

CRCOG POLICY BOARD

DATE: Wednesday, November 16, 2016

TIME: 12:00 P.M.

PLACE: (Former) MIRA Trash Museum, 211 Murphy Road, Hartford

12:00	1. Call to Order.
12:05	2. Public Comment.
12:10	3. Approval of Minutes from October 5, 2016 Meeting
12:20	4. MONTHLY REPORTS: a. Chair and Executive Director b. Opportunities and Resources c. Policy and Planning Department d. Municipal Services and Purchasing Council e. Public Safety and Homeland Security f. Transportation Committee
12:30	PRESENTATIONS/UPDATES:
	5. Journey Home Report on Coordinated Response to Homelessness—Presentation by Matthew Morgan, Executive Director, Journey Home
	6. New Partnership Products to Improve Local Economies without Political Acrimony—Presentation by Charles Patton, Senior Policy Analyst, Partnership for Strong Communities
12:40	ACTION ITEMS:
	7. Action: Resolution Authorizing Application to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Brownfield Community-Wide Assessment Grant, Handout, Mary Ellen Kowalewski
	8. Action: TIP Amendments, Handout, Jennifer Carrier/Jon Colman
	9. Action: Resolution on Conformity with the Clean Air Act-OZONE, Handout, Jennifer Carrier/Jon Colman
12:50	INFORMATION/OPPORTUNITY/RESOURCE ITEMS
	10. Resignation of Richard Hines from CRCOG Policy Board, Handout
	11. Draft of 2017 Legislative Agenda, Handout
	12. Draft of 2017 Policy Board Meeting Schedule, Handout
	13. Draft of 2017 Executive Committee Meeting Schedule, Handout
	14. CRCOG Approval Letter as a CT Regional Economic Development District
	15. OPM Grant Programs
1:00	16. Adjournment
	Upcoming Meetings Schedule: Regional Planning Commission-November 17, 2016, West Hartford Town Hall, 7p.m. CRCOG Transportation Committee -December 5, 2016, MIRA Trash Museum, Noon CRCOG Municipal Services Committee –December 6, 2016, Noon CRCOG Policy Board – December 7, 2016, MIRA Trash Museum, Noon CREPC – January 19, 2017, South Church, 9:30am Bike/Pedestrian Committee – TBD CRCOG Executive Committee-TBD

**NEXT POLICY BOARD MEETING:
 Wednesday, December 7, 2016**

NOTE TO PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: We do not discriminate on the basis of disability. Individuals who need auxiliary aids are invited to make their needs known to us by contacting us via mail, phone, fax or email as soon as possible.
 Un traductor estará disponible para esta reunión si usted lo solicita al 860-522-2217, lo más pronto posible.

Capitol Region Council of Governments

241 Main St., Hartford, CT 06106
Phone: (860) 522-2217 FAX: (860) 724-1274

Policy Board Meeting
MIRA Trash Museum Board Room, Hartford
Wednesday, October 5, 2016
12:00 p.m.

Members and Alternates

Chair Chip Beckett
Jeff Bridges
Luke Bronin
Shari Cantor
Jon Colman
Thomas Delnicki
John Elsesser
Matthew Hart
Jim Hayden
Lisa Heavner
Leslee Hill
Scott Kaupin
Chris Kervick
Marcia Leclerc
Robert Lee
Melissa Mack
Christina Mailhos
Dave Nagel
Nancy Nickerson
Lisa Pellegrini
Katherine Pugliese
Brandon Robertson
Scott Shanley
Peter Souza
Joyce Stille
Mark Walter
John Ward
Steve Werbner

Town/Organization

Glastonbury
Wethersfield
Hartford
West Hartford
Bloomfield
South Windsor
Coventry
Mansfield
East Granby
Simsbury
Canton
Enfield
Windsor Locks
East Hartford
Plainville
Suffield
Willington
Newington
Farmington
Somers
Plainville
Avon
Manchester
Windsor
Bolton
Columbia
Vernon
Tolland

Staff

Cheryl Assis
Winsome Barnaby
Jennifer Carrier
Mary Ellen Kowalewski

CRCOG
CRCOG
CRCOG
CRCOG

Sotoria Montanari	CRCOG
Brittany Stephenson	CRCOG
Lyle Wray	CRCOG
Pauline Yoder	CRCOG

Guests

Joe DeLong	CCM
Wendy Gamba	CWP
Scott Gaul	HFPG
Summer Gomes	CWP
Oz Griebel	Metro Hartford Alliance
Alex Johnson	CWP
Alex Knopp	CCJEF/Yale Law
Tom Mongellow	CWP

Roll Call

1. Call to Order: With a quorum present, Chairperson Beckett called the meeting to order at 12:04pm.

2. Public Comment

There were no public comments.

3. Adoption of Minutes from May 25, 2016 Policy Board Meeting

Chairman Beckett requested a motion to adopt the minutes. Jon Colman made a motion to adopt the minutes of the May 25, 2016 Policy Board meeting. Joyce Stille seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

4. Monthly Reports

a. Chair and Executive Director Report

Lyle Wray directed the Board to the monthly report. He highlighted ongoing progress of the Nutmeg Network and cloud as it related to the Human Resources portal. He also mentioned early discussions with CCAT on storage of police camera data as a less expensive option for members. He briefed the Board on the ad hoc economic development committee and the upcoming Federal Reserve Bank Boston presentation to the Competitiveness commission. There were no questions.

b. Opportunities and Resources

Lyle Wray shared with the Board that this section will contain useful information, opportunities, and resources for member towns.

c. Policy and Planning Department

Mary Ellen Kowalewski provided this update to the Board. She advised the Board on the Metro Hartford Brownfields Program, including work on six sites, interactive system, and RFPs which will be sent out within a few weeks. She also discussed the transit oriented development and the recent Best Practices study which has been completed. Key findings of the study will be presented on October 28th. She mentioned the complete streets planning, highlighting the completion of the bike pedestrian count. Lastly, she advised the Board on the upcoming Corridor Advisory Committee meeting on October 18th. There were no questions.

d. Municipal Services and Purchasing Council

Peter Souza provided this update to the Board. He reminded the board that the annual salary survey is available through the new HR portal and submittals need to be completed online by October 31st. He mentioned the availability of voice over internet phone services to all members as well. Related to the Purchasing Council, he shared with the Board the reverse auction which will be held on October 21st. Eleven towns will be participating in the auction. He mentioned the request at an earlier meeting when members were asked to draft up service sharing initiatives. He stated this information will be reconciled and shared with the Board at a later date. He also mentioned the purchasing annual meeting date information will be sent to the Board.

e. Public Safety and Homeland Security

Joyce Stille provided the update to the Board. CRCOG staff is working on a full scale active shooter training. There will also be a one day training on emergency operations as it relates to those with disabilities. There will be a statewide drill November 2nd. Lastly, she outlined the DEMHS resolution included in the agenda packet.

6. Metro Hartford Alliance on Hartford Firm, Oz Griebel

Due to the time limits of one of the speakers, Chairperson halted on the monthly reports and asked speaker Oz Griebel to address the group.

Oz Griebel discussed the September 21, 2016 meeting held with Mayor Luke Bronin. There was also a copy of the memo included in the agenda packet. Griebel expressed his support of Mayor Bronin's approach as it related to regional initiatives and the City's budget issues. He discussed the engagement of the private sector and provided ideas on how to move forward. There was a discussion on how to effectively reach all towns and interested parties, impacts and outcomes of initiatives, and ideas on how to communicate with political leadership and business partners.

f. Transportation Committee

Jon Colman and Jennifer Carrier provided this update to the Board. Colman shared information from the last TC meeting, including award presentations to LOTCIP towns. He also highlighted key points from the I84 I91 Interchange Study meeting. Carrier clarified that there were two initiatives currently in progress, I84 and the Interchange study. She also introduced Sotoria Montanari to the Board. There were no questions.

5. Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, Scott Gaul

Scott Gaul discussed this agenda item with the Board. He provided a handout which will be uploaded to the website. He shared with the Board his involvement with the Hartford Foundation and invited the Board to attend the Progress Points/CRCOG Foundation Next Generation Economic Development meeting. Location and date will be sent to Board members.

7. Update on CCM Taxation and Regional Services Committees, Joe DeLong

CCM Executive Director Joe DeLong discussed this agenda item with the Board. He provided background on the CCM panel and its inception and diversity. He reminded the Board that the panel was not CCM staffed and originated out of the state's opportunities and resources. He briefed the Board on the direction and structure of the study the panel is focused on, highlighting the two sections (funding and delivery).

8. Update on CCJEF Lawsuit. Alex Knopp

Alex Knopp discussed this item with the Board. He updated the board on the CCJEF lawsuit and referenced the handout included in the agenda packet. He stated that activities are currently on hold while the Supreme Court considers the liability aspect of the case. He briefed the Board on the case history which challenged the state's lack of obligation to adequate education to public schools. He stated that this case was a landmark decision in the state of CT which would produce social change needed for the state.

Action #9: Resolution Authorizing Amendment 1 to Professional Services Agreement By and Between the CRCOG and Tighe & Bond, Inc.

Mary Ellen Kowalewski presented this action item to the Board. The resolution allows for CRCOG Executive Director to execute amendment 1 to the Professional Services Agreement for Qualified Environmental Professional Services.

Scott Shanley moved to approve the resolution. Jon Colman seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Action #10: TIP Amendments

Jennifer Carrier presented this action item to the Board. She discussed the four amendments which included CTfastrak funding and a route name change. The amendments were previously endorsed by the transportation committee.

Jon Colman moved to adopt the amendments. Joyce Stille seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Action #11: Resolution Authorizing Regional Services Grant Program

Pauline Yoder presented this action item to the Board. The resolution allows for state grant funding for COGs for what was formerly referred to as State Grant in Aid.

Joyce Stille moved to approve the resolution. Marcia Leclerc seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Action #12: Resolution Authorizing CRCOG Executive Director to Submit a Spending Plan and Enter into Memorandum of Agreements in Regard to the FY2016 Federal Homeland Security Grant Funding for DEMHS Region 3

Joyce Stille presented this action item to the Board. The resolution allows CRCOG Executive Director to enter into the FY 2016 MOA's, submit the program application to DEMHS, and administer the allocated funds.

Scott Shanley moved to approve the resolution. Nancy Nickerson seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

13. CRCOG Legislative Committee

Scott Kaupin and Marcia Leclerc will serve as chairs to the committee. Lisa Pellegrini and Lisa Heavner are volunteers. Kaupin encouraged the Board to share thoughts and concerns with the committee.

Items 14-17

Items 14-17 have been deferred until the next meeting in the interest of time.

Marcia Leclerc invited Board members to attend a no cost CWP event on November 10th at 5pm at TasteBuds in East Hartford. There will be conversation on the Capital Workforce Partners.

Lyle Wray highlighted the upcoming Corridor Advisory Committee meeting on October 18th. He also reported on the good call regarding Municipal Services and small communities with the Franklin County program in Massachusetts. He stated that there will be an initial meeting to discuss goals of small towns followed by a conference call with Lisa Dunlavy.

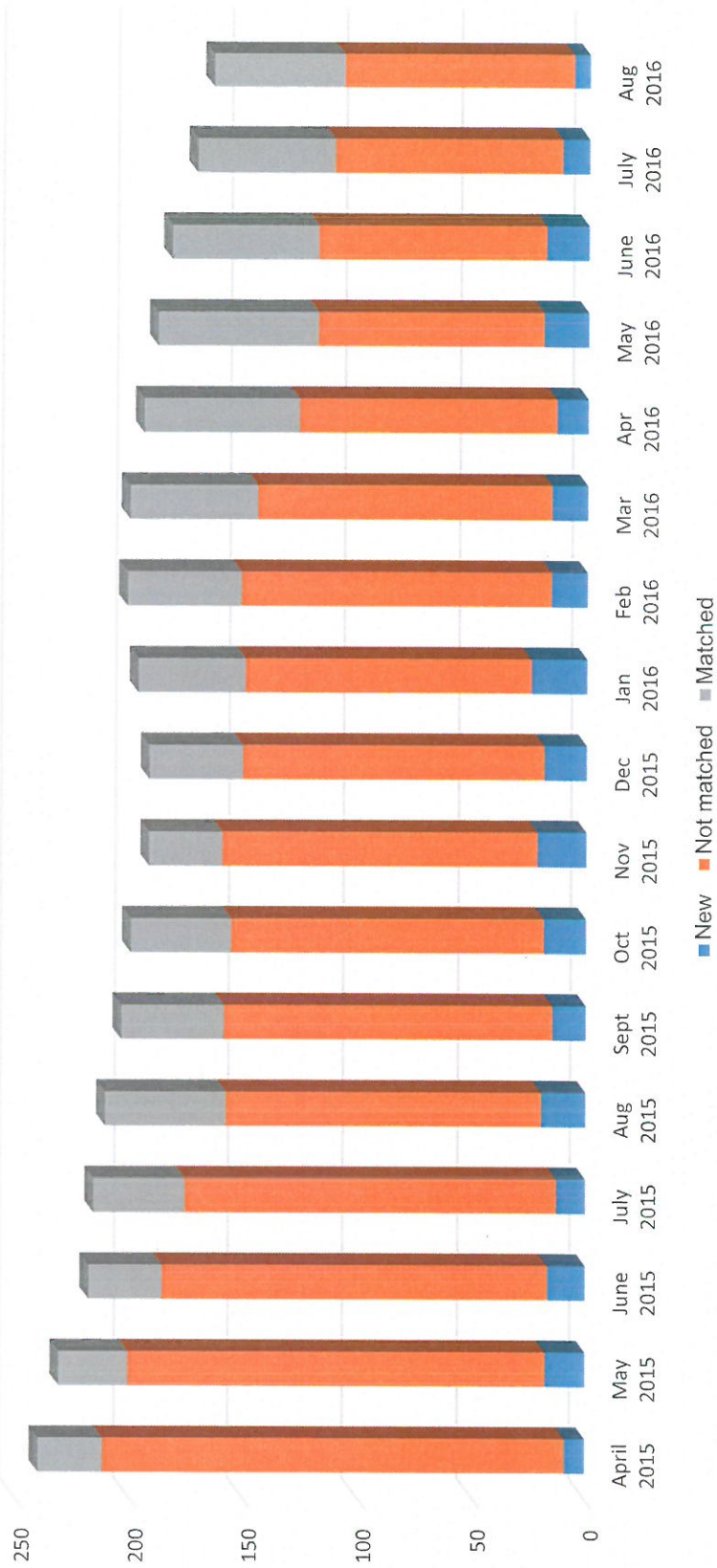
18. Adjournment

With no further discussion items, Chairperson Beckett requested a motion to adjourn.

Joyce Stille moved to adjourn meeting. Nancy Nickerson seconded. Motion carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 1:26pm.

JOURNEY HOME

Chronic Homelessness In Greater Hartford



Source: Journey Home Report, 10/12/16

**NON-Cold Weather Protocol (April 1 – November 31):
Immediate Need: Standard Protocols**

For families and individual women: Families with children under 18 and individual women should call 211 to schedule a GH CAN assessment as soon as possible. Households in need of immediate shelter will be added to the shelter priority list at their CAN assessment. Alternately, homeless outreach workers may complete an assessment in the field for anyone sleeping outside or in places not meant for human habitation and add folks to the shelter priority list when they are encountered. Shelters call households on the shelter priority list as soon as shelter beds become available.

For Individual Men: Individual men should call 211 to schedule a GH CAN assessment as soon as possible. Households in need of immediate shelter will be added to the prioritized shelter priority list at their CAN assessment. Alternately, homeless outreach workers may complete an assessment in the field for anyone sleeping outside or in places not meant for human habitation and add folks to the shelter priority list when they are encountered. Shelters call households on the shelter priority list as soon as shelter beds become available.

For Youth 18 and under: Youth 18 and under should call 211. If 211 determines the youth needs shelter immediately, 211 should refer the youth to call The Connection Youth Referral/Hotline at 860-878-4042 or send an email to youthoutreach@theconnectioninc.org.

Cold Weather Immediate Need Without No Freeze Center (December 1st – March 31st):

In addition to the standard protocol above, from December 1st to March 31st there will be a Triage Center where households can visit between 4PM-8 PM, seven days a week (at Center Church's Warburton Room Resource Center, 60 Gold St., Hartford) to see if a shelter is currently trying to contact them, or to update their information. Households who present to the Triage Center without having called 211 yet will call 211 with staff while they add their information to the shelter priority list. From 8:00 PM to 8:00 AM, seven days a week, women or families who have not been contacted for available shelter and are planning to sleep outside should call 211 again. Women or families reporting that they will be staying unsheltered in the following towns: Andover, Bolton, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Glastonbury, Hebron, Manchester, Marlborough, Somers, Suffield, South Windsor, Tolland, Vernon should be directed by 211 to call Bryan Flint of Cornerstone Foundation for hotel or overflow shelter arrangements. (860) 670-0587) Women or families reporting they need shelter from Enfield should be directed by 211 to the Enfield People For People Warming Center at 383 Hazard Avenue in Enfield / CONTACT INFO TO BE DETERMINED). During the day there will be day shelters and other locations for households to stay to get warm between 8:00 AM-4:00 PM. (See daytime schedule attachment)

For Individual Men:

In addition to the standard protocols, from December 1st to March 31st there will be a Triage Center where households can visit between 4PM-8 PM (at Center Church's Warburton Room Resource Center, 60 Gold St., Hartford) to see if a shelter is currently trying to contact them, or to update their information. Households who are being contacted for shelter will be directed from the Triage Center to the appropriate shelter. If there are households left in the triage center who have not been directed to shelter beds yet, Center Church staff will work in partnership with Cornerstone Foundation and the Enfield Warming Center to accommodate individual men in additional pop-up warming centers or hotels, as funding permits. 211 will direct individual men calling from Andover, Bolton, East Hartford,

East Windsor, Ellington, Glastonbury, Hebron, Manchester, Marlborough, Somers, Suffield, South Windsor, Tolland, Vernon to Bryan Flint of Cornerstone for hotel arrangements. 211 will direct callers from Enfield to the Enfield People from People Warming Center 383 Hazard Avenue/ phone number to be determined. (See daytime schedule attachment)

Governor Severe Cold Weather Activation

For families and individual women: In addition to the protocols above, when Severe Cold Weather Protocol has been activated by the Governor, additional pop-up warming centers will be available above and beyond shelter capacity. Asylum Hill Congregational Church (814 Asylum Avenue, Hartford) or St. Patrick's St. Anthony's (285 Church St., Hartford) will be open from 8:00 PM to 8:00 AM for single women and families when the governor has activated Severe Cold Weather. 211 will begin directing households to these locations as soon as Severe Cold Weather has been activated by the governor. When these pop up centers have been opened, all available space in the pop-ups will be filled before Center Church staff begins arranging hotel placements. (See daytime schedule attachment) Women or families reporting they will be staying unsheltered in the towns of Granby, Suffield, East Granby, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Canton, Simsbury, Avon, Farmington, West Hartford, Hartford, Wethersfield, Newington, or Rocky Hill will be directed by 211 to call Center Church (860) 310-5656 Ext. 104 for hotel arrangements as funding permits

For Individual Men: In addition to the protocols above, when Severe Cold Weather Protocol has been activated by the Governor, additional Pop-Up Additional pop-up warming centers will be available above and beyond shelter capacity. Asylum Hill Congregational Church (814 Asylum Ave., Hartford) will open for individual men when the governor has activated Severe Cold Weather from X:00 PM to X:00 AM 211 will begin directing households to these locations as soon as Severe Cold Weather has been activated by the governor. When these pop up centers have been opened, all available space in the pop-ups will be filled before Center Church staff begins arranging hotel placements. (See daytime schedule attachment) Women or families reporting they will be staying unsheltered in the towns of Granby, Suffield, East Granby, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Canton, Simsbury, Avon, Farmington, West Hartford, Hartford, Wethersfield, Newington, or Rocky Hill will be directed by 211 to call Center Church (860) 310-5656 Ext. 104 for hotel arrangements as funding permits

During the day, the following warming centers will also be opened when the governor activates severe cold weather from the hours of 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM:

North End Senior Center (80 Coventry Street, Hartford CT), South End Wellness Center (830 Maple Avenue, Hartford CT), Parkville Senior Center (11 New Park Avenue, Hartford CT), Hispanic Senior Center (45 Wadsworth Street, Hartford CT), Hispanic Health Council (175 Main Street, Hartford CT). (Also, see daytime schedule attachment.)

Hartford Warming Centers/Day Shelters/Soup Kitchens/Library Daytime Schedule – updated 12/11/15

	8-9 a	9-10 a	10-11 a	11 a-12	12-1 p	1-2 p	2-3 p	3-4 p	4-5 p	5-6 p	6-7 p	7-8 p	8-9 p
Sunday	Union Baptist Church Meal 7am-9am	Worship services?	House of Bread Meal	Worship services?	CSE @Chris Church	HPL	HPL	Center Church meal	Center Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	Center Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church	
Monday	House of Bread	House of Bread -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -HOH@Chris Church meal	HPL	HPL	-St. Pat's St Ant's sandwich -HOH@Chris Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	HOH@Chris Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	HOH@Christ Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church	
Tuesday	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	Mercy	Mercy	-St. Pat's St Ant's sandwich -HOH@Chris Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	HOH@Christ Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	HOH@Christ Church meal Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church	
Wednesday	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	House of Bread -Mercy -HOH@Chris Church meal	Mercy	Mercy	St. Pat's St Ant's sandwich Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church HPL	Triage Center @ Center Church HPL	Triage Center @ Center Church	
Thursday	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	Mercy	Mercy	St. Pat's St Ant's sandwich Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church HPL	HPL Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church HPL	
Friday	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	House of Bread -Mercy	Mercy	Mercy	St. Pat's St Ant's sandwich Triage Center @ Center Church	Triage Center @ Center Church HPL	Grace Lutheran Triage Center @ Center Church	Grace Lutheran Triage Center @ Center Church	

GREATER HARTFORD COORDINATED ACCESS NETWORK (CAN) PLAN



All with a housing crisis call 2-1-1, dial 3, and then 1 to speak with a housing specialist.



Referrals to: Emergency Services, Domestic Violence Services, Veterans programs

Diversion to non-housing resources (benefits, utility assistance, etc.)

If the 211 operator cannot resolve the housing crisis over the phone, they will schedule GH-CAN Assessment Appointment

Everyone 2 days or less from homelessness

DV Victim

Served in the US Military

CAN Assessment Appointment

Household meets with a trained homeless services staff person within 2 business days of calling 211. The staff person will first attempt to divert the household away from emergency shelter, as well as complete, a VI-SPDAT (if applicable), Releases of Information, Referrals to Prevention and Rapid ReHousing Programs.

If clients are in immediate need of shelter, they will be added to the prioritized Shelter Waitlist (see the reverse for more information on prioritization). This is not a guarantee that they will be sheltered that night, as there are more people seeking shelter than there are beds.

Domestic Violence Service Providers



Veterans Programs

CRT and Veterans, Inc. for SSVF (Prevention and Rapid Rehousing)

VA for VASH and GPD programs, and other services



Shelters

1. Shelter Intake in CT-HMIS
2. VI-SPDAT assessment (if not yet completed)
3. Case Management/ Document Ready

Matching

Housing Referral Group

Matches openings with Universal Referral List (prioritization, eligibility, and other factors)

Contacts program

Program contacts client



Housing

Market rate unsubsidized housing

Public housing, subsidized housing

Rapid Rehousing, Transitional Housing, Supportive Housing Programs



GREATER HARTFORD COORDINATED ACCESS NETWORK (CAN) PLAN

GH CAN SHELTER BED WAITLIST PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

As of 5/19/16, all access to emergency shelter beds will be prioritized based on the criteria below in a shelter waitlist. In order to be added to the shelter waitlist, households must attend a GH CAN assessment appointment. Shelters will make 3 attempts to contact households before moving onto the next person on the list.

Proposed Shelter Waitlist Prioritization Criteria	
Top Priority Individuals:	Top Priority Families:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsheltered 2. Staying in a car 3. Doubled Up – Unsafe 4. Coming from DV shelter 5. In a hospital 6. Eviction/Foreclosure 7. In a hotel – paid for by third party 8. In a hotel – paid for by self/family 9. Doubled Up- Safe 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsheltered 2. Staying in a car 3. Doubled Up – Unsafe 4. Coming from DV shelter 5. In a hospital 6. Eviction/Foreclosure 7. In a hotel – paid for by third party 8. In a hotel – paid for by self/family 9. Doubled Up- Safe
Tiebreakers:	Tiebreakers:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chronically Homeless 2. Pregnant 3. Elderly (62+) 4. Physical Disability 5. Needs access to medicine 6. Mental Health Disability 7. Elderly (55+) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chronically Homeless 2. Pregnant 2-3rd trimester 3. Elderly (62+) 4. DCF Involvement 5. Children younger than school age 6. Children: school age 7. Physical Disability 8. Needs access to medicine 9. Mental Health Disability 10. Elderly (55+)

211 Coordinated Access October 2016 Data Report

Average Wait Time Coordinated Access Data
Reporting Period: October 2016

Time Frame: 9am - 5pm
 (Includes Saturday and Sunday)

Month	Average	Median
October	2.42 minutes	1.92 minutes

Time Frame: 9am - 5pm (Monday - Friday)

Month	Average	Median
October	2.69 minutes	2.27 minutes

Time Frame: 4pm - 8pm
 (Includes Saturday and Sunday)

Month	Average	Median
October	1.58 minutes	1.13 minutes

Time Frame: 4pm - 8pm (Monday - Friday)

Month	Average	Median
October	1.99 minutes	1.77 minutes

Longest Call Delay*

Month	Housing Crisis English Queue	Housing Crisis Spanish Queue
October	28.71 minutes	24.05 minutes

**note this represents 1 call and the length of time that client waited.*

Average Call Time for Clients Who Speak with a Contact Specialist

Month	Housing Crisis English Queue	Housing Crisis Spanish Queue
October	8.34 minutes	11.58 minutes

Hartford Coordinated Access Network

Reporting Period: October 2016

Hartford CAN Housing Service Requests: 2,124

Hartford CAN Housing Transactions: 1,865

Reporting Period: 10/1/16 - 10/31/16		
Town	Housing Service Requests	Housing Transaction Requests
Andover	2	2
Avon	2	2
Bloomfield	29	24
Bolton	4	3
Broad Brook	1	1
Canton	6	5
East Granby	3	3
East Hartford	144	118
East Windsor	3	3
Ellington	9	7
Enfield	53	44
Farmington	3	3
Glastonbury	15	13
Granby	1	1
Hartford	1516	1356
Hebron	2	2
Manchester	129	107
Marlborough	2	2
Newington	16	13
North Granby	1	1
Rockville	0	0
Rocky Hill	9	8
Simsbury	0	0
Somers	6	4
South Glastonbury	2	2
South Windsor	9	8
Stafford	2	1
Stafford Springs	8	6
Staffordville	0	0
Suffield	5	4



Why do landlords like being a Housing Partner with The Greater Hartford Coordinated Access Network (GH-CAN)?

Prospective Tenants and Landlords gain several benefits from being a Housing Partner. Consider the following advantages:

- ✓ Tenants Who Are Supported: These tenants will have supports specifically designed to assist the household to comply with its lease. For some tenants this will be time-limited services, to assist with the transition into housing and learning how to be a good tenant and neighbor. Other tenants may need permanent supports, and each housing program provides those ongoing services as well, according to each housing program's guidelines. These housing stabilization support services include in-person or phone/email check-ins with both client AND the landlord at least twice in the first 30 days. GH-CAN support service staff are available to the landlord for any concerns that arise as needed.
- ✓ Guaranteed Rent Payments. Rental assistance is provided according to each program's guidelines. Direct deposit is available for some programs to ensure that rental subsidies are received on time. The tenant's support services team will be available to assist the tenant to ensure payment of the tenant's portion of the rent.
- ✓ Risk Reduction Fund: Our experience is that our tenants do not, on average, carry a greater risk than other similar tenants. Even so, if a GH-CAN tenant causes more damages than the security deposit or insurance will cover, Journey Home will pay up to \$1000 of additional funds in damages (after the security deposit and insurance have been used).
- ✓ Communication: Journey Home will be available to facilitate communication between the landlord and agency services staff as needed. Journey Home is available to help connect the landlord to contacts at GH-CAN agencies, or other partner agencies that can provide technical assistance.
- ✓ Reduce Advertising Costs. By partnering with the GH-CAN, and sending information to Journey Home about unit openings, Journey Home will distribute this information to the GH-CAN housing programs, so that landlords can quickly fill vacancies without the need to pay for advertising.
- ✓ Obstacle Prevention. Our service teams conduct regular home visits to ensure that tenants are stabilized in their new environments, that their jobs are going well, and that they are getting the support they need. Regular follow up with tenants allow us to identify and address any issues early on before they become irreparable. Our housing case managers also encourage landlords to come to them with any concerns they have regarding their tenants in their housing programs so that proactive measures can be taken early on. Housing Case managers are a resource for landlords and their program participants.
- ✓ Satisfaction from Helping Others. SOCIAL JUSTICE SUSTAINABILITY/MORAL SUPPORT/INDEPENDENCE Everyone deserves a safe and affordable place to live. Some people make mistakes and everyone deserves a second chance. By helping our tenants, you are playing an integral role not only in helping individuals take charge of their lives, but also in making your community a better place to live.
- ✓ Public Acknowledgement of participation at annual appreciation event, as well as promotion on Journey Home website and marketing materials.

Greater Hartford Coordinated Access Network – Risk Reduction Fund

Program Overview

The Risk Reduction Fund recognizes the investment of landlords who are willing to help individuals in need of affordable housing and is intended to reduce the risk that can be associated with housing some households. The program offers participating landlords reimbursement for short-term vacancies and minor repairs to a unit that is rented to a Greater Hartford Coordinated Access Network (GH-CAN) tenant who receives rental assistance. The effort helps preserve the investment of a participating landlord while ensuring safe, affordable housing for households in need.

Eligibility Requirements

The landlord must be participating in the Greater Hartford Coordinated Access Network (GH-CAN), have leased the unit to a GH-CAN-referred chronically homeless tenant, and continue to allow placement of the GH-CAN tenant in the same unit, or have accepted a new GH-CAN tenant into the unit. (See details below.) ALL reimbursement claims must have occurred after November 1, 2016 and within the 1st year of lease only. Claims for damages caused by “normal wear and tear” are not eligible. Claims are only eligible for the unit which the tenant has leased.

Risk Reduction: DAMAGES

- 1. The inspection may be waived for claims under \$100 to cover small damages or minor repairs.**
- 2. Property damage claims exceeding \$100, but not more than \$1000 for a unit will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.**

Eligible Unit ‘damages’ may include: Interior wall gouges and holes; damage to doors and cabinets including their hardware; carpet stains or burns; cracked tiles; broken windows, damage to minor household fixtures such as disposal, toilet, sink, sink handle; ceiling fans, and lighting fixtures. Other damages beyond normal ‘wear and tear’ may also be considered for reimbursement.

Landlords pay to make repairs first and then apply for reimbursement. Reimbursement is not guaranteed. To apply for reimbursement incentives of any amount Journey Home must confirm landlord and tenant participation in the GH-CAN. Upon confirmation of participation, Journey Home will need to receive a copy of the HQS move-in inspection and satisfactory descriptions and documentation, including before repair and after repair pictures, and copies of repair receipts for labor or materials to Journey Home. Properly submitted claims will be reviewed within 2 business days from receipt of claim. Journey Home will pay up to 100% of damages costs incurred, above and beyond what is recouped by the landlord from deposits or insurance. Payments up to \$100 may be given without inspections. Payments up to \$1000 for a unit would require an inspection. A post repair inspection will be conducted prior to payment for claims over \$100.00.

Eligible claims will be reviewed by Journey Home using the following criteria:

- Property damage incurred after November 1, 2016, after the unit was leased to the tenant and within the 1st year of the lease;
- Property damage was caused as a result of a GH-CAN tenant’s occupancy.
- Damage to property exceeds normal wear and tear;
- Damage expenses are not reimbursed by deposit or insurance;
- Damage fund covers only expenses related to the unit the covered tenant has leased.
- Copies of at least two estimates as well as receipts will be required for damages claims.

**Risk
Reduction:
HOLDING FEE**

1. Unit Holding Fee: There are circumstances where an applicant is identified but cannot complete an application before a unit is ready to lease. The Risk Reduction Fund would pay a fee of \$200 for up to 14 days and \$400 for up to 30 days, if a **GH-CAN referred** applicant has begun the application process AND the GH-CAN agency staff requests funds be paid to hold a unit. This fee is available only if a landlord has already approved an applicant and is committed to holding the unit for this tenant, but the applicant is not available to sign a lease for other reasons.

Eligible claims will be reviewed by Journey Home using the following required documents:

- a) Lease to a referred GH-CAN tenant signed after Nov. 1, 2016 submitted to Journey Home
- b) Written confirmation of approved tenant application and commitment to hold unit for the tenant and date of unit availability submitted to Journey Home
- c) Written request submitted to Journey Home by GH CAN Agency staff

**Risk
Reduction:
UNPAID RENT**

1. Unpaid Tenant Rent: After a GH-CAN tenant moves out or is evicted, reimbursement of any uncollected **GH-CAN referred** tenant portion of rent during the period of occupancy, not to exceed \$1,000, minus the security deposit, or payment from Security Deposit Guarantee Program. (This does not apply to abatement, liens, or third party payments.)

Eligible claims will be reviewed by Journey Home using the following documents:

- a) Lease to referred GH-CAN Program tenant signed after November 1, 2016
- b) Documentation that the GH-CAN tenant has not paid rent
- c) Documentation of efforts made to collect rent
- d) Documentation of deposit funds applied to unpaid rent, or receipts documenting how deposit funds were used if not applied toward unpaid rent, or lease showing no deposit was paid (if applicable)
- d) Lease to new GH-CAN tenant or written confirmation of approved tenant application and commitment to hold unit or equivalent unit for the new GH-CAN tenant and date of unit availability

2. Abandoned Unit Payment: Reimburse the rental assistance amount (not including **GH-CAN referred** tenant portion of rent) for rent during the remaining lease period after tenant abandonment, or until the unit is re-rented, whichever is sooner, not to exceed \$1,000, minus the security deposit, or payment from Security Deposit Guarantee Program, minus any program payment for which this is an eligible expense.

Eligible claims will be reviewed by Journey Home using the following criteria:

- a) Lease to referred GH-CAN referred tenant (that abandoned unit) signed after November 1, 2016;
- b) Rental Assistance Payment Agreement for unit housing GH-CAN referred tenant signed after November 1, 2016;
- c) Copy of lease documenting move-in date and lease end date;
- d) Documentation of timely notification to the GH-CAN Agency staff that the unit was abandoned;
- e) Documentation of date unit was vacated by GH-CAN referred tenant;

- f) Documentation that unit remained vacant for duration of time covered by Abandoned Unit Payments.
- g) Lease to a new GH-CAN tenant or written confirmation of approved tenant application and commitment to hold unit or equivalent unit for the new GH-CAN tenant and date of unit availability

**Risk Reduction:
HIGH UTILITY
BILL**

1. High Utility Bill: If a landlord has included all utilities in the cost of the rent, and a GH-CAN-referred tenant abuses the utilities, resulting in an extraordinarily high cost utility bill to the landlord, reimbursement for the cost over the normal utility amount can be sought by the landlord, not to exceed \$500.

Eligible claims will be reviewed by Journey Home using the following criteria:

- a) Current utility bill
- b) Documentation on prior years utility bills for the same occupied unit or equivalent occupied unit
- c) Lease to the current GH-CAN tenant or written confirmation of approved tenant application and commitment to hold unit or equivalent unit for a new GH-CAN tenant and date of unit availability.
- d) Other relevant documentation as appropriate

Note: Risk Reduction Fund eligibility requirement, benefits and processes may change over time. The Risk Reduction Fund benefits and processes may change, expand, or end, depending on funding availability. Participating landlords will be notified of any changes to the Risk Reduction Fund implementation. Any changes will apply to leases signed on or after the date of updated Risk Reduction Fund guidelines. Contact the Journey Home for the latest guidelines for the Risk Reduction Fund. Contact Journey Home at 860-808-0336 to become a participating landlord. Risk Reduction Claims Forms and other forms can be found on Journey Home's website at www.JourneyHomeCT.org.



Housing Data Profiles

2015



Population, Households & Age

Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey

	2009-13	2000	% Change		2009-13	2000	% Change
Population	1,739	1,556	12%	Householders living alone	16%	16%	0%
Households	593	553	7%	Residents living in families	79%	77%	2%
Average household size	2.93	2.81	4%	Households with someone <18	35%	40%	-5%
Average family size	3.26	3.16	3%	Households with someone > 65	24%	18%	6%

Median age for those living in Scotland is 43.3 years old, 3.1 years older than CT's median age of 40.2 years old.

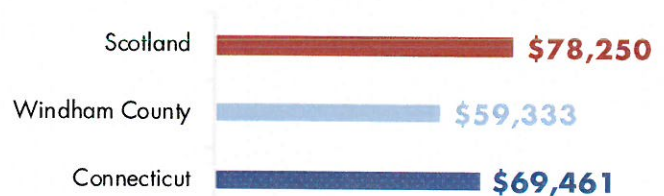


Income & Age

Scotland's annual median household income in 2013 was \$78,250, 13% more than Connecticut's median household income of \$69,461. It is 32% more than Windham County's median household income of \$59,333. Scotland's median household income ranks 94 (1=highest, 169=lowest) among CT's 169 municipalities.

Median Household Income

Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey



Income by Age of Head of Household: Scotland

Source: American Community Survey 2009-13



In Scotland, 1% (8) of the heads of households were under 25 years old, 24% (145) were 25-44 years old, 52% (306) were 45-64 years old and 23% (134) were 65 or older.

Throughout Connecticut, households headed by those under 25 and those 65 and over tend to have lower incomes than those 25-64 years old, limiting their housing options.

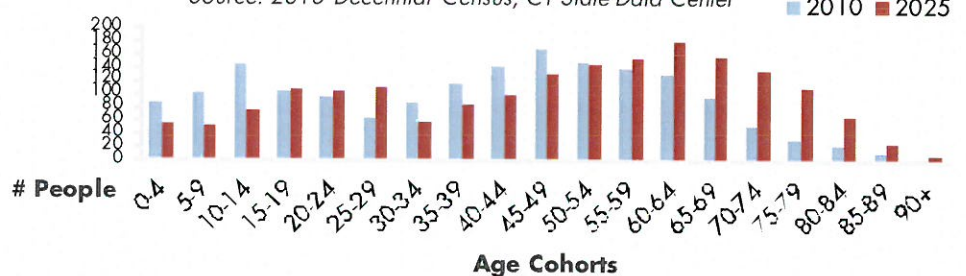


Aging of the Population

Scotland is one of the 153 Connecticut municipalities projected to see a drop in school-age population between 2015 and 2025. Many municipalities will see declines over 30%. The projected decrease for Scotland is 34%. Meanwhile the 65+ population for Scotland is projected to increase by 59%.

Age Cohorts - 2010 Population, 2025 Population Projections: Scotland

Source: 2010 Decennial Census, CT State Data Center



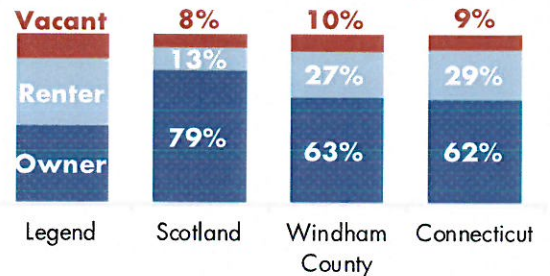
Characteristics of Housing Stock

Tenure

	Scotland	Windham County	Connecticut
Total	647	49,051	1,486,995
Owner-Occupied	510	30,851	919,488
Renter-Occupied	83	13,167	436,361
Vacant	54	5,033	131,146

Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey

Percent of Owner-Occupied, Renter-Occupied and Vacant Housing Units



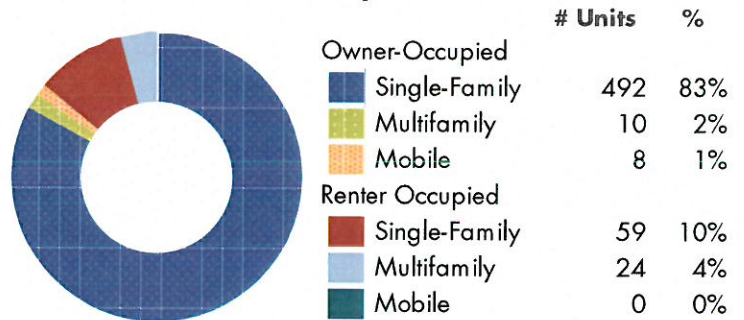
Scotland saw its number of housing units increase by 12% from 2000 to 2013. Renters live in 13% of Scotland's housing stock, compared to 27% for Windham County and 29% for Connecticut.

Units in Structure

Overall, 67% of CT's occupied housing stock is comprised of single-family housing, while 33% is multifamily housing (2+ units in structure) and 1% is mobile homes.

In Scotland, 93% of occupied homes are single-family, 6% are multifamily (2+ units in structure), and 1% are mobile homes. Renters live in 71% of Scotland's 34 multifamily homes, and owners occupy 89% of its 551 single-family homes.

Units in Structure by Tenure: Scotland



Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey

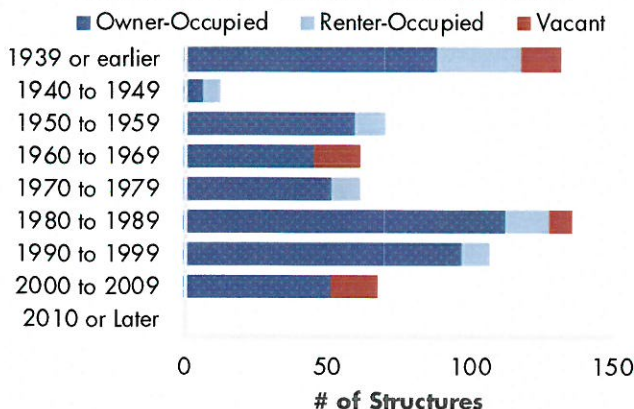
Year Built

CT's housing stock varies in age, with 23% built before 1939, 36% built from 1940 to 1969 and 41% built from 1970 on.

In Scotland, 20% of the housing stock was built prior to 1939, 22% was built between 1940 and 1969 and the remaining 57% was built after 1970. Shifting demographics indicate that housing built from 1970 on may not meet the needs of CT's current and future residents.

Tenure by Year Structure Built: Scotland

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey



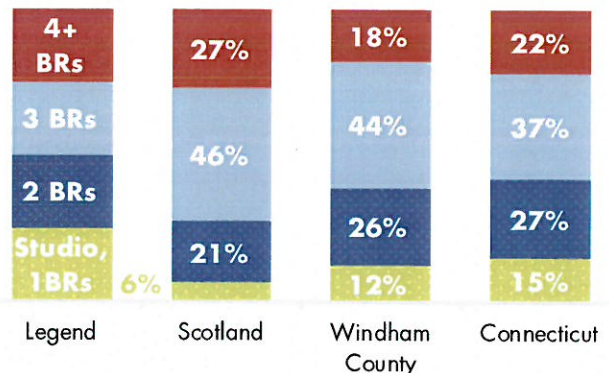
Bedrooms

A majority of homes in CT have 3 or more bedrooms, with 37% having 3 bedrooms and 22% having 4 or more. 42% of the homes in the state have 2 or fewer bedrooms.

Over 73% of homes in Scotland have 3 or more bedrooms, while 27% have 2 or fewer bedrooms. Towns and cities that have larger homes with more bedrooms offer fewer housing options for younger workers or downsizing Baby Boomers.

Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms

Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey



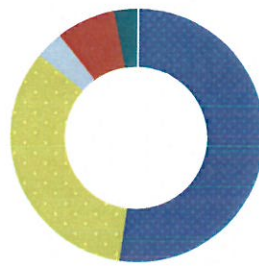


Housing Costs for Owners and Renters

Affordability

Across CT, 50% of renters and 35% of owners spend more than 30% of their income on housing. In Scotland, 25% of renters spend more than 30% of their income on housing, while 39% of owners do the same. Households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing may have little left over for necessities such as transportation, food, health care, etc.

Housing Costs as a % of Household Income: Scotland



	# Units	% Total
Owner-Occupied		
Spending <30%	306	52%
Spending >=30%	197	34%
Not computed	0	0%
Renter Occupied		
Spending <30%	44	8%
Spending >=30%	21	4%
Not computed	18	3%

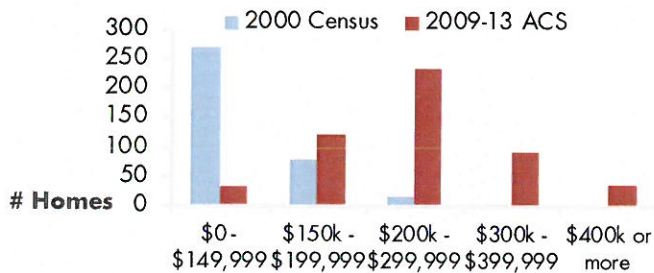
Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey

Home Value

The value of homes in Connecticut has risen significantly over the last 15 years, putting home ownership out of reach for many middle-class households. In Scotland, 74% of homes were valued under \$150,000 in 2000, compared to 6% now. The median home value in Scotland is now \$242,600, an increase of 79% since 2000.

Self-Reported Value of Owner-Occupied Homes: Scotland

Source: Census 2000, 2009-2013 American Community Survey

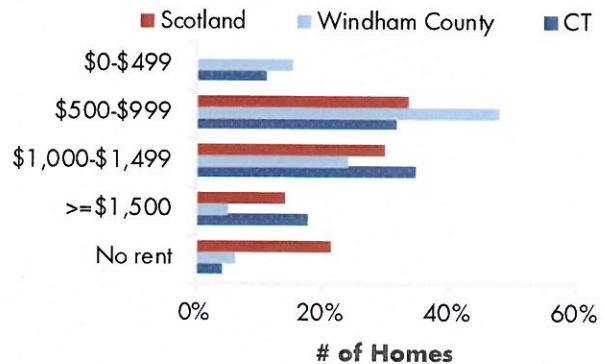


Gross Rent

According to 2009-13 American Community Survey data, 45% of Scotland's 83 rental units have a gross rent over \$1,000 per month and 12% have a gross rent under \$750 per month.

Rental Units by Gross Rent: Scotland

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey



Housing Costs & Income

Owner Households: Scotland

The average homeowner household in Scotland has a median income of

\$80,078

Households with a Mortgage

Median Income:

\$79,167

Median Monthly Owner Costs:

\$1,793

Households w/out a Mortgage

Median Income:

\$80,577

Median Monthly Owner Costs:

\$749

In Connecticut, incomes among those who own their homes tend to be much higher than incomes for renter households. Incomes for owners who no longer pay a mortgage also tend to be lower than for those paying a mortgage, as those no longer paying a mortgage may be retired and living on fixed incomes.

Source: 2009-13 American Community Survey

Renter Households: Scotland

Median Income Renter Households =

\$54,018

31% less than the median income of all households.

Median Gross Rent =

\$1,056

23% of income spent on rent. **77%** of income for all other expenses.

Housing Market General Information

Housing Wage

2015 Housing Wage: Scotland

 **\$18.33**

Scotland is included in the Windham County Metro Area.

Each year, the National Low Income Housing Coalition calculates the "housing wage," the hourly wage needed for a household to afford a typical 2-bedroom apartment in metro areas throughout the United States.

Connecticut's housing costs are typically high, ranking #8 in 2015 with a housing wage of \$24.29.

Grand List

Real Property Grand List Values,
2008-13: Scotland

Total Real Property 2008	\$115,092,920
Total Real Property 2013	\$98,749,760
% Change, 2008-13	-14%

Connecticut housing prices declined precipitously after the 2008 financial crisis and have not rebounded to pre-crisis levels, particularly in municipalities - 114 of 169 - where housing stock is dominated by single-family homes. Across the state, 152 municipalities have seen either no change in real property grand lists, or declines, forcing most to raise mil rates, reduce services, or both.

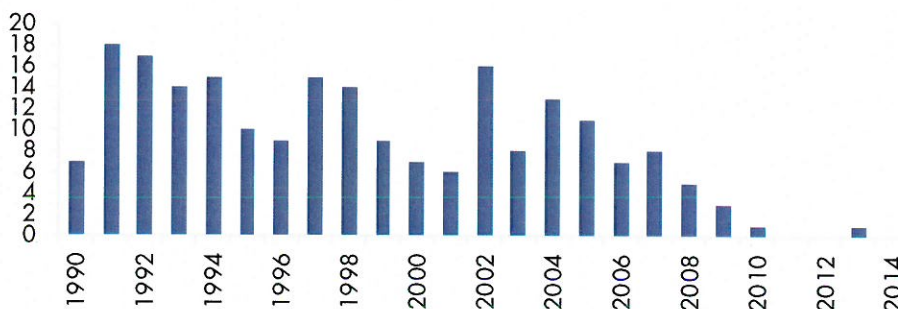
Source: CT Office of Policy and Management

Building Permits

Connecticut saw a sharp decline in building permits following the crash of the housing market in the mid-2000s. As the housing market slowly recovers, statewide building permits have increased by small amounts since 2011, with permits for multifamily units at levels not seen for a decade. Building permits issued, however, remain well below the levels seen in the 1980s and 1990s.

Building Permits by Year, 1990-2014: Scotland

Source: CT Department of Economic and Community Development



Affordable Housing Appeals List

Each year the CT Department Of Housing surveys municipalities in the state to determine the number of affordable units each has. The data is compiled for the Affordable Housing Appeals List. The following housing units are counted as affordable in Scotland in 2014:

Assisted Units Counted in 2014 Appeals List:

Scotland	
0	Governmentally Assisted Units
0	Tenant Rental Assistance
13	CHFA/USDA Mortgages
+	0 Deed Restricted Units
<hr/>	
13	Total Assisted Units

Calculation of % of Total Units Assisted:

Scotland			
13	÷	680	= 1.9%
Total Assisted Units		Total Units, 2010 Census	Units Assisted

Housing Data Profiles are produced by the Partnership for Strong Communities. Updated November 16, 2015. For more information about the information presented or to use any of the graphics presented in the Housing Data Profiles, please contact: Christina Rubenstein, Deputy Policy Director, christina@pschousing.org.



Analysis of Housing Conditions

Key Stats

Population

1,739

Households

593

Projected Change in Population from 2015-2025

5-19 Year Olds: -34%

65+ Year Old: 59%

Median Household Income

All Households: \$78,250

Owners: \$80,078

Renters: \$54,018

Housing Units

Total Units: 593

Owner-Occupied: 79%

Renter-Occupied: 13%

Vacant: 8%

Single-Family/Multifamily

Single Family: 93%

Multifamily: 6%

Median Home Value

\$242,600

Median Gross Rent

\$1,056

Households Spending 30% or More on Housing

All Households: 38%

Owners: 39%

Renters: 25%

Housing Built 1970 or Later

57%

2014 Affordable Housing Appeals List

Assisted Units: 2%

% Change in Total Real Property, 2008-2013

-14%

Scotland's Housing Data Profile: The Story Behind the Numbers

Scotland, like most of Connecticut's municipalities, has a relatively high median household income and housing costs, few units for a variety of the municipality's workforce (such as, teachers, nurses, electricians, firefighters and town employees), and a narrow range of housing choices for Baby Boomers seeking to downsize and Millennials and young families seeking to move to town.

Housing remains expensive in Scotland relative to the median household income. Statewide, 50% of renters and 35% of homeowners spend 30% or more of their household incomes on housing. In Scotland, where the \$78,250 median household income is higher than the statewide median of \$69,461, 25% of renters and 39% of homeowners spend 30% or more of their income on housing.

Scotland is one of the 153 Connecticut municipalities that could see a potentially significant decline in school enrollment through 2025 because of a projected decline in school-age (5-19) population of 34% from 2015 to 2025. At the same time, its population is getting older, with a projected increase of 59% in the 65+ population from 2015 to 2025, potentially leading to the need for smaller, denser, more affordable homes closer to the town center, services and, if possible, transit connections.

While the number of renting households in Connecticut has increased from 30% to 34% since 2007, many towns are ill-prepared to accommodate the needs of renters. Scotland is one of 114 Connecticut municipalities with single-family homes dominating its housing stock (93%) and little modest or multifamily housing to offer (27% units are 0-2 bedrooms, compared to 42% statewide), mostly because many of those towns built the bulk of their homes after 1970 (57% in Scotland) to accommodate the needs of new Baby Boomer families then in their 20s.

Now in their 60s, those families are seeking more modest homes. But their attempts to sell are being met by few offers because few young families can afford to move to those towns, flattening median sales prices and stunting the growth of Grand Lists – the towns' total value of real property – and thus property tax revenues needed to pay for increasingly expensive services. From 2008 through 2013 (latest OPM figures), 151 towns experienced negative growth in real property values, 1 had no growth and 3 had only slight growth of 2 percent or less. The total real property Grand List in Scotland has declined by 14% from 2008 through 2013.

Across the state, 138 of the 169 municipalities have affordable homes totaling less than 10% of their housing stock. These are the kinds of homes increasingly sought by young professionals, families, town workers, downsizing Baby Boomers and others. In Scotland, 2% of the homes are affordable, according to the state's 2014 Affordable Housing Appeals List.



Data Sources & Notes

Page 1

- ⇒ Populations, Households & Age
 - DP-1 - Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
 - DP02 - Selected Social Characteristics In The United States, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 - DP05 - ACS Demographic And Housing Estimates, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⇒ Age & Income
 - Median Household Income
 - B25119 - Median Household Income The Past 12 Months (In 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) By Tenure, Universe: Occupied Housing Units More Information, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 - Income by Age of Head of Householder
 - B19037 - Age Of Householder By Household Income In The Past 12 Months (In 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), Universe: Households, 2009-13 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⇒ Aging of Population
 - P12 - Sex by Age, Universe: Total population, 2010 Census Summary File 1
 - 2015-2025 Population Projections for Connecticut, November 1, 2012 edition, CT State Data Center

Page 2

- ⇒ Tenure, Units in Structure, Year Built, Bedrooms
 - DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⇒ Tenure note: Universe is all housing units. Total housing stock includes vacant units.
- ⇒ Units in Structure notes: Multifamily includes all units with 2+ units in structure. Does not include boats, RVs, vans, etc. Universe is occupied housing units (does not include vacant units).

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- ⇒ Affordability
 - DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Note: Percent income spent on housing costs is not calculated for some households, noted in chart as "Not computed."
- ⇒ Home Value
 - B25075 - Value, Universe: Owner-occupied housing units, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⇒ Gross Rent
 - DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
- ⇒ Housing Costs & Income
 - Median Household Income by Tenure
 - B25119 Median Household Income The Past 12 Months (In 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) By Tenure, Universe: Occupied housing units, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 - Median Household Income for Owner-Occupied Households by Mortgage Status
 - B25099 - Mortgage Status By Median Household Income The Past 12 Months (In 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), Universe: Owner-occupied housing units, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 - Median Monthly Housing Costs by Mortgage Status, Median Gross Rent
 - DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Note: Median Gross Rent data suppressed for some geographies by Census Bureau, reasons for suppression may vary.

Page 4

- ⇒ Housing Wage
 - Out of Reach 2015, 2-Bedroom Housing Wage, National Low Income Housing Coalition
- ⇒ Grand Lists
 - Total Grand Lists by Town, 2008 and 2013, CT Office of Policy and Management
- ⇒ Building Permits
 - Connecticut New Housing Authorizations in 2014, Construction Report: Housing Production & Permits, CT Dept. of Economic and Community Development
- ⇒ Affordable Housing Appeals List
 - 2014 Affordable Housing Appeals List, CT Dept. of Housing











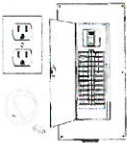

Income & Jobs in Connecticut

Many Working Households Struggle to Get By

Changes in the economy and in household formation leave many in Connecticut struggling to afford housing. Many jobs pay less than the state's median household income of **\$70,048** annually and have an hourly wage that is less than the housing wage (what one needs to afford a typical 2-BR apartment) of **\$24.29**.

- The median annual income of the state's 730 occupations is **\$43,812**, 63% of the state median household income.
- The median annual income of **72%** of occupations is less than 100% of the state median households income.
- The median annual income of **22%** of occupations is less than 50% of the state median households income.
- The average hourly wage of **47%** of occupations is less than the state housing wage.

Here are some examples of occupations where median annual income is...

0% to 30% of Median Household Income	WAITERS & WAITRESSES  Median Annual Income: \$19,558 Average Hourly Wage: \$10.92	FOOD PREPARATION & SERVING WORKERS, INCLUDING FAST FOOD  Median Annual Income: \$19,998 Average Hourly Wage: \$10.92	CASHIERS  Median Annual Income: \$21,260 Average Hourly Wage: \$11.29
	HAIRDRESSERS, HAIRSTYLISTS, & COSMETOLOGISTS  Median Annual Income: \$24,289 Average Hourly Wage: \$14.24	LANDSCAPING & GROUNDSKEEPING WORKERS  Median Annual Income: \$30,870 Average Hourly Wage: \$15.87	PRESCHOOL TEACHERS, EXCEPT SPECIAL EDUCATION  Median Annual Income: \$30,926 Average Hourly Wage: \$17.60
	DENTAL ASSISTANTS  Median Annual Income: \$41,508 Average Hourly Wage: \$20.04	EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS & PARAMEDICS  Median Annual Income: \$41,228 Average Hourly Wage: \$20.66	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE TECHNICIANS & MECHANICS  Median Annual Income: \$41,264 Average Hourly Wage: \$21.00
80% to 100% of Median Household Income	LICENSED PRACTICAL & VOCATIONAL NURSES  Median Annual Income: \$56,113 Average Hourly Wage: \$26.90	ELECTRICIANS  Median Annual Income: \$56,790 Average Hourly Wage: \$27.56	FIRE FIGHTERS  Median Annual Income: \$61,658 Average Hourly Wage: \$28.64

Turn this page over for more examples →

Sources: State Median Household Income - U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 1-Year American Community Survey; Housing wage data - National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2015; Occupations data - CT Dept. of Labor, Labor Market Information, Statewide Wages, 1Q 2015

More occupations where the median annual income is less than the state median household income:

Occupation	Median Annual Income	% of State Median Household Income	Average Hourly Wage	% of State's Housing Wage
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$19,568	28%	\$9.88	39%
Bartenders	\$19,620	28%	\$11.28	39%
Manicurists and Pedicurists	\$19,660	28%	\$10.67	39%
Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants	\$20,374	29%	\$10.50	40%
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	\$21,919	31%	\$11.68	43%
Food Preparation Workers	\$22,184	32%	\$11.82	44%
Retail Salespersons	\$23,786	34%	\$13.72	47%
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	\$24,163	34%	\$12.51	48%
Personal and Home Care Aides	\$25,260	36%	\$12.62	50%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$27,386	39%	\$14.77	54%
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	\$28,438	41%	\$14.73	56%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$28,559	41%	\$14.95	57%
Team Assemblers	\$29,629	42%	\$15.67	59%
Tellers	\$29,683	42%	\$14.81	59%
Production Workers, All Other	\$30,657	44%	\$16.86	61%
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$30,870	44%	\$15.87	61%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$32,190	46%	\$15.85	64%
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$32,433	46%	\$16.63	64%
Office Clerks, General	\$34,625	49%	\$17.27	69%
Medical Assistants	\$34,743	50%	\$17.37	69%
Library Technicians	\$36,807	53%	\$19.16	73%
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	\$36,827	53%	\$18.82	73%
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$37,466	53%	\$18.93	74%
Customer Service Representatives	\$37,913	54%	\$19.27	75%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	\$38,695	55%	\$19.83	77%
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	\$39,557	56%	\$19.63	78%
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$41,264	59%	\$21.00	82%
Dental Assistants	\$41,508	59%	\$20.04	82%
Construction Laborers	\$42,744	61%	\$21.28	85%
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	\$42,749	61%	\$21.30	85%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$43,231	62%	\$21.50	86%
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	\$44,847	64%	\$23.31	89%
Machinists	\$45,487	65%	\$21.90	90%
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$46,066	66%	\$22.68	91%
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	\$46,586	67%	\$23.68	92%
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	\$48,204	69%	\$24.24	95%
Carpenters	\$50,051	71%	\$24.65	99%
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	\$52,199	75%	\$25.62	103%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$52,361	75%	\$25.85	104%

Sources: State Median Household Income - U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 1-Year American Community Survey; Housing wage data - National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2015; Occupations data - CT Dept. of Labor, Labor Market Information, Statewide Wages, 1Q 2015

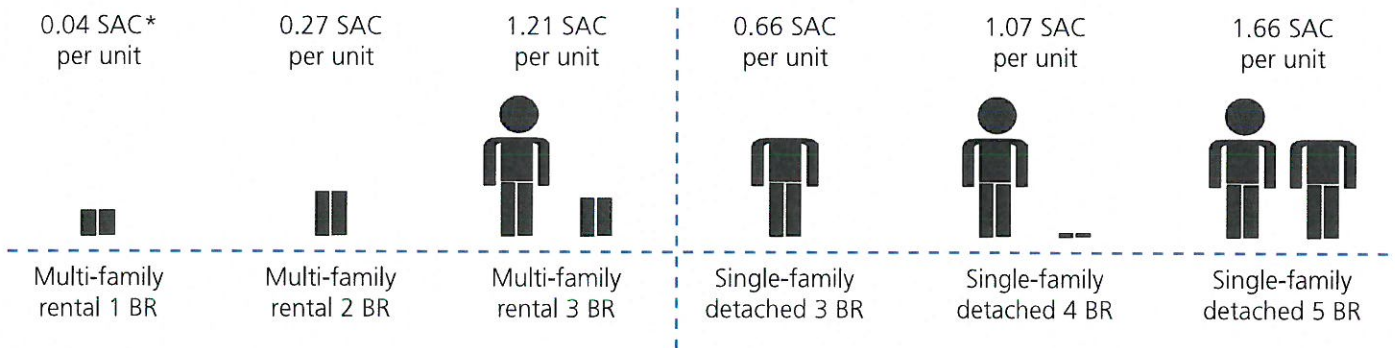


HOMECONNECTICUT
 For Our Economy, Our Families, Our Future
 a campaign of the Partnership for Strong Communities

The School Cost Myth: All Housing **Doesn't** Increase School Costs

Only larger homes bring many school-age children

Rutgers University's Center for Urban Policy Research analysis (June 2006) of Connecticut's number of school age children living in various housing types indicate the following averages:



* SAC = School-Age Children

Plus, school enrollments are falling

Report by the CT State Data Center (June 2008) projected significant declines in CT school enrollment:

From their peak in 2004-05, school enrollments are expected to drop by 17% by 2020. Even if new housing brings additional school children, it is likely that classroom vacancies will be able to absorb them without additional costs.

Most school budget increases are not related to enrollment, or to the number of children in housing

Findings of a University of Massachusetts Donohue Institute study (May 2007) on school cost impact of mixed-income housing:

Studying seven Massachusetts communities with mixed-income housing between 1994 and 2004, they found teaching staff levels and overall expenditures increased independently of changes in enrollment.

During that time period, school enrollments statewide were essentially flat, while employment of full time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff increased by eight percent, and total school expenditures grew by 28.6 percent.

Some school districts studied had costs rise significantly even while their enrollment declined. There are clear fiscal pressures on municipalities due to educational costs, but there is no evidence that student enrollment growth is the cause of the budgetary problems.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
 DAVID FINK, POLICY DIRECTOR
 DAVID@PSCHOUSING.ORG

PARTNERSHIP FOR STRONG COMMUNITIES
 860.244.0066
 WWW.PSCHOUSING.ORG



HOMECONNECTICUT
For Our Economy, Our Families, Our Future
a campaign of the Partnership for Strong Communities

The Property Value Myth: Mixed-Income & Affordable Housing Doesn't Lower Property Values

MIT research shows that mixed-income and affordable housing **does not** lower property values

Effects of Mixed-income, Multi-family Rental Housing Developments on Single-family Housing Values

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for Real Estate

Study found **no significant differences** between home values close to affordable developments and those in other parts of town. Study methodology:

- MIT researchers looked at 7 mixed-income rental housing developments in Massachusetts.
- They chose densely populated, controversial developments they predicted would be most likely to adversely impact property values.
- Their analysis of each development focused on an "impact area" around the development, and a "control area" in another part of town. They made the impact area intentionally small, to not dilute the potential impact observed.
- Instead of simply reporting whether surrounding property values went up or down, they compared property value changes in the impact area with property value changes in control area. This method controls for other impacts on house prices.

MIT report available at <http://web.mit.edu/cre/research/hai/>

Research done by others on property values near affordable housing also indicates no negative effects

Affordable Housing and Property Values

Enterprise Foundation

Reviews and summarizes 14 research publications, finding that subsidized, special-purpose or manufactured housing had either a positive effect or no negative effect on nearby property values.

Enterprise report available at <http://www.practitionerresources.org/showdoc.html?id=19395>

Why Affordable Housing Does Not Lower Property Values

Habitat for Humanity

A brief discussion of common perceptions, studies conducted and what the studies found in regards to the relationship between affordable housing and neighboring properties. Includes a list of 11 studies conducted to test the effect of affordable housing on surrounding properties.

Habitat for Humanity report available at <http://www.habitat.org/how/propertyvalues.aspx>



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**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING
APPLICATION TO
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) FOR BROWNFIELD
COMMUNITY-WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides grant funds for brownfield assessments, remediation planning and clean-ups; and

WHEREAS, the Capitol Region Council of Governments has received six EPA Brownfield Assessment Grants (total of \$1.6 million) to establish and continue the MetroHartford Brownfield Assessment Program, which has assisted municipalities in conducting environmental assessments and remediation planning on sites that have been contaminated by petroleum products and/or hazardous substances; and

WHEREAS, such environmental assessments have facilitated the remediation, redevelopment, and reuse of brownfield sites in the Capitol Region; and

WHEREAS, the current Petroleum and Hazardous Substance Assessment Grant funds are expected to be fully expended on or about September 2017, the contract's end date, and additional assessment grant funds are in demand by Capitol Region municipalities; and

WHEREAS, CRCOG is eligible to apply for additional monies to maintain continued funding of the MetroHartford Brownfield Assessment Program (maximum grant application of \$300,000.00);

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the CRCOG Policy Board authorizes the submission on or before December 22, 2016 of an application for funding under the EPA Brownfield Assessment Grant Program to provide continued funding for environmental assessments and remediation planning on sites that have been contaminated by petroleum products and/or hazardous substances; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CRCOG Policy Board authorizes its Executive Director, Lyle D. Wray, to act on behalf of the Capitol Region Council of Governments in entering into and amending contractual instruments related to the award of such grant, in accordance with its planning program and budget.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the resolution adopted by the CRCOG Policy Board at its meeting on November 16, 2016. I further hereby certify that the above resolution has not been in any way altered, amended, or repealed, and is now in full force and effect.



Lisa Pellegrini, Secretary
Capitol Region Council of Governments



Date

To: CRCOG Policy Board and Transportation Committee
From: Timothy Malone, Principal Planner
 Jennifer Carrier, CRCOG - Director of Transportation Planning
Date: November 3, 2016
Subject: *Air Quality Conformity Analysis*

The Connecticut Department of Transportation has asked us to endorse the new Air Quality Conformity Resolution for our FFY2015-2018 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and 2015 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). The Air Quality Conformity Analysis (AQCA) report summary is attached. The AQCA is updated every six months to a year in order to incorporate new projects from the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). For this update, CTDOT has also transitioned to the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required emissions modeling software: MOVES2014a.

The State performs the AQCA on a statewide basis, with all LRTPs and TIP projects in the state analyzed together. This is due to overlap between planning region boundaries and the two air quality analysis districts in the state.

The September 2016 analysis shows that the State’s LRTPs and TIPs are within the approved 2009 motor vehicle emissions budgets. The table below shows the results for the Greater Connecticut Ozone “Moderate” Nonattainment Area, which includes the CRCOG region:

Greater CT Ozone "Moderate" Nonattainment Area (emissions in tons per day)

Year	RESULTS		BUDGET		DIFFERENCE	
	VOC	NOx	VOC	NOx	VOC	NOx
2017	15.99	21.99	26.30	49.20	-10.31	-27.21
2025	11.39	11.87	26.30	49.20	-14.91	-37.33
2035	6.70	6.94	26.30	49.20	-19.60	-42.26
2040	6.17	6.49	26.30	49.20	-20.13	-42.71

VOC: Hydrocarbons or Volatile Organic Compounds
 NOX: Nitrogen Oxides

CRCOG is required to have a 30-day public comment period for the AQCA that includes a public hearing. The comment period is open from 10/13/2016 until 11/14/2016. The public hearing will be held at 11:30am on 11/14/2016 at MIRA. The attached resolution confirms CRCOG’s concurrence with the results of the analysis.

Air Quality Conformity Analysis

for the FFY 2015-2018 TIP & the 2015 Regional Transportation Plan
SUMMARY

Each regional planning agency (including CRCOG) is required to demonstrate that their Regional Transportation Plan and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) do not violate the federal Clean Air Act. This demonstration requires tests for several types of pollutants, for several different analysis years, and for several different analysis areas or districts as explained below. For reasons also described below, the State performs a statewide analysis, with all Plans and TIP projects in the state analyzed together.

Types of Pollutants. The air quality analysis includes calculations of vehicle emissions of two types of pollutants:

1. Hydrocarbons (HC or VOC-Volatile Organic Compounds)
2. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

Emissions Test. Under conformity rules provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, a test is applied to determine if the TIP and the Transportation Plan violate the Clean Air Act. In December 2010, the EPA informed the CT Department of Environmental Protection that the 2009 Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets (MVEB) were adequate determiners of future transportation conformity. Therefore, the future year emissions are compared to the 2009 MVEB to determine compliance.

Test: VOC and NOx emissions from transportation sources must be less than the 2009 motor vehicle emissions budgets

2009 emissions budget:	VOC	26.30 tons/day
	NOx	49.20 tons/day

Air Quality Analysis Districts. The federal air quality districts for ozone are shown in the figure to the right. For ozone analysis purposes, CRCOG is part of the Greater Connecticut district. The Greater Connecticut district includes other planning regions in addition to the Capitol Region. It uses county boundaries and includes the following counties: Hartford, Tolland, Litchfield, Windham, and New London.

Since the air quality districts overlap many regional planning districts, the emissions analysis must be coordinated to include the TIPs and transportation plans of several regions. The Connecticut Department of Transportation performs this coordination role. Each region submits its draft TIP and long range plan to the DOT. The DOT in turn combines the TIPs and the transportation plans for all appropriate regions to analyze the emissions impacts on each air quality district.

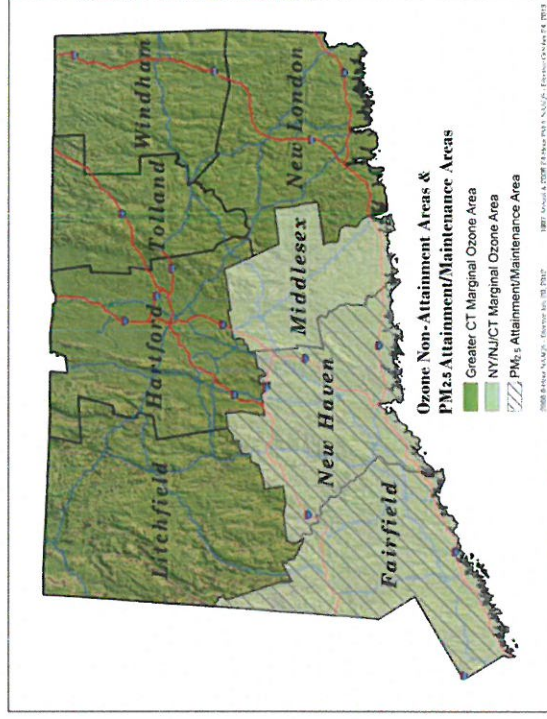


Figure 1. Note: This map incorrectly identifies both non-attainment areas as "marginal". As of June 2016, both are "moderate".

Findings & Conclusions

The data provided by the Connecticut Department of Transportation indicate that the Capitol Region's long range plan and TIP, when combined with all other regional plans and TIPs in the relevant air quality district, pass the test required under current conformity rules. The Region is in conformity with the federal Clean Air Act and the Connecticut SIP. Provided below is a summary of the results. Actual emissions estimates and comparisons are provided in Table 1.

Test: VOC and NOX emissions from transportation sources must be less than the 2009 transportation emissions budgets. Future emissions of VOC and NOx are below the 2009 emissions budget.

Quantitative Analysis by Connecticut DOT. The quantitative analysis required for this demonstration was performed by CTDOT in cooperation with the regional planning agencies. This cooperative effort is required because the federal air quality districts overlap Connecticut's regional planning districts as explained above. The results are presented in the table below.

Greater CT Ozone "Moderate" Nonattainment Area

(emissions in tons per day)

Year	RESULTS		BUDGET		DIFFERENCE	
	VOC	NOx	VOC	NOx	VOC	NOx
2017	15.99	21.99	26.30	49.20	-10.31	-27.21
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2035	6.70	6.94	26.30	49.20	-19.60	-42.26
2040	6.17	6.49	26.30	49.20	-20.13	-42.71

VOC: Hydrocarbons or Volatile Organic Compounds

NOX: Nitrogen Oxides

RESOLUTION ON CONFORMITY WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT - OZONE

WHEREAS, the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) is required to submit an Air Quality Conformity Statement to the US Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in accordance with the final conformity rule promulgated by EPA (40 CFR 51 and 93) when adopting an annual Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) or when effecting a significant revision of the Region's Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP); and

WHEREAS, Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) states that conformity of transportation plans and programs will be demonstrated if:

1. the plans and programs are consistent with recent estimates of mobile source emissions;
2. the plans and programs provide for the expeditious implementation of certain transportation control measures;
3. the plans and programs contribute to annual emissions reductions consistent with the Clean Air Act of 1977, as amended; and

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of the CRCOG that the plans and programs approved today, November 16, 2016 and submitted to FHWA and EPA conform to the requirements of Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) as interpreted by EPA (40 CFR 51 and 93); and

WHEREAS, the State of Connecticut has elected to assess conformity in the Greater Connecticut Ozone Moderate Nonattainment area (Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, New London and Windham Counties) and the Connecticut Department of Transportation has jointly assessed the impact of all transportation plans and programs in these Nonattainment areas (Ozone Air Quality Conformity Report September 2016); and

WHEREAS, the Connecticut Department of Transportation's assessment (above) has found that plans and programs jointly meet mobile source emissions guidelines advanced by EPA pursuant to Section 7506 (3) (A).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Capitol Region Council of Governments finds that the 2015 LRTP and the FFY 2015-2018 TIP and all Amendments conform to air quality requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR 51 and 93), related U.S. Department of Transportation guidelines (23 CFR 450), and with Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) and hereby approves the existing September 2016 Ozone Air Quality Conformity Determination.

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Secretary of the Capitol Region Council of Governments certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted at a legally convened meeting of the Capitol Region Council of Governments on November 16, 2016.

DATE: 11/16/16

BY:  _____

Lisa Pellegrini, Secretary
Capitol Region
Council of Governments



TOWN OF AVON

60 W Main St. • Avon, CT • 06001-3719

www.avonct.gov

**POLICE, FIRE & MEDICAL
EMERGENCY - 911**

TOWN MANAGER'S OFFICE
Tel. (860) 409-4300
Fax (860) 409-4368

ASSISTANT TOWN MANAGER
Tel. (860) 409-4377
Fax (860) 409-4368

ACCOUNTING
Tel. (860) 409-4339
Fax (860) 677-2847

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
Tel. (860) 409-4335
Fax (860) 409-4366

BUILDING DEPARTMENT
Tel. (860) 409-4316
Fax (860) 409-4321

COLLECTOR OF REVENUE
Tel. (860) 409-4306
Fax (860) 677-8428

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
Tel. (860) 409-4322
Fax (860) 409-4364

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
Tel. (860) 409-4346
Fax (860) 409-4366

FIRE MARSHAL
Tel. (860) 409-4319
Fax (860) 409-4321

HUMAN RESOURCES
Tel. (860) 409-4303
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LANDFILL
281 Huckleberry Hill Rd.
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PLANNING & ZONING
Tel. (860) 409-4328
Fax (860) 409-4375

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Tel. (860) 409-4200
Fax (860) 409-4206

PROBATE
Tel. (860) 658-3277
Fax (860) 658-3204

PUBLIC LIBRARY
281 Country Club Road
Tel. (860) 673-9712
Fax (860) 675-6364

PUBLIC WORKS
11 Arch Road
Tel. (860) 673-6151
Fax (860) 673-0338

RECREATION AND PARKS
Tel. (860) 409-4332
Fax (860) 409-4334
Cancellation (860) 409-4365

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
Tel. (860) 409-4350
Fax (860) 409-4368

SOCIAL SERVICES
Tel. (860) 409-4346
Fax (860) 409-4366

TOWN CLERK
Tel. (860) 409-4310
Fax (860) 677-8428

TDD-HEARING IMPAIRED
Tel. (860) 409-4361

November 9, 2016

Richard W. Hines
380 Lovely Street
Avon, CT 06001

Dear Mr. Hines: *Dick*

At their meeting held on November 3, 2016, the Avon Town Council accepted with regret your resignation as an alternate member of the Capitol Region Council of Governments Policy Board. The Town Council wishes to express its sincere appreciation and thanks you for your service to the community in this important capacity. *many years of*

Once again, thank you for your service to the Town of Avon.

Sincerely,

Brandon Robertson
Brandon Robertson
Town Manager

BR/jw

Cc: Town Council
Ann Dearstyne, Town Clerk
✓CRCOG Policy Board

CRCOG 2017 Legislative Agenda

Third Draft

November 14, 2016

1. Crumbling Concrete Foundations

A total of 36 towns, of which 20 are in CRCOG have been impacted by crumbling concrete foundations related to the presence of a mineral pyrrhotite in the concrete mix. This is a significant and growing issue for home owners and towns.

Concrete Testing Funding. CRCOG supports the use of CDBG or program income funds to help homeowners with crumbling foundations to, at a minimum, test the affected property to verify the existence of a problem. Any income restrictions for this purpose should be waived.

Remediation Fund. CRCOG supports the creation of a relief fund for homeowners experiencing crumbling foundations. CRCOG's Ad-hoc working committee has a template in progress that it is willing to discuss with legislators details regarding the program. Some key points regarding any relief funding should include:

- Any state funding for crumbling foundations should be exempt from CHRO and prevailing wage requirements. The homeowners will be the ones who are finding contractors, etc. for this project and to require them to adhere to CHRO or prevailing wage requirements will be too high of a bar.
- In conjunction with the development of a process and a cut-off date after which buyers will no longer be eligible for relief (right now, May 10, 2016, the day Mottes ceased operating from the quarry for residential projects has been proposed), the sales disclosure statement should reflect that the buyer is aware that such a problem exists if it does not do so already.

Remediation Funding Sources. CRCOG recognizes that funding for the relief fund will be a challenge. CRCOG's Ad-hoc Working Committee on Crumbling Foundations has put forward a few suggestions as a starting point for this discussion – recognizing that any funding mechanism will cause economic reverberations. This issue is a challenging and difficult one that is already having economic impact on the affected municipalities and will continue to affect those communities. Some potential suggested funding mechanisms for a relief fund are as follows:

- An increase in the conveyance tax for affected municipalities by 1/4%
- Potentially increasing sales tax on construction only by 1% or .5%
- Insurance companies: CRCOG would support the state encouraging insurance companies to participate in a relief fund to which a few insurance companies have already pledged some support.

Guaranteed Loan Fund for Concrete Remediation. CRCOG supports pursuing a potential state-guaranteed private loan fund or other private banking based loan fund to help homeowners facing crumbling foundations.

State Building Fee Waiver. CRCOG supports waiving the state portion of the building fee for any municipalities waiving fees for work on crumbling foundations.

Future Testing. CRCOG supports testing of residential and commercial concrete for the presence of pyrrhotite and possibly establishing and regulating a maximum acceptable amount to be present in concrete loads.

Time Limits for Filing Claims. CRCOG supports reviewing increasing time limits for filing claims related to crumbling foundations with insurance companies as well as examining time limits for appeals and adjudication of such claims.

2. PILOT Funding: Fully Fund and Update PILOT Program for All Communities

CRCOG supports fully funding the state Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) program as a way of relieving fiscal stress on urban communities and of appropriately compensating these communities for nonprofit and government properties and services to them.

As one example, if the current program formula was fully funded Hartford would have received \$44 million more in 2014. Other examples in the CRCOG region include Mansfield (\$6.5 million) New Britain (\$5.44 million), Windsor Locks (\$3.7 million), Suffield (\$3 million), Newington (\$2.9 million), Farmington (\$2.66 million), Manchester (\$1.7 million), West Hartford (\$1.5 million), Somers (\$1.3 million), East Hartford (\$1.3 million), Enfield (\$1.2 million), etc.

If the state PILOT was increased to 60% (and fully fund non-profits), Hartford's share would have been 53MM. Other examples in the CRCOG region include Mansfield (\$10.9 million) New Britain (\$7.3 million), Windsor Locks (\$6.27 million), Suffield (\$5.2 million), Newington (\$3.3 million), Farmington (\$4.45 million), Manchester (\$2.23 million), West Hartford (\$1.76 million), East Hartford (\$1.77 million), etc.

If the State PILOT was at the same level as Colleges and Universities, Hartford's share would have been 62MM. Other examples in the CRCOG region include Mansfield (\$15.4 million) New Britain (\$9.23 million), Windsor Locks (\$8.8 million), Suffield (\$7.3 million), Newington (\$3.8 million), Farmington (\$6.25 million), Manchester (\$2.72 million), West Hartford (\$1.94 million), East Hartford (\$2.23 million), etc.

In terms of costs, to fully fund the current formula for PILOT, the cost would be \$206 million dollars statewide. To fully fund the increase to state to fully fund PILOT and change formula for state's share to be the same as colleges and universities the cost would be \$272 million dollars. To fully fund only the 25 distressed municipalities would cost \$145 million at the current formula.

A one percent state sales tax generates \$635 million dollars a year statewide. To fully fund the current PILOT would require a 0.32 increase in sales tax statewide. Fully funding PILOT at the higher rate would require a rate increase of 0.43 percent statewide.

3. Urban Stabilization Bonds

State law change would allow municipalities to have discretion to increase the term of bonds from a maximum of 20 years to a maximum of 30 years for both new and refunding bonds. This would not require any state funds. These provisions, particularly the ability to issue refunding bonds in this manner, could provide significant debt service relief to Connecticut municipalities, particularly urban communities. There would be a “sunset provision” of four years from the date of enactment, so that municipalities would not have an unlimited timeframe to utilize this provision.

4. Passenger Rail Service and Rapid Transit in the Metro Hartford Region

Hartford Rail Line Service. Greatly expanded service is due to launch January 2018 with 17 trains daily to New Haven with some through to New York City. Construction is progressing well to meet this deadline. CRCOG strongly supports this project and supports future completion of three new Hartford Rail stations in the region.

Hartford Springfield Boston Rail Service. Connecting the metro Hartford region to major economic centers is a vital part of our economic future. With much better connection to New Haven and New York City about a year away, the missing link is connecting the 1.8 million residents of metro Hartford Springfield region with metro Boston’s 4.7 million residents. In the last few years frequent commuter service has been extended from Boston to Worcester leaving a relatively small gap between Springfield and Worcester that needs double tracking. Track and related improvements with rolling stock would be in the \$600 million range for the Hartford Springfield Boston service. Since the project is largely in Massachusetts between Springfield and Worcester, we need to work with state and federal officials in CT and Massachusetts to advance this important rail service project. CRCOG strongly supports connecting our metropolitan region with metro Boston region with frequent rail service.

CTfastrak. CTfastrak launched in March 2015, and average daily ridership has exceeded projections. Expansion of service east of the Connecticut River will be realized in two phases, the first of which was completed in the fall of 2016. Phase I implemented enhanced local service by expanding service hours on five existing routes. Phase II will include enhanced service between Hartford and the University of Connecticut Storrs campus, CTfastrak service and amenities along the Silver Lane and Burnside Avenue corridors in East Hartford, and shuttle service in the Buckland Hills area. CRCOG urges continued investments in the infrastructure and operational

subsidies for these expansion services, continued marketing of transit services, and timely delivery of the bus fleet and amenities to make Phase II a reality.

Transit Oriented Development for CTfastrak and Hartford Line Services. CT DOT has been carrying out planning efforts in support of development near rapid transit and rail stations and CRCOG has secured more than two grants to do so in the capital region. CRCOG supports the state assisting towns and cities in identifying tools and resources to leverage development around these stations and to work with anchor institutions to embrace and move on the opportunities being presented.

5. Interstate Issues in the Metropolitan Hartford Region

I-84 Viaduct and I-84 and I-91 Interchange. CRCOG been active in the planning efforts to replace the Interstate 84 highway viaduct in a manner that addresses mobility and safety, reduces congestion, maintains access to regional employers and destinations, and looks to reknit Hartford neighborhoods with the downtown area. We support the advancement of fiscally responsible alternatives that reconstruct this segment of Interstate 84 while considering the importance of the Hartford Rail Line and a strong transportation hub in Union Station during the process. CRCOG further supports planning efforts to evaluate improvement alternatives for the Interstate 84 / Interstate 91 Interchange. Since no funding has yet been identified for either of these projects, CRCOG recognizes the need to explore alternative transportation revenue beyond federal funds. CRCOG further supports planning efforts to evaluate future improvement alternatives for the Interstate 84 / Interstate 91 Interchange.

6. Shared Municipal Services

Over the past 10 years CRCOG has launched a number of new shared municipal services in addition to the longstanding cooperative purchasing and public safety services such as CAPTAIN. With help from a number of partners and state funding, 35 out of 38 town and city governments are now or can be connected to the Nutmeg network and are able to use the Nutmeg Municipal Cloud for a variety of services. So far internet telephone, hosting services, internet streaming of public meetings, and an human resources portal are up with electronic document management to follow shortly. CRCOG requests the reinstatement of the Regional Performance Incentive Program grants (funded through car rental and hotel taxes) to support CRCOG growing the use of this critically important platform for our member towns and statewide. CRCOG also requests continued state support for building out the Nutmeg network and supporting innovative service sharing pilots. CRCOG recognizes that a more narrowly focused program may be appropriate.

7. Stable Funding for Councils of Governments

As the largest of Connecticut's 9 councils of governments, CRCOG would benefit from stable funding in order to build capacity to serve towns and increase shared municipal services. State funding has fluctuated dramatically in recent years. CRCOG requests stable funding to support regional efforts to enhance local government efficiencies and to serve our member towns and cities.

8. Boundaries and Functions for Councils of Governments

CRCOG assumed new boundaries with almost 1 million residents and 38 towns in 2014. Transportation planning boundaries have been completed for Metropolitan Planning Organizations and CRCOG is carrying out the LOTCIP program of decentralizing transportation projects. CRCOG has received state approval to be a regional Economic Development District and will apply shortly for federal approval. This will allow a new Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy to be developed for the new region. CRCOG launched a regional human services council in 2015, as required by law, to consider issues that cross cut this very complex and resource intensive area. CRCOG requests that when state government wishes to regionalize services, such as public health, that they first consider councils of governments as the possible framework and consult with councils of governments to come up with solutions to complex challenges such as public health boundaries, 911 dispatch and other areas.

9. Accelerate Use of Information Technologies Strategically for More Efficient Services

A report developed by the MORE Commission recommended greater use of IT as a strategic resource for state and local governments. Recommendations included support for the creation of a statewide technology plan, expansion the Nutmeg Network and Nutmeg Public Service Cloud and promotion of the Nutmeg Network through pilot projects that use the power of the network to enhance local government service delivery. This would involve state agencies moving to electronic form management, single application requirements, common application/standardization of forms and common criteria to various qualification programs. CRCOG requests that the state adopt and implement the strategic IT plan.

10. State Assumption of Special Education K-12 Funding

K-12 funding makes up a majority of most local budgets. Unfunded state special education mandates cause the towns and cities great financial hardship. Communities that provide excellent special education services are apt to recruit families seeking those services and hence placing a burden on local taxpayers. CRCOG requests that

the State assume costs of special education, holding towns harmless for providing quality programs for families in need, and families that move to towns for improved services. CRCOG also requests a streamlined needs determination process operated at the regional (RESC) level accompany this assumption.

11. Prevailing Wage Threshold Changes

With CCM and COST, CRCOG supports updating the threshold for prevailing wage projects to \$1 million, and that the project minimum threshold be indexed automatically to inflation in the construction industry. CRCOG further supports combining the prevailing wage threshold for renovation and new construction projects and CHRO projects into a single threshold. CRCOG additionally supports proceeding with the regulatory process by the CT Department of Labor to establish clear definitions for the criteria that identify prevailing wage projects

12. Federal Homeland Security Funding

Federal resources for homeland security for the CROCG metropolitan area has been dramatically reduced in recent years. As funding is reauthorized at the federal level, CRCOG requests that the risk areas in the region receive their fair share of funding compared to other metropolitan regions nationally with similar levels of target risk.

13. Other Possible Recommendations

Road Use Tax in lieu of Town Aid Road. Authorize the charging of a per vehicle Road Use Tax (RUT) of \$25 per vehicle to be used exclusively for the purposes allowed under Town Aid for Road in lieu of State borrowing for same purposes. (Yield compared to TAR will be researched ASAP).

**POLICY BOARD
2017 REGULAR MEETING SCHEDULE
(Revised November 15, 2016)**

Regular meetings of the CRCOG Policy Board are typically held the fourth Wednesday of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and the second Wednesday of November and December. Meetings are scheduled at noon at the **MIRA Trash Museum Board Room, 211 Murphy Road, Hartford, CT**, unless notice is sent to the contrary.

The Annual Meeting in June is held at a time, date and place selected by the Chairman.

Wednesday, January 18, 2017

Wednesday, February 15, 2017 (*moved due to President's holiday*)

Wednesday, March 22, 2017

Wednesday, April 26, 2017

Wednesday, May 24, 2017

JUNE – ANNUAL MEETING TBD

Wednesday, September 27, 2017

Wednesday, October 25, 2017

Wednesday, November 15, 2017 (*moved due to Thanksgiving holiday*)

Wednesday, December 13, 2017 (*moved due to Christmas holiday*)

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
2017 REGULAR MEETING SCHEDULE
(Revised November 15, 2016)**

Regular meetings of the CRCOG Executive Committee are typically held the second Wednesday of January, March, May, August, and October., Meetings are scheduled at noon at the **Capitol Region Council of Governments, 241 Main Street, 4th Floor, Hartford, CT 06106**, unless notice is sent to the contrary.

Wednesday, March 8, 2017

Wednesday, May 10, 2017

Wednesday, August 9, 2017

Wednesday, October 11, 2017

In addition to the meetings listed above, special meetings of both the Policy Board and the Executive Committee are scheduled when necessary. Notices will be sent out in advance for both Regular and Special meetings, consistent with the requirements of FOIA.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

October 28, 2016

Lyle D. Wray, Executive Director
Capitol Region Council of Governments
241 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Re: Establishment of a Regional Economic Development District (REDD)

Dear Mr. Wray:

Thank you for your letter dated July 12, 2016 requesting approval from the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (CTOPM) for the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) to establish a Regional Economic Development District (REDD) comprising the 38 municipalities of the Capitol Planning Region.

With this request, CRCOG is seeking to become the entity authorized to prepare a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Capitol Planning Region. In addition to meeting the eligibility criteria for establishing a REDD under Section 32-741 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) (2016 Supplement), I understand that two of the region's other eligible entities – MetroHartford Alliance and Greater New Britain Chamber of Commerce – also support CRCOG's request.

Therefore, this letter constitutes CTOPM's approval for CRCOG to establish a REDD. Once CRCOG has received similar approvals from the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (CTDECD) and the Assistant Secretary of Economic Development of the United States Department of Commerce (USEDA), CRCOG may proceed to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) and submit it to CTDECD and CTOPM for approval under CGS Section 32-742.

Once CRCOG has fulfilled the above requirements for CGS Section 32-741 and Section 32-742, it may then apply through CTDECD for designation by the Governor as a Connecticut Economic Development District (CT-EDD), in accordance with CGS Section 32-743(b). If designated by the Governor as a CT-EDD, CRCOG may also request USED A designation as a federal Economic Development District, presuming USED A also approved the CEDS.

Finally, I understand that CTDECD will be taking appropriate steps to un-designate the Central Connecticut EDD when its current CEDS expires, and that CTDECD will notify USED A of the same.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Matt Pafford at (860) 418-6412 or Matthew.Pafford@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Benjamin Barnes".

Benjamin Barnes, Secretary

Cc: Catherine H. Smith, CTDECD



Department of Economic and
Community Development

Connecticut
still revolutionary

Catherine H. Smith
Commissioner

October 31, 2016

Mr. Lyle Wray
Executive Director
Capitol Region Council of Governments
241 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Re: Approval of the Capitol Region Council of Governments as a Regional Economic Development District

Dear Mr. Wray:

Thank you for your letter of July 12, 2016 requesting that the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic Development's (DECD) approve the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) as a Regional Economic Development District (REDD) for the thirty-eight (38) town Capitol Planning Region.

CRCOG is a Council of Government, established under the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) by Sec. 4-124i to 4-124p and 8-31 to 8-37a. As a duly authorized Council, CRCOG is eligible to serve as a REDD for the region.

CRCOG was formed to implement regional programs for the benefit of the towns and the region. CRCOG promotes and coordinates regional transportation policies and implements regional programs to assist the municipalities and the region. CRCOG advances regional needs including planning and land use, job creation and retention, economic development and housing development throughout the region.

DECD hereby approves CRCOG as the REDD for the 38 municipalities located within the CRCOG boundaries.

As you move forward, DECD is available to assist you when you apply for Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) approval and Economic Development District (EDD) designation. The first step in the approval process for CRCOG to create and file a new 5-year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) document that also includes the additional the towns added to the CRCOG as a result of Sec. 16a-4 of the C.G.S. This should be done once the current CEDS expires.

Upon approval of the CEDS by DECD and the Office of Policy and Management, CRCOG may then submit the CEDS to the federal Department of Commerce, U.S. Economic Development Administration (USEDA) and apply for review and approval. CRCOG must also follow established USED A and CT policy and annually update the CEDS document.

Thank you for your interest. DECD will keep you informed of new developments.

Sincerely,
Tim Sullivan, Deputy Commissioner
For Catherine H. Smith, Commissioner


Catherine H. Smith

Commissioner
cc: Tim Sullivan, Deputy Commissioner, DECD
Bart Kollen, Deputy Commissioner, DECD
Secretary Ben Barnes, Office of Policy & Management

July 12, 2016

Catherine Smith, Commissioner
Department of Economic and Community Development
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Re: Capitol Region Council of Governments Regional Economic Development District

Dear Commissioner Smith,

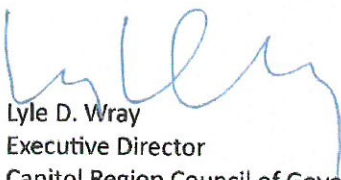
I am writing to you to request that the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG), comprising Hartford and 37 surrounding municipalities, be recognized as a Regional Economic Development District (REDD) under Connecticut General Statutes 32-741. As one of the state's nine regional Councils of Governments (COG), CRCOG is eligible to become a REDD as per C.G.S 32-741, section a.5. CRCOG further requests that the REDD boundary encompass all 38 municipalities in the region to meet the requirement of C.G.S 32-741 section B, requiring that REDDs "encompass one or more planning regions".

Over the past year CRCOG has been working with its 38 municipalities and the MetroHartford Alliance (who previously coordinated regional economic development for the region) to develop a coordinated effort to regional economic development planning aligned with the current CRCOG boundary. Staff from the Economic Development Administration (EDA), DECD, the Office of Policy and Management, and CRCOG have discussed procedures for aligning economic development district boundaries with COG boundaries at both the state and federal levels. These agencies have jointly come to the conclusion that becoming a REDD is a necessary first step.

Following approval of the REDD designation, CRCOG will apply to the EDA for grant funding to create a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the 38 town region. This will unify goals and strategies that were formerly contained in three different CEDS documents and allow CRCOG to better coordinate economic development with land-use, transportation, and hazard mitigation planning efforts.

CRCOG hereby formally requests recognition as a REDD. On June 20, 2016, our Policy Board passed a resolution (see attached) authorizing CRCOG to seek this recognition and affirming its intention to develop a CEDS for the region. Thank you for your assistance with this process.

Respectfully,



Lyle D. Wray
Executive Director
Capitol Region Council of Governments

C: Secretary Benjamin Barnes, Office of Policy and Management
Dan Morley, Assistant Division Director, Office of Policy and Management
Ned Moore, Department of Community and Economic Development

Please note that the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) will not be accepting applications this fall for either the **Inter-town Capital Equipment Purchase Incentive Program (ICE)** or the **Regional Performance Incentive Program (RPIP)**. For more information, please visit the following web pages:

ICE: <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?q=489860> (Eligible applicants per [CGS Sec. 4-66m](#) include: any 2 or more municipalities)

RPIP: <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?q=487924> (Eligible applicants per [CGS Sec. 4-124s, as amended by Sec. 2 of PA 16-144](#), include: 1) councils of governments (COGs), 2) any two or more municipalities acting through a COG, 3) economic development districts (EDDs), 4) regional educational service centers (RESCs), and 5) local or regional boards of education.)