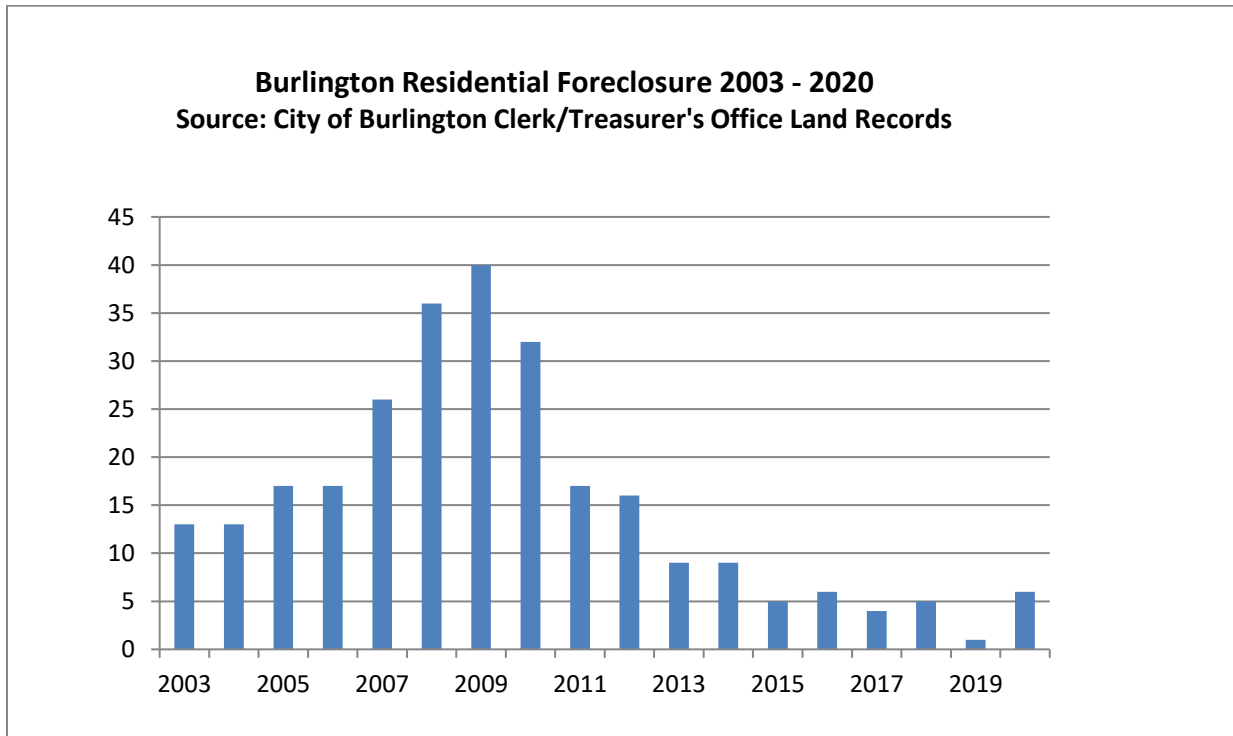
Median Home Sales Price, Number of Home Sales and Number of Foreclosure Filings

Home sales prices in Burlington increased sharply from 2002 to 2005, dipping in 2006. Since 2008 we have seen a more gradual increase in median price until 2017 where the Burlington median price jumps to just under the historically higher Chittenden County median price, however 2020 introduce a number of elements that cause median prices to jump. The median sale price in Burlington increased from \$316,500 to \$350,000.



The number of homes sold showed a dramatic decline from 2006 to 2009, with that trend appearing to reverse in 2010 with slow but increasing sales until 2013. Home sales steadily decreased from 2013 to 2016, and then increased until 2018 and remained steady in 2019. Burlington escaped the kind of foreclosure crisis experienced by other cities, but foreclosure filings did begin rising in 2007 – with escalating numbers continuing in 2008 and 2009 – before beginning to abate in the first part of 2010. This trend has continued through 2019, which saw the lowest foreclosure figures in over 15 years. In 2020

there were 6 foreclosures. The increase is likely due to the pandemic and due to the ongoing economic effects we expect there to be an increase in 2021.



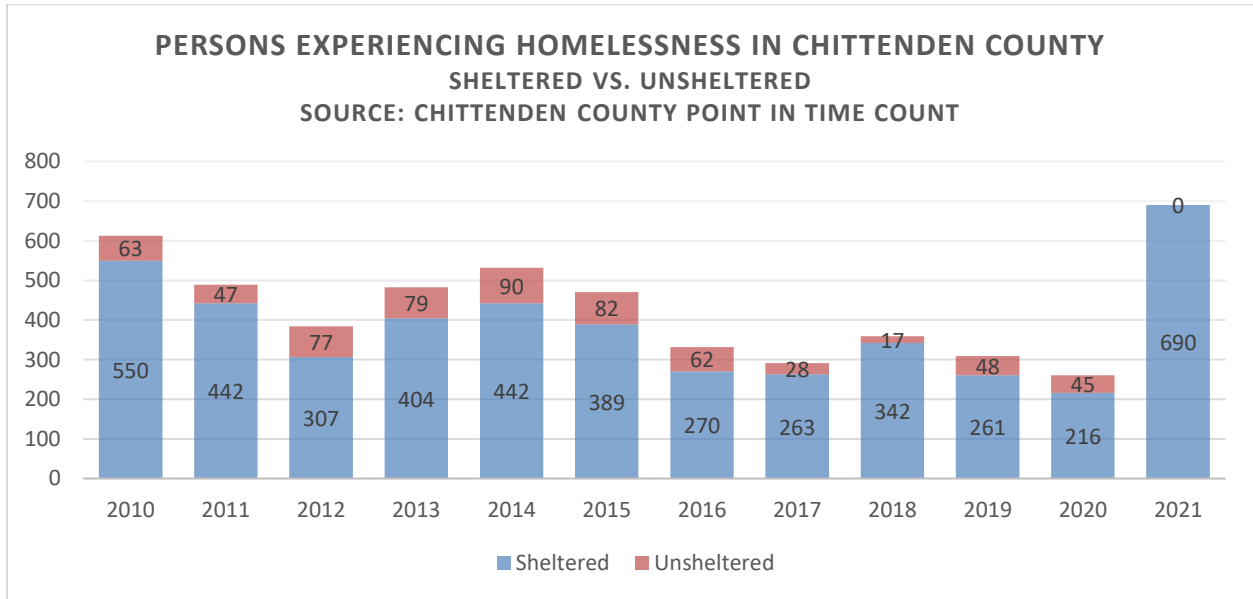
These indicators show a continuing need for support of affordable homeownership. The City will continue to monitor foreclosure levels; however, the data demonstrates foreclosure filings are low. The current foreclosure prevention programs of the two federal housing counseling agencies located in Burlington – Opportunities Credit Union and the Home Ownership Center of the Champlain Housing Trust – appear to be sufficient to meet the level of need.

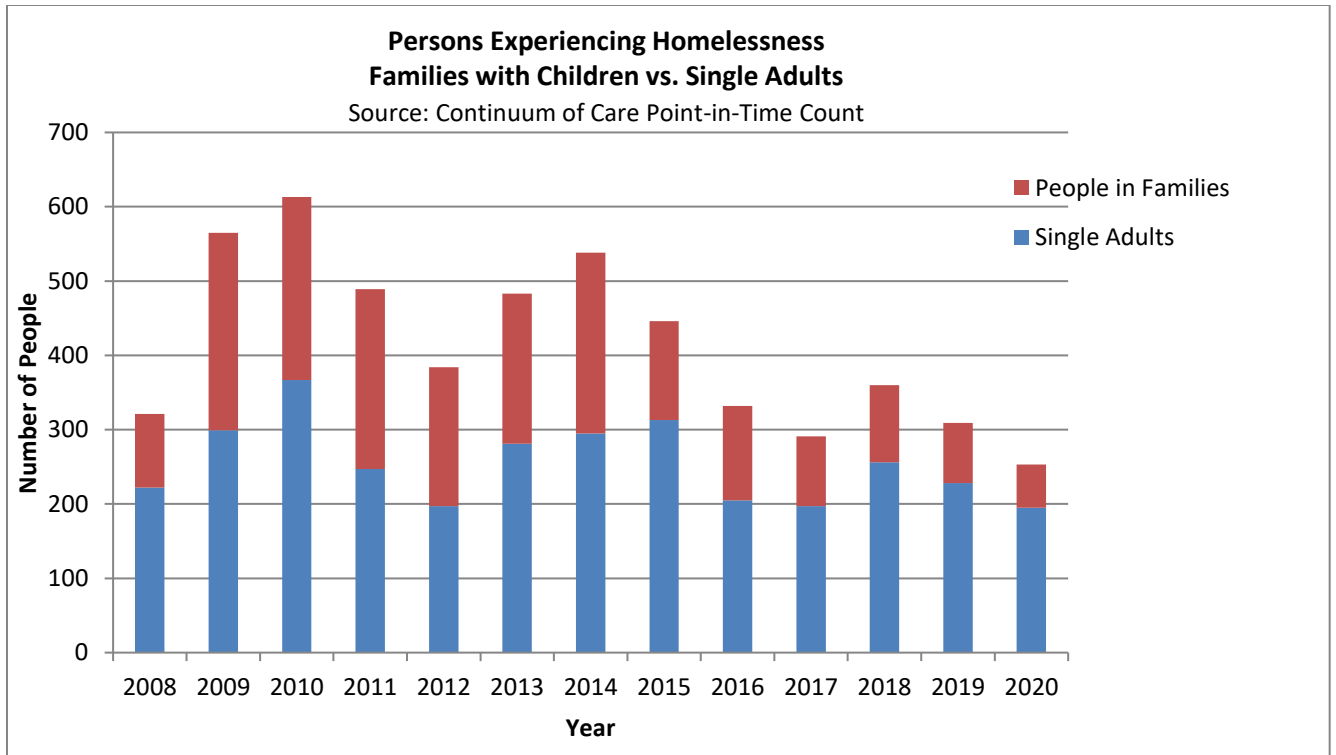
Number of Homeless

Each January, local homeless and housing providers count the number of people in Chittenden County (primarily in Burlington) who are without permanent housing on a given night – including those in shelters and state-paid motels, those in transitional housing and those living in places unfit for human habitation.

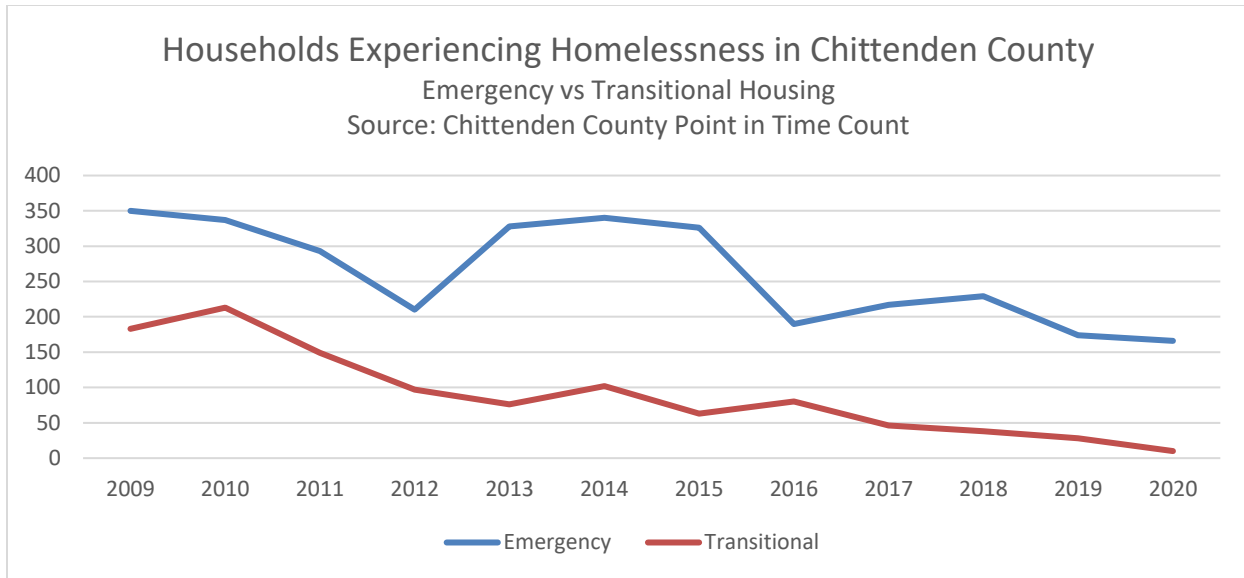
The total homeless population is represented by the graph **Total Persons Experiencing Homelessness**. The homeless population in Chittenden County experienced an overall 43% decrease from 2010 to 2020, increasing slightly in 2014, leveling out again in 2015 and decreasing significantly in 2016 and 2017. The

highest number of homeless was counted in 2010 and the lowest number in 2020. . Due to the effects of the pandemic the PIT count in 2021 was substantially higher than previous years, with the count at 690 persons sheltered. For 2021 HUD did not required an unsheltered count. From 2016 to 2020 the most significant decrease is seen in the number of families experiencing homelessness from over 120 people in families to 58 people in families. No data is currently available for 2021.





Please 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. 2020 marked the lowest number of persons accessing the program in 10 years. Data is no available for the most recent count, however emergency assistance to households experiencing homelessness in Chittenden County was available due to additional funding for housing during the pandemic.

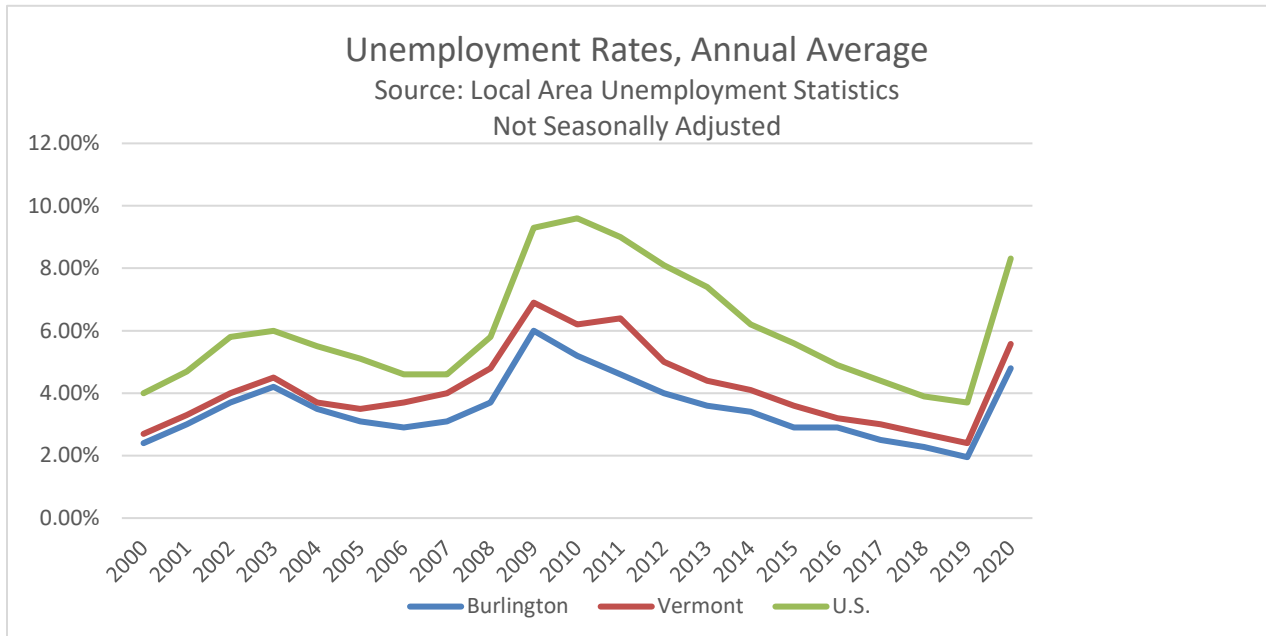


Economic Opportunity

The City’s goal is that 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. The indicators which we track in this area include:

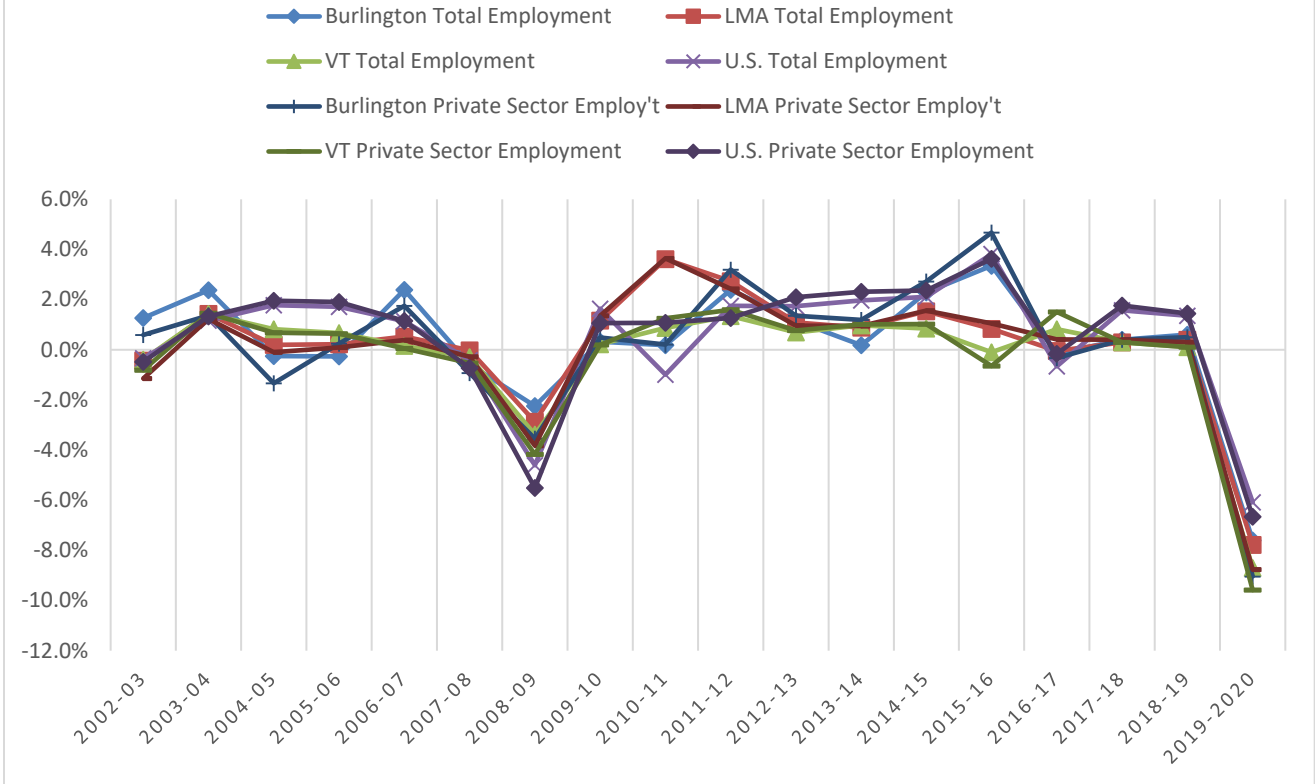
Job Growth and Unemployment

The pandemic had a large effect on the unemployment rate for Burlington, mirroring the effects that were felt state and countrywide. The unemployment rate peaked at close to 15% in March of 2020, decreasing to 2.9 by December of 2020.



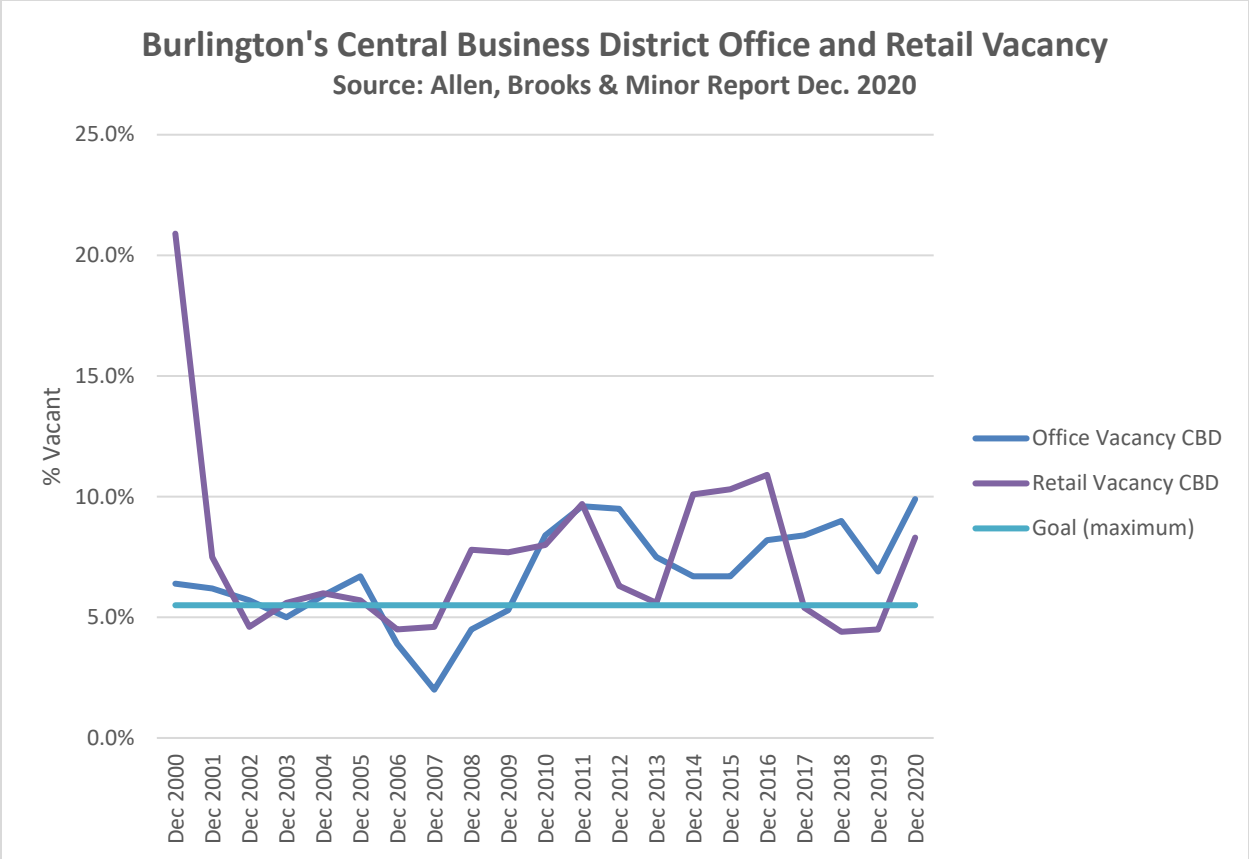
Job growth in the City and in the Labor Market Area (LMA), which is based on commuting patterns, declined sharply between 2008 and 2009. Employment, however, did appear to be following national trends with a slight decrease in jobs in the LMA, including those in the private sector. From 2017 to 2019 we see larger increases in job growth nationally than locally, with local growth remaining steady. The pandemic caused a significant loss of jobs throughout the country. This effect was felt equally in Burlington, as well as the LMA.

JOB GROWTH TRENDS, 2002-2019
SOURCE: QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES & VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



Commercial Vacancy Rates

The downtown retail vacancy rate jumped upwards in June 2008, leveled out for several years, and peaked in December 2016 at 10.9%, higher than the historic average of 8.3%. Much of this increased vacancy is attributed to broad, long-term redevelopment plans at the Burlington Town Center shopping mall, now known as City Place Burlington (BCP). In 2018, retail vacancy fell below 5% for the first time since 2007, a trend that continued through 2019, while office vacancies show a decrease of 2.1% between 2018 and 2019. The pandemic caused an increase in both office and retail vacancy rates in the City. In addition to the increase in unemployment in 2020 a number of office jobs switched to remote work in order to limit exposure. There was also a mandated shutdown of non-essential business for a large period of 2020 causing an increase in retail vacancy rates.

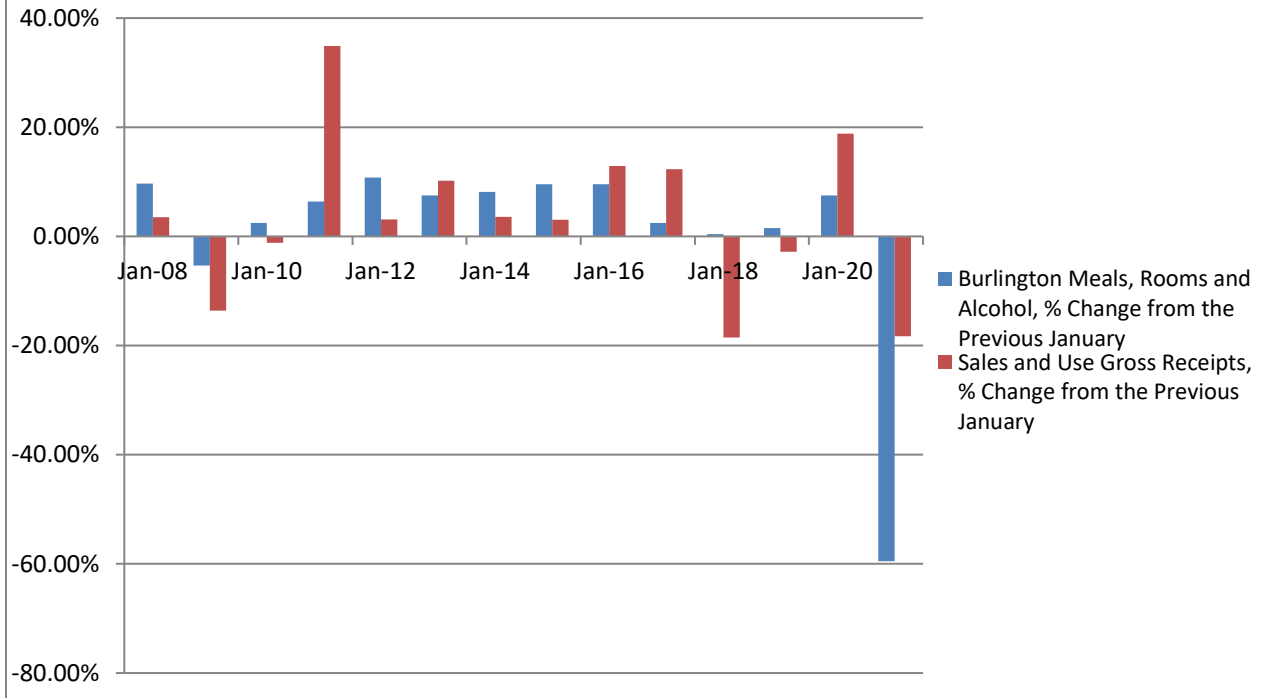


Sales and Entertainment Revenues

Burlington saw a significant rise in sales and gross use receipts between January 2010 and 2011; from \$48,027,596 to \$64,779,961 in a one year period. From 2012 to 2014 we see a more modest annual increase of 3% - 10% a year, more recently 2016 and 2017 both saw an annual increase of over 10%. Burlington meals, rooms and alcohol receipts have remained largely stable since 2011, increasing by 10.81% in 2012, dipping slightly in 2013 and 2014, and increasing slightly through January 2017. The beginning of 2020 saw small increase in sales and gross receipts, however the pandemic had a major impact on revenues. As of January 2021 meal, room, and alcohol receipts are down 59.5% and sales and use receipts are down 18.3%.

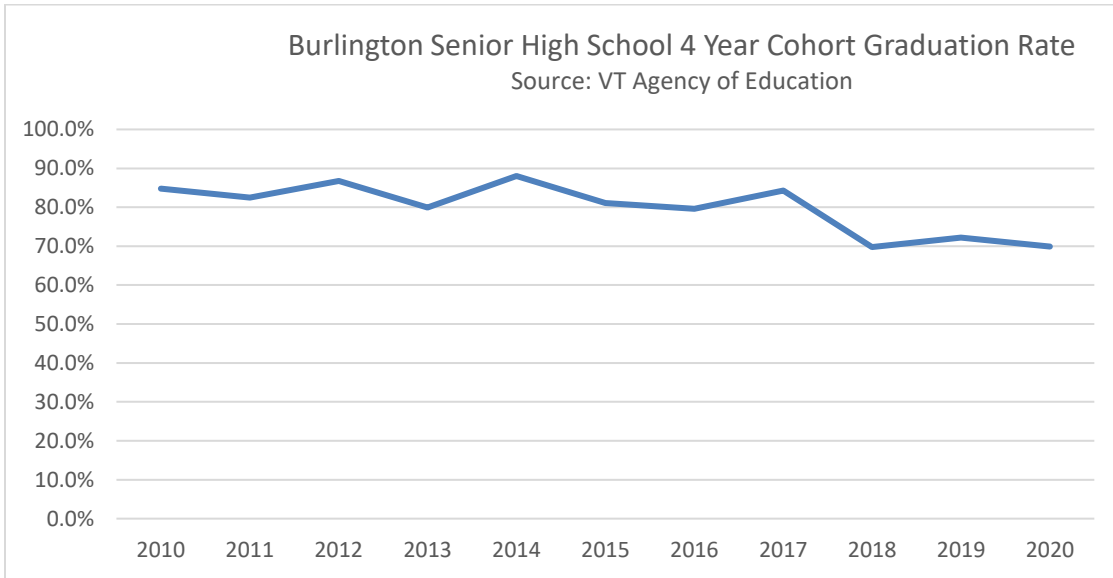
Monthly Change in Tax Revenues, January 2008- January 2021

Source: Vermont Department of Taxes, Monthly Reports

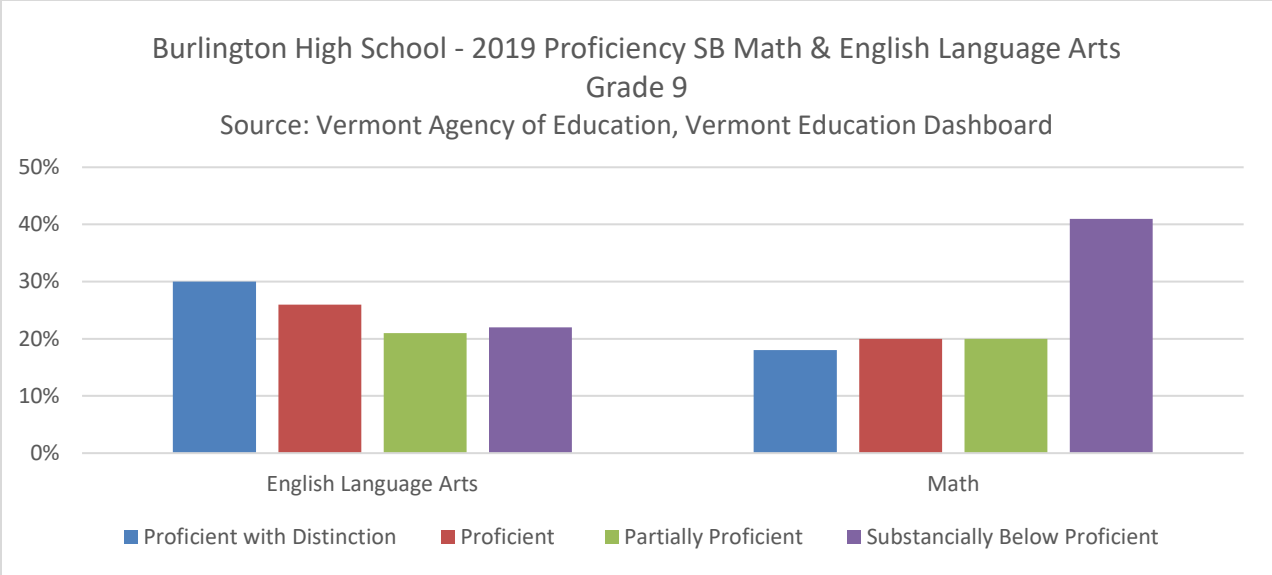


Educational Success

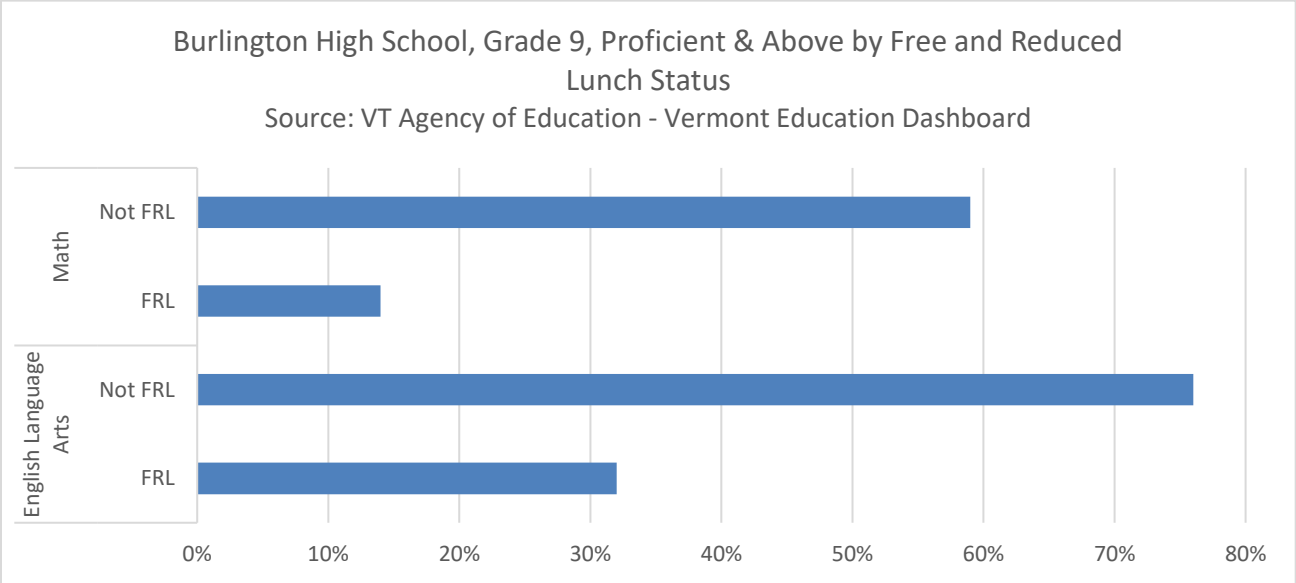
The Burlington Senior High School 4 year cohort graduation rate peaked in 2014 at 88%, it then reached a ten year low at 69.8% in 2018. The rate in 2020 decreased from 72.2% in 2019 to 69.9%, almost matching the ten year low reported in 2018.

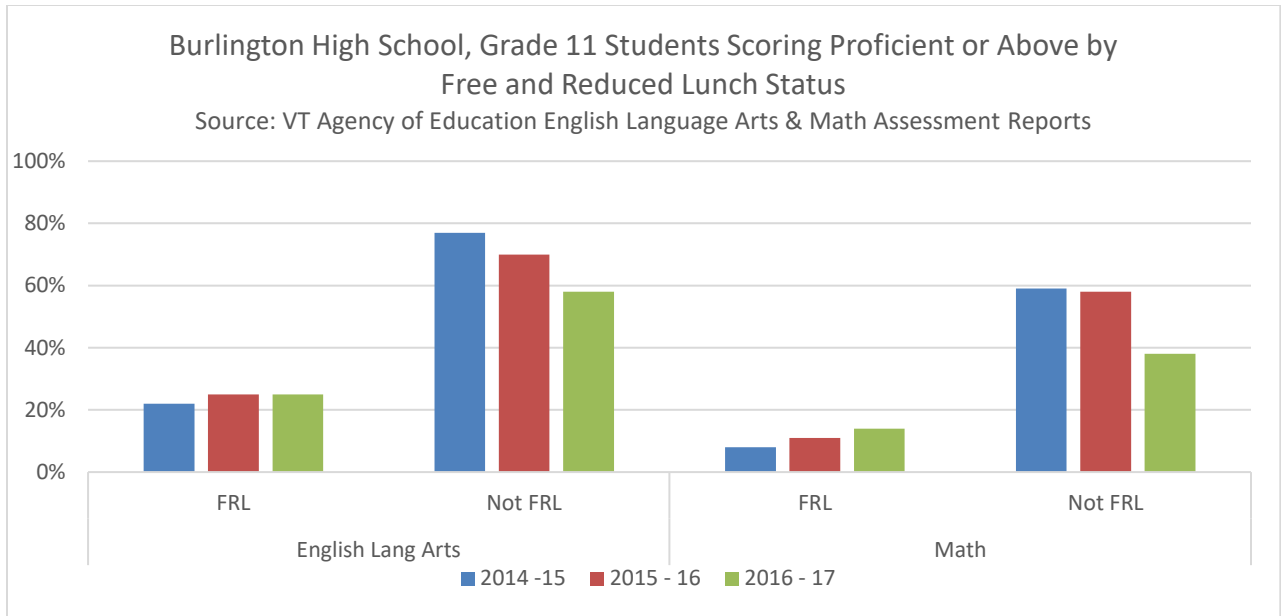


In 2010, the Vermont State Board of Education adopted the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) or Common Core assessment. Starting in the 2013-2014 school year the NECAP assessments for Reading, Writing, and Math were replaced with the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) or Common Core assessments for English Language Arts and Math. In 2019, 56% of Grade 9 students scored proficient or above in English Language Arts and 38% scored proficient or above in Math.



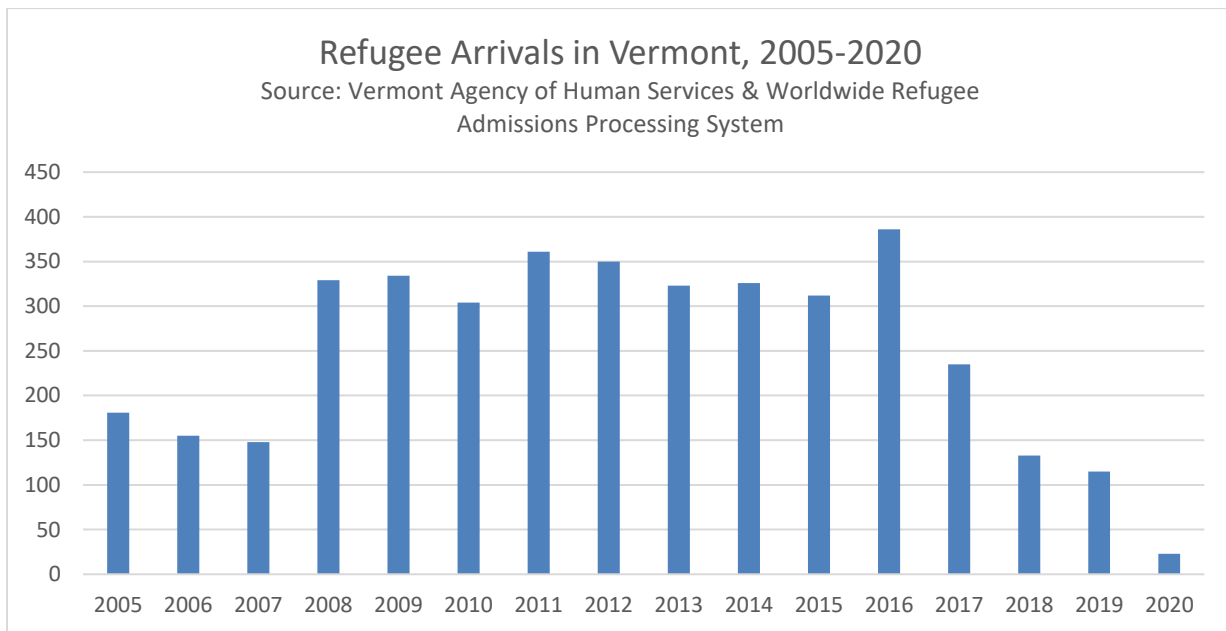
Family income continues to impact student proficiency, in the 2016-17 school year 25% of Grade 11 Burlington High School students who received Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) scored proficient or above on the SBAC English Language Arts test as compared to 58% of students who do not receive free or reduced lunch. In 2019 this trend continued, low income students scored proficient or above at rates 40% lower than students who do not qualify for FRL. Although these numbers may be indicative of not only poverty levels, but also English language proficiency and range of familiarity with the American school system and years of school, the data indicates a need for further investment in educational support and opportunities for low income students.





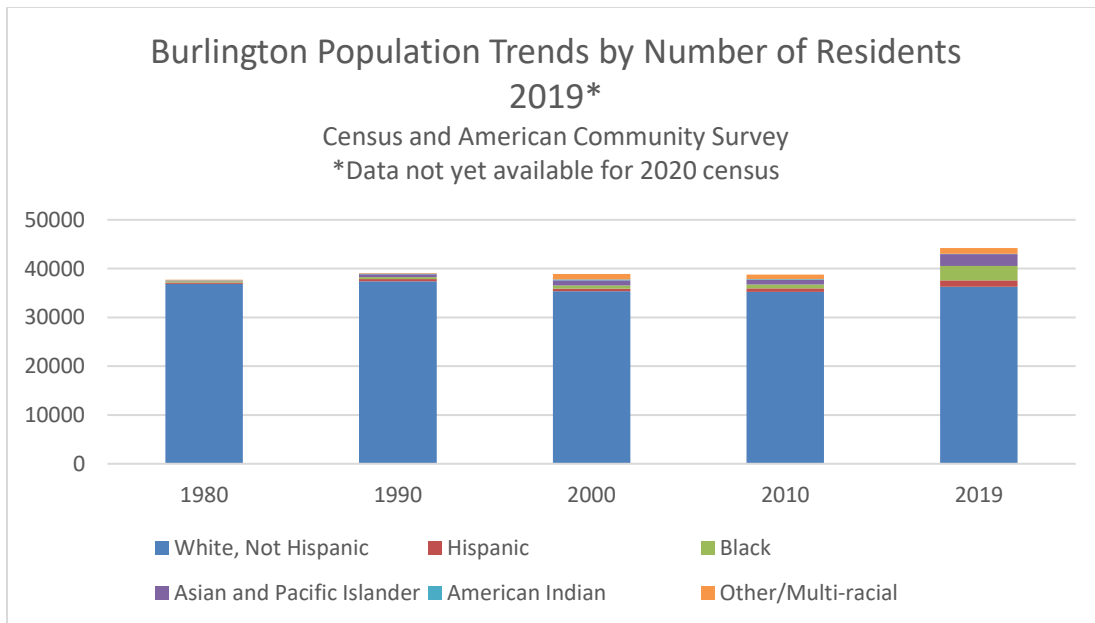
Refugee Arrivals

Refugees coming to Vermont are principally resettled in Burlington and neighboring Winooski. Refugee arrivals have seen a sharp decrease since 2016, and 2020 was the lowest reported number of arrivals in more than fifteen years with only 23 individuals.



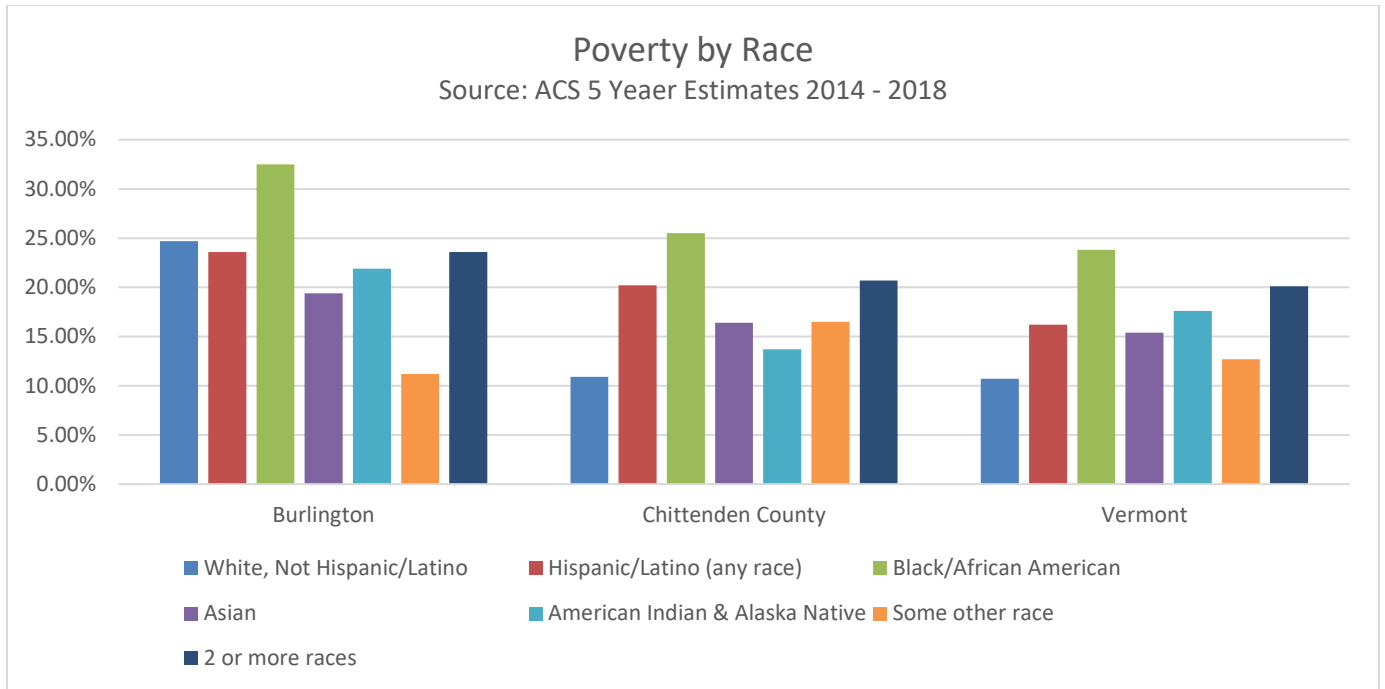
Equity

Burlington has seen major demographic changes in the last three decades. In 1980, Burlington was a city where 98.5% of its residents identified as white and only a half of one percent of residents did not speak English proficiently. In 2018, over 17% of residents identified as a race other than white and in 2019, 16% of Burlington High School students received English Language Learning Services. This rapid change in demographics and evidence of racial disparities in educational attainment, employment, and poverty demonstrate a need for more systemic changes for equitable access to opportunity.

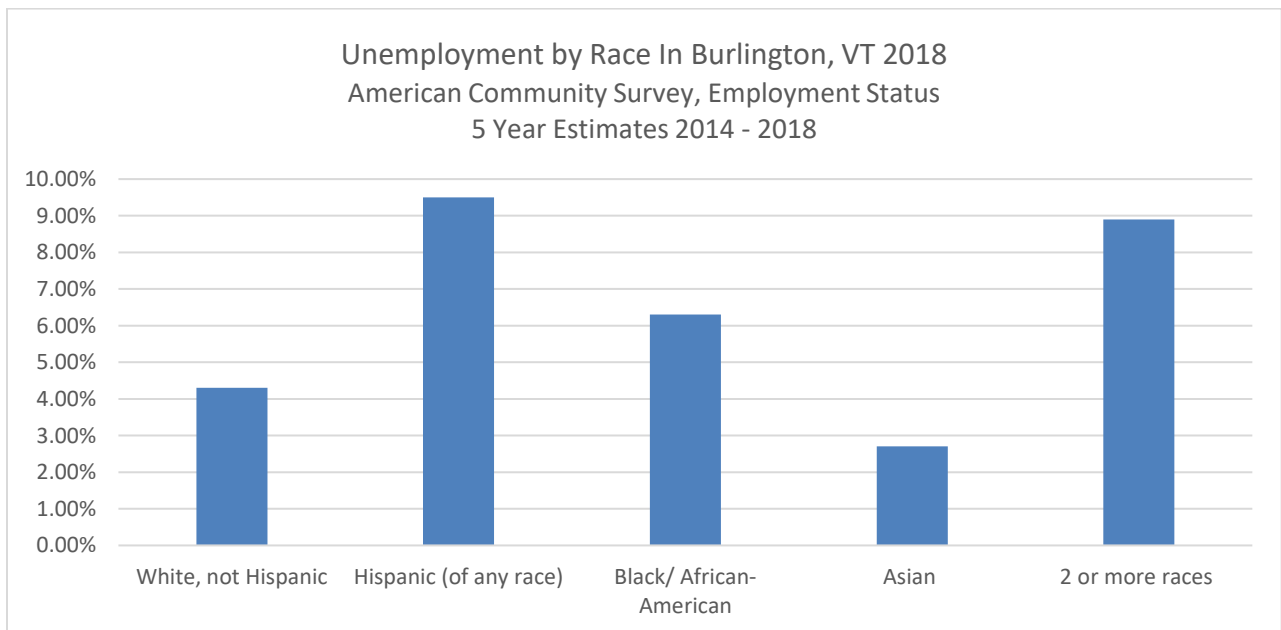


**Please note that the last column is based on ACS 5 Year Estimates and represents only 8 years of change.*

The most recent data on poverty demonstrates that some Black, Indigenous, & People of Color (BIPOC) residents consistently lag behind white residents financially on the local and state level. BIPOC residents in Burlington generally experience higher rates of poverty than the state average among each respective race and ethnic group. Black/African American residents are experiencing poverty at higher rates than other races in Burlington, Chittenden county, and statewide.

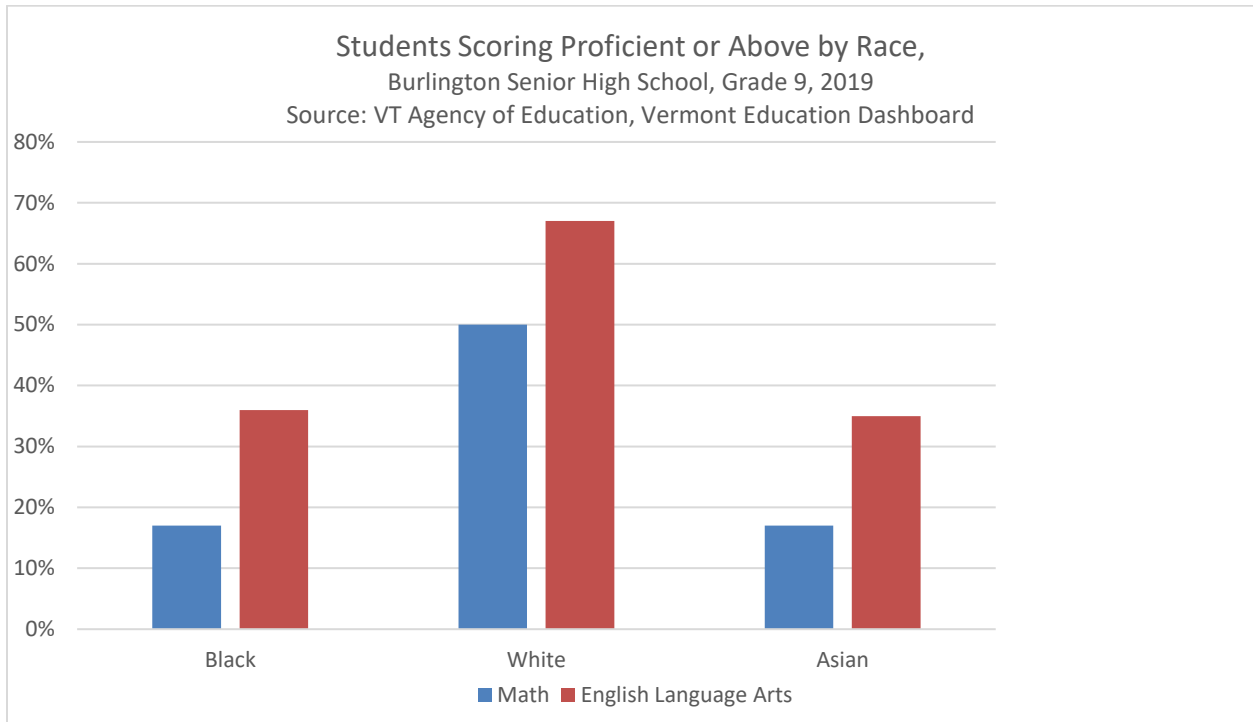


Examining unemployment by race, Black/African Americans and persons who identify as being 2 or more races have a higher incidence of unemployment in Burlington than all other races, while persons that identify as Hispanic of any race experience the highest percentage of unemployment, showing racial and ethnic disparity in the employment sector.



2018 unemployment was at 0% for people who identified as “Some Other Race”, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

At Burlington Senior High School students who identify as Black/African American and Asian are scoring proficient or above at a lower rate than students who identify as white.





Office of Community Planning and Development
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 PR26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report
 Program Year 2020
 BURLINGTON , VT

DATE: 09-22-21
 TIME: 10:21
 PAGE: 1

PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES

01 UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	950,070.22
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	765,277.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL	0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS	0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	19,370.49
05a CURRENT YEAR SECTION 108 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR SI TYPE)	24,583.48
06 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
06a FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
07 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE	0.00
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-07)	1,759,301.19

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES

09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	776,341.21
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT	(103,526.33)
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)	672,814.88
12 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	190,334.45
13 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 11-14)	863,149.33
16 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)	896,151.86

PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD

17 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
18 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
19 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	235,541.43
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT	437,273.45
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 17-20)	672,814.88
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)	100.00%

LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS

23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION	PY: PY: PY:
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION	0.00
25 CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS	0.00
26 PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24)	0.00%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATIONS

27 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	99,398.72
28 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	150,896.98
29 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
30 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS	0.00
31 TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 - LINE 29 + LINE 30)	250,295.70
32 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	765,277.00
33 PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	6,903.61
34 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP	0.00
35 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM, LINES 32-34)	772,180.61
36 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 31/LINE 35)	32.41%

PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

37 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	190,334.45
38 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
39 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	36,197.00
40 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS	0.00
41 TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 +LINE 40)	154,137.45
42 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	765,277.00
43 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	43,953.97
44 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP	0.00
45 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM, LINES 42-44)	809,230.97
46 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45)	19.05%



Office of Community Planning and Development
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 PR26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report
 Program Year 2020
 BURLINGTON , VT

DATE: 09-22-21
 TIME: 10:21
 PAGE: 2

LINE 17 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 17

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Target Area Type	Drawn Amount
2018	2	1504	6430463	HIP - 64 Lafountain St.	14A	LMH	Strategy area	\$2,526.65
2018	2	1504	6483440	HIP - 64 Lafountain St.	14A	LMH	Strategy area	\$1,220.01
2018	2	1504	6484171	HIP - 64 Lafountain St.	14A	LMH	Strategy area	\$9,184.00
2018	2	1504	6488793	HIP - 64 Lafountain St.	14A	LMH	Strategy area	\$1,013.98
2018	2	1504	6541199	HIP - 64 Lafountain St.	14A	LMH	Strategy area	\$1,268.67
2019	11	1520	6484171	11 Ward Street	14A	LMH	Strategy area	\$20,841.13
					14A	Matrix Code		\$36,054.44
2012	21	1377	6432127	BRHIP	14B	LMH	Strategy area	\$23,811.00
2020	2	1539	6487070	Housing Co-op Improvement Program	14B	LMH	Strategy area	\$40,000.00
					14B	Matrix Code		\$63,811.00
Total								\$99,865.44

LINE 18 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 18

Report returned no data.

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2018	3	1489	6432127	HOMESHARING	05A	LMC	\$3,136.50
2018	3	1489	6484171	HOMESHARING	05A	LMC	\$692.50
					05A	Matrix Code	\$3,829.00
2018	1	1487	6432127	SAFE TONIGHT	05G	LMC	\$6,914.27
2020	1	1526	6483937	Safe Tonight	05G	LMC	\$12,547.56
2020	1	1526	6525629	Safe Tonight	05G	LMC	\$2,416.52
					05G	Matrix Code	\$21,878.35
2020	7	1547	6541199	Preparing Targeted Populations for Construction Jobs	05H	LMC	\$341.77
					05H	Matrix Code	\$341.77
2019	1	1513	6487070	Lund's Early Childhood Education Program	05L	LMC	\$13,509.00
					05L	Matrix Code	\$13,509.00
2017	5	1479	6432127	Cambrian Rise - Laurentide	12	LMH	\$80,000.00
					12	Matrix Code	\$80,000.00
2013	15	1522	6407903	86 Ferguson HIP rehabilitation	14A	LMH	\$2,473.08
2013	15	1522	6430463	86 Ferguson HIP rehabilitation	14A	LMH	\$15,829.97
2018	2	1506	6430463	234 James Ave	14A	LMH	\$95.35
					14A	Matrix Code	\$18,398.40
2019	7	1488	6407903	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	18C	LMCMC	\$5,680.86
2019	7	1488	6430461	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	18C	LMCMC	\$1,325.36
2019	7	1488	6488793	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	18C	LMCMC	\$2,645.95
2019	7	1488	6541203	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	18C	LMCMC	\$29,741.49
2019	7	1488	6543912	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	18C	LMCMC	\$364.84
2019	7	1515	6432127	Financial Futures Micro Business Development Program	18C	LMC	\$24,822.82
2020	3	1532	6483962	Financial Futures: Micro Business Development Program	18C	LMC	\$13,648.11
2020	3	1532	6525629	Financial Futures: Micro Business Development Program	18C	LMC	\$14,355.48
2020	3	1552	6543458	Microenterprise Grant Assistance - Spiral International	18C	LMJ	\$5,000.00
					18C	Matrix Code	\$97,584.91
Total							\$235,541.43

LINE 27 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 27

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	Activity Name	Grant Number	Fund Type	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2018	1	1491	6432127	No	Expanding Housing First Services	B18MC500001	EN	03T	LMC	\$7,758.00
2020	1	1527	6483937	No	Expand Housing First Services in Chittenden County	B20MC500001	EN	03T	LMC	\$8,289.00
2020	1	1527	6525629	No	Expand Housing First Services in Chittenden County	B20MC500001	EN	03T	LMC	\$3,875.00
								03T	Matrix Code	\$19,922.00
2018	3	1489	6432127	No	HOMESHARING	B17MC500001	EN	05A	LMC	\$2,030.50
2018	3	1489	6432127	No	HOMESHARING	B18MC500001	EN	05A	LMC	\$1,106.00
2018	3	1489	6484171	No	HOMESHARING	B17MC500001	EN	05A	LMC	\$692.50
								05A	Matrix Code	\$3,829.00
2019	2	1512	6525629	No	Elementary After School Program	B19MC500001	EN	05D	LMC	\$16,319.75
								05D	Matrix Code	\$16,319.75
2018	1	1487	6432127	No	SAFE TONIGHT	B18MC500001	EN	05G	LMC	\$6,914.27

