

City of Pawtucket

**2020-2024 Draft
Consolidated Plan**

Citizen Comments on the Plan will be
Accepted until May 20, 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Introduction

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued new rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes to the Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME). The new single-planning process was intended to more comprehensively fulfill three basic goals: to provide decent housing, to provide a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities. It was termed the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development.

According to HUD, the Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlement communities the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also allows for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

As the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan, the City of Pawtucket hereby follows HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement. Furthermore, it is responsible for overseeing citizen participation requirements that accompany the Consolidated Plan.

The City of Pawtucket has prepared this Consolidated Plan to meet the guidelines as set forth by HUD and is broken into five sections: The Process, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and Annual Action Plan.

Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The goals of the CDBG and HOME programs are to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment for the Area's low- and moderate-income residents, and economic opportunities for low-moderate income residents. The County strives to accomplish these goals by maximizing and effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities. These goals are further explained as follows:

- Providing decent housing means helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing.
- Providing a suitable living environment entails improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; and reducing the isolation of income groups within an area through integration of low-income housing opportunities.
- Expanding economic opportunities involves creating jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; making down payment and closing cost assistance available for low-



and moderate-income persons; promoting long term economic and social viability; and empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

Evaluation of past performance

The City of Pawtucket's evaluation of its past performance has been completed in a thorough Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). These documents state the objectives and outcomes identified in each year's Annual Action Plan and include an evaluation of past performance through measurable goals and objectives compared to actual performance. These documents can be found on the City's website at:

<http://www.pawtucketri.com/planning-redevelopment>

The City of Pawtucket has been successful in allocating the HUD Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) funds through CDBG, ESG, and HOME program activities.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The 2019 Housing and Community Development survey was used to help establish priorities for the City by gathering feedback on the level of need for housing and community development categories. Four public meetings were held prior to the release of the draft plan to garner feedback on preliminary findings. A set of six focus groups were held to gather input from stakeholders. These topics included homeless, public services, affordable housing, economic development, community needs, and infrastructure. The Plan was released for public review and a public hearing will be held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the plan.

Summary of public comments

A number of comments were received at the public input meetings and focus groups. A complete set of transcripts from those meetings are included in the Appendix. A summary of comments is included below.

Public input meeting comments:

- Need for better sidewalks, Community walkways
- More walkability of the City
- More Bike paths
- More housing for seniors
- Lack of useable land
- Property owners not willing to negotiate with city about abandoned buildings and unused land for development
- Need for improved schools/High School
- High rents-rising cost of housing
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of housing in general
- Poor quality sidewalks
- Concern for dilapidated/abandoned housing



- Concern for vacant housing
- Concern for absent owners/landlords
- High fees and requirements on landlords causing lack of available rentals
- Lack of available, well-lit walkways
- Tree planting projects
- High cost of housing-increase in home purchase prices
- Need for park improvements
- Lack of affordable housing for elderly and younger people
- Need for housing rehabilitation
- Need to reestablish rehab loans

Focus Group Comments:

- Need for affordable rental units
- Improvement to sidewalks
- Need for ADA accessible sidewalks
- Need for parking lot improvements
- Need for water/sewer improvements
- Absentee owners/landlords-dilapidated homes
- Help for aging in place home improvements
- Assistance form landlords needing upgrades to units
- More Resources for homeless/prevent homelessness
- Apartment rehab funds
- Easier access to public services
- Rise in rent costs-lack of available rentals for Housing Choice Vouchers
- Concern over amount of vacant homes
- Rise in cost of housing-rental and purchase
- More resources for homeless
- Need for rental assistance
- More acceptance of Housing Choice Vouchers
- Need for more affordable housing units
- Assistance for first/last/security deposit for renters

Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

At the date of this draft, no public comments have been received that were not accepted.

Summary

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the 2019 Housing and Community development Survey and public input, identified five priority needs. These are described below.

- **Households with unmet housing needs:** A significant number of Pawtucket households experience cost burden. The City has maintained these households as a high priority. These needs will be met with the production and preservation of affordable housing units focusing



on creating additional rental units and preserving homeownership through increased homeownership opportunities and rehabilitation.

- **Homelessness:** Homelessness continues to be a high priority for the City in order to address the growing need of households that are homeless and at-risk of homelessness.
- **Special Needs Populations:** Special needs groups continue to have high levels of needs for services throughout Pawtucket. These include, but not limited to, health care, mental health services, day care for the disabled, food banks, services for the elderly/frail elderly/disabled, victims of domestic violence, educational programs, youth programs and after school programs, and support for transitional housing.
- **Public Infrastructure and Public Facilities:** Improvements to public infrastructure and public facilities are necessary to improve the living environment of Pawtucket residents. Public infrastructure improvements including, but not limited to, streets, sidewalks, and commercial corridor improvements. Public facilities include the construction of green space and physical improvements to parks and public and private facilities that primarily serve low to moderate income households.
- **Economic Development:** The City's economic landscape leaves many households without prospects to better their financial standing. With the poverty growing to account for 20.0 percent of the population in 2017, the City maintains economic development as a priority need for this Consolidated Plan.
- **Neighborhood Stabilization:** The age and condition of many neighborhoods in the City of Pawtucket make for declining living environments and in unsafe conditions. The City will prioritize the creation and rehabilitation of infrastructure and general public improvements in low/moderate income areas.

These Priority Needs are addressed with the following Goals:

Increase Affordable Housing Options

Increase the affordable housing options in the City through investment of HOME and CDBG funds, including the construction of rental and homeowner housing units, the rehabilitation of rental and owner occupied housing units, direct financial assistance to homebuyers, and tenant-based rental assistance.

Support Homeless Services

Fund efforts to combat homelessness in Pawtucket through supporting local efforts of homeless prevention, housing and homeless service options.

Provide Essential Public Services

A number of special needs populations and low to moderate income households are in need of public and community services, including but not limited to, health services, services for youth and the elderly, and food pantry services.

Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements

The City will continue to improve the living environment in the City of Pawtucket through the investment of CDBG funds into public infrastructure and public facility improvements, including parks.



Encourage Economic Development

The City will continue its efforts to encourage economic development through providing opportunities for low income residents to gain access to employment and economic growth.

Neighborhood Stabilization

The City will continue its Neighborhood Stabilization efforts to decrease unsafe conditions, including Brownfield remediation and demolition activities.



THE PROCESS

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	PAWTUCKET	Department of Planning and Redevelopment
HOME Administrator	PAWTUCKET	Department of Planning and Redevelopment
ESG Administrator	PAWTUCKET	Department of Planning and Redevelopment

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the development of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the administration of CDBG, HOME, and ESG is the Department of Planning and Redevelopment for the City of Pawtucket.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

Introduction

Pawtucket consulted with numerous organizations in the development of the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The process included formal, as well as informal meetings, discussions with state and local agencies, along with many advocacy groups in the region. The City hosted a set of six focus groups that included the topics of: homelessness, public services, affordable housing, economic development, infrastructure, and community needs. These focus groups, along with regular City involvement with community efforts, showed a systematic approach to gathering input in the development of the City's Consolidated Planning efforts.

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

Pawtucket works with numerous public and private organizations to coordinate community development and housing services. Coordination among entities includes serving on joint committees, on-going communication and long term strategic planning. Organizations include public institutions on the local, regional, state levels, local nonprofits, faith-based organizations and the private sector. Financial and technical support is provided to these agencies when and where possible.

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

The Rhode Island Continuum of Care (CoC) is statewide and services all communities in the State of Rhode Island. The Rhode Island Housing Resource Commission (HRC) is the lead agency for the CoC Agencies. Groups who make up the CoC have been working closely over the years with leadership in each of the communities to address the needs of homeless and near homeless people. This is achieved through coordination, cooperation and partnerships between public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health and additional service agencies. The guiding principles for the Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless' s Strategic Framework for 2019-2022 are (1) safe and affordable housing is a basic human right; (2) a person's worth is not determined by their housing status; and (3) informed by lived experiences and data.¹

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

Groups (including the Housing Authority) operate autonomously and seek their own funds to address needs. The Pawtucket Housing Authority must submit its own application for funding and is subject to individual requirements from each funding source. Some of these may include establishing performance measures and reporting outcomes in systems similar to the HMIS system utilized by HUD.

¹ <https://www.rihomeless.org/strategic-plan>



The HMIS for the Continuum of Care is administered by the Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Pawtucket Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended focus groups, invited to participate in survey and comment on draft plan
3	Agency/Group/Organization	BLACKSTONE VALLEY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	BVCAP attended focus groups, was invited to participate in survey and comment on draft plan
4	Agency/Group/Organization	LEON MATHIEU SENIOR CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons



	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended focus groups, was invited to participate in survey and comment on draft plan
5	Agency/Group/Organization	BLACKSTONE VALLEY ADVOCACY CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Education Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
6	Agency/Group/Organization	CHILDHOOD LEAD ACTION PROJECT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City met with Childhood Lead Action to discuss coordinated efforts to increase the lead safe rental units in the City of Pawtucket. Childhood Lead Action has been meeting bi-monthly with the Zoning staff the Department of Health and BVCAP Lead Program to better coordinate these efforts.



7	Agency/Group/Organization	House of Hope Community Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
8	Agency/Group/Organization	RI Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DOH attends our bi-monthly Childhood Lead Action meetings with our Zoning Department - lead based paint cases are discussed as well as lead based paint strategy.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Places and Spaces Realty
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Needs Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy



	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
10	Agency/Group/Organization	The Empowerment Factory
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Needs Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Groundwork RI
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Needs Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Works RI
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan



13	Agency/Group/Organization	The Arc of Blackstone Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services- Persons with disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Needs Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
14	Agency/Group/Organization	SouthCoast Fair Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services- Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Needs Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan
15	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Paul's Episcopal Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services- Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended Focus Group, invited to participate in the survey and comment on the draft plan



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

The City made every attempt to be inclusive in its outreach efforts.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

When projects are funded through multiple sources (e.g., HOME and Rhode Island Housing), the City works closely with these groups or agencies to coordinate efforts and compliance for individual programs, funding sources, regulations and laws/ordinances. The City also shares responsibilities in areas such as environmental review and monitoring issues such as Davis/Bacon, Section 3 and other project compliance requirements. The City works closely with the State of RI Office of Housing and Community Development on a number of overlapping initiatives including the Homeless Consortium and more recently a Regional Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments.

Narrative (optional):

The City continues to strive to work closely with service providers and other agencies that serve Pawtucket residents. These efforts are on-going and help to shape not only this plan, but the continuing efforts in the City to meet need.



PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

During the development of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City undertook a variety of public outreach methods to gather public input and comment. These comments were a part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, and ultimately helped shape the outcome of the Plan's Five Year Goals and Objectives. These outreach efforts included the 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey, a series of four (4) public input meetings, a set of six (6) focus groups, and a public review meeting.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Internet outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 161 surveys were received throughout the City of Pawtucket. The survey was available in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.	The Citywide results are available as part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.	Not applicable	
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Four public input meetings were held September 17 and 18, 2019 and October 16 and 17. Sign in sheets are included in the Appendix	A variety of comments from participants were received. A complete set of transcripts are included in the Appendix.	Not applicable	
3	Focus Groups	Stakeholders	A series of six focus groups were held on September 17 and 18 and October 16 and 17. Topics included homelessness, affordable housing, public services, community needs, infrastructure, and economic development	A variety of comments from participants were received. A complete set of transcripts are included in the Appendix.	Not applicable	
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing will be held during the public review period			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach



NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following section will describe the socio-economic and housing situation in the City of Pawtucket.

The population in Pawtucket has grown from 71,148 in 2010 to 71,770 in 2018. While the overall population did not change significantly, there was a shift in the racial and ethnic makeup of the City, with an increase in the black and Hispanic population. Household with income over \$100,000 have grown as a proportion of the population, while conversely, poverty has also grown. The proportion of persons in poverty has grown from 16.8 percent in 2000 to 20.0 percent in 2017.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 42.3 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 45.9 percent.

The homeless population continues to need a variety of services, as the homeless population has remained fairly steady since 2014, from 1,190 in the Rhode Island Continuum of Care to 1,055 in 2019, according to Point-in-Time counts. In addition, there are a variety of non-homeless special needs populations in the Area. This includes the elderly population, which has grown by 17.6 percent since 2010.

The following Needs Assessment and Market Analysis include two different table types. The first is the default data sets that come from the eCon Planning Suite. These tables are orange. The second is a set of tables that has the most up-to-date data available for the City of Pawtucket. These tables are blue. Most of the narrative in the following sections will reference the blue tables by table number.



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

The population in the City of Pawtucket grew from 71,148 in 2010 to 71,770 in 2018, or by a little over 0.9 percent. While the City has not experienced much growth, it has experienced a change in the racial and ethnic makeup of the City, with a growth in the black and Hispanic populations.

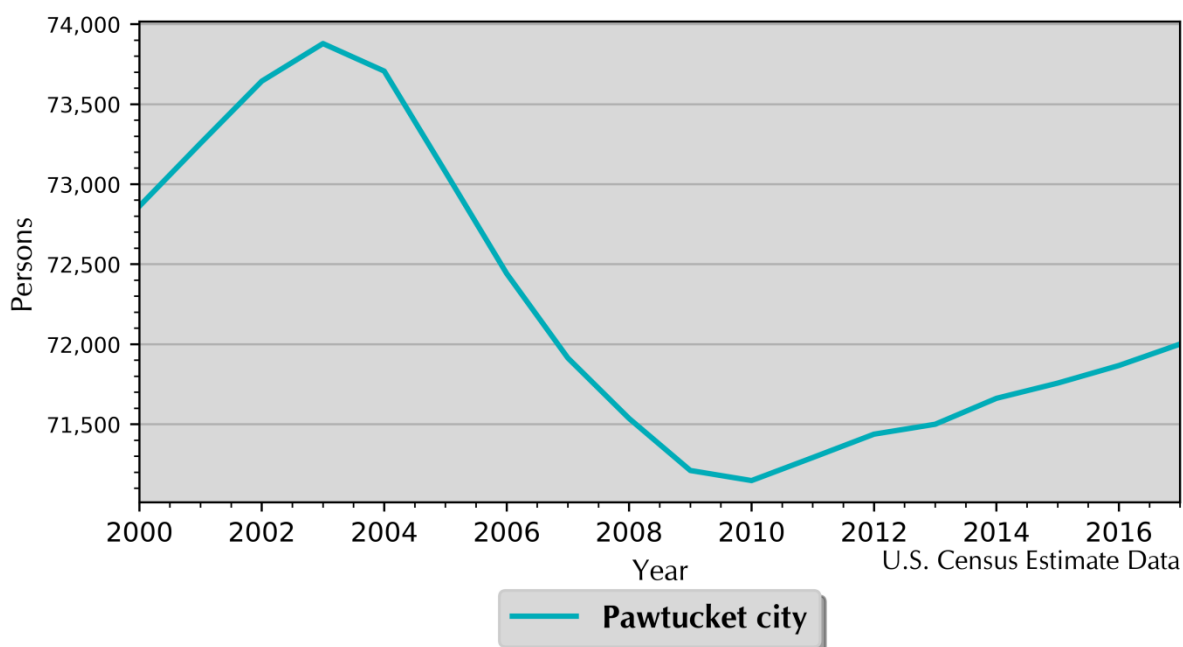
Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	71,148	71,395	0%
Households	28,138	27,980	-1%
Median Income	\$41,384.00	\$41,789.00	1%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Population Estimates

Diagram NA-10.1
Population
City of Pawtucket



The City of Pawtucket population by race and ethnicity is shown in NA-10.1. The white population represented 62.1 percent of the population in 2017, compared with the black population, which accounted for 18.5 percent of the population. The Hispanic population represented 24.2 percent of the population in 2017, compared to 19.7 percent in 2010.



Table NA-10 1 Population by Race and Ethnicity City of Pawtucket 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	47,289	66.5%	44,597	62.1%
Black	9,534	13.4%	13,291	18.5%
American Indian	445	0.6%	374	0.5%
Asian	1,073	1.5%	1,267	1.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	54	0.1%	90	0.1%
Other	8,423	11.8%	8,306	11.6%
Two or More Races	4,330	6.1%	3,845	5.4%
Total	71,148	100.0%	71,770	100.0%
Non-Hispanic	57,106	80.3%	54,414	75.8%
Hispanic	14,042	19.7%	17,356	24.2%

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2017 is shown in Table NA-10.2. During this time, the total non-Hispanic population was 54,414 persons in 2017. The Hispanic population was 17,356.

Table NA-10 2 Population by Race and Ethnicity City of Pawtucket 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	40,366	70.7%	35,089	64.5%
Black	8,667	15.2%	11,604	21.3%
American Indian	267	0.5%	168	0.3%
Asian	1,049	1.8%	1,231	2.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	32	0.1%	83	0.2%
Other	3,559	6.2%	3,359	6.2%
Two or More Races	3,166	5.5%	2,880	5.3%
Total Non-Hispanic	57,106	100.0%	54,414	100.0%
Hispanic				
White	6,923	49.3%	9,508	54.8%
Black	867	6.2%	1,687	9.7%
American Indian	178	1.3%	206	1.2%
Asian	24	0.2%	36	0.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	22	0.2%	7	0%
Other	4,864	34.6%	4,947	28.5%
Two or More Races	1,164	8.3%	965	5.6%
Total Hispanic	14,042	100.0	17,356	100.0%
Total Population	71,148	100.0%	71,770	100.0%

The group quarters population includes the institutionalized population, who live in correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, nursing homes, and other institutions, and the non-institutionalized population, who live in college dormitories, military quarters, and other group living situations. As seen in Table NA-10.3, between 2000 and 2010, the institutionalized population changed -15.4



percent in City of Pawtucket, from 422 people in 2000 to 357 in 2010. The non-institutionalized population changed -28.9%, from 235 in 2000 to 167 in 2010.

Table NA-10 3 Group Quarters Population City of Pawtucket 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	22	6.2%	.
Nursing Homes	422	100.0%	335	93.8%	-20.6%
Other Institutions	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Total	422	100.0%	357	100.0%	-15.4%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Military Quarters	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Other Noninstitutionalized	235	100.0%	167	100.0%	-28.9%
Total	235	100.0%	167	100.0%	-28.9%
Group Quarters Population	657	100.0%	524	100.0%	-20.2%

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table NA-10.4. Family households represented 61.6 percent of households, while non-family households accounted for 38.4 percent. These changed from 61.0 and 39.0 percent, respectively.

Table NA-10 4 Household Type by Tenure City of Pawtucket 2010 Census SF1 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Household Type	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	Households	Households	% of Total
Family Households	17,703	61.0%	17,022	61.6%
Married-Couple Family	10,380	58.6%	9,712	57.1%
Owner-Occupied	6,835	65.8%	6,303	64.9%
Renter-Occupied	3,545	34.2%	3,409	35.1%
Other Family	7,323	41.4%	7,310	43.0%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	1,829	25.0%	1,893	25.0%
Owner-Occupied	719	39.3%	721	38.1%
Renter-Occupied	1,110	60.7%	1,172	61.9%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	5,494	75.0%	5,417	75.2%
Owner-Occupied	1,672	30.4%	1,614	29.8%
Renter-Occupied	3,822	69.6%	3,803	70.2%
Non-Family Households	11,319	39.0%	10,613	38.4%
Owner-Occupied	3,794	33.5%	3,444	32.5%
Renter-Occupied	7,525	66.5%	7,169	67.5%
Total	29,022	100.0%	27,635	100.0%

Household Income and Poverty

Households by income for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS are shown in Table NA-10.5. Households earning more than 100,000 dollars per year represented 14.7 percent of households in 2017, compared to 11.1 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, households earning less than 15,000 dollars accounted for 16.5 percent of households in 2017, compared to 18.7 percent in 2000.



Table NA-10 5 Households by Income City of Pawtucket 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Income	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	5,427	18.7%	4,571	16.5%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,965	6.8%	1,751	6.3%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,822	6.3%	1,784	6.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,835	13.2%	2,955	10.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,274	14.7%	3,966	14.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5,015	17.3%	5,268	19.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,489	12.0%	3,280	11.9%
\$100,000 or More	3,211	11.1%	4,060	14.7%
Total	29,038	100.0%	27,635	100.0%

The rate of poverty for City of Pawtucket is shown in Table NA-10.6. In 2017, there were an estimated 14,222 people (20.0 percent) living in poverty, compared to 16.8 percent living in poverty in 2000. In 2017, some 12.4 percent of those in poverty were under age 6 and 10.0 percent were 65 or older.

Table NA-10 6 Poverty by Age City of Pawtucket 2000 Census SF3 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Age	2000 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	1,711	14.1%	1,766	12.4%
6 to 17	2,831	23.3%	3,147	22.1%
18 to 64	6,016	49.6%	7,891	55.5%
65 or Older	1,573	13.0%	1,418	10.0%
Total	12,131	100.0%	14,222	100.0%
Poverty Rate	16.8%	.	20.0%	.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,290	4,370	5,240	2,820	9,255
Small Family Households	1,910	1,695	2,255	1,250	4,940
Large Family Households	375	330	420	365	705
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,020	730	1,180	495	1,455
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,000	890	550	135	415
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,064	815	895	539	1,014

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	95	0	10	25	130	4	15	0	4	23
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	35	10	20	10	75	0	0	10	10	20
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	135	90	100	20	345	0	10	10	20	40
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,710	675	80	0	3,465	725	625	445	135	1,930
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	840	1,445	765	150	3,200	165	510	805	460	1,940
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	335	0	0	0	335	125	0	0	0	125

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,975	780	210	60	4,025	730	650	465	175	2,020
Having none of four housing problems	1,885	2,140	2,810	1,385	8,220	235	805	1,755	1,205	4,000
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	335	0	0	0	335	125	0	0	0	125

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,350	1,105	300	2,755	175	280	610	1,065
Large Related	275	150	25	450	15	130	130	275
Elderly	840	290	154	1,284	460	650	340	1,450
Other	1,240	630	370	2,240	245	90	185	520
Total need by income	3,705	2,175	849	6,729	895	1,150	1,265	3,310

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS



4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,180	375	10	1,565	160	210	195	565
Large Related	245	0	0	245	15	80	25	120
Elderly	465	110	14	589	320	310	150	780
Other	950	195	60	1,205	235	40	75	350
Total need by income	2,840	680	84	3,604	730	640	445	1,815

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	115	85	75	60	335	0	10	14	20	44
Multiple, unrelated family households	55	15	45	0	115	0	0	4	10	14



	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	170	100	120	60	450	0	10	18	30	58

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

Housing Problems

The Census identified the following four housing problems in the CHAS data. Households are considered to have housing problems if they have one of more of the four problems.

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded; and
4. Household is cost burdened.

Overcrowding is defined as having from 1.1 to 1.5 people per room per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room. Households with overcrowding are shown in Table NA-10.7. In 2017, an estimated 1.6 percent of households were overcrowded, and an additional 1.0 percent were severely overcrowded.

Table NA-10 7 Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding City of Pawtucket 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data							
Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2010 Five-Year ACS	13,065	96.9%	333	2.5%	87	0.6%	13,485
2017 Five-Year ACS	11,977	99.1%	80	0.7%	25	0.2%	12,082
Renter							
2010 Five-Year ACS	15,126	97.3%	236	1.5%	191	1.2%	15,553
2017 Five-Year ACS	14,952	96.1%	356	2.3%	245	1.6%	15,553
Total							
2010 Five-Year ACS	28,191	97.1%	569	2.0%	278	1.0%	29,038
2017 Five-Year ACS	26,929	97.4%	436	1.6%	270	1.0%	27,635

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. This data is displayed in Table II.1.42 and Table II.1.43, below.



There were a total of 27 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2017, representing 0.1 percent of households in City of Pawtucket. This is compared to 0.7 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2010.

Table NA-10 8 Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities 2010 and 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2017 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	28,847	27,608
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	191	27
Total Households	29,038	27,635
Percent Lacking	0.7%	0.1%

There were 99 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2017, compared to 250 households in 2010. This was a change from 0.9 percent of households in 2010 to 0.4 percent in 2017.

Table NA-10 9 Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities City of Pawtucket 2010 and 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2017 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	28,788	27,536
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	250	99
Total Households	29,038	27,635
Percent Lacking	0.9%	0.4%

Cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that range from 30.0 to 50.0 percent of gross household income; severe cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that exceed 50.0 percent of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, energy payments, water and sewer service, and refuse collection. If the homeowner has a mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent and selected electricity and natural gas energy charges.

As seen in Table NA-10.10, in City of Pawtucket 22.8 percent of households had a cost burden and 19.5 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 22.9 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 23.0 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 16.8 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 6.6 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 24.9 percent, and severe cost burden at 18.2 percent.



Table NA-10 10
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure
 City of Pawtucket
 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	4,598	50.2%	2,563	28.0%	1,971	21.5%	20	0.2%	9,152
2017 Five-Year ACS	4,918	56.3%	2,174	24.9%	1,591	18.2%	51	0.6%	8,734
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	3,255	75.1%	556	12.8%	443	10.2%	79	1.8%	4,333
2017 Five-Year ACS	2,513	75.1%	563	16.8%	222	6.6%	50	1.5%	3,348
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	7,242	46.6%	3,666	23.6%	3,914	25.2%	731	4.7%	15,553
2017 Five-Year ACS	7,867	50.6%	3,562	22.9%	3,584	23.0%	540	3.5%	15,553
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	15,095	52.0%	6,785	23.4%	6,328	21.8%	830	2.9%	29,038
2017 Five-Year ACS	15,298	55.4%	6,299	22.8%	5,397	19.5%	641	2.3%	27,635

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

There were 8,867 one-person households in Pawtucket in 2017. These one-person households that are below 30 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) are the most likely to need housing assistance in the area.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.12, below. The disability rate for females was 14.8 percent, compared to 15.7 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 51.5 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table NA-10 12
Disability by Age
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	52	2.0%	0	0%	52	1.1%
5 to 17	578	9.8%	291	5.5%	869	7.7%
18 to 34	799	8.3%	816	8.9%	1,615	8.6%
35 to 64	2,629	19.2%	2,398	17.0%	5,027	18.1%
65 to 74	871	35.2%	654	24.8%	1,525	29.8%
75 or Older	690	46.7%	1,138	54.9%	1,828	51.5%
Total	5,619	15.7%	5,297	14.8%	10,916	15.3%

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.13. Some 8.0 percent have an ambulatory disability, 6.9 have an independent living disability, and 3.2 percent have a self-care disability.



Table NA-10 13 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	2,905	4.1%
Vision disability	1,746	2.4%
Cognitive disability	4,992	7.5%
Ambulatory disability	5,320	8.0%
Self-Care disability	2,102	3.2%
Independent living difficulty	3,824	6.9%

Map I.7 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities in 2017. Areas with the highest rates of persons with disabilities tended to be in areas adjacent to the city center and in eastern areas of the city. The only census tract that experienced a disproportionate share of persons with disabilities was in the northern city center, where the disability rate exceeded 25.4 percent, compared to the jurisdiction average of 15.3 percent.

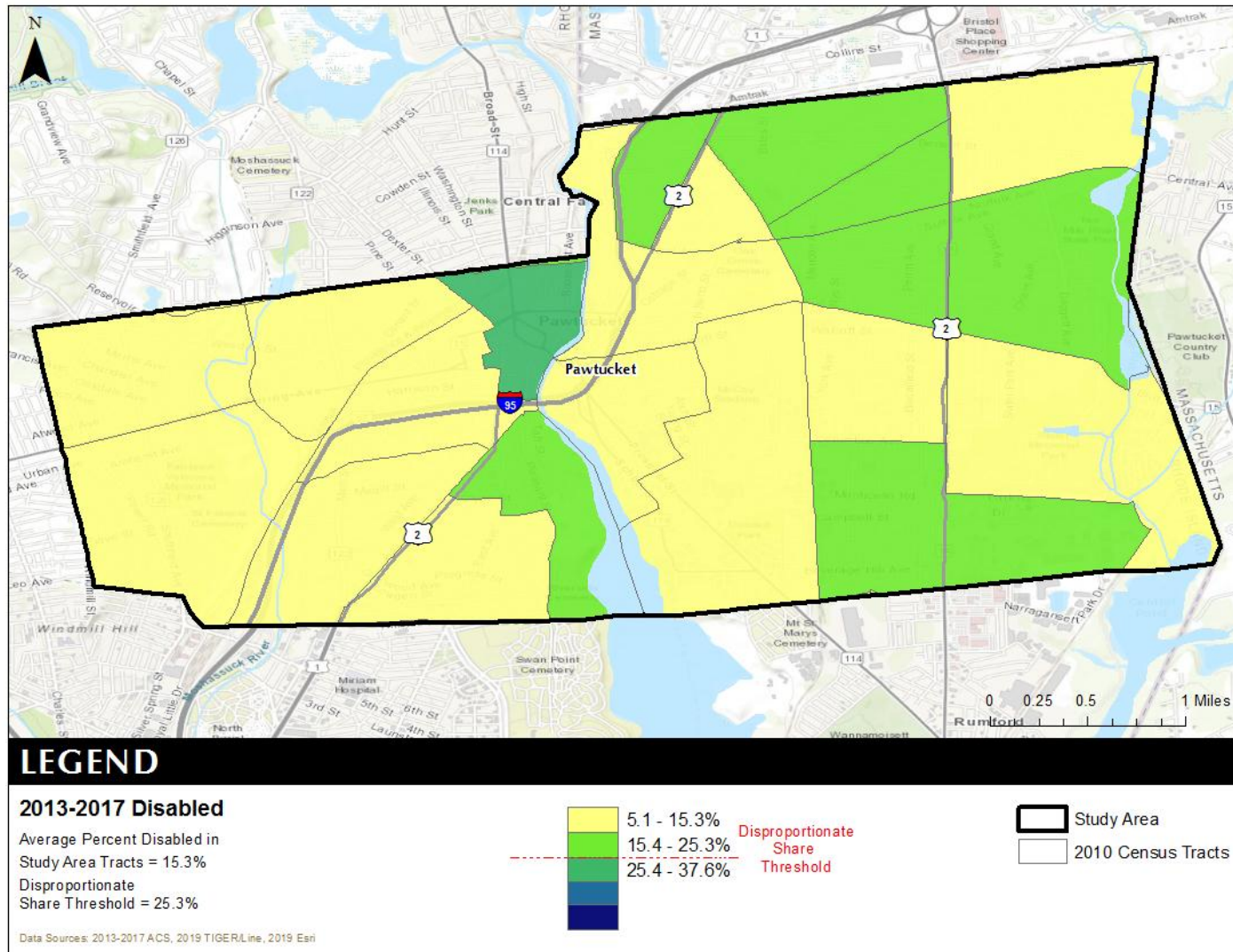
Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. The Rhode Island Coalition against Domestic Violence reported that 8,758 individuals received services for victims of domestic violence statewide in 2017.²

² <http://www.ricadv.org/en/how-to-help/know-more/dv-facts-statistics>



Map NA-10.1 2017 Persons with Disabilities

City of Pawtucket
2017 ACS, Tigerline



What are the most common housing problems?

As seen in Table NA-10.14, the most common housing problem in Pawtucket, by far, is housing cost burdens. More than 22.8 percent of households have a cost burden and 19.5 percent have a severe cost burden. Some 22.9 percent of renter households are impacted by cost burdens, and 23.0 percent are impacted by severe cost burdens. On the other hand, some 16.8 owner-occupied households with a mortgage have cost burdens, and 6.6 have severe cost burdens.

Table NA-10 14 Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure City of Pawtucket 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data									
Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	4,598	50.2%	2,563	28.0%	1,971	21.5%	20	0.2%	9,152
2017 Five-Year ACS	4,918	56.3%	2,174	24.9%	1,591	18.2%	51	0.6%	8,734
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	3,255	75.1%	556	12.8%	443	10.2%	79	1.8%	4,333
2017 Five-Year ACS	2,513	75.1%	563	16.8%	222	6.6%	50	1.5%	3,348
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	7,242	46.6%	3,666	23.6%	3,914	25.2%	731	4.7%	15,553
2017 Five-Year ACS	7,867	50.6%	3,562	22.9%	3,584	23.0%	540	3.5%	15,553
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	15,095	52.0%	6,785	23.4%	6,328	21.8%	830	2.9%	29,038
2017 Five-Year ACS	15,298	55.4%	6,299	22.8%	5,397	19.5%	641	2.3%	27,635

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

For owner occupied housing, elderly non-family households are most likely to be impacted by housing cost burdens, with 57.0 percent of these households having a cost burden or severe cost burden. For lower income owner households, elderly non-family households and large families are most likely to experience cost burdens. Some 77.8 percent of elderly non-family and 100.0 percent of large family households below 30 percent HAMFI face cost burdens or severe cost burdens. These data are shown in Table 4.A.

Renter households are impacted at a higher rate by cost burdens than owner households. Some 8,415 renter occupied households faced cost burdens, compared to 38.5 percent of owner-occupied households. Of these, there are 1,085 renter households with incomes less than 30 percent HAMFI facing housing problems. In total, some 6,033 households face cost burdens, and 5,589 face severe cost burdens. This includes 12,247 owner households and 15,724 renter households, as seen in Table 5.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance



Households most likely to be at risk of becoming unsheltered are those that with extremely low incomes that are severely cost-burdened. There are 3,420 households in Pawtucket that are below 30 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). These 700 homeowner households and 2,720 renter households are the most at-risk of becoming homeless.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Not applicable.

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

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, there are various factors that contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These housing characteristics include households that are doubled up, or living with friends or family, persons recently released from prison, and young adults out of foster care. Economic factors include households with severe cost burden and households facing unemployment. As described here and in the following sections, there are a large number of households facing cost burdens and other housing problems that create instability and increase their risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The population in Pawtucket has changed by on 0.9 percent between 2010 and 2017. However, the racial and ethnic makeup of the City has changed, with a growth in the black and Hispanic populations.. Household with income over \$100,000 have grown as a proportion of the population, while conversely, poverty has also grown. The proportion of persons in poverty has grown from 16.8 percent in 2000 to 20.0 percent in 2017.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 42.3 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 45.9 percent.



Table NA-10 15
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
 City of Pawtucket
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$24,570	25	30	4	110	20	189
\$24,571 to \$40,950	160	75	35	150	0	420
\$40,951 to \$65,520	95	485	95	70	125	870
\$65,521 to \$81,900	30	190	45	15	120	400
Above \$81,900	60	205	10	30	210	515
Total	370	985	189	375	475	2,394
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$24,570	105	145	40	210	200	700
\$24,571 to \$40,950	110	145	65	175	50	545
\$40,951 to \$65,520	70	180	15	75	50	390
\$65,521 to \$81,900	35	75	0	0	10	120
Above \$81,900	0	30	0	15	0	45
Total	320	575	120	475	310	1,800
Total						
\$0 to \$24,570	150	219	44	390	244	1,047
\$24,571 to \$40,950	335	290	100	415	60	1,200
\$40,951 to \$65,520	510	925	165	380	290	2,270
\$65,521 to \$81,900	325	555	180	80	270	1,410
Above \$81,900	830	3,365	430	300	960	5,885
Total	2,150	5,354	919	1,565	1,824	11,812



Table NA-10 16
Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
 City of Pawtucket
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$24,570	10	185	45	300	235	775
\$24,571 to \$40,950	70	635	160	115	480	1,460
\$40,951 to \$65,520	60	345	25	70	330	830
\$65,521 to \$81,900	0	25	10	0	25	60
Above \$81,900	0	0	0	25	0	25
Total	140	1,190	240	510	1,070	3,150
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$24,570	105	1,225	215	350	825	2,720
\$24,571 to \$40,950	10	305	0	60	210	585
\$40,951 to \$65,520	0	10	0	30	40	80
\$65,521 to \$81,900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$81,900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	115	1,540	215	440	1,075	3,385
Total						
\$0 to \$24,570	170	1,745	310	1,145	1,750	5,120
\$24,571 to \$40,950	150	1,210	175	365	850	2,750
\$40,951 to \$65,520	205	1,590	270	285	1,025	3,375
\$65,521 to \$81,900	50	615	95	75	310	1,145
Above \$81,900	135	1,590	145	245	1,175	3,290
Total	710	6,750	995	2,115	5,110	15,680



NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,710	1,115	460
White	2,445	575	225
Black / African American	565	105	85
Asian	54	4	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,270	375	100

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,380	990	0
White	1,960	635	0
Black / African American	555	90	0
Asian	55	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	630	225	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%



50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,245	2,995	0
White	1,355	1,610	0
Black / African American	300	710	0
Asian	24	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	335	455	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	840	1,980	0
White	465	1,200	0
Black / African American	70	255	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	175	320	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion



NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,705	2,120	460
White	2,000	1,020	225
Black / African American	425	250	85
Asian	25	39	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	955	690	100

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,430	2,945	0
White	850	1,735	0
Black / African American	235	410	0
Asian	29	19	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	275	585	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:



1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	675	4,565	0
White	430	2,535	0
Black / African American	90	925	0
Asian	24	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	100	690	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	235	2,590	0
White	110	1,560	0
Black / African American	45	280	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	440	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion



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

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

Introduction

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,820	6,035	5,590	530
White	10,050	3,450	3,215	260
Black / African American	2,025	835	735	85
Asian	245	50	45	15
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	8	14	0
Pacific Islander	15	15	0	0
Hispanic	2,495	1,150	1,215	120

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion



NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

No racial or ethnic groups face a disproportionate share of housing problems overall. However, certain income groups face a disproportionate share of housing problems by race and ethnicity. Asian households below 50 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) face a disproportionate share of housing problems, as 87.1 percent of households under 30 percent HAMFI and 100 percent of households between 30 and 50 percent of households have housing problems. However, these households only account for 117 households and may not be statistically significant. Similarly, American Indian households between 50 and 80 percent HAMFI have a disproportionate rate of housing problems. These households only account for four (4) households and are not statistically significant. "Other" race households between 50 and 100 percent HAMFI face housing problems at a disproportionate rate, at 90 percent for those households between 30 and 50 percent HAMFI.

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

No other needs identified.

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

None of these racial groups discussed above are concentrated at a disproportionate rate in the City. The concentration of other racial and ethnic groups is discussed in MA-50.

Table NA-30 1
Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
City of Pawtucket
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$24,570	2,340	640	50	14	0	290	1,150	4,484
\$24,571 to \$40,950	1,650	575	39	0	0	185	610	3,059
\$40,951 to \$65,520	1,395	235	10	4	4	265	365	2,278
\$65,521 to \$81,900	340	95	4	0	0	75	160	674
Above \$81,900	520	100	25	0	0	55	75	775
Total	6,245	1,645	128	18	4	870	2,360	11,270
Total								
\$0 to \$24,570	3,095	880	64	18	0	390	1,735	6,182
\$24,571 to \$40,950	2,215	670	39	35	0	200	800	3,959
\$40,951 to \$65,520	3,245	960	35	4	4	500	895	5,643
\$65,521 to \$81,900	1,570	405	4	0	0	180	395	2,554
Above \$81,900	6,235	1,060	190	8	15	495	1,180	9,183
Total	16,360	3,975	332	65	19	1,765	5,005	27,521



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island owns and manages six developments. Two of the developments have been designated elderly-only, two are mixed elderly/disabled developments, and two are family developments. The Housing Authority provides federally subsidized housing to 1,982 persons whose household incomes range from very low, low, and moderate incomes. Tenant's affordable rent is based on 30% of their adjusted income. The Housing Authority also has a flat rent for each unit based on the local unsubsidized housing market.³

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,044	687	0	611	6	0	66

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	12,546	13,117	0	13,138	18,985	0
Average length of stay	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0

³ <https://www.pawthousing.org/public-housing>



Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	500	135	0	121	1	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	237	241	0	183	4	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,044	687	0	611	6	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	826	549	0	488	2	0	55
Black/African American	0	0	200	130	0	117	4	0	9
Asian	0	0	8	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	6	3	0	2	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	3	0	2	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)



Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	376	221	0	208	0	0	12
Not Hispanic	0	0	668	466	0	403	6	0	54

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Access to affordable housing options continues to be a challenge for those applicants on the waiting list and those trying to access publicly assisted housing. The Housing Choice Voucher Waiting list is closed due to the sheer number of households on the waiting list. Many of the households on the waiting list are experiencing high levels of need for housing and other supportive services, such as employment and education services, health services, and childcare services.

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

The most immediate needs of public housing and housing choice voucher holders is accessing affordable housing and, in some cases, preventing homelessness. These needs are complicated by the availability of accessing units that will accept vouchers, and the amount of need in the area.

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

These needs are seen in a much higher rate and are more urgent than the population at large. The low-income levels of households utilizing publicly supported housing dramatically increases the likelihood of housing problems and risk of homelessness. In addition, the rate of disabilities among those in public housing is higher than the general population, requiring additional accommodations in housing units.

Discussion

Access to publicly supported housing in Pawtucket is limited by the number of resources available to the City. Input from the Housing Authority suggests that there is a lack of availability of housing units in the City that will accept vouchers.



NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness continues to be a challenge in the City of Pawtucket. Public input from the Homelessness Focus Group suggested that the homeless population is growing and the current level of services is not meeting the needs of homeless and at-risk households. The following tables will present data from the Rhode Island Continuum of Care (CoC), which represents the entire state.

Point in Time Counts (PIT) have indicated a fairly steady homeless population in the State between 2014 and 2019, from 1,190 to 1,055.

Table NA-40 1 Homeless Persons City of Pawtucket Point-in-Time Counts						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Homeless Count	1,190	1,111	1,160	1,180	1,101	1,055

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	321	4	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	663	67	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	165	11	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	22	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	89	3		0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	2	1	0	0	0	0



Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	606	49
Black or African American	294	15
Asian	7	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	2
Pacific Islander	4	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	249	71
Not Hispanic	735	71

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

There were 197 children under the age of 18 that were counted as homeless in the 2019 PIT count. These children were a part of 111 households that were homeless, or a total of 325 persons. Of these, only one household was unsheltered at the time of the count. The Statewide CoC has seen an overall decline in homeless families from 411 persons in 2014. A total of 92 veterans were counted, and three of these persons were unsheltered. This is a decline from the 103 veterans counted in 2018.

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

As seen in the table above, some 655 persons that were homeless were white, some 309 were black, 17 were Asian, and four were American Indian. In terms of ethnicity, some 320 were Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

At the time of the count, an estimated 93.3 percent of counted individuals were sheltered. For chronically homeless persons, 94.4 percent were sheltered. Some 93.9 percent of severely mentally ill homeless persons counted were sheltered. 91.7 percent of homeless victims of domestic violence were sheltered.

Discussion:

Homelessness continues to be a challenge for Pawtucket and the larger region. The City remains committed to providing funds and support to homeless service providers and increasing the housing options available for homeless and at-risk households.



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

Introduction:

The following section describes the non-homeless special needs populations in Pawtucket. These non-homeless special needs populations include the elderly, persons with disabilities, people with drug and alcohol addictions, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Table NA-45.1, presents the population of City of Pawtucket by age and gender from the 2010 Census and 2018 current census estimates. Persons aged 65 and older were the fastest growing portion of the population during that time, at a rate of 17.6 percent compared to the growth rate of 1.5 percent overall.

Table NA-45 1 Population by Age and Gender City of Pawtucket 2010 Census and Current Census Estimates							
Age	2010 Census			2018 Current Census Estimates			% Change 10-18
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 14 years	57,471	54,715	112,186	55,317	52,558	107,875	-3.8%
15 to 24 years	50,935	51,249	102,184	45,082	45,489	90,571	-11.4%
25 to 44 years	41,578	42,208	83,786	49,653	47,995	97,648	16.5%
45 to 54 years	40,411	42,095	82,506	38,695	39,137	77,832	-5.7%
55 to 64 years	44,247	46,903	91,150	39,912	42,165	82,077	-10.0%
65 and Over	33,831	36,635	70,466	39,652	43,212	82,864	17.6%
Total	302,382	324,285	626,667	309,744	326,340	636,084	1.5%
% of Total	48.3%	51.7%	.	48.7%	51.3%	.	

People with Disabilities

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.2, below. The disability rate for females was 14.8 percent, compared to 15.7 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 51.5 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table NA-45 2 Disability by Age City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS Data						
Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	52	2.0%	0	0%	52	1.1%
5 to 17	578	9.8%	291	5.5%	869	7.7%
18 to 34	799	8.3%	816	8.9%	1,615	8.6%
35 to 64	2,629	19.2%	2,398	17.0%	5,027	18.1%
65 to 74	871	35.2%	654	24.8%	1,525	29.8%
75 or Older	690	46.7%	1,138	54.9%	1,828	51.5%
Total	5,619	15.7%	5,297	14.8%	10,916	15.3%



The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.3. Some 8.0 percent have an ambulatory disability, 6.9 have an independent living disability, and 3.2 percent have a self-care disability.

Table NA-45 3 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	2,905	4.1%
Vision disability	1,746	2.4%
Cognitive disability	4,992	7.5%
Ambulatory disability	5,320	8.0%
Self-Care disability	2,102	3.2%
Independent living difficulty	3,824	6.9%

People with Alcohol and Drug Addictions

According to the Rhode Island Department of Health, there were 314 drug overdose deaths in the State, and 324 in 2017. As of August, 2019, there were 161 drug overdose deaths in the State.⁴ The number of overdose deaths in the State has been increasing since 2013, when it was 232.

The *2005-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* reported that between 2005 and 2010, 13.6 percent of the population in Rhode Island had some type of illicit drug use, 11.7 percent had a substance abuse disorder reported in the past year, and 27.5 percent had binge alcohol use in the past month.⁵

The *Behavioral Health Barometer for Rhode Island*, measured by the 2015 national Survey on Drug Use and Health found that alcohol use disorders are higher in Rhode Island than the United States as a whole.⁶ In 2014-2015, an estimated 7.0 percent of the Rhode Island population had an alcohol use disorder, compared to 6.1 percent of the United States population. Heroin use was also higher in Rhode Island in 2014-2015, accounting for 0.41 percent of the State population and 0.33 percent of the national population.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. The Rhode Island Coalition against Domestic Violence reported that 8,758 individuals received services for victims of domestic violence statewide in 2017.⁷

⁴ <http://health.ri.gov/data/drugoverdoses/>

⁵ https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHMetroBriefReports/NSDUHMetroBriefReports/NSDUH_Metro_Tables.pdf

⁶ <https://store.samhsa.gov/system/files/sma17-barous-16-ri.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.ricadv.org/en/how-to-help/know-more/dv-facts-statistics>



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

The Housing and Community Development survey the special needs groups with the highest rated needs include homeless persons, the elderly, the frail elderly, and persons with severe mental illness. The focus groups also stated that elderly, persons with disabilities and homeless households were at need in the City.

Table 1.8
Needs of Special Populations
City of Pawtucket
Fair Housing Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for SERVICES and FACILITIES for each of the following special needs groups in Pawtucket:						
Homeless persons	11	13	32	94	53	203
Victims of domestic violence	5	6	48	88	56	203
The frail elderly (85+)	5	16	43	82	57	203
Persons with severe mental illness	6	12	48	82	55	203
Veterans	7	10	48	82	56	203
Persons with substance abuse addictions	7	19	51	69	57	203
The elderly (65+)	7	17	57	67	55	203
Persons recently released from prison	13	17	47	66	60	203
Persons with developmental disabilities	7	19	56	64	57	203
Persons with physical disabilities	7	16	61	63	56	203
Persons with HIV/AIDS	9	34	53	45	62	203
Other	11	0	2	5	185	203

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

The *HIV Surveillance Report: Diagnosis of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas in 2017* found that the diagnosis of infection rate in Rhode Island was 7.8 per 100,000 in 2017.⁸ In total, there were 2,396 persons statewide living with a diagnosed HIV infection. According to the *2014 Rhode Island HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Profile with Surrogate Data*, there were a total of 97 newly-diagnosed residents with HIV reported to the HIV Surveillance Program in 2014, some 81 of these were in Providence County.⁹

Discussion:

The special needs populations in Pawtucket include the elderly and frail elderly, which are growing at the fastest rate of any age group in the area. It also includes persons with disabilities, which account for 15.3 percent of the population and 51.5 percent of those aged 75 and older. In addition, there are other special needs population, such as persons with alcohol and drug abuse disorders, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS that are in need of services in the Area.

⁸ <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2017-vol-29.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.health.ri.gov/publications/epidemiologicalprofiles/2014HIV/AIDS/ViralHepatitisWithSurrogateData.pdf>



NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The highest rated needs for community and public facilities included healthcare facilities, teen after school/summer programs, and youth centers. This was followed by before and after school childcare, summer camp childcare services, and soup kitchens. These needs were echoed in the City's Community Needs Focus Group.

Table NA-50.1
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
City of Pawtucket
Fair Housing Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Pease rate the need for the following COMMUNITY and PUBLIC FACILITIES activities in the City:						
Healthcare facilities	4	15	46	99	39	203
Teen afterschool/summer programs	5	14	51	92	41	203
Youth Centers	5	12	56	88	42	203
Before and After school childcare	6	19	49	88	41	203
Summer Camp childcare services	7	20	51	85	40	203
Soup Kitchen (feed the hungry)	10	19	50	85	39	203
Food Pantry Services	9	15	52	83	44	203
Parks, playgrounds, and recreational centers	5	14	63	81	40	203
Community Centers	4	12	70	79	38	203
Public buildings with improved handicapped access (City Hall, Schools etc.)	6	23	62	73	39	203
Childcare facilities	7	17	66	68	45	203
Demolition of Delimited Buildings	7	29	58	65	44	203
Senior center	10	25	68	57	43	203
Substance Abuse Residential Treatment centers	13	37	61	52	40	203

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined from the Housing and Community Development Survey and the focus groups.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The highest rated needs for infrastructure activities included addressing Neighborhood Blight (vacant abandoned buildings), sidewalk improvements, and address environmental issues. This was followed by street and road improvements and public transportation improvements. These needs were echoed in the City's Infrastructure Focus Group, as well as public comments received during the public input meetings, especially in terms of sidewalk improvements.



Table NA-50.2
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
 City of Pawtucket
 Fair Housing Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Pease rate the need for the following INFRASTRUCTURE activities in the City:						
Address Neighborhood Blight (vacant abandoned buildings)	4	9	36	116	38	203
Sidewalk improvements	3	15	49	101	35	203
Address Environmental Issues	2	20	47	95	39	203
Street and Road improvements	2	16	58	90	37	203
Public Transportation Improvements	5	21	46	90	41	203
Drinking Water quality improvements	4	26	48	88	37	203
Improve water quality in our streams and The Blackstone River	5	20	53	83	42	203
Bicycle and walking paths	11	30	50	75	37	203
Drinking Water system capacity improvements	7	35	55	66	40	203
Bridge improvements	8	28	61	63	43	203
Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements	6	30	55	61	51	203
Storm sewer system improvements	7	30	66	53	47	203
Solid waste facility improvements	10	38	60	48	47	203
Flood drainage improvements	9	34	66	47	47	203
Sewer system improvements	8	40	68	45	42	203
Other	10	0	2	16	175	203

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined from the Housing and Community Development Survey, public input meetings, and the focus groups.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The highest rated needs for community and public services included healthcare services, teen after school/ summer programs, and youth service. This was followed by before and after school programs and food pantry services. These needs were echoed in the City's Public Services Focus Group, as well as public comments received during the public input meetings, especially in terms of programs for youth.



Table NA-50.3
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
 City of Pawtucket
 Fair Housing Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Pease rate the need for the following HUMAN and PUBLIC SERVICE activities in the City:						
Healthcare services	4	13	48	93	45	203
Teen after school/ summer program	5	16	45	91	46	203
Youth service	6	6	60	89	42	203
Before and After school programs	5	17	48	88	45	203
Food Pantry Services	10	14	46	87	46	203
Mental health/chemical dependency services	7	10	55	86	45	203
Soup Kitchen (feed the hungry)	10	15	47	85	46	203
Transportation services	4	20	51	82	46	203
Fair housing education	12	19	47	79	46	203
Employment services	7	7	61	78	50	203
Senior services	8	20	58	77	40	203
Childcare services	7	18	57	74	47	203
Summer Camp childcare services	7	21	52	74	49	203
Home-buyer education	8	16	63	70	46	203
Tenant/Landlord education	10	21	53	69	50	203
Crime awareness education	7	18	60	69	49	203
Fair housing activities/testing	12	25	48	68	50	203
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	8	31	51	66	47	203
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	8	29	59	59	48	203
Mitigation of radon hazards	9	37	64	46	47	203
Other	11	0	3	10	179	203

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined from the Housing and Community Development Survey, public input meetings, and the focus groups.



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Between 2010 and 2017, the number of housing units in Pawtucket decreased by 3.3 percent. The housing market has not seen much new production in recent years. The proportion of vacant units has increased since 2010, as the number of “other” vacant housing units has increased.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Table MA-10.1 shows housing units by type in 2010 and 2017. In 2010, there were 32,440 housing units, compared with 30,995 in 2017. Single-family units accounted for 35.1 percent of units in 2017, compared to 37.2 in 2010. Apartment units accounted for 20.2 percent in 2017, compared to 19.7 percent in 2010.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	10,575	33%
1-unit, attached structure	710	2%
2-4 units	13,785	44%
5-19 units	3,720	12%
20 or more units	2,455	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	400	1%
Total	31,645	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table MA-10 1				
Housing Units by Type				
City of Pawtucket				
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Unit Type	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	12,079	37.2%	10,879	35.1%
Duplex	5,309	16.4%	5,337	17.2%
Tri- or Four-Plex	8,277	25.5%	8,218	26.5%
Apartment	6,401	19.7%	6,272	20.2%
Mobile Home	350	1.1%	272	0.9%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	24	0.1%	17	0.1%
Total	32,440	100.0%	30,995	100.0%

Table MA-10.2 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2017. By 2017, there were 30,995 housing units. An estimated 43.7 percent were owner-occupied, and 10.8 percent were vacant.



Table MA-10 2 Housing Units by Tenure City of Pawtucket 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	29,022	90.5%	27,635	89.2%
Owner-Occupied	13,020	44.9%	12,082	43.7%
Renter-Occupied	16,002	55.1%	15,553	56.3%
Vacant Housing Units	3,033	9.5%	3,360	10.8%
Total Housing Units	32,055	100.0%	30,995	100.0%

The distribution of unit types by race is shown in Table MA-10.3. An estimated 45.0 percent of white households occupy single-family homes, while 19.1 percent of black households do. Some 16.9 percent of white households occupied apartments, while 26.3 percent of black households do. An estimated 56.6 percent of Asian, and 13.4 percent of American Indian households occupy single-family homes.

Table MA-10 3 Distribution of Units in Structure by Race City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS Data							
Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	45.0%	19.1%	13.4%	56.6%	56.2%	14.8%	23.8%
Duplex	15.6%	17.0%	11.4%	12.8%	43.8%	19.9%	23.6%
Tri- or Four-Plex	21.3%	37.7%	0%	4.8%	0%	38.8%	26.7%
Apartment	16.9%	26.3%	70.5%	25.8%	0%	25.6%	26.0%
Mobile Home	1.1%	0%	4.7%	0%	0%	0.8%	0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table MA-10.4 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 1.3 percent of households in 2010 and 3.3 percent of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 41.2 percent of households in 2017 and 50.7 percent of households in 2010.

Table MA-10 4 Households by Year Home Built City of Pawtucket 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	14,709	50.7%	11,375	41.2%
1940 to 1949	3,574	12.3%	3,220	11.7%
1950 to 1959	3,909	13.5%	4,194	15.2%
1960 to 1969	2,315	8.0%	2,745	9.9%
1970 to 1979	2,021	7.0%	2,615	9.5%
1980 to 1989	1,481	5.1%	1,372	5.0%
1990 to 1999	652	2.2%	918	3.3%
2000 to 2009	377	1.3%	925	3.3%
2010 or Later	.	.	271	1.0%
Total	29,038	100.0%	27,635	100.0%



Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	75	1%	880	6%
1 bedroom	545	4%	4,175	27%
2 bedrooms	3,375	28%	6,300	40%
3 or more bedrooms	8,245	67%	4,380	28%
Total	12,240	100%	15,735	101%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Programs will target low to moderate income households that have housing problems in the City of Pawtucket. This includes over 9,800 households in Pawtucket with incomes below 80 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) with housing problems. Some 3,142 of these households are owner-occupied and 6,690 are renter-occupied.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

Map MA-10.1, on the following page shows the number of Section 8 contracts that are set to expire. In the range of this Consolidated Plan, there are no contracts expected to expire. Eight (8) contracts are set to expire in 2026 and after.

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

As seen in the Needs Assessment section, as well as information gathered from public input, current housing does not meet the needs of the population. This is seen most marked in the rate of cost burdens in the City. In 2017, an estimated 42.3 percent of the population was cost burdened. Renter households are more likely to be impacted by cost burdens, at 45.9 percent, and are therefore most likely to not have housing units that meet their needs.



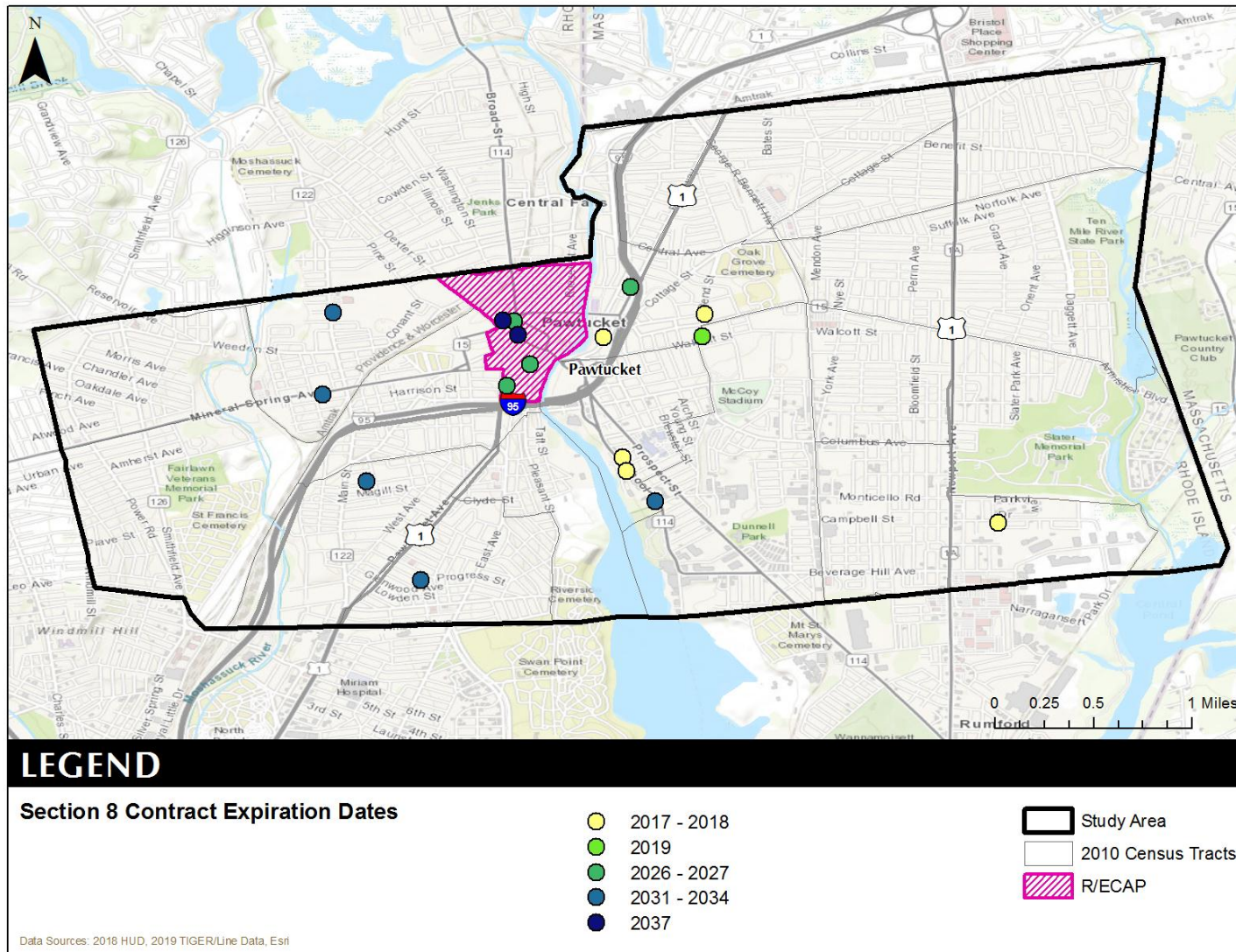
Table MA-10 5
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure

City of Pawtucket
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Housing Problem	\$0 to \$24,570	\$24,571 to \$40,950	\$40,951 to \$65,520	\$65,521 to \$81,900	Above \$81,900	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4	0	4	4	40	52
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	4	20	0	24
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	15	25	15	35	90
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	700	535	395	115	45	1,790
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	190	420	850	385	520	2,365
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	105	0	0	0	0	105
has none of the 4 housing problems	55	240	995	865	5,255	7,410
Total	1,054	1,210	2,273	1,404	5,895	11,836
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	65	0	0	25	20	110
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	30	55	20	20	55	180
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	175	65	75	20	35	370
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,590	580	85	0	0	3,255
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	720	1,400	830	60	25	3,035
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	290	0	0	0	0	290
has none of the 4 housing problems	1,250	660	2,365	1,015	3,155	8,445
Total	5,120	2,760	3,375	1,140	3,290	15,685
Total						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	69	0	4	29	60	162
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	30	55	24	40	55	204
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	175	80	100	35	70	460
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,290	1,115	480	115	45	5,045
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	910	1,820	1,680	445	545	5,400
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	395	0	0	0	0	395
has none of the 4 housing problems	1,305	900	3,360	1,880	8,410	15,855
Total	6,174	3,970	5,648	2,544	9,185	27,521



Map MA-10.1
Expiring Section 8 Contracts
 City of Pawtucket
 2018 HUD, Tigerline



Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As seen in Table MA-10.7, the highest rated need is for rental housing for energy efficient retrofits, followed by the construction of new affordable rental housing, and homeownership in communities of color. The affordable housing focus group also commented that there is a need for affordable housing options in the City that are actually affordable to low income households. The availability of units for lower income ranges is declining as higher housing cost options increase.

Table MA-10.7 Providing Decent Housing City of Pawtucket Fair Housing Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Pease rate the need for the following HOUSING activities in the City:						
Energy efficient retrofits	5	13	58	109	18	203
Construction of new affordable rental housing	13	17	58	104	11	203
Homeownership in communities of color	16	9	59	104	15	203
Supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled	10	17	57	104	15	203
Rental housing for very low-income households	14	18	53	104	14	203
First-time home-buyer assistance	10	14	67	99	13	203
Rental assistance	13	20	65	92	13	203
Construction of new affordable for sale housing	13	24	66	90	10	203
Rental housing rehabilitation	7	22	71	89	14	203
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	3	19	82	86	13	203
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	19	22	59	85	18	203
Historical Preservation	12	40	59	80	12	203
Retrofitting existing housing to meet senior's needs	7	28	82	74	12	203
Mixed income housing	20	31	71	62	19	203
Downtown housing	23	35	80	51	14	203
Mixed use housing	15	45	79	49	15	203
Housing demolition	20	74	62	28	19	203
Other	18	0	4	24	157	203

Discussion

The current housing stock may not be meeting the needs of the population in Pawtucket, especially those in lower income levels. The rate and type of market housing production, as described in the following section, may not be meeting the needs of all income ranges in the Area. Those households in lower income levels are met with fewer choices that meet their needs.



MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	235,200	170,200	(28%)
Median Contract Rent	670	712	6%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Housing Production

The Census Bureau reports building permit authorizations and “per unit” valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family construction usually represents most residential development in the county. Single-family building permit authorizations in City of Pawtucket decreased from 38 authorizations in 2017 to 11 in 2018.

The real value of single-family building permits increased from 79,475 dollars in 2017 to 130,430 dollars in 2018. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values rising from 240857 dollars in 2017 to 238249 dollars in 2018.

The concentration of homeowner households are shown in Map I.10. The highest rates of homeownership were seen in the outer western and eastern edges of the city, with some areas exceeding 74.2 percent homeownership rates. In the areas adjacent to the city center, homeownership rates remained below 44.9 percent. Conversely, renter households are shown in Map I.11. Rental rates were highest in areas adjacent to the city center and lowest in the western and eastern portions of Pawtucket. The highest rental rates exceeded 75.7 percent, while the lowest concentration of rental households was below 55.1 percent.

Median home values were highest in 2017 in central and eastern parts of Pawtucket. These areas saw median home values exceeding \$191,600, while the areas with the lowest home values were below \$138,000. These are shown in Map I.12. Median contract rents are shown in Map I.13. These were highest in the western and eastern portions of Pawtucket. The highest rents exceeded \$845. The lowest rents were below \$700.



Table MA-15 1
Building Permits and Valuation
 City of Pawtucket
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2018

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, (Real 2017\$)	
	Single-Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	22	4	4	183	213	36,435	48,510
1981	49	12	0	253	314	53,309	34,887
1982	44	6	4	12	66	46,466	19,659
1983	40	4	3	6	53	46,270	18,018
1984	15	8	6	124	153	44,797	38,707
1985	42	28	4	35	109	56,442	31,264
1986	73	10	42	201	326	55,879	28,681
1987	62	28	6	212	308	60,172	30,230
1988	32	30	7	42	111	77,862	21,187
1989	38	22	8	69	137	89,114	12,642
1990	22	12	7	33	74	83,738	31,732
1991	13	8	12	31	64	78,794	31,701
1992	15	2	4	102	123	82,470	15,392
1993	13	4	4	0	21	85,251	0
1994	11	4	0	6	21	73,332	36,590
1995	12	0	3	0	15	74,169	0
1996	20	4	0	11	35	85,505	74,044
1997	17	0	3	15	35	81,554	98,853
1998	21	4	0	0	25	75,744	0
1999	22	0	0	0	22	89,858	0
2000	16	2	0	0	18	79,604	0
2001	17	2	0	0	19	80,631	0
2002	32	4	6	0	42	83,302	0
2003	27	18	3	81	129	81,824	95,890
2004	43	0	0	15	58	104,871	74,122
2005	13	10	10	10	43	83,071	42,929
2006	41	2	0	0	43	180,621	0
2007	19	0	3	0	22	211,016	0
2008	17	2	3	0	22	170,603	0
2009	7	2	3	23	35	150,243	202,601
2010	3	2	0	0	5	231,461	0
2011	4	4	0	0	8	248,622	0
2012	4	0	0	6	10	173,518	121,730
2013	6	0	7	0	13	157,055	0
2014	5	2	0	0	7	207,305	0
2015	8	0	0	0	8	158,621	0
2016	6	4	0	0	10	163,562	0
2017	38	2	0	0	40	79,475	0
2018	11	4	0	0	15	130,430	0

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,520	22.4%
\$500-999	10,765	68.4%
\$1,000-1,499	1,215	7.7%
\$1,500-1,999	170	1.1%
\$2,000 or more	64	0.4%
Total	15,734	100.0%

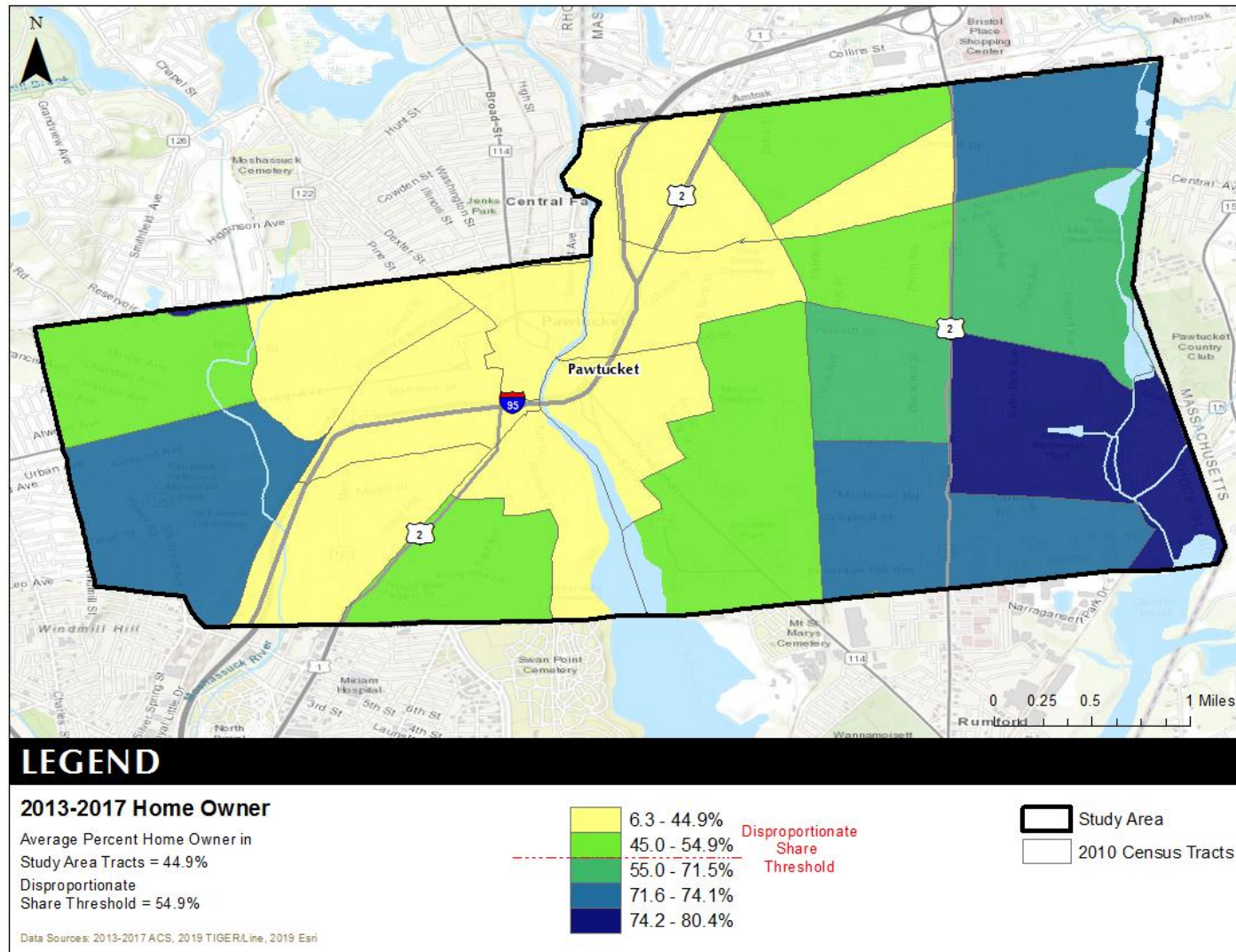
Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

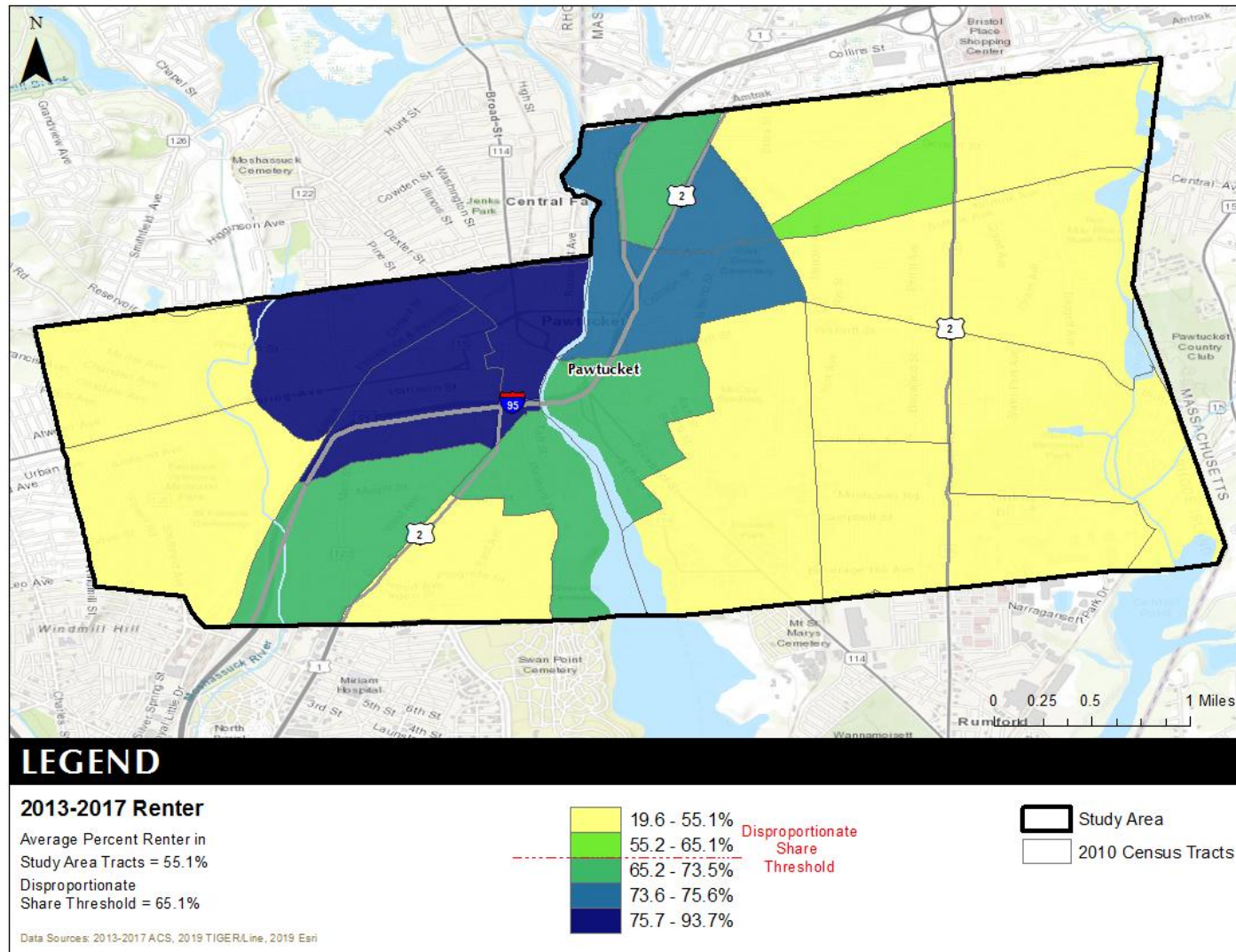


Map MA-15.1 2017 Homeowner Households

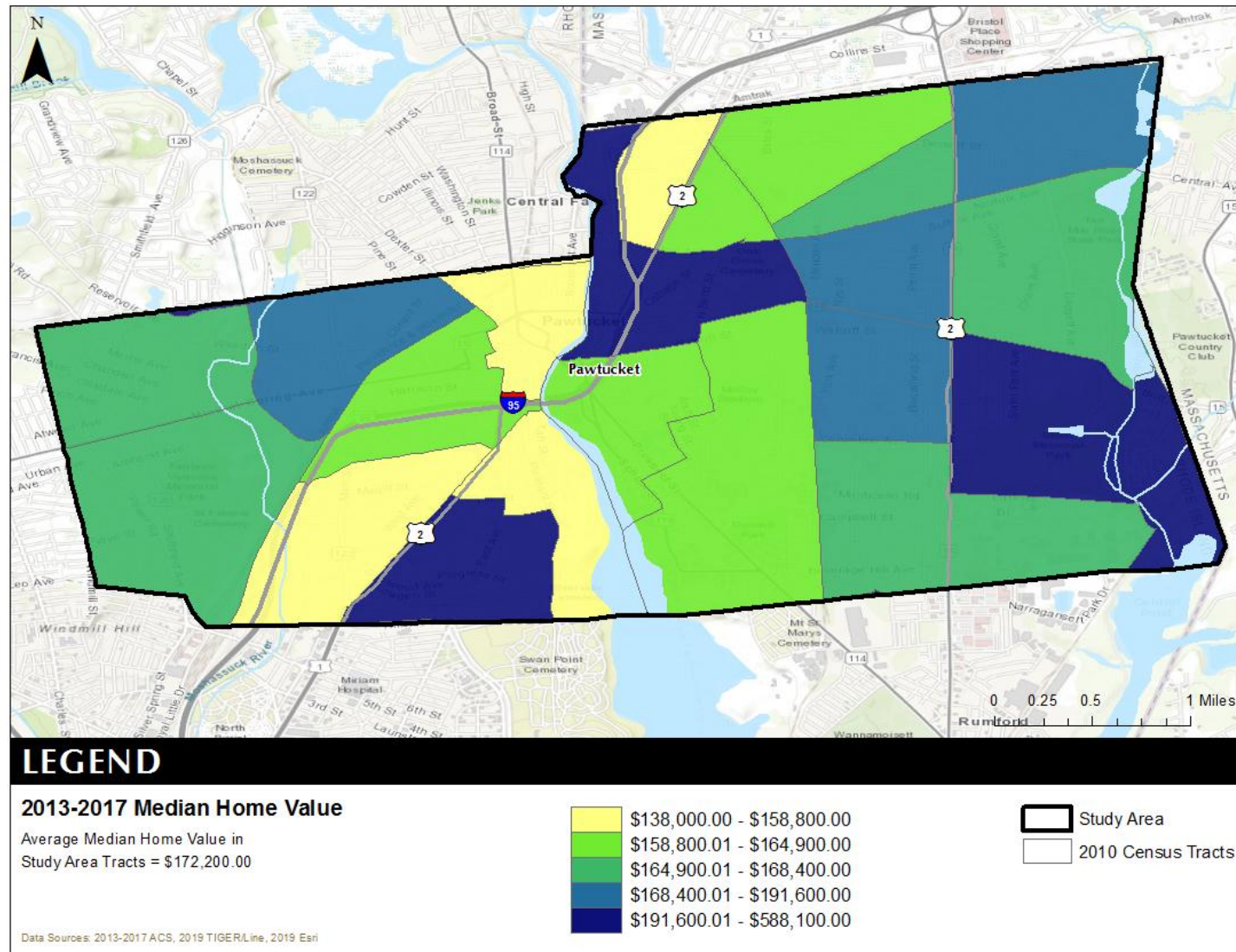
City of Pawtucket
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-15.2
2017 Renter Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline

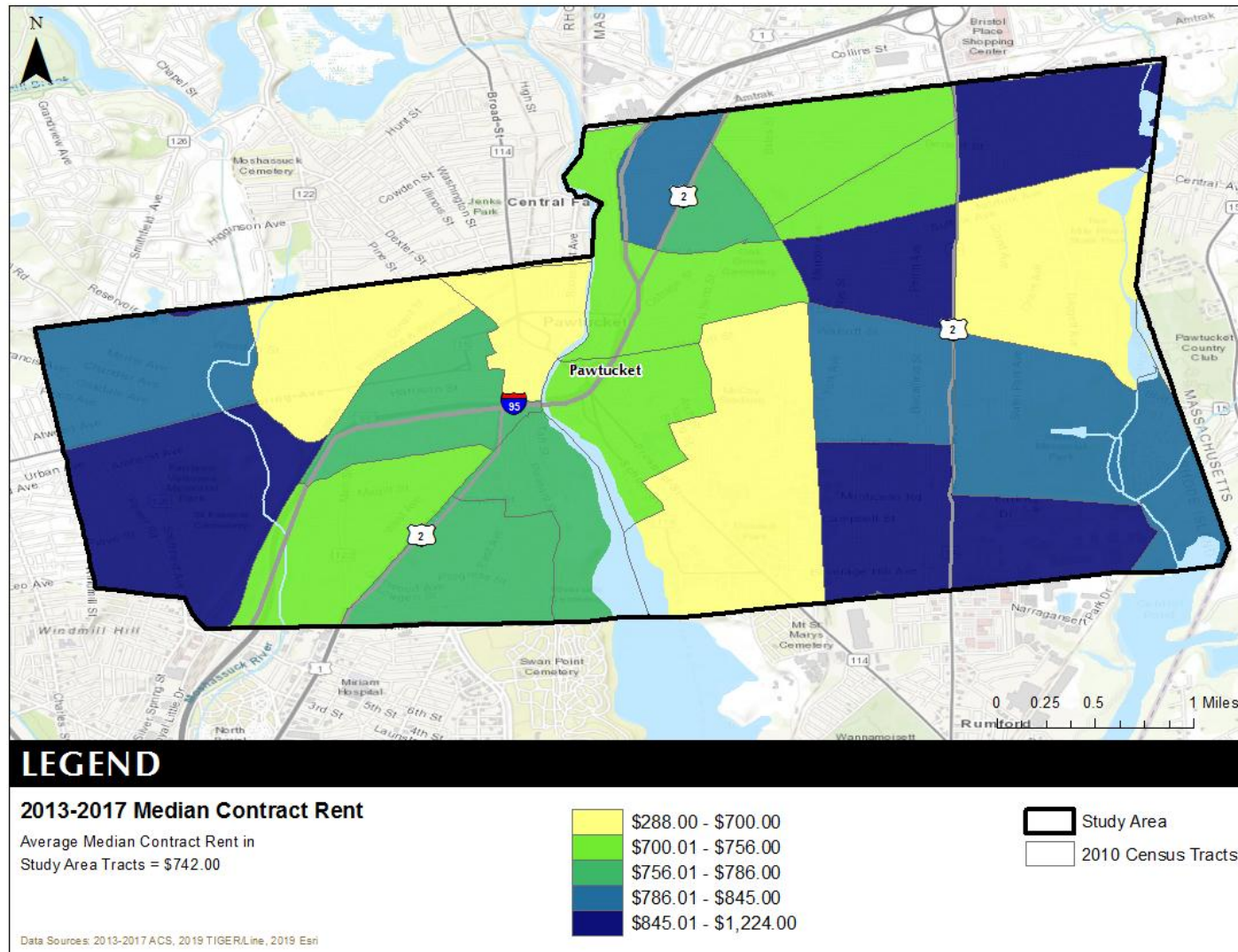


Map MA-15.3
2017 Median Home Value
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-15.4 2017 Median Contract Rent

City of Pawtucket
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,370	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,890	690
80% HAMFI	11,780	3,790
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,675
Total	20,040	10,155

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	748	849	1,014	1,271	1,508
High HOME Rent	748	849	1,014	1,271	1,458
Low HOME Rent	703	753	903	1,044	1,165

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As demonstrated by the housing needs and cost burden sections in the Needs Assessment, there is a significant amount of the population that faces housing challenges. Low income households are particularly prone to facing cost burdens. This points to the fact that there are not sufficient housing options for all households, especially those at lower income levels. Additionally, public input comments indicated there is a significant need for affordable housing options for lower income households.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

The City of Pawtucket saw a significant increase in housing prices in recent years. If trends continue, the area will see increasing rent and home values. According to public input, data shown in this section does not accurately reflect the current market conditions in the City. City residents have witnessed a stark increase in both rental and home purchase costs. This increase would lead to additional households facing cost burdens.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) and HOME rents may not be sufficient to meet the housing needs of households in the City. This may be especially true for larger families that require larger units.



Discussion

The cost of housing in Pawtucket continues to be out of reach for many low to moderate income households. This is reflected in the proportion of lower income households facing cost burdens and other housing problems. It is anticipated that housing cost burdens will continue to be a major factor for many households in the area and demonstrates the need for additional affordable housing options in the City of Pawtucket.



MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following section will describe the condition of housing in the City of Pawtucket.

Definitions

No definition is available

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,730	39%	7,085	45%
With two selected Conditions	110	1%	235	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	15	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	7,405	60%	8,400	53%
Total	12,245	100%	15,735	99%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	510	4%	520	3%
1980-1999	775	6%	1,305	8%
1950-1979	4,230	35%	5,185	33%
Before 1950	6,735	55%	8,730	55%
Total	12,250	100%	15,740	99%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table MA-20.1 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 1.3 percent of households in 2010 and 3.3 percent of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 41.2 percent of households in 2017 and 50.7 percent of households in 2010.



Table MA-20 1 Households by Year Home Built City of Pawtucket 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	14,709	50.7%	11,375	41.2%
1940 to 1949	3,574	12.3%	3,220	11.7%
1950 to 1959	3,909	13.5%	4,194	15.2%
1960 to 1969	2,315	8.0%	2,745	9.9%
1970 to 1979	2,021	7.0%	2,615	9.5%
1980 to 1989	1,481	5.1%	1,372	5.0%
1990 to 1999	652	2.2%	918	3.3%
2000 to 2009	377	1.3%	925	3.3%
2010 or Later	.	.	271	1.0%
Total	29,038	100.0%	27,635	100.0%

The age of a structure influences its value. As shown in Table MA-20.2, structures built in 1939 or earlier had a median value of \$171,300 while structures built between 1950 and 1959 had a median value of \$177,500 and those built between 1990 and 1999 had a median value of \$173,000. The newest structures tended to have the highest values and those built between 2010 had median values of \$134,600. The total median value in City of Pawtucket was \$172,200.

Table MA-20 2 Owner Occupied Median Value by Year Structure Built City of Pawtucket 2017 5-Year ACS Data	
Year Structure Built	Median Value
1939 or earlier	171,300
1940 to 1949	174,500
1950 to 1959	177,500
1960 to 1969	170,800
1970 to 1979	162,300
1980 to 1989	153,900
1990 to 1999	173,000
2000 to 2009	193,700
2010 to 2013	134,600
2014 or later	0
Median Value	172,200



Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	10,965	90%	13,915	88%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	469	4%	199	1%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

By 2017, for rent units accounted for 23.5 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 4.5 percent. “Other” vacant units accounted for 51.3 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 1,725 “other” vacant units. “Other” vacant housing units are not for sale or for rent, and are otherwise unavailable to the marketplace.

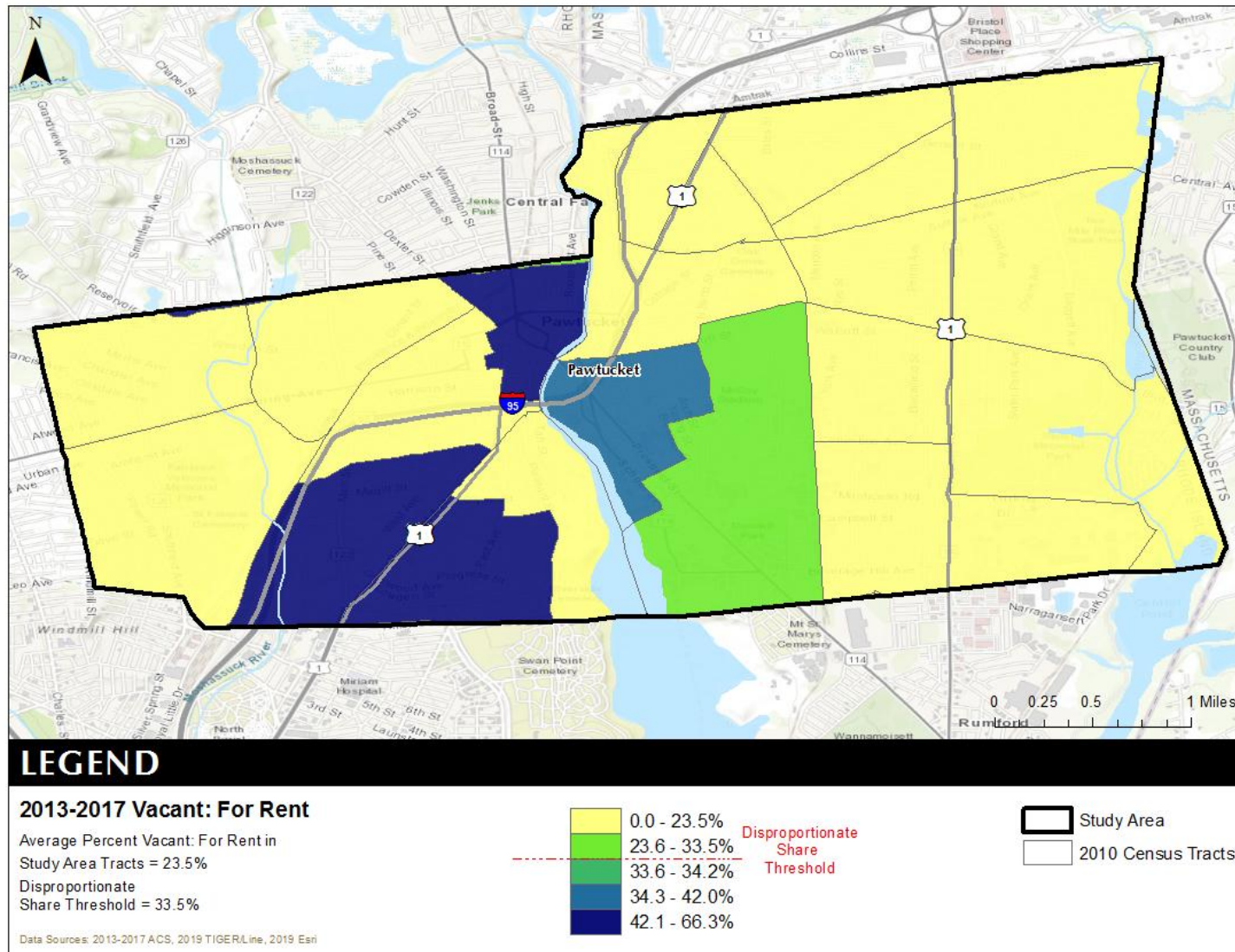
Table MA-20 3 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units City of Pawtucket 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Disposition	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	1,582	52.2%	789	23.5%
For Sale	311	10.3%	152	4.5%
Rented Not Occupied	38	1.3%	432	12.9%
Sold Not Occupied	76	2.5%	113	3.4%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	76	2.5%	149	4.4%
For Migrant Workers	0	0%	0	0%
Other Vacant	950	31.3%	1,725	51.3%
Total	3,033	100.0%	3,360	100.0%

Vacant for rent units tended to be highest in the central parts of the city, as seen in Map I.14. Vacant for sale units were more likely to be in the southern portions of Pawtucket, as seen in Map I.15.

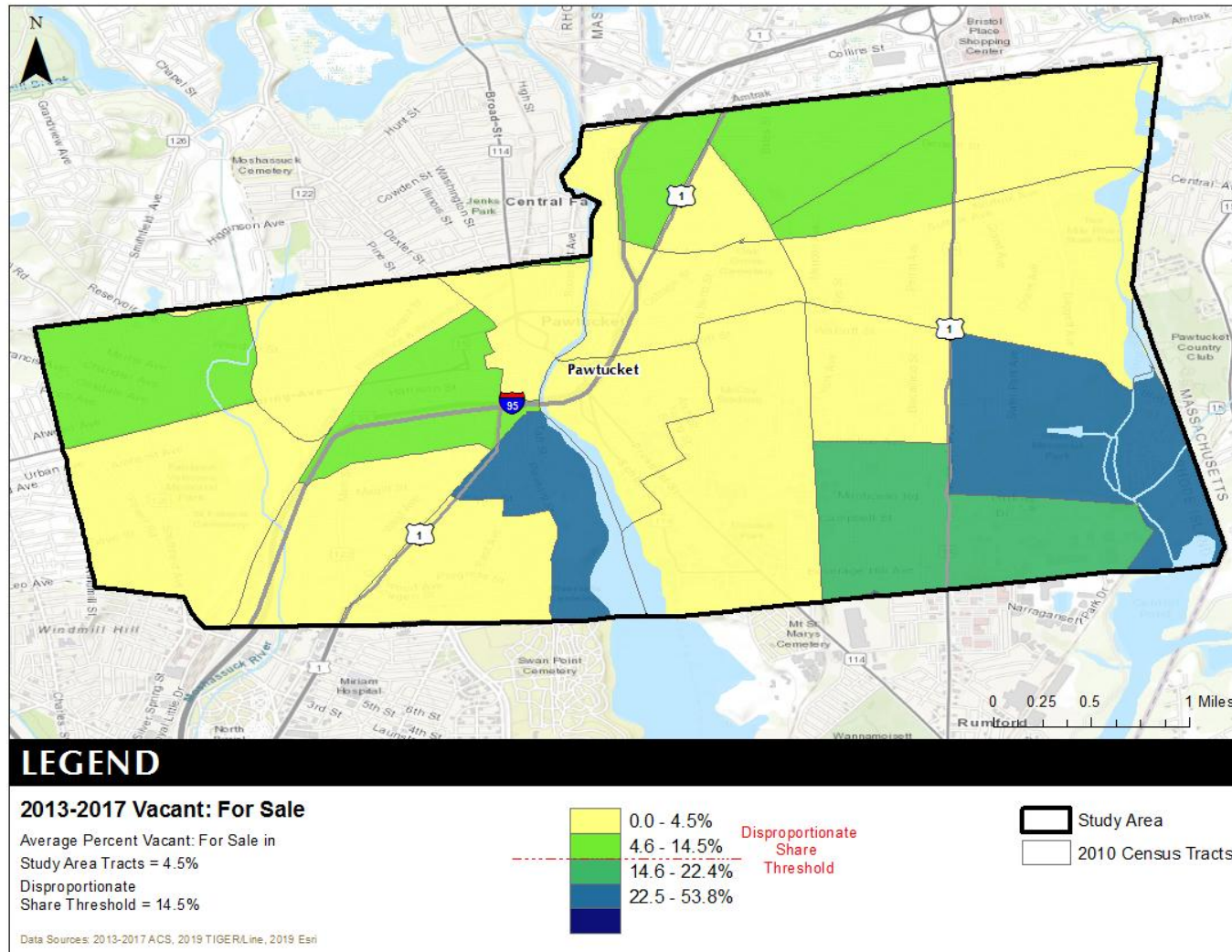
“Other” vacant housing is shown for both 2010 and 2017, as seen in Maps I.16 and I.17. There was not much shift in the concentration of “other” vacant housing during that time. “Other” vacant housing units are units that are not for rent or for sale, and are not otherwise available to the marketplace. This can be problematic when units are concentrated in one area as they may create a “blighting” effect. This can also offer an opportunity for the city to concentrate investments for redevelopment. The areas with the highest “other” vacant units were in some of the western and eastern parts of the city.



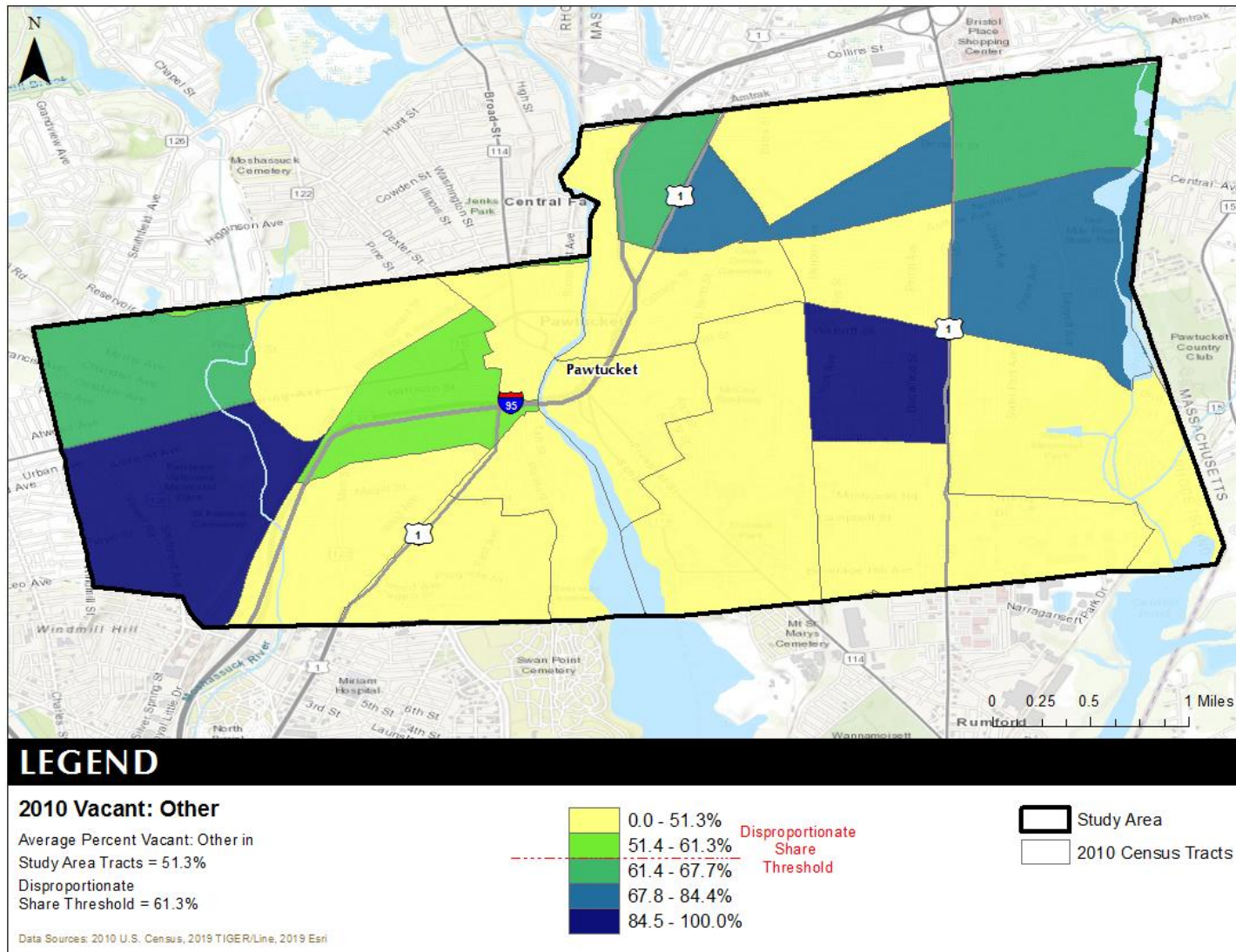
Map MA-20.1
2017 Vacant for Rent
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



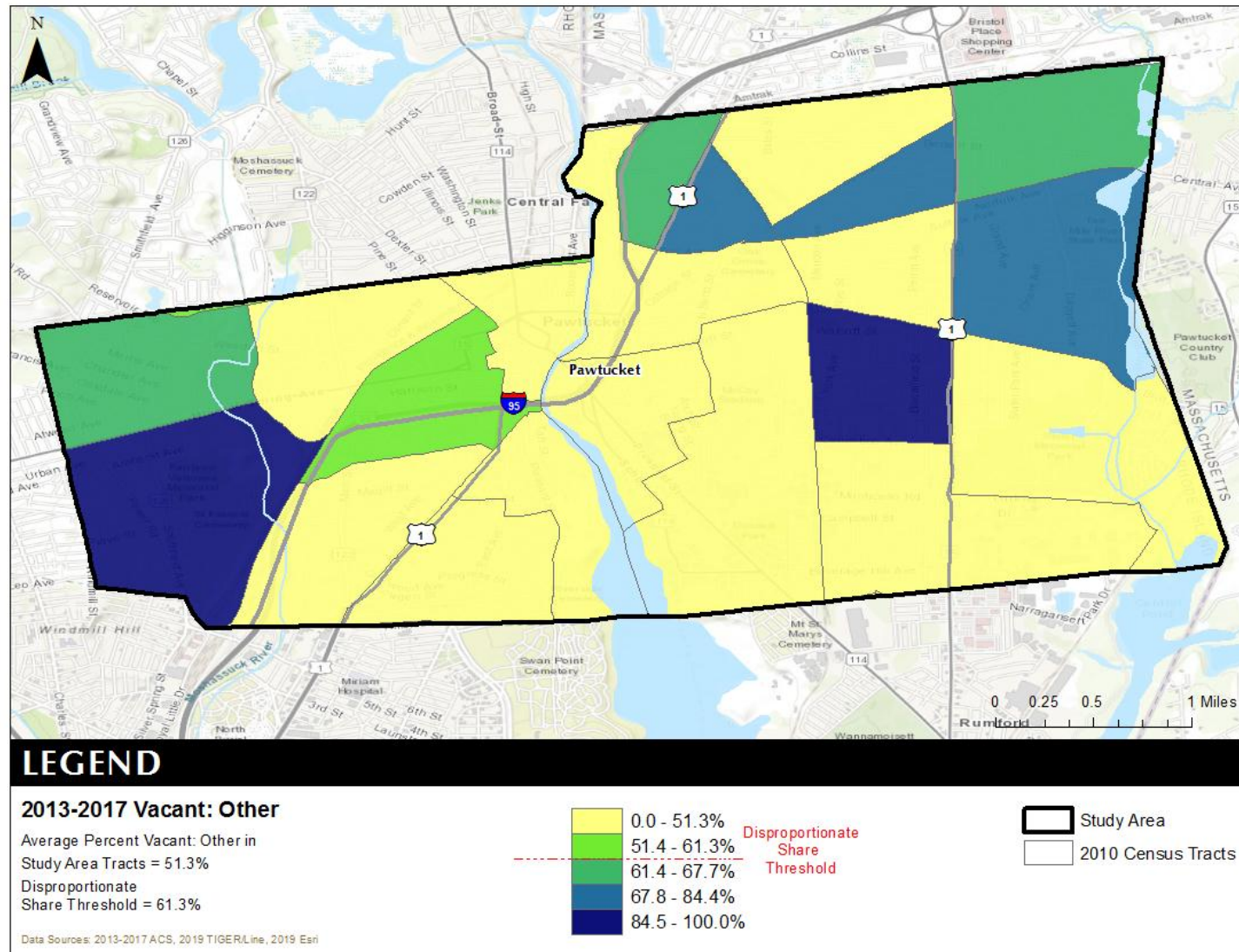
Map MA-20.2
2017 Vacant for Sale
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-20.3
2010 “Other” Vacant
 City of Pawtucket
 2010 Census, Tigerline



Map MA-20.4
2017 “Other” Vacant
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As seen in Section MA-10, table MA-10.7, there is a moderate need for owner rehabilitation. Rental rehabilitation is seen as a slightly higher need than owner rehabilitation. The age of the housing stock may also indicate a higher level of need for owner and rental rehabilitation.

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

Table MA-20.4 shows the risk of lead-based paint for households with young children present. As seen therein, there are an estimated 1,880 households built between 1940 and 1979 with young children present, and 2,170 built prior to 1939.

Table MA-20 4 Vintage of Households by Income and Presence of Young Children City of Pawtucket 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data			
Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
\$0 to \$24,570	545	1,905	2,450
\$24,571 to \$40,950	330	1,210	1,540
\$40,951 to \$65,520	560	1,905	2,465
\$65,521 to \$81,900	160	1,010	1,170
Above \$81,900	575	3,310	3,885
Total	2,170	9,340	11,510
Built 1940 to 1979			
\$0 to \$24,570	430	2,475	2,905
\$24,571 to \$40,950	295	1,550	1,845
\$40,951 to \$65,520	370	2,135	2,505
\$65,521 to \$81,900	240	855	1,095
Above \$81,900	545	3,750	4,295
Total	1,880	10,765	12,645
Built 1980 or Later			
\$0 to \$24,570	45	775	820
\$24,571 to \$40,950	100	475	575
\$40,951 to \$65,520	70	605	675
\$65,521 to \$81,900	45	230	275
Above \$81,900	210	785	995
Total	470	2,870	3,340
Total			
\$0 to \$24,570	1,020	5,155	6,175
\$24,571 to \$40,950	725	3,235	3,960
\$40,951 to \$65,520	1,000	4,645	5,645
\$65,521 to \$81,900	445	2,095	2,540
Above \$81,900	1,330	7,845	9,175
Total	4,520	22,975	27,495



MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island owns and manages six developments. Two of the developments have been designated elderly-only, two are mixed elderly/disabled developments, and two are family developments. The Housing Authority provides federally subsidized housing to 1982 persons whose household incomes range from very low, low, and moderate incomes. Tenant's affordable rent is based on 30% of their adjusted income. The Housing Authority also has a flat rent for each unit based on the local unsubsidized housing market.¹⁰

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			1,087	686			0	0	662
# of accessible units									

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The Pawtucket Housing Authority has 1,082 public housing units in the City. All these units are considered to be in good condition. Inspection scores are provided below, as of March, 2019.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
F ST GERMAIN MANOR	95
Burns MANOR	98
PROSPECT HEIGHTS	85
GALEGO COURT	90
JOHN F KENNEDY HOUSING	78
JOHN E FOGARTY HOUSING	87

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

¹⁰ <https://www.pawthousing.org/public-housing>



Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

To fulfill our mission, the PHA must preserve its aging housing stock through timely maintenance and modernization of its developments. The work is part of the PHA's Capital Plan and is funded by the federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) capital grants.

Despite a drop in federal funding, the PHA continues to spend its money wisely and in the best interests of residents. Major upgrades are needed regularly to ensure that heating, plumbing, and other systems continue to function properly, especially since PHA buildings are aging structures. Ongoing renovations to both the interior and exterior of PHA buildings and apartments are needed to keep them structurally sound and in a state of good repair.

Recently completed and work underway include:¹¹

- Fire Sprinkler System Retro-fit at Fogarty, Kennedy and Burns Manor (\$2.6M)
- Storm Door Replacements at St Germain and Burns Manor (\$129K)
- Exterior Masonry Façade Repair at Fogarty Manor (\$120K)
- Concrete Edge Repair at Fogarty Manor (\$88K)
- Community Room Upgrades and ADA Accessibility at Galego Court (\$105K)
- 9 Fully Accessible and 3 Sensory Apartment Upgrades at Galego Court (\$586K)
- Repair to Exterior Stairwells and Installation of Underground Drains at Galego Court (\$197K)
- Walkway, Courtyard and Patio Repairs to 560 Prospect Street (\$173K)
- Installation of Fire Doors, Transmitter Upgrade and Exit Signs at Burns Manor (\$151K)
- Solar Energy Utilization Project at St Germain Manor (\$1.344M)

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

The objective of the Resident Services Department of the Housing Authority of the City of Pawtucket is to introduce and link residents with a range of programs and services which help provide stability, strengthen individual and family functioning and offer opportunities to increase and maximize individual potential. This department also strives to enhance the quality of life, to further independence, to improve upward mobility into the broader community, and to enrich the lives of all we serve. There are many programs and services offered to the Residents of the Housing Authority of the City of Pawtucket.¹²

The Resident Services office works with local non-profits and human service providers to connect residents to the programs and services they need. The department is staffed by a full time Family Self Sufficiency Coordinator, a full time Resident Services Coordinator and a full time Resident Services Manager.

Our Family Self Sufficiency program serves Section 8 tenants, helping them to set goals, connect with education and training opportunities and plan for their future.

¹¹ <https://www.pawthousing.org/modernization>

¹² <https://www.pawthousing.org/resident-services>



MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The Rhode Island Continuum of Care (CoC) continues to strive to provide homeless and at-risk households with a variety of housing and supportive services throughout the City of Pawtucket. A number of service providers within the City of Pawtucket provide homeless services and prevention activities.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Current & New	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	191		154	966	
Households with Only Adults	471		136	1,278	
Chronically Homeless Households				925	
Veterans			68	403	
Unaccompanied Youth				11	

Table 38 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

The network of care in Pawtucket is established to connect homeless persons with mainstream services, such as Medicaid and Social Security benefits, to maximize the amount of assistance households can access. Utilizing coordinated entry, service providers match clients with appropriate services to increase access to health and social service programs that they qualify for. These efforts are paired with services provided throughout the larger region to create a system of wrap-around services to help households in as many ways as possible.

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

The City partners closely with House of Hope, Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center, and Crossroads Road Island to provide services to the needs of various homeless subpopulations.



MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are a variety of services available in the community for special needs populations, including at-risk youth, seniors, substance abuse, and persons with disabilities.

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

Table MA-35.1 shows that respondents reported a high need for rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless households (79 respondents), permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities (70 respondents), emergency shelters (64 respondents), and housing designed for persons with disabilities (64 respondents).

Table 1.7 Needs of Special Populations City of Pawtucket Fair Housing Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following HUMAN and PUBLIC FACILITIES activities in the City:						
Rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless households	11	10	50	79	53	203
Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities	10	17	53	70	53	203
Emergency Shelter	10	23	51	64	55	203
Housing designed for persons with disabilities	8	20	58	64	53	203
Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities	12	20	60	56	55	203
Shelters for youth	8	20	65	55	55	203
Nursing homes or assisted living facilities	10	29	56	50	58	203
Other	8	0	1	8	186	203

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

For individuals returning from psychiatric units/mental institutions, state law requires the facility to make every effort to avoid discharge to a shelter or the street. Facilities must take steps to identify and offer alternative options to patients and document such measures. In the cases where patients refuse such options, the facilities must identify post discharge support and clinical services.

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

The City continues to fund public service programs that serve the elderly, youth, and other special needs groups in the City.



MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The Housing and Community Development Survey found that the top barriers to the development of affordable housing include Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality, cost of land or lot, and financial feasibility. This was followed by the cost of labor, lack of available land, and the cost of materials.

Table 1.2 Providing Decent Housing City of Pawtucket Fair Housing Survey	
Question	Response
Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in Pawtucket:	
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	86
Cost of land or lot	83
Financial Feasibility	79
Cost of labor	70
Lack of available land	59
Cost of materials	57
Environmental Issues/ Brownfield	56
Lack of affordable housing development policies	50
Age of Housing Stock	50
Density or other zoning requirements	49
Permitting process	47
Permitting fees	42
Building codes	29
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	27
American with Disabilities Act (ADA) codes	16



MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The following section describes the economic atmosphere in the City of Pawtucket. This section utilizes, along with other sources, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Labor Statics (BLS) data. Bureau of Labor Statistics data can be broken down to the city level and reflects the City of Pawtucket itself. Bureau of Economic Analysis data is only available down to the county level and is therefore reflective of Providence County.

The economy in Pawtucket is diverse in its type of employment and available economic opportunities. The Arts continue to be an important part of the Pawtucket economy, along with education and healthcare services, and manufacturing.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	39	1	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,001	2,000	13	9	-3
Construction	1,363	1,049	4	5	1
Education and Health Care Services	7,579	5,217	24	24	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,670	786	5	4	-2
Information	485	109	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	4,213	3,623	13	17	3
Other Services	1,324	1,268	4	6	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,189	2,012	7	9	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,026	1,538	13	7	-6
Transportation and Warehousing	767	673	2	3	1
Wholesale Trade	1,524	613	5	3	-2
Total	29,180	18,889	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:



Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	38,350
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	33,670
Unemployment Rate	12.22
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	40.47
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.00

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table MA-45.1 shows labor force statistics for City of Pawtucket between 1990 and 2018. The unemployment rate in City of Pawtucket was 4.6 percent in 2018, with 1,682 unemployed persons and 36,504 in the labor force. The statewide unemployment rate in 2018 was 4.1 percent. In 2017, 34,560 people were employed, 1,845 were unemployed, and the labor force totaled 36,405 people.

Table MA-45 1 Labor Force Statistics City of Pawtucket 1990 - 2018 BLS Data					
Year	City of Pawtucket				Statewide
	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate
1990	2,963	36,538	39,501	7.5%	6.3%
1991	3,660	34,888	38,548	9.5%	8.6%
1992	3,838	34,950	38,788	9.9%	8.9%
1993	3,388	34,504	37,892	8.9%	7.7%
1994	2,846	34,023	36,869	7.7%	6.9%
1995	2,783	34,551	37,334	7.5%	6.3%
1996	2,424	34,904	37,328	6.5%	5.4%
1997	2,312	35,542	37,854	6.1%	5.1%
1998	2,167	35,748	37,915	5.7%	4.6%
1999	1,761	36,001	37,762	4.7%	4.2%
2000	1,694	34,488	36,182	4.7%	4.1%
2001	2,145	34,220	36,365	5.9%	4.6%
2002	2,216	34,344	36,560	6.1%	5.0%
2003	2,446	34,761	37,207	6.6%	5.3%
2004	2,294	34,628	36,922	6.2%	5.2%
2005	2,221	34,967	37,188	6.0%	5.0%
2006	2,206	35,350	37,556	5.9%	4.9%
2007	2,258	35,298	37,556	6.0%	5.2%
2008	3,472	34,094	37,566	9.2%	7.8%
2009	4,926	32,737	37,663	13.1%	11.0%
2010	4,546	32,639	37,185	12.2%	11.2%
2011	4,639	32,380	37,019	12.5%	11.0%
2012	4,480	32,559	37,039	12.1%	10.4%
2013	3,915	32,857	36,772	10.6%	9.3%
2014	3,233	33,455	36,688	8.8%	7.7%
2015	2,383	33,961	36,344	6.6%	6.0%
2016	2,100	34,095	36,195	5.8%	5.2%
2017	1,845	34,560	36,405	5.1%	4.4%
2018	1,682	34,822	36,504	4.6%	4.1%



Diagram MA-45.1, shows the unemployment rate for both the State and City of Pawtucket. During the 1990's the average rate for City of Pawtucket was 7.4 percent, which compared to 6.4 percent statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 7.0 percent, which compared to 5.8 percent statewide. Since 2010, the average unemployment rate was 8.7 percent. Over the course of the entire period the City of Pawtucket had an average unemployment rate higher than the State, 7.7 percent for City of Pawtucket, versus 6.6 statewide.

Diagram MA-45.1
Annual Unemployment Rate
 City of Pawtucket
 1990 – 2018 BLS Data

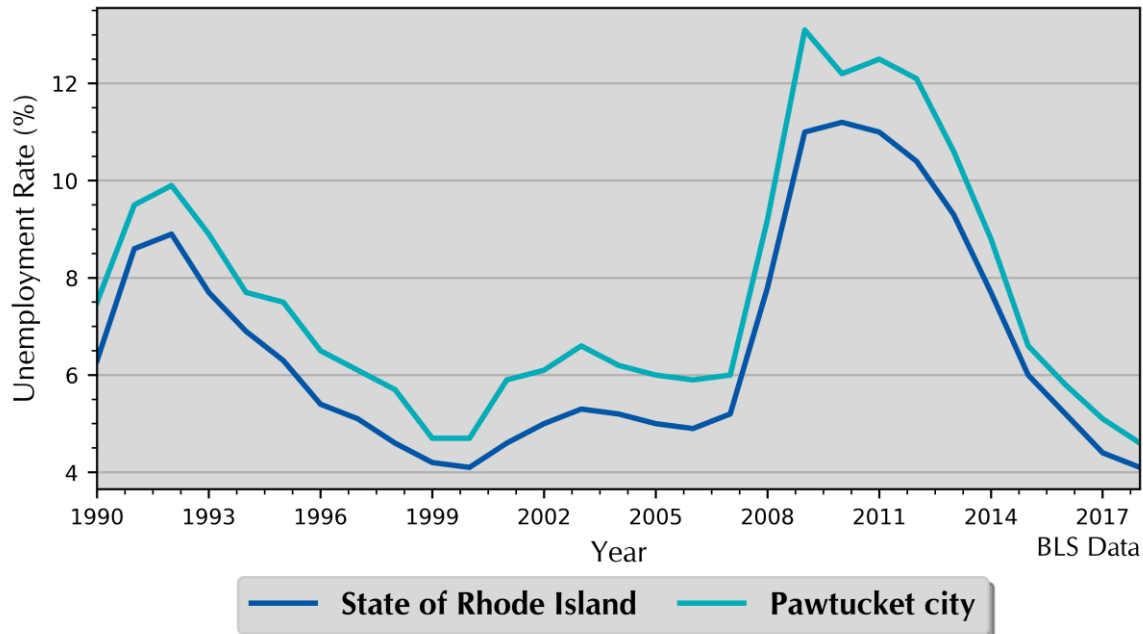
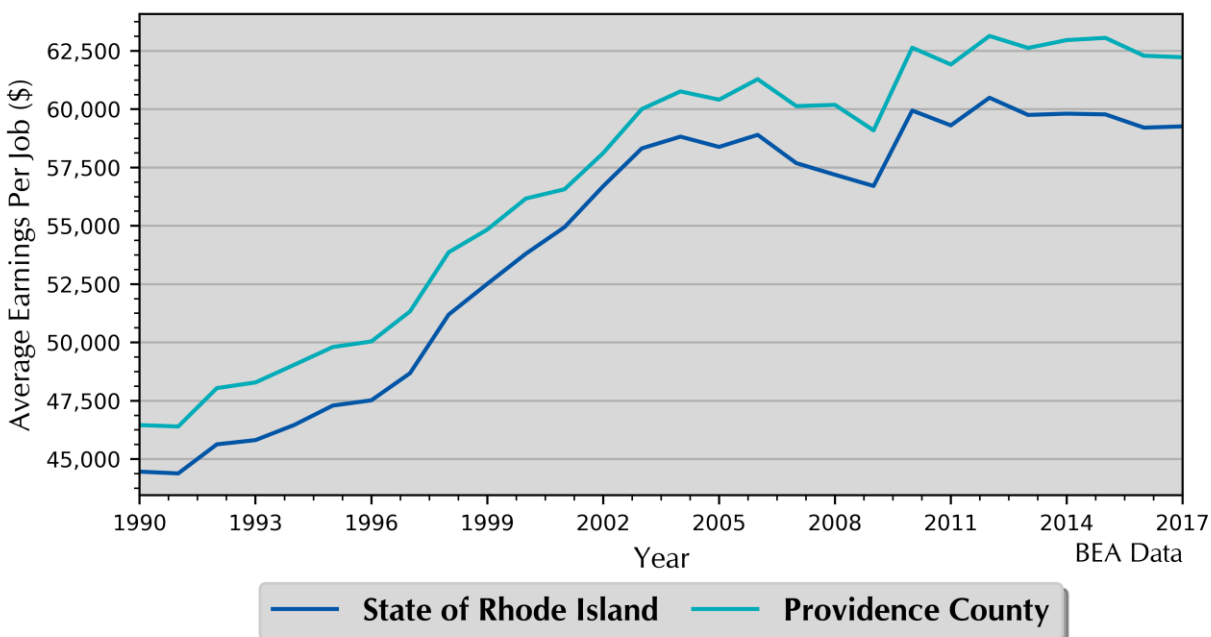


Diagram MA-45.2 shows real average earnings per job for Providence County from 1990 to 2017. Over this period the average earning per job for Providence County was 56,847 dollars, which was higher than the statewide average of 54,392 dollars over the same period.



Diagram MA-45.2
Real Average Earnings per Job
 Providence County



Occupations by Sector	Number of People Median Income
Management, business and financial	5,240
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,820
Service	4,810
Sales and office	8,715
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,605
Production, transportation and material moving	2,675

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	22,310	69%
30-59 Minutes	7,785	24%
60 or More Minutes	2,185	7%
Total	32,280	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS



Education:**Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)**

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,795	580	2,625
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8,860	1,100	2,760
Some college or Associate's degree	8,935	1,155	1,980
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,555	315	655

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	95	325	530	2,300	1,955
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	985	1,075	700	2,075	1,430
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,450	3,445	3,060	6,260	2,675
Some college, no degree	2,440	2,980	2,220	3,470	1,100
Associate's degree	185	865	980	1,565	360
Bachelor's degree	550	1,980	1,215	1,800	690
Graduate or professional degree	45	665	625	1,250	515

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,095
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,533
Some college or Associate's degree	31,488
Bachelor's degree	42,057
Graduate or professional degree	60,909

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS



Education

Education and employment data from the City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS is presented in Table MA-45.2, Table MA-45.3, and Table MA-45.4. In 2017, 39,199 people were in the labor force, including 35,077 employed and 4,122 unemployed people. The unemployment rate for City of Pawtucket was estimated at 10.5 percent in 2017.

Table MA-45 2 Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS Data	
Employment Status	2017 Five-Year ACS
Employed	35,077
Unemployed	4,122
Labor Force	39,199
Unemployment Rate	10.5%

Table MA-45.3, and Table MA-45.4 show educational attainment in the City of Pawtucket. In 2017, 81.5 percent of households had a high school education or greater, including 33.6 percent with a high school diploma or equivalent, 29.2 percent with some college, 11.7 percent with a Bachelor's Degree, and 6.4 percent with a graduate or professional degree.

Table MA-45 3 High School or Greater Education City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS Data	
Education Level	Households
High School or Greater	22,531
Total Households	27,635
Percent High School or Above	81.5%

Table MA-45 4 Educational Attainment City of Pawtucket 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Education Level	2017 5-year ACS	Percent
Less Than High School	10,626	19.1%
High School or Equivalent	18,708	33.6%
Some College or Associates Degree	16,258	29.2%
Bachelor's Degree	6,499	11.7%
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,537	6.4%
Total Population Above 18 years	55,628	100.0%

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

According to the Business Activity table, the largest industries in terms of number of people employed include Education and Health Care Services and Manufacturing.



Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The Housing and Community Development survey found that the highest rated needs are the attraction of new businesses, the retention of existing businesses, fostering businesses with higher paying jobs, and the provision of job training. The economic development focus group also found that there is a need for attracting new businesses, particularly into the downtown, as well as a need for job training.

Table 1.3
Enhancing Economic Opportunities
City of Pawtucket
Fair Housing Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following BUSINESS and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT activities in the City:						
Attraction of new businesses	4	3	27	142	27	203
Retention of existing businesses	1	3	32	137	30	203
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs	4	11	48	108	32	203
Provision of job training	5	12	59	96	31	203
Expansion of existing businesses	2	19	57	93	32	203
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures	6	21	59	87	30	203
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure	3	18	71	79	32	203
Development of business incubators	5	36	59	69	34	203
Provision of working capital for businesses	4	31	64	68	36	203
Provision of technical assistance for businesses	6	35	62	64	36	203
Micro Enterprise Assistance (5 or fewer employees)	10	28	72	59	34	203
Development of business parks	21	46	61	41	34	203
Other	13	1	2	17	170	203

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

A new transit oriented development is under works in Pawtucket. The new transit station will be located in downtown Pawtucket and will have 4 million square feet of pre-permitted development opportunities in the district and another 4 million square feet adjacent in downtown Pawtucket. These investments will impact the surrounding neighborhoods economically as well as housing costs in the area. A map of the development area is included in Map MA-45.1.



Map MA-45.1
Transit Oriented Development Area
 City of Pawtucket

CONANT THREAD DISTRICT BOUNDARY



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

The Housing Community Development survey indicated that many people in Pawtucket may not have the job training or skills required to meet the needs of business in the area. Increasing job training may result in access to higher paying jobs in the area, while retaining and attracting businesses. The economic development focus group, as well as public input, suggested need for additional educational and job training opportunities as well.

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

Roger Williams University (RWU) School of Continuing Studies, the City of Pawtucket, and the City of Central Falls partnered to create a continuing education and workforce development network available for City residents. RWU provides educational and certificate programming for Central Falls and Pawtucket residents, including workforce development and degree completion programs, and dual enrollment opportunities for middle and high school students.¹³

¹³ <http://www.pawtucketri.com/news/roger-williams-university-school-continuing-studies-deliver-tailored-programming-workforce>



Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)? No.

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

Through the Pawtucket's Business Development Corporation (PBDC), the City provides programs that include:¹⁴

Micro-Loan Program

Provide small-scale loans to businesses with 10 or fewer employees located in or planning to locate in the City.

Growth Center Loan Program

Provide loans to businesses located in or planning to locate to the City's Downtown or another one of the City's Designated Growth Centers.

Special Designation Loan Program

Provide loans to businesses located in or planning to locate in the City that meet one of the four established "special designation" criteria. Special designations include business startups, businesses centered on the arts, Women Business Enterprises, and Minority Business Enterprises.

Discussion

The economy in the Prince William Area showed an unemployment rate at 4.6 percent in 2018, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 4.1 percent. Countywide average earnings per job remained over state averages. In 2017, 81.5 percent of households had a high school education or greater, including 33.6 percent with a high school diploma or equivalent, 29.2 percent with some college, 11.7 percent with a Bachelor's Degree, and 6.4 percent with a graduate or professional degree.

¹⁴ <http://www.pawtucketri.com/economic-development>



MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Map 50.1 shows the neighborhoods in Pawtucket. This is to provide context for the reader about the areas being discussed in the following maps. Housing problems are concentrated in the Pleasant View, Woodlawn, and West Riverview neighborhoods in Pawtucket, as seen in Map MA-50.2. These areas are found in central Pawtucket. These areas saw housing problems at a rate above 50.3 percent, compared to areas in eastern Pawtucket that experience housing problems at a rate below 30.0 percent.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The following maps show the distribution of the population by race and ethnicity. These maps will be used to describe any areas with a disproportionate share of any one racial or ethnic group. A disproportionate share is defined as having at least ten percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average. For example, if American Indian households account for 1.0 percent of the total population, there would be a disproportionate share if one area saw a rate of 11.0 percent or more.

Asian households accounted for 1.8 percent of the population in 2017. There were no areas with a disproportionate share of Asian households in either 2010 or 2017.

Black households accounted for 18.5 percent of the population in the City of Pawtucket in 2017. As seen in Maps MA-50.5 and MA-50.6, there were some areas in the western part of the City with a higher concentration of black households. In 2017, there were two census tracts with a disproportionate share of black households, exceeding 28.6 percent.

Hispanic households are shown in Maps MA-50.7 and MA-50.8 for 2010 and 2017. In both years, there were several areas with a disproportionate share of Hispanic households. These areas tended to be in areas adjacent to the city center, and along the northern edge of the city. Two census tracts exceeded 37.5 percent Hispanic households, compared to the jurisdiction average of 24.2 percent.

The concentration of poverty is shown in Map MA-50.9. The highest rates of poverty are in areas adjacent to the city center and along the northern edge of city limits. The census tracts with the highest poverty rate in 2017, above 30.1 percent, were seen on the western side of Seekonk River, along the northern city limits. This corresponded with areas with disproportionate shares of Hispanic household sin 2017.

Elderly poverty is shown in Map MA-50.10. The location of elderly poverty does not completely correspond with the location of poverty as a whole. The highest rates of elderly poverty are seen in one census tract on western side of Seekonk River, along the northern city limits, as well as in the northeastern part of the city.



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

The housing markets in these areas tended to have a higher proportion of renter households, as shown in Map MA-15.2. In addition, median home values and median contract rent tended to be lower in these areas than in other areas in Pawtucket. This is shown in Map MA-15.3 and MA-15.4.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

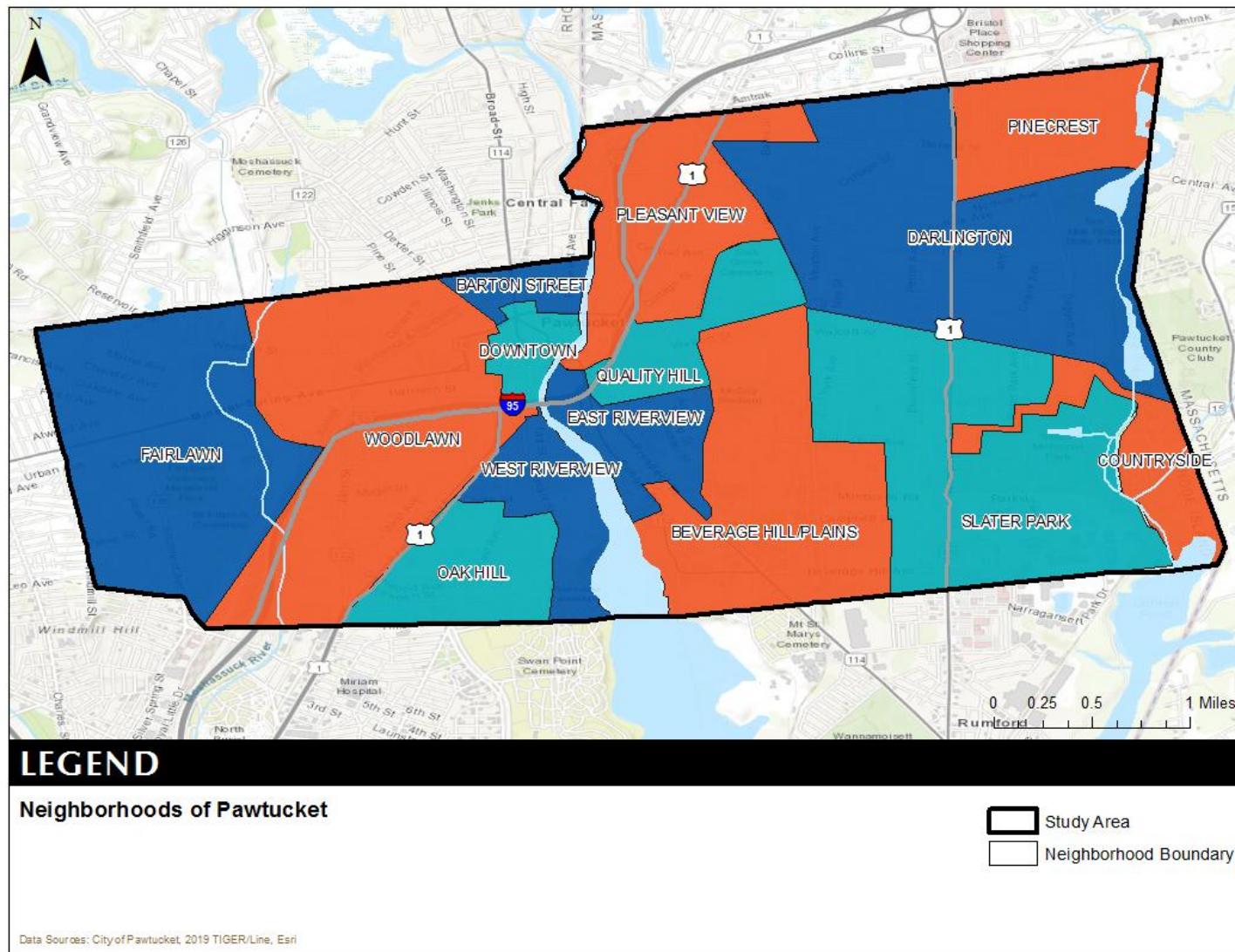
These areas are adjacent to a variety of amenities in these areas, including access to city schools and parks, as well as grocery stores, and service providers.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

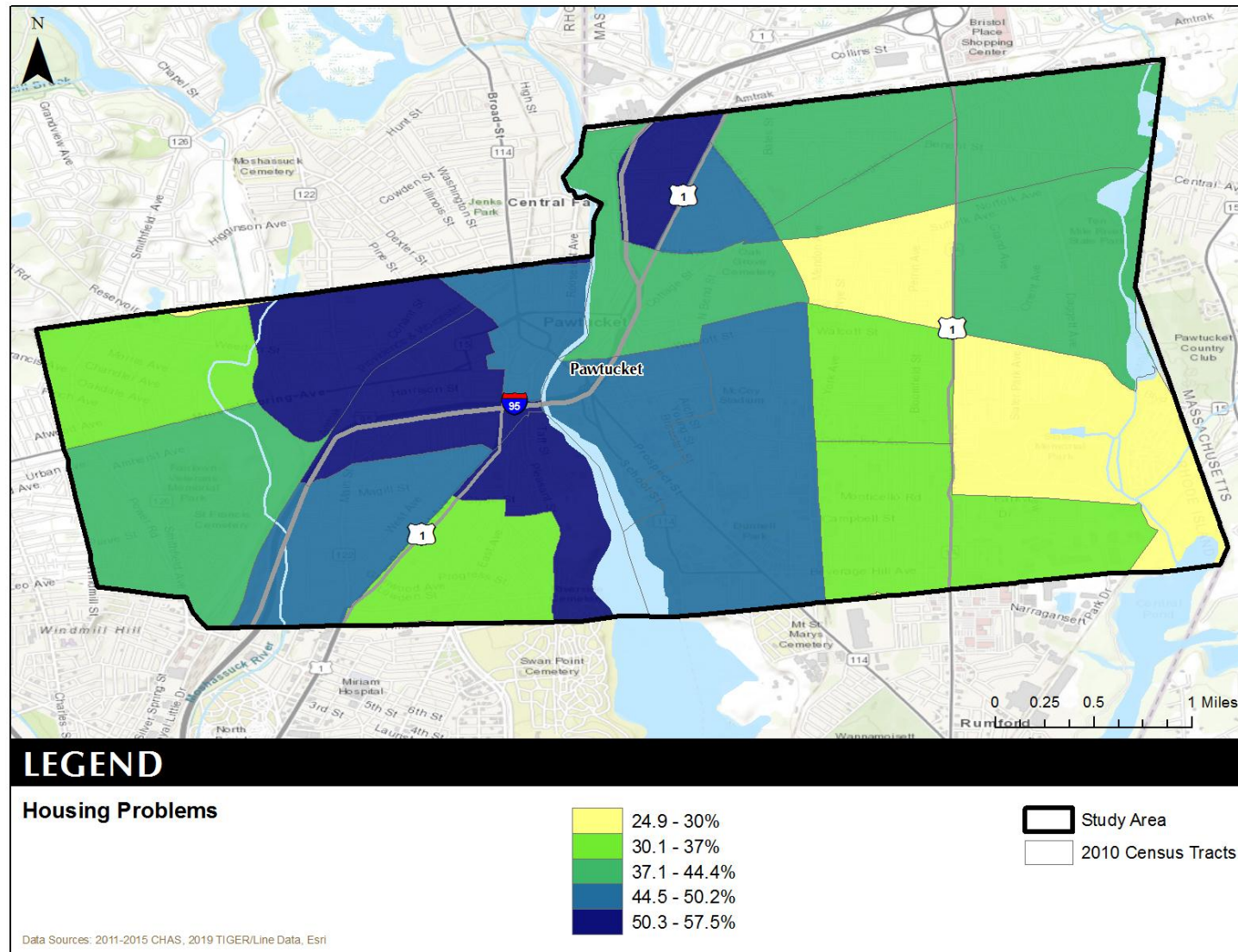
Areas with high concentrations of low income and poverty level households may present an opportunity for investment through services and public facility funding.



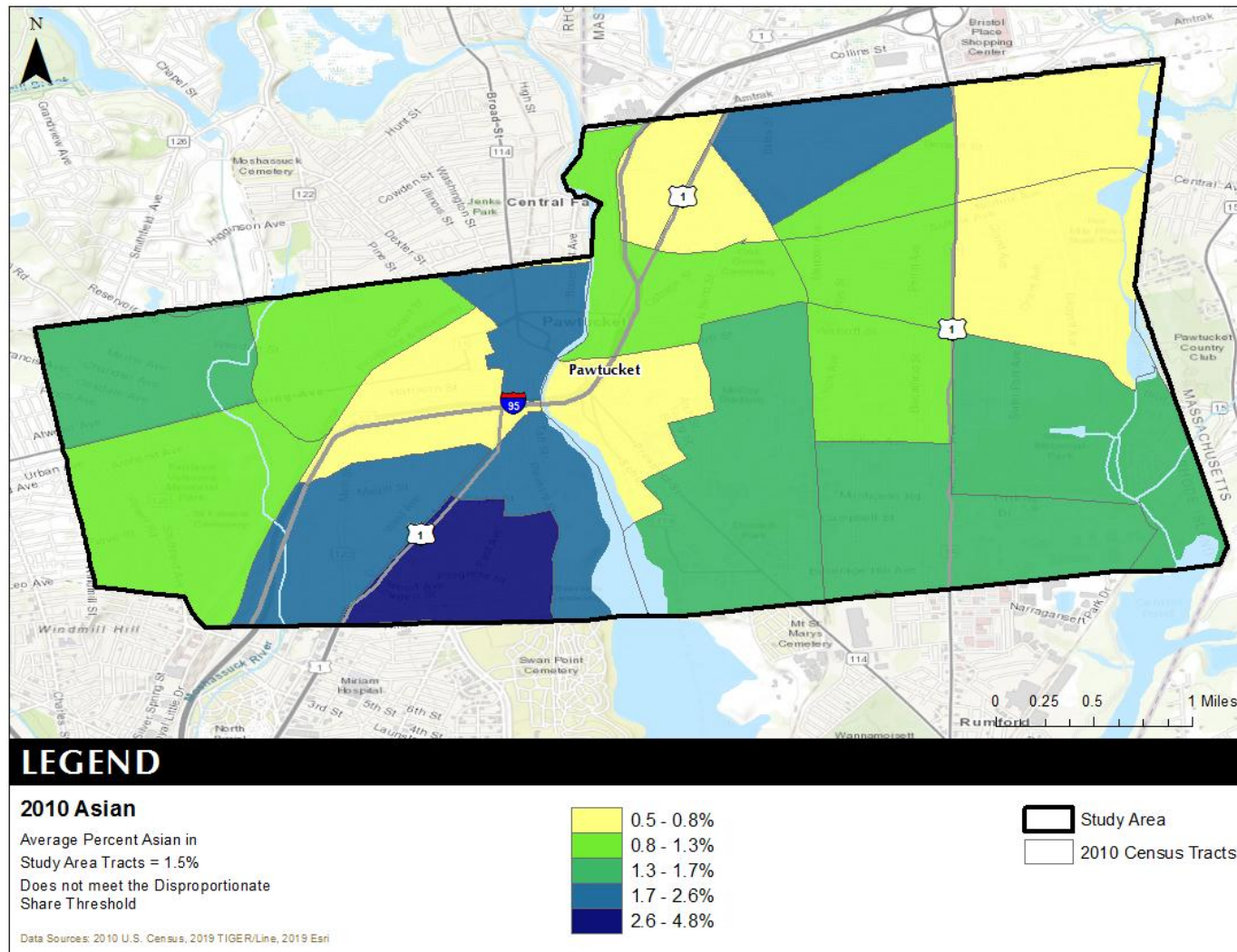
Map MA-50.1
Pawtucket Neighborhoods
 City of Pawtucket
 2015 CHAS, Tigerline



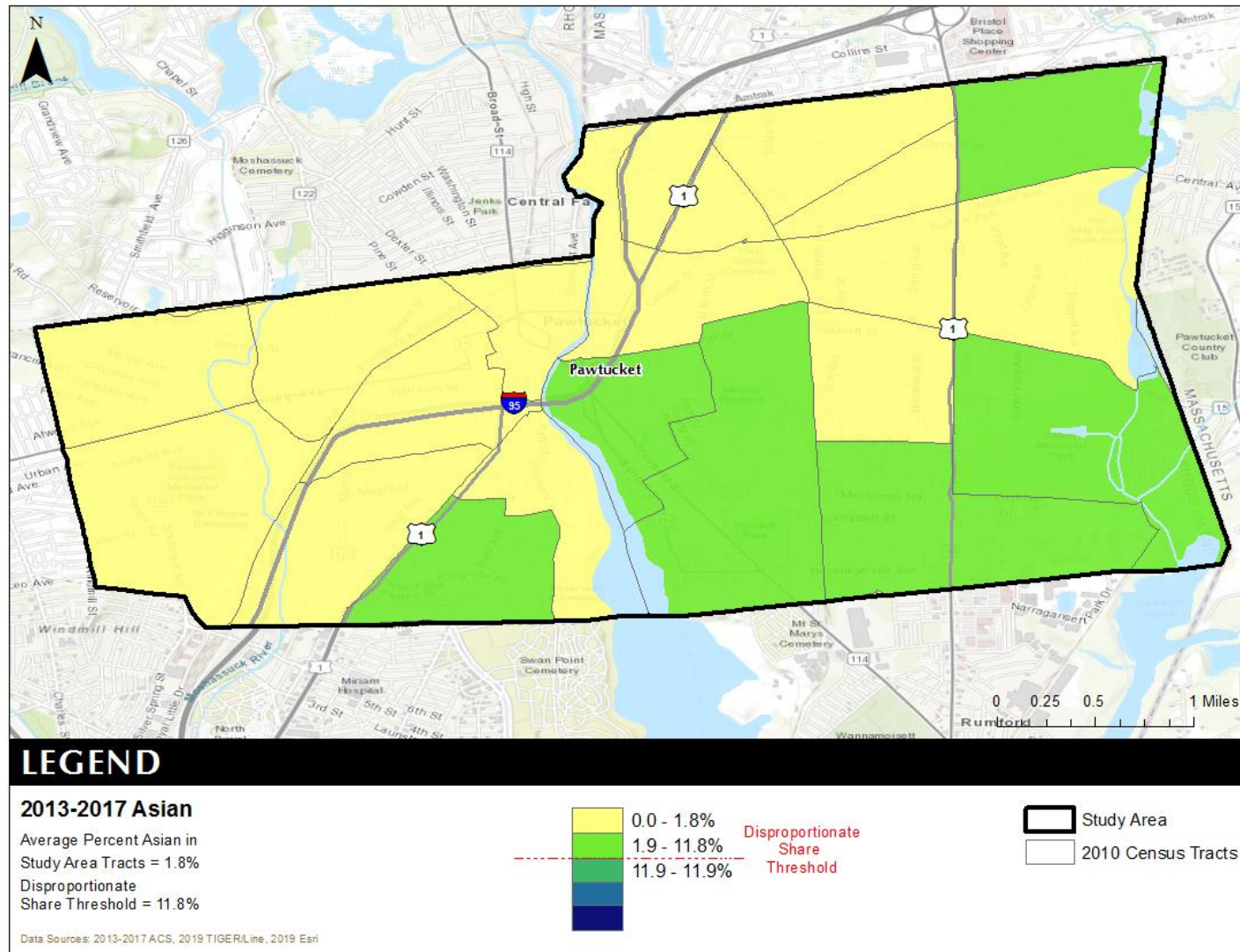
Map MA-50.2
Housing Problems
 City of Pawtucket
 2015 CHAS, Tigerline



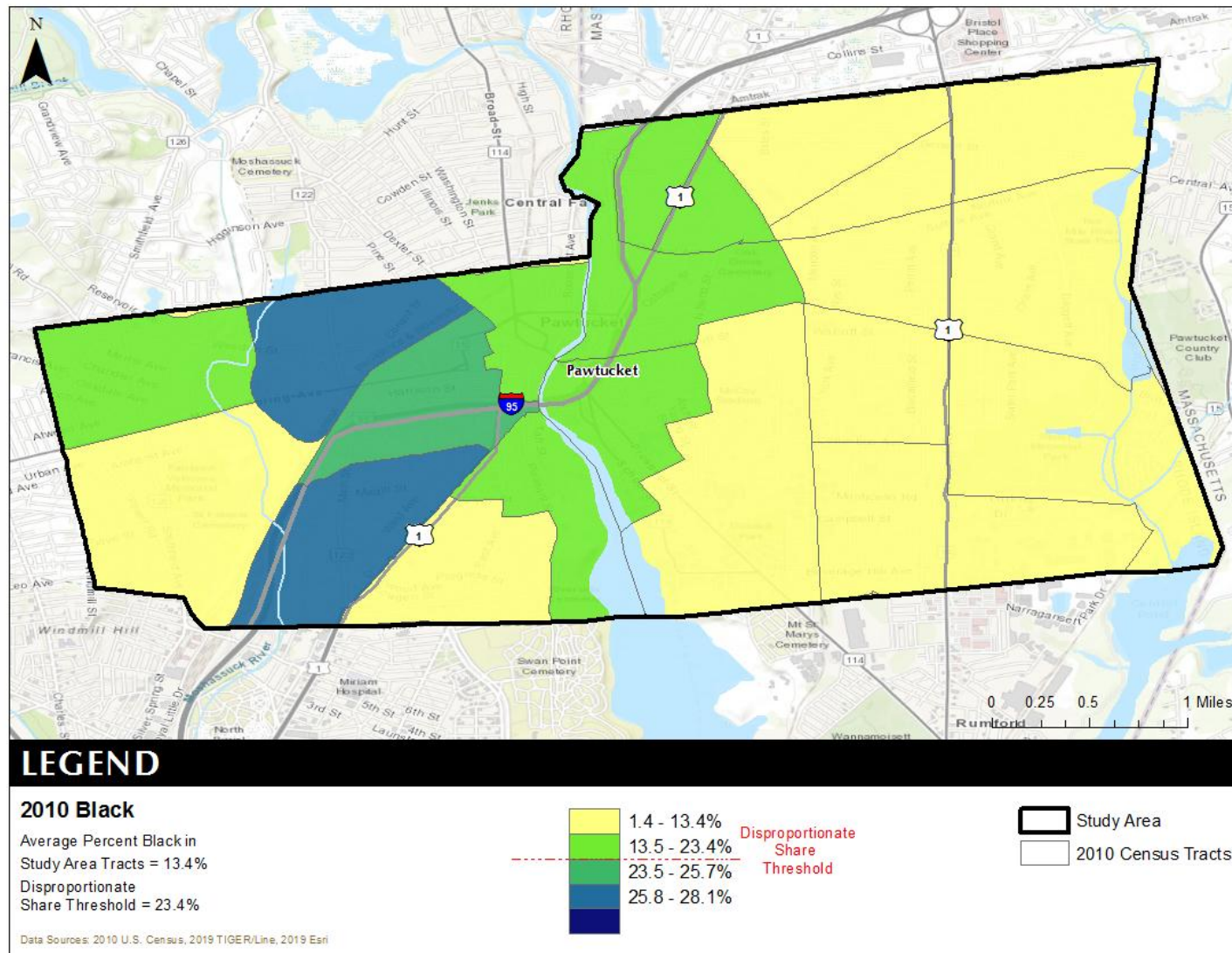
Map MA-50.3
2010 Asian Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2010 Census, Tigerline



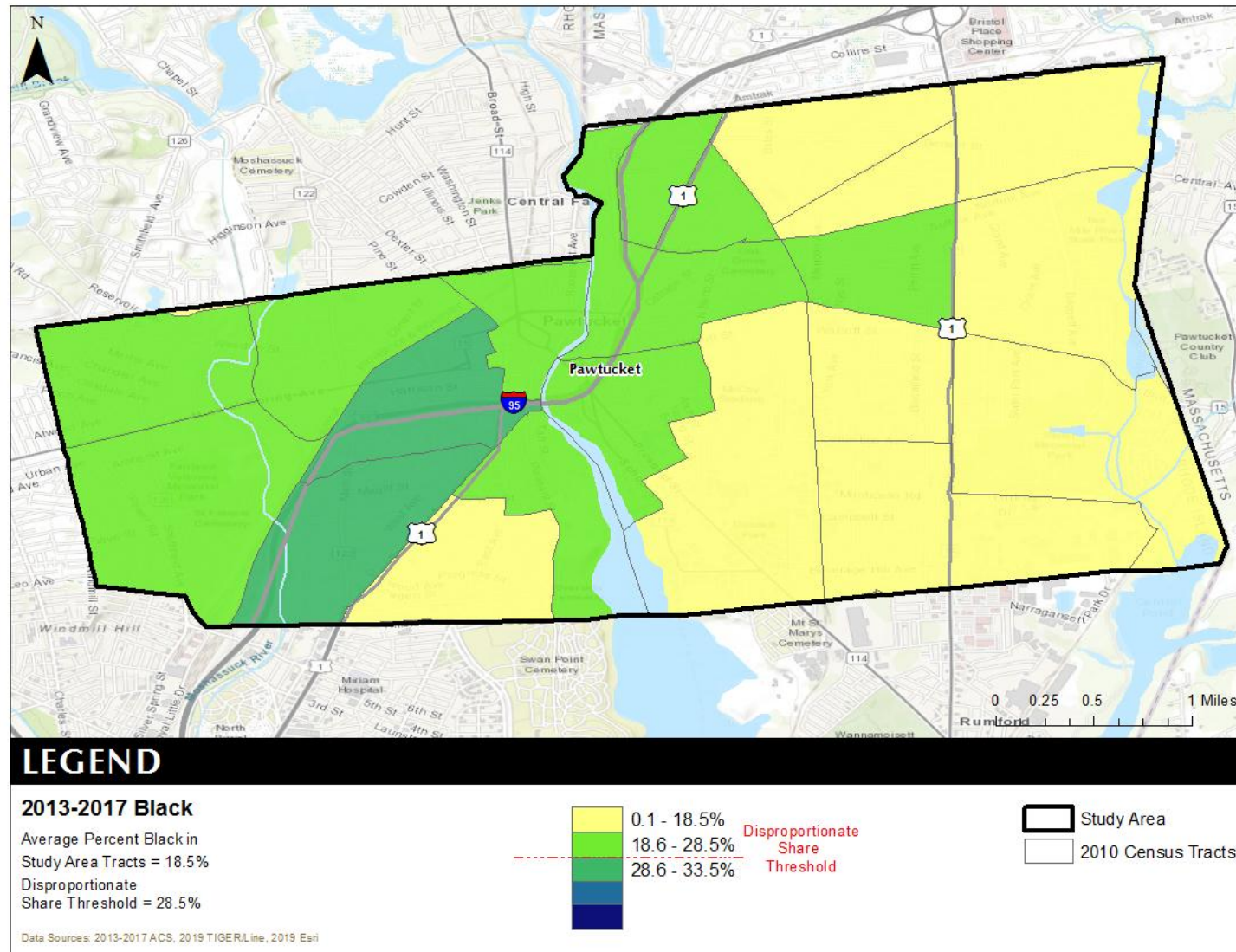
Map MA-50.4
2017 Asian Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



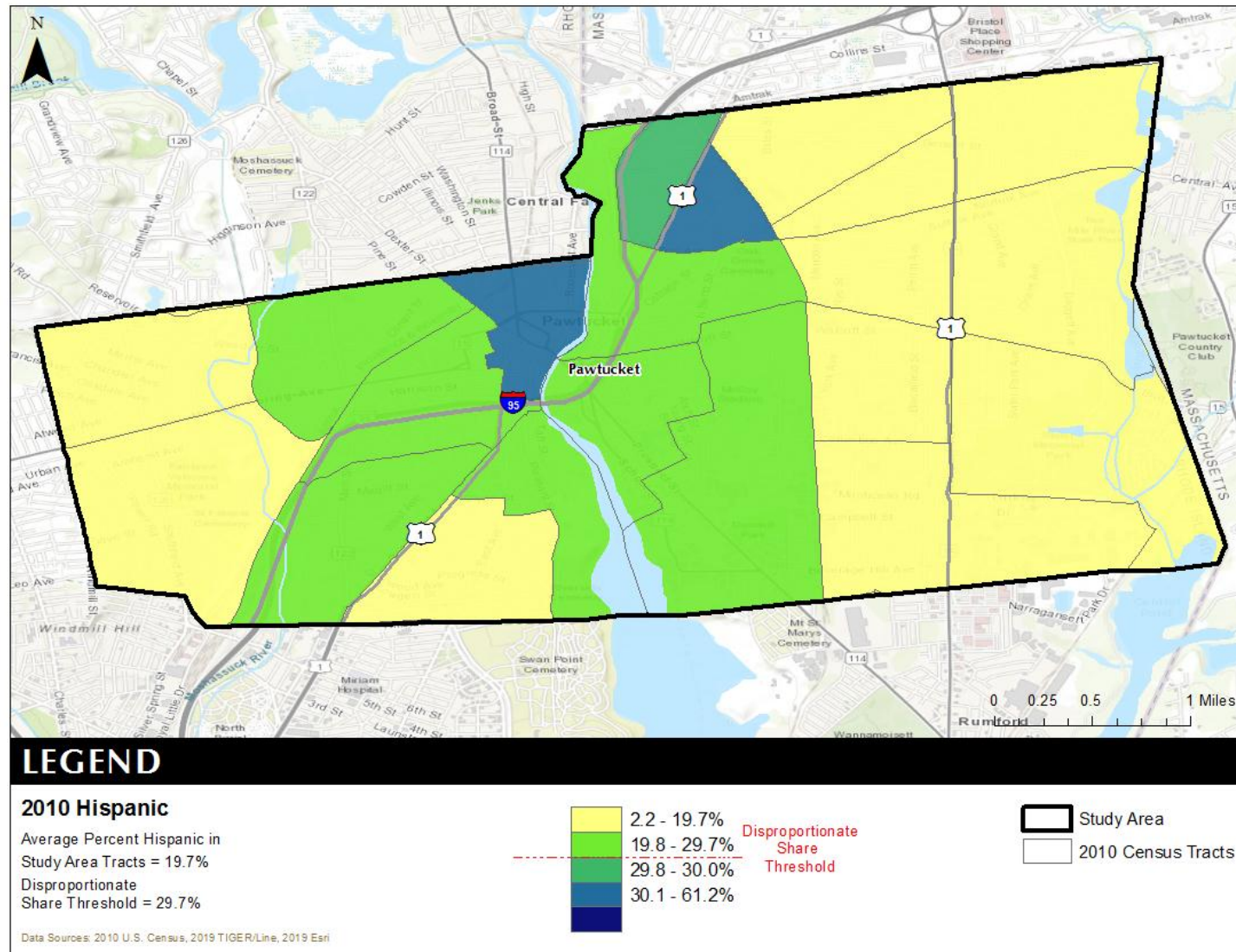
Map MA-50.5
2010 Black Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2010 Census, Tigerline



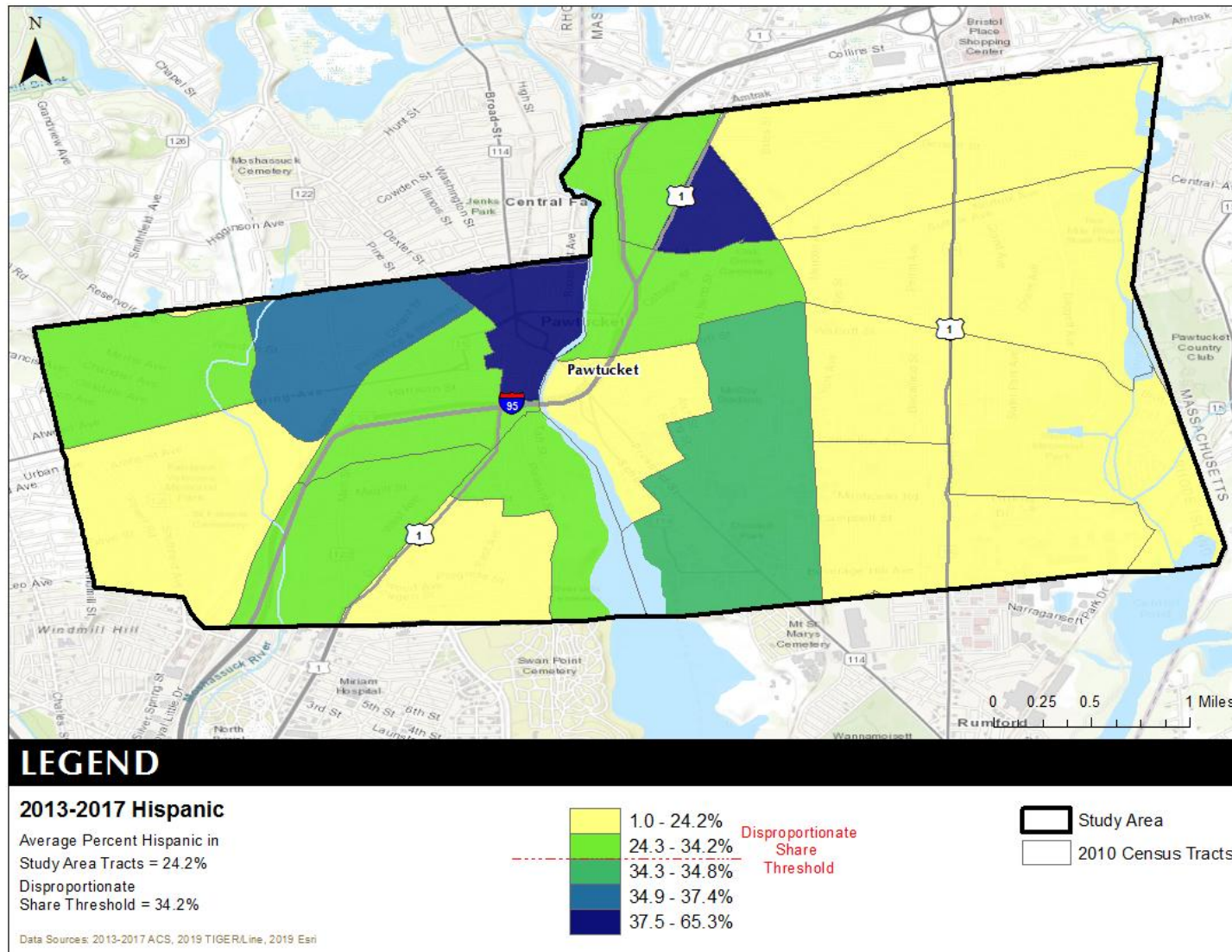
Map MA-50.6
2017 Black Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



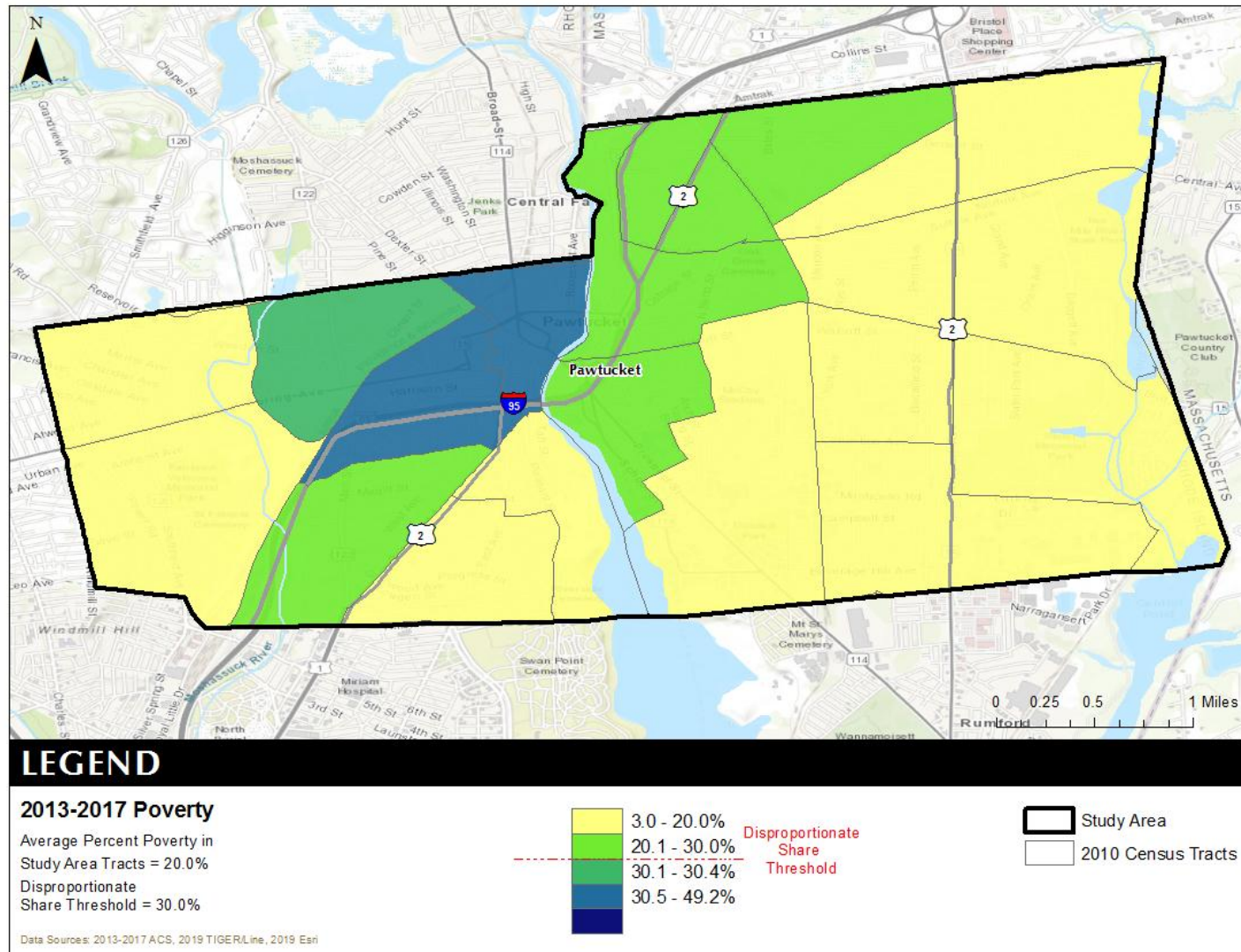
Map MA-50.7
2010 Hispanic Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2010 Census, Tigerline



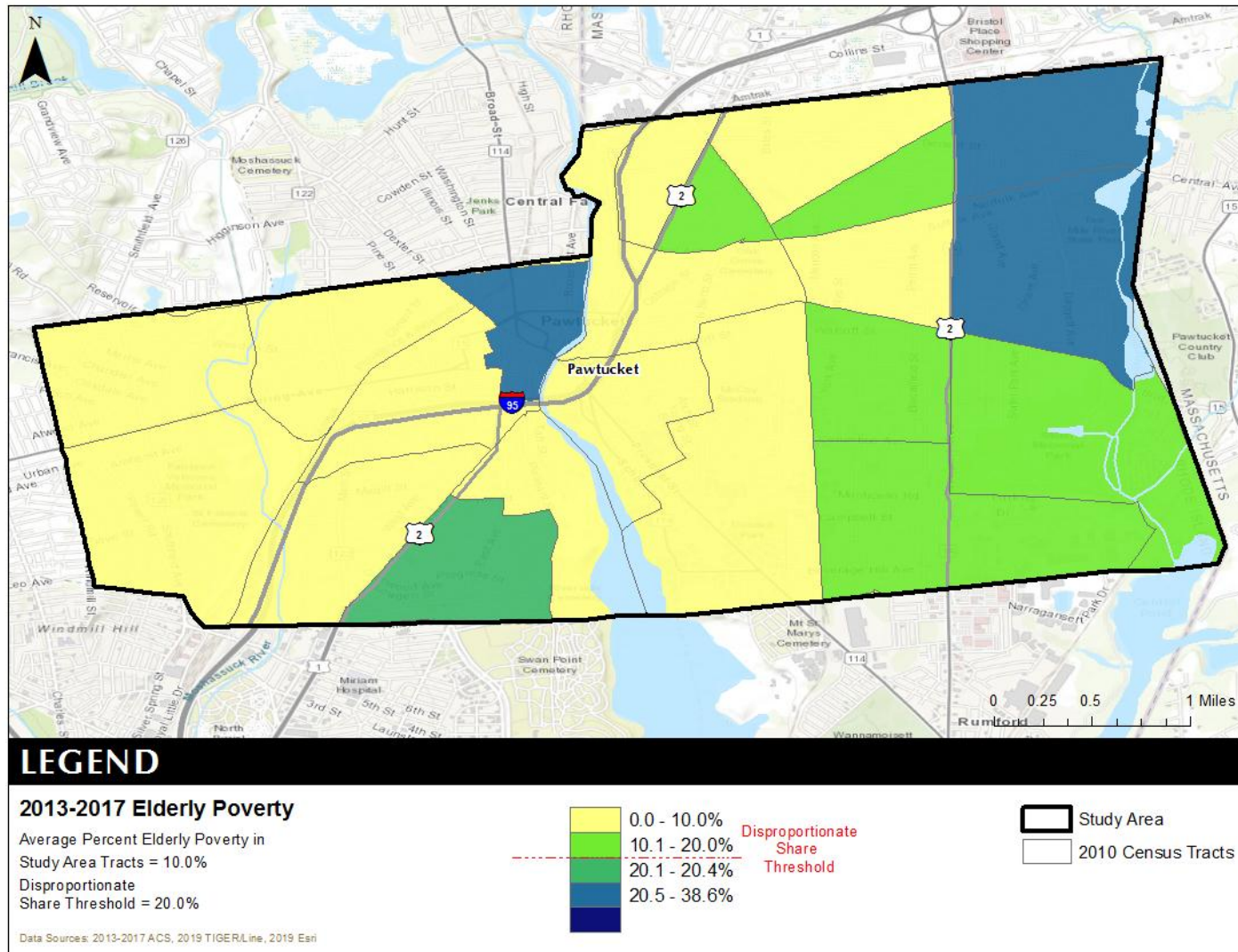
Map MA-50.8
2017 Hispanic Households
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-50.9
2017 Poverty
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-50.10
2017 Elderly Poverty
 City of Pawtucket
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Summary

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the 2019 Housing and Community development Survey and public input, identified five priority needs. These are described below.

- **Households with unmet housing needs:** A significant number of Pawtucket households experience cost burden. The City has maintained these households as a high priority. These needs will be met with the production and preservation of affordable housing units focusing on creating additional rental units and preserving homeownership through increased homeownership opportunities and rehabilitation.
- **Homelessness:** Homelessness continues to be a high priority for the City in order to address the growing need of households that are homeless and at-risk of homelessness.
- **Special Needs Populations:** Special needs groups continue to have high levels of needs for services throughout Pawtucket. These include, but not limited to, health care, mental health services, day care for the disabled, food banks, services for the elderly/frail elderly/disabled, victims of domestic violence, educational programs, youth programs and after school programs, and support for transitional housing.
- **Public Infrastructure and Public Facilities:** Improvements to public infrastructure and public facilities are necessary to improve the living environment of Pawtucket residents. Public infrastructure improvements including, but not limited to, streets, sidewalks, and commercial corridor improvements. Public facilities include the construction of green space and physical improvements to parks and public and private facilities that primarily serve low to moderate income households.
- **Economic Development:** The City's economic landscape leaves many households without prospects to better their financial standing. With the poverty growing to account for 20.0 percent of the population in 2017, the City maintains economic development as a priority need for this Consolidated Plan.
- **Neighborhood Stabilization:** The age and condition of many neighborhoods in the City of Pawtucket make for declining living environments and in unsafe conditions. The City will prioritize the creation and rehabilitation of infrastructure and general public improvements in low/moderate income areas.

These Priority Needs are addressed with the following Goals:

Increase Affordable Housing Options

Increase the affordable housing options in the City through investment of HOME and CDBG funds, including the construction of rental and homeowner housing units, the rehabilitation of rental and owner occupied housing units, direct financial assistance to homebuyers, and tenant-based rental assistance.



Support Homeless Services

Fund efforts to combat homelessness in Pawtucket through supporting local efforts of homeless prevention, housing and homeless service options.

Provide Essential Public Services

A number of special needs populations and low to moderate income households are in need of public and community services, including but not limited to, health services, services for youth and the elderly, and food pantry services.

Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements

The City will continue to improve the living environment in the City of Pawtucket through the investment of CDBG funds into public infrastructure and public facility improvements, including parks.

Encourage Economic Development

The City will continue its efforts to encourage economic development through providing opportunities for low income residents to gain access to employment and economic growth.

Neighborhood Stabilization

The City will continue its Neighborhood Stabilization efforts to decrease unsafe conditions, including Brownfield remediation and demolition activities.



SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Barton Street Neighborhood
	Area Type:	A locally designated target area for concentrating HUD and local funds
	Other Target Area Description:	A locally designated target area for concentrating HUD and local funds
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	Pleasant View
	Area Type:	A locally designated target area for concentrating HUD and local funds
	Other Target Area Description:	A locally designated target area for concentrating HUD and local funds
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	



	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Woodlawn
	Area Type:	Formerly a Neighborhood Strategy Area Woodlawn remains a focus of ongoing investment of HUD funds
	Other Target Area Description:	Formerly a Neighborhood Strategy Area Woodlawn remains a focus of ongoing investment of HUD funds
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	Citywide



Area Type:	citywide
Other Target Area Description:	
HUD Approval Date:	
% of Low/ Mod:	
Revital Type:	
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
Identify the needs in this target area.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The City has identified, Woodlawn, Pleasant View and the Barton Street neighborhood as target areas and utilizes its CDBG, ESG and HOME allocations as needed.

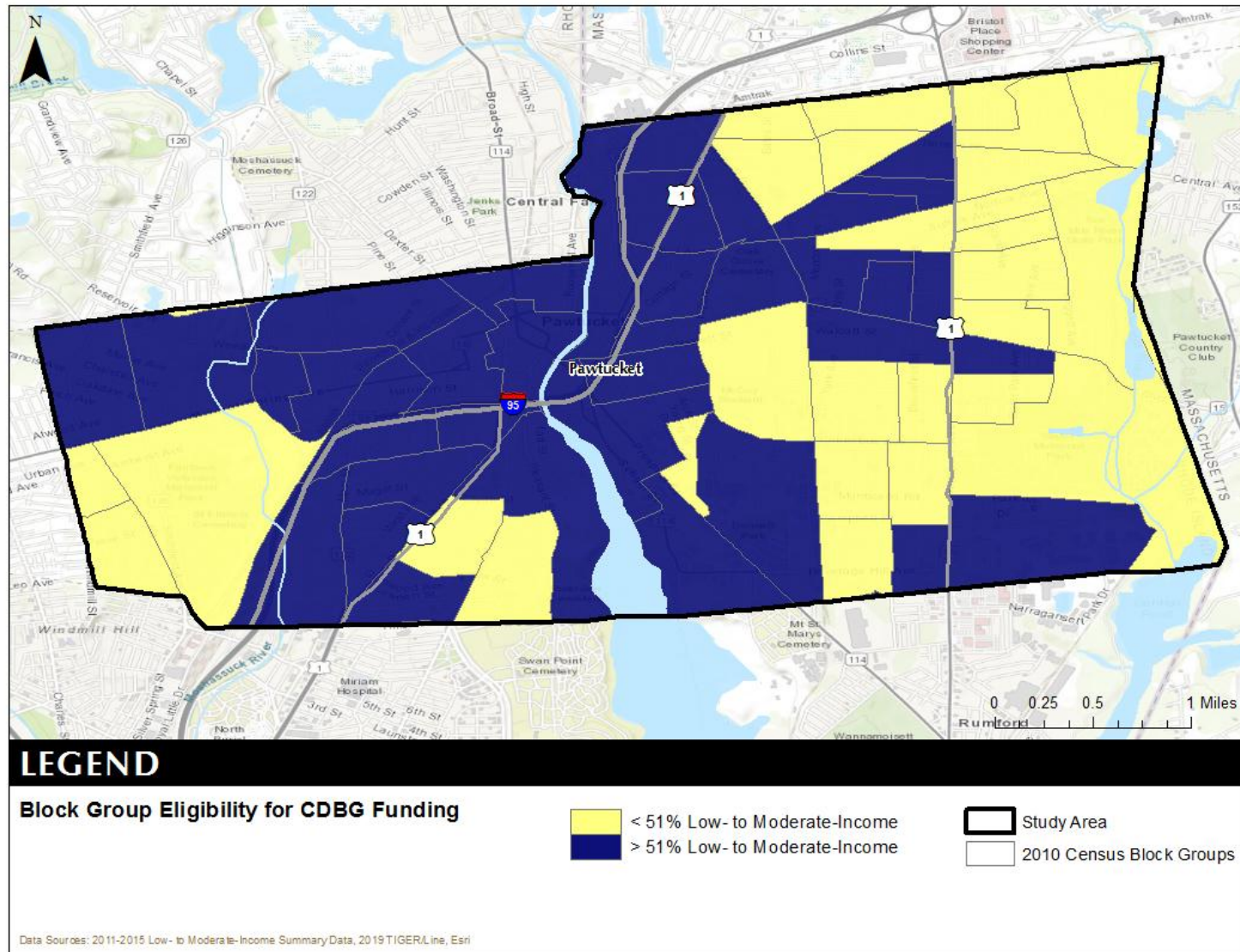
In addition, when determining whether a specific geographic area meets HUD requirements for investment of CDBG funds in an area which will benefit low and moderate income persons, the CDBG rules require that more than 50% of the residents be low and moderate income.

The public facilities and improvement projects that will receive funding meet eligibility criteria by providing services that benefit low and moderate-income persons living in Pawtucket.

Map SP-10.1 shows the CDBG eligible areas in the City.



Map SP-10.1
Low to Moderate Income Areas
 City of Pawtucket



SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Households with unmet housing needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Options
	Description	A significant number of Pawtucket households experience cost burden. The City has maintained these households as a high priority. These needs will be met with the production and preservation of affordable housing units focusing on creating additional rental units and preserving homeownership through increased homeownership opportunities and rehabilitation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey, focus groups, and public input meetings were used to determine this priority.
2	Priority Need Name	Homelessness



	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Fund Homeless Services
	Description	Homelessness continues to be a high priority for the City in order to address the growing need of households that are homeless and at-risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey, focus groups, and public input meetings were used to determine this priority.
3	Priority Need Name	Special Needs Populations
	Priority Level	High



	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Provide Essential Public Services
	Description	Special needs groups continue to have high levels of needs for services throughout Pawtucket. These include, but not limited to, health care, mental health services, day care for the disabled, food banks, services for the elderly/frail elderly/disabled, victims of domestic violence, educational programs, youth programs and after school programs, and support for transitional housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey, focus groups, and public input meetings were used to determine this priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Infrastructure and Public Facilities



	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Description	Improvements to public infrastructure and public facilities are necessary to improve the living environment of Pawtucket residents. Public infrastructure improvements including, but not limited to, streets, sidewalks, and commercial corridor improvements. Public facilities include the construction of green space and physical improvements to parks and public and private facilities that primarily serve low to moderate income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey, focus groups, and public input meetings were used to determine this priority.
5	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High



	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Encourage Economic Development
	Description	The City's economic landscape leaves many households without prospects to better their financial standing. With the poverty growing to account for 20.0 percent of the population in 2017, the City maintains economic development as a priority need for this Consolidated Plan.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey, focus groups, and public input meetings were used to determine this priority.
6	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development



	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Description	The age and condition of many neighborhoods in the City of Pawtucket make for declining living environments and in unsafe conditions. The City will prioritize the creation and rehabilitation of infrastructure and general public improvements in low/moderate income areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey, focus groups, and public input meetings were used to determine this priority.

Narrative (Optional)

The Priority Needs for the City of Pawtucket's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan area based on the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, as well as on the Housing and Community Development Survey, public input, and stakeholder input. These priority needs are integrated into the Goals of this Consolidated Plan and will be addressed systematically through a series of projects actions over the next five years.



SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Rental prices have continued to rise in the area , forcing many households into paying high proportions of their income on housing costs. The availability of funds to pay for TBRA is limited due to the cost of rentals in the area.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	In addition to the information above, tenant based rental assistance for special needs households is complicated by the availability of housing choices that meet their needs. In some cases, this includes accessibility features and access to transportation.
New Unit Production	The City has not experienced much new unit production in recent years due to a stagnant population and an existing housing stock. The cost for new unit production is out of reach utilizing CPD funds due to the cost of labor and materials.
Rehabilitation	The availability of use of funds for housing rehabilitation is based on the cost of labor and materials. . Aging and low income owner occupied households require assistance in maintaining or upgrading basic structural components. This will be necessary to maintain the City's housing stock that is affordable to residents.
Acquisition, including preservation	In general, acquisition with rehab has been less expensive as a way of creating affordable housing, especially when combined with subsidies. However, this can be cost prohibitive based on the amount of funds available. Increasing access to homeownership is another avenue to increase access to affordable housing options in the City.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions



SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The following anticipated resources describe the amount expected during the 2020 FY. The City is applying for a Section 108 Loan. The amount in the Anticipated Resources Table is the amount the City expects to receive, which may not reflect the actual amount the City receives.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,845,953	120,000	0	1,965,953		CDBG Funding
Other – Section 108 Loan	Public-federal	Public Improvements	\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000	\$6,500,000	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	559,392	0	0	559,392		HOME funding



Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	159,116	0	0	159,116		ESG funding

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City anticipates CDBG funds will leverage additional resources. Non-entitlement funds that will be used to further the goals of the Action Plan include: private mortgages, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, and municipal bond funds.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion



SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
RHODE ISLAND COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS	Continuum of care	Homelessness	State
Pawtucket Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
SENIOR SERVICES DIVISION-CITY OF PAWTUCKET	Departments and agencies	Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
PAWTUCKET CITIZENS DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Region
City of Pawtucket	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
PAWTUCKET REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY	Redevelopment authority	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
City of Pawtucket Dept. of Parks & Recreation	Departments and agencies	Non-homeless special needs public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure



Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Pawtucket works closely with Departments within the City as well as a variety of organizations that serve City of Pawtucket residents. These include the Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless and the Pawtucket Housing Authority. Within the City of Pawtucket, the various departments work together to foster the institutional delivery to fill the needs of city citizens and achieve the goals as set forth by this Consolidated Plan. These networks allow for communication and collaboration. The gaps identified in the delivery structure include an integrated point for information for concerned and in-need residents. While there are many services provided in the City, knowing where to turn to access these services is a missing link in the delivery system.

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

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

Table 2 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary



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

Much direct work is done through the State's CoC. The homeless are registered with the CoC and their needs are determined. Coordinated entry allows for homeless and at-risk households to be directed to services that meet their needs in various locations across the State. Local service providers are a part of the larger Continuum of Care network that serves Pawtucket. Many services are targeted to the homeless through this coordinated entry system.

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

The network of service providers includes a variety of services to meet many needs of special needs populations in Pawtucket. As with the overall delivery system, there is a lack of coordinated information as to where in-need households can turn. The current delivery structure has the resources to meet many of the needs of the community and is compounded by the dynamic and committed service providers in the City.

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

The City is a beneficiary of a comprehensive network of public service providers, the Blackstone Valley Community Action Program, Pawtucket Central Falls Development are two strong agencies that help with regional housing and human service needs of our residents. The City will continue to be actively engaged in the RI Department of Labor and Training's workforce development services. The City reaches out to the RI Commerce Corporation to seek funding to continue to grow our local economy to reach the underserved.

The effort most needed to further develop the City's delivery structure is coordinated information outlets. Over the course of this planning period the City will reach out to the Pawtucket Housing Authority and service providers to increase coordination in information sharing about pertinent services in the City.



SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Options	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Households with unmet housing needs	CDBG: \$2,500,000 HOME: \$1,000,000	Rental units constructed: 20 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2 Households Assisted



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Support Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Homelessness	ESG: \$793,600	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 60 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 75 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 80 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 400 Persons Assisted
3	Provide Essential Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$1,810,854	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15,000 Persons Assisted
4	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,550,000 Section 108: \$8,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22,000 Persons Assisted
5	Encourage Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Economic Development	CDBG: \$625,000	Jobs created/retained: 20 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
6	Neighborhood Stabilization	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$750,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 3 Acre Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings



Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Options
	Goal Description	Increase the affordable housing options in the City through investment of HOME and CDBG funds, including the construction of rental and homeowner housing units, the rehabilitation of rental and owner occupied housing units, direct financial assistance to homebuyers, and tenant-based rental assistance.
2	Goal Name	Support Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Fund efforts to combat homelessness in Pawtucket through supporting local efforts of homeless prevention, housing and homeless service options.
3	Goal Name	Provide Essential Public Services
	Goal Description	A number of special needs populations and low to moderate income households are in need of public and community services, including but not limited to, health services, services for youth and the elderly, and food pantry services.
4	Goal Name	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	The City will continue to improve the living environment in the City of Pawtucket through the investment of CDBG funds into public infrastructure and public facility improvements, including parks.
5	Goal Name	Encourage Economic Development
	Goal Description	The City will continue its efforts to encourage economic development through providing opportunities for low income residents to gain access to employment and economic growth.
6	Goal Name	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Goal Description	The City will continue its Neighborhood Stabilization efforts to decrease unsafe conditions, including Brownfield remediation and demolition activities.

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

The City estimates that it will be able to provide affordable housing options for 31 low to moderate income households in the Consolidated Planning period from 2020-2024.



SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Pawtucket PHA serves over 100 families through the Family Self Sufficiency Program. This program provides Case Management and referral resources to assist with residents obtaining Self Sufficiency. The Resident Services Coordinators offers referrals to assist residents with Housekeeping, Furniture Assistance, Food Assistance, Clothing Assistance, and Community Engagement.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902? No.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.



SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Housing and Community Development Survey found that the top barriers to the development of affordable housing include Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality, cost of land or lot, and financial feasibility. This was followed by the cost of labor, lack of available land, and the cost of materials.

Table SP-55 Providing Decent Housing City of Pawtucket Fair Housing Survey	
Question	Response
Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in Pawtucket:	
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	86
Cost of land or lot	83
Financial Feasibility	79
Cost of labor	70
Lack of available land	59
Cost of materials	57
Environmental Issues/ Brownfield	56
Lack of affordable housing development policies	50
Age of Housing Stock	50
Density or other zoning requirements	49
Permitting process	47
Permitting fees	42
Building codes	29
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	27
American with Disabilities Act (ADA) codes	16

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Much of the barriers to developing affordable housing are based on market characteristics, such as the cost of land or lot, the cost of labor, and the limited availability of land. The City will continue to seek out additional funding opportunities, as well as promote a positive understanding of affordable housing to combat NIMBYism in the community.



SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

While the City's primary role would be to provide support for any new permanent supportive housing requests, the City will continue to play an active role in the CoC's efforts to end homelessness in the region. The City's Department of Planning representative regularly meets with the Rhode Island Continuum of Care (RICOc) and the Consolidated Homeless Fund (CHF) to discuss funding, priorities to meet the needs of the State's homeless population. The City will continue to work with the Continuum of Care to coordinate services to the homeless.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City is a partner in the Consolidated Homeless Fund funding decisions are made to assist clients in emergency shelter and to meet the needs of the homeless population in our community.

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

The City is a partner in the Consolidated Homeless Fund funding decisions are made to assist clients in emergency shelter and to meet the needs of the homeless population in our community.

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

Public service programs supports several organization which are dedicated to preventing homelessness, such as the Blackstone Community Action program and Pawtucket Central Falls Development Corporation. The City is an active member of a steering committee that meets on a monthly basis to discuss and resolve homeless issues. The Pawtucket Homeless working group that meets on a monthly basis.



SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

While the cost of lead paint removal can potentially be prohibitively expensive, the City will vigorously enforce the revised 2002 lead based paint regulations for all of its program activities and will continue to support efforts of local organizations to attract lead paint removal resources to the region. This includes the housing rehabilitation program that addresses lead abatement issues in residential units.

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

The age of the City's housing stock poses some additional lead-based paint risks than other cities across the country. As seen in Table MA-20.4, about 14.7 percent of housing units in the City have a risk of lead-based paint and a child aged six or under in the household. This accounts for over 4,000 units in the City.

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

All housing funded through the City requires that properties meet the requirements for containment and/or removal of lead based paint.



SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

The rate of poverty in the City of Pawtucket is 20.0 percent, according to 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data. This is an increase since 2000, when the poverty rate was estimated to be 16.8 percent.

Through implementation of this plan, the City hopes to make an impact on the reduction of the number of families with incomes at or below the area's poverty level. To the extent that the City can support the retention and/or creation of affordable rental housing, especially for extremely low income households, it will lessen the housing cost burdens on these households and will enable those households to have resources to meet other pressing needs. The creation of ownership housing for very low income households will enable those families to build assets. Finally, the City will support all efforts in the City to protect low income households in deed restricted ownership units from losing their assets through foreclosure.

The City's anti-poverty efforts as focus on economic growth and investment in high poverty census tracts, continued creation of long term affordable housing, improvement in housing conditions, emphasis on removing barriers to education and employment, the City will continue to fund public service programs that support youth services such as childcare, after-school programming and summer camp programs.

While the City's programs and resources can have some, albeit a very limited, impact on moving households out of poverty, there are other agencies in the area which have more impact and resources to address this issue. The network of support in the City of Pawtucket provides a gamut of resources to provide supportive services when City resources are limited. The State's anti-poverty agency, has a number of programs and resources that attempt to move households toward economic self-sufficiency: a child care network that provides information, referrals and access to child care subsidies; advocacy for low income immigrants; assistance for low income households to find free or affordable health care; housing search services; and other initiatives.

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

Most activities undertaken by the City are coordinated with other municipal policies, programs and expenditures and with other federal and state funds for low income families which include efforts to reduce persons in poverty and improve the quality of life for residents, either directly or indirectly. City staff also work in partnership with citizens, other municipal departments and the public and private sectors to accomplish the goal of reducing poverty.

Currently funded CDBG, HOME and Housing Authority programs which can directly influence the household income level include: self-sufficiency programs, elder case management programs, and health care activities.

Currently funded CDBG, HOME and Housing Authority programs which can indirectly influence the impact of household living by reducing other costs include affordable housing development, housing rehab, energy efficiency, public facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, neighborhood revitalization, counseling programs and health care assistance.



Additional projects will assist in providing decent affordable housing and a suitable living environment for area residents and much needed jobs in the impacted areas.

The City's anti-poverty efforts as detailed in our annual action plan include, focus on economic growth and investment in high poverty census tracts, continued creation of long term affordable housing, improvement in housing conditions, emphasis on removing barriers to education and employment, the City will continue to fund public service programs that support youth services such as childcare, after-school programming and summer camp programs.



SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

All CDBG funded projects that fall within stipulated guidelines/regulations are monitored for compliance to the applicable regulation or law. All CDBG-funded projects involving the City's public facilities are overseen by the City's Department of Planning or the City's Department of Public Works, which must approve all requisitions for payment.

Prior to entering into an agreement or contract the Planning Staff will review the project to determine what laws and regulations apply to the individual project and incorporate language into the contract regarding applicable requirements. The Planning Staff will then monitor the project as it proceeds to ensure compliance. The following are major areas the City focuses on when reviewing or considering potential projects.

Housing Rehabilitation

Housing rehabilitation projects funded with CDBG funds are intensely monitored, sometimes daily. Inspections are calculated to coincide with the near completion of stages so that code compliance and/or compliance with contract specifications is ensured. A contractor cannot be paid until such time as a satisfactory final inspection has been completed.

Subrecipients

A typical monitoring not having to do with housing rehab will usually include a visit to a site or an address at which the monitored activity is taking place. These visits are conducted primarily for the purpose of confirming that the project being paid for or supplemented actually exists. Before such a visit, the Department staff making the visit will have prepared him or herself by reviewing the "scope of work" submitted by the sub-recipient at the time that the contract with the Planning Department was executed.

If there is a deviation from the sub-recipient's scope of work and/or the means by which the sub-recipient stated in its application how it intended to accomplish its stated goals, the sub-recipient will be made aware of such and be cautioned to address the underlying cause of its noncompliance.

Davis Bacon Compliance:

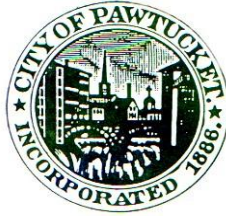
Planning staff oversee federally funded projects which require Davis Bacon compliance for prevailing wage. The City's agreements include all necessary language and the appropriate wage determination which must be included in a contract for construction related projects.

The Planning staff conducts site visits, conducts employee interviews, and checks the weekly payroll forms for accuracy and compliance.



2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island



July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Citizen Comments on the Plan will be
Accepted until May 8, 2020

Comments may be mailed to: Edward G. Soares, Community Development Program Manager
Pawtucket Department of Planning and Redevelopment, City Hall, 137 Roosevelt Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860
or Email - ESOARES@PAWTUCKETRI.COM

BASED ON ANTICIPATED 2020 - 2021 FEDERAL FUNDING

City of Pawtucket, RI 2020-2021 Housing and Community Development Action Plan
for Program Year 46 (July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021)

I. Community Development Block Grant Program

Anticipated 2020-2021 Federal CDBG Allocation Amount	\$1,845,953
Anticipated Program Income for Upcoming 2020-2021 Year*	\$120,000
TOTAL CDBG ALLOCATION	\$1,965,953

II. HOME Housing Investment Partnership Program

Anticipated 2020-2021 Federal HOME Allocation Amount	\$559,392
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III. Emergency Solutions Grant Program

Anticipated 2020-2021 Federal ESG Allocation	\$159,116
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TOTAL EST. FED. FUNDING BUDGET FOR 2020-2021	\$2,684,461
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I. 2020-2021 Community Development Block Grant Summary

Anticipated 2020-2021 Federal CDBG Allocation	\$1,845,953
Anticipated CDBG Program Income for 2020-2021*	\$120,000
Anticipated 2020-2020 CDBG Total Budget	\$1,965,953

*This figure is a projection based upon anticipated loan repayments in the upcoming 2020-2021 program year (see accompanying detail).

2020-2021 CDBG BUDGET BREAKDOWN BY PROGRAM AREA

Anticipated 2020-2021 CDBG BUDGET	
	\$1,965,953
1. Public Service Allocation	\$387,190
2. Comm. Dev. Activities Allocation	\$1,204,773
3. Administrative and Planning Allocation (20%)	\$373,990

*2019-2020 Community Development Block Grant Detail Notes

Anticipated CDBG Program Income for 2020-2021 Program Year	
Pawt. Redev. Agency Residential Rehab Loan Payments	\$65,000
Pawt. Bus. Dev. Loan Corp. Business Loan Payments	\$55,000
TOTAL PROGRAM INCOME ANTICIPATED	\$120,000



2020-2021 Proposed CDBG Budget Allocations

PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES

DESCRIPTION

I. Senior Services

BUDGET

Pawt. Senior Services/Senior Transportation
New Horizons Adult Day Care

\$170,000
\$30,000

Operation and Programming of the Leon Mathieu Senior Center
Adult Day Care for low/moderate Income Pawtucket Seniors.

II. Child Care

Pawtucket Family YMCA

\$5,000

Before/After School Care for School-aged Children in Pawtucket.

III. Counseling Services

Day One (Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Ctr. Of RI)

\$4,000

Services to Victims/Families of Sexual Assault.

Family Service of Rhode Island

\$25,000

Police Go Team to Assist Victims of Violence

Nonviolence Institute

\$6,000

Community Violence Intervention Services

IV. Summer Youth Programs

Camp Ramsbottom (Boys & Girls Club)

\$15,000

Provide Summer Camperships at Camp Ramsbottom.

Summer Teen Program (Boys & Girls Club)

\$3,000

Teen Summer Program.

SER Jobs for Progress, Inc.

\$5,000

Pawtucket Police Academy - Summer Youth Employment

V. Adult Education Employment

Children's Friend and Service

\$6,000

Education Services Job Training Program for Entry Level Employees

Farm Fresh Rhode Island

\$5,000

Training for Employment in Culinary Arts DCYF Youth Focus

VI. Youth Initiatives

B.V. Tourism Council River

\$4,000

Educational Outings on the Blackstone River Explorer Boat

Pawtucket School Department

\$10,000

Robotics Program at Shea and Slater to focus on STEM

Blackstone Valley Community Action Program

\$42,000

Woodlawn Community Center Programing

Community Center

VII. Assistance To The Hungry

Pawtucket Soup Kitchen

\$32,400

Operation of the Pawtucket Soup Kitchen



Blackstone Valley Emergency Food Center	\$17,000	Operations of a Food Pantry
<u>VII. Housing Assistance</u>		
Blackstone Valley Community Action Program, Inc.	\$7,790	Fair Housing Advocate
TOTAL CDBG PUBLIC SERVICES	\$387,190	

2020-2021 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**DESCRIPTION****I. Facility Improvement Projects:****BUDGET**

Pawtucket Housing Authority	\$50,000	Community Garden Greenhouse 483 Weeden Street, Galego Court
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II. DPR Sponsored Improvement Projects:

Downtown Street and Sidewalk, Streetscape Improvements	\$150,000	Street Trees, Sidewalk and Pedestrian Safety Improvements
Blackstone Valley Bikeway	\$304,773	Pawtucket portion of the Blackstone Valley Bikeway
Citywide Street Tree Planting	\$50,000	Street Trees in CDBG Eligible Neighborhoods
Barton Street/Pine Street Streetscape Improvements	\$200,000	Street Trees, Sidewalk and Pedestrian Safety Improvements

III. Economic Development:

Pawtucket's Business Development Corp. Business Loans	\$100,000	Program Income Repayments to be Recycled for Lending Activity
Proreso Latino	\$20,000	Minority Small Business Outreach Program

IV. Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency Renewal:

354 Pine Street Brownfields Clean Up	\$100,000	Brownfields Clean Up Expenses at 354 Pine Street.
Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency Housing Rehab Program	\$200,000	PRA to partner with organization to offer Residential Rehabilitation Program
Pawt. Redevelopment Agency Property Mgmt.	\$10,000	Property Disposition of PRA-Owned Properties.
Pawt. Redevelopment Agency Spot Acquisition	\$10,000	Acquisition of Blighted Properties
Pawt. Redevelopment Agency Spot Demolition	\$10,000	Demolition for Removing Blighted Properties



TOTAL CDBG ACTIVITIES **\$1,204,773**

2020-2021 CDBG ADMINISTRATION/PLANNING

BUDGET

DESCRIPTION

I. Dept. of Planning and Redevelopment Administration

\$303,990

Administration Costs for CDBG Grant Management.

II. Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency Administration

\$70,000

Administration Costs for Agency Programs.

TOTAL CDBG ADMINISTRATION

\$373,990

TOTAL ALL CDBG CATEGORIES

\$1,965,953

2020-2021 EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

BUDGET

DESCRIPTION

I. Emergency Shelter Operations

\$40,000

Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center - Emergency Shelter Operations.

II. Essential Services Day Program Operations

\$46,827

House of Hope - Access to HOPE Essential Services-Day Program.

III. Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing

\$60,355

Crossroads - Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing

IV. Dept. of Planning Admin. Set-Aside (7.5%)

\$11,934

Administration costs for ESG Grant management.

TOTAL ESG

\$159,116

2020-2021 HOME HOUSING PROGRAM

BUDGET

DESCRIPTION

I. HOME Administration Set-Aside (10% cap)

City Administrative Reimbursement

\$55,939

Administration costs for HOME Grant management.



II. Administration for Housing Non-Profits (5% cap)

Pawtucket Citizens Dev. Corp. Administration	\$20,000	Administrative funds to carry-out HOME projects.
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III. Available for Projects

The ARC of Blackstone Valley TBRA	\$10,000	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for one Special Needs Family
City of Pawtucket TBRA	\$172,865	Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program
Pawtucket Central Falls Development - 155 Division Street	\$113,588	New Two (2) Family Dwelling
Pawtucket Central Falls Development - 38 Japonica Street	\$25,000	Six (6) New Rental Units
Pawtucket Central Falls Development - Middle Street	\$162,000	68 Middle, 78 Middle Street Two (2) New Two-Family Dwellings

TOTAL HOME HOUSING GRANT	\$559,392	
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AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The following anticipated resources describe the amount expected during the 2020 FY. The City is applying for a Section 108 Loan. The amount in the Anticipated Resources Table is the amount the City expects to receive, which may not reflect the actual amount the City receives.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,845,953	120,000	0	1,965,953	7,383,812	CDBG Funding
Other – Section 108 Loan	Public-federal	Public Improvements	1,500,000			1,500,000	6,500,000	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	559,392	0	0	559,392	2,237,568	HOME funding



Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	159,116	0	0	159,116	636,464	ESG funding

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City anticipates CDBG funds will leverage additional resources. Non-entitlement funds that will be used to further the goals of the Action Plan include: private mortgages, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, and municipal bond funds.

The following are match funds that are utilized for Public Service:

Donations: \$56,275
 RI Office of Healthy Aging Regional Point Grant: \$18,800
 RI Office of Healthy Aging State Designated Grant: \$42,407
 RI Office of Healthy Aging Title III-B: \$37,500
 General Fund: \$417,239
 RI Senate Grant: \$3,000



Child and Adult Care Food Program: \$31,820
State of RI/Third Party Providers: \$440,096
Client Reimbursement: \$67,233
Champlin Foundation: \$49,000
VAWA: \$297,874
Victim Crime Act: \$100,799
VOCA Victim Services: \$10,000
DOJ: \$35,000
Providence Journal Summertime Fund \$6,000
Barlow Foundation Fund: \$27,000
Bank of America Charitable Foundation : \$10,000
Nordson Charitable Foundation : \$25,000
Textron Charitable Foundation : \$10,000
Salem Foundation: \$5,000
Allen Foundation: \$15,000
Amica Foundation: \$40,000
Citizens Bank Foundation : \$5,000
Angell Foundation : \$30,000
RI Dept. of Children, Youth & Families contract: \$164,800
RI Dept. of Health contract: \$75,000
Pawtucket Teachers' Alliance Grant: \$2,700
Pawtucket Credit Union Grant: \$1,000
Dupuis Oil donation: \$1,500
State Legislative Grant: \$5,000
Fidelity Foundation : \$11,500
RI Dept. of Education COZ Funding :\$6,500
Parents as Teachers Grant: \$26,500
RI Foundation : \$5,000
United Way of RI: \$5,000
RI Works Grant: \$45,553

The match for public infrastructure include:

General Fund: \$300,000
RI DEM Greenway Bond Money: \$1,200,000
Commerce RI Main Street Grant Funds: \$200,000



The match for public facilities include:

PHA Match: \$5,000

Southside Land Trust: \$5,000

Governor's Workforce Board Grant: \$5,000

The match for Economic Development projects include:

Bank Financing: \$500,000

The match for HOME projects include:

Client Services Match: \$14,776

Private Mortgage: \$667,000

LIHTC: \$950,000

RI Housing HOME: \$175,000

RI Housing Bond Funds: \$373,000

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

Not applicable.

Discussion



AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Options	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide CDBG Eligible Areas Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Households with unmet housing needs	CDBG: \$2,500,000 HOME: \$559,392	Rental units constructed: 6 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2 Households Assisted
2	Support Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Homelessness	ESG: \$159,116	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 10 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 15 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 80 Persons Assisted
3	Provide Essential Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Special Needs Populations	CDBG: \$387,190	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,000 Persons Assisted



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Areas	Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$757,773 Section 108: \$1,600,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,000 Persons Assisted
5	Encourage Economic Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Economic Development	CDBG: \$120,000	Jobs created/retained: 4 Jobs Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted
6	Neighborhood Stabilization	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood	Neighborhood Stabilization	CDBG: \$330,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 1 Acre Buildings Demolished: 1 Buildings

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Options
	Goal Description	Increase the affordable housing options in the City through investment of HOME and CDBG funds, including the construction of rental and homeowner housing units, the rehabilitation of rental and owner occupied housing units, direct financial assistance to homebuyers, and tenant-based rental assistance.
2	Goal Name	Support Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Fund efforts to combat homelessness in Pawtucket through supporting local efforts of homeless prevention, housing and homeless service options.



3	Goal Name	Provide Essential Public Services
	Goal Description	A number of special needs populations and low to moderate income households are in need of public and community services, including but not limited to, health services, services for youth and the elderly, and food pantry services.
4	Goal Name	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	The City will continue to improve the living environment in the City of Pawtucket through the investment of CDBG funds into public infrastructure and public facility improvements, including parks.
5	Goal Name	Encourage Economic Development
	Goal Description	The City will continue its efforts to encourage economic development through providing opportunities for low income residents to gain access to employment and economic growth.
6	Goal Name	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Goal Description	The City will continue its Neighborhood Stabilization efforts to decrease unsafe conditions, including Brownfield remediation and demolition activities.



AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The priorities were developed by following the Consolidated Plan process, meetings with the public and consultation with human services providers. Programs that support improvements to public infrastructure, facilities, and parks represent a significant investment in the capital needs in Low and Moderate Income neighborhoods

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Public Service 2020
2	Public Infrastructure Improvements 2020
3	Public Facilities Improvements/Park Improvements 2020
4	Affordable Housing 2020
5	Economic Development 2020
6	Homeless Services 2020
7	Neighborhood Stabilization 2020
8	Planning and Administration 2020

Table 55 – Project Information

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

Funds were allocated based on community input and consultation with human service providers, the public works department. The major obstacle with making project decisions was lack of funding resources to meet the need of the underserved population.



AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Public Service 2020
	Target Area	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide Essential Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Service



	Funding	CDBG: \$387,190 Donations: \$56,275 RI Office of Healthy Aging Regional Point Grant: \$18,800 RI Office of Healthy Aging State Designated Grant: \$42,407 RI Office of Healthy Aging Title III-B: \$37,500 General Fund: \$417,239 RI Senate Grant: \$3,000 Child and Adult Care Food Program: \$31,820 State of RI/Third Party Providers: \$440,096 Client Reimbursement: \$67,233 Champlin Foundation: \$49,000 VAWA: \$297,874 Victim Crime Act: \$100,799 VOCA Victim Services: \$10,000 DOJ: \$35,000 Providence Journal Summertime Fund \$6,000 Barlow Foundation Fund: \$27,000 Bank of America Charitable Foundation : \$10,000 Nordson Charitable Foundation : \$25,000 Textron Charitable Foundation : \$10,000 Salem Foundation: \$5,000 Allen Foundation: \$15,000 Amica Foundation: \$40,000 Citizens Bank Foundation : \$5,000 Angell Foundation : \$30,000 RI Dept. of Children, Youth & Families contract: \$164,800 RI Dept. of Health contract: \$75,000 Pawtucket Teachers' Alliance Grant: \$2,700 Pawtucket Credit Union Grant: \$1,000 Dupuis Oil donation: \$1,500 State Legislative Grant: \$5,000 Fidelity Foundation : \$11,500 RI Dept. of Education COZ Funding :\$6,500 Parents as Teachers Grant: \$26,500 RI Foundation : \$5,000 United Way of RI: \$5,000 RI Works Grant: \$45,553
	Description	Public Service 2020 \$387,190
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	



	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	<p>Operation and Programming of the Leon Mathieu Senior Center.</p> <p>Adult Day Care for low/moderate Income Pawtucket Seniors.</p> <p>Before/After School Care for School-aged Children in Pawtucket.</p> <p>Services to Victims/Families of Sexual Assault.</p> <p>Police Go Team to Assist Victims of Violence</p> <p>Community Violence Intervention Services</p> <p>Provide Summer Camperships at Camp Ramsbottom.</p> <p>Teen Summer Program.</p> <p>Pawtucket Police Academy - Summer Youth Employment</p> <p>Education Services Job Training Program for Entry Level Employees</p> <p>Training for Employment in Culinary Arts DCYF Youth Focus</p> <p>Educational Outings on the Blackstone River Explorer Boat</p> <p>Robotics Program at Shea and Slater to focus on STEM</p> <p>Woodlawn Community Center Programing</p> <p>Operation of the Pawtucket Soup Kitchen</p> <p>Operations of a Food Pantry</p> <p>Fair Housing Advocate</p>
2	Project Name	Public Infrastructure Improvements 2020
	Target Area	Woodlawn Barton Street Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure
	Funding	<p>CDBG: \$704,773</p> <p>General Fund: \$300,000</p> <p>RI DEM Greenway Bond Money: \$1,200,000</p> <p>Commerce RI Main Street Grant Funds: \$200,000</p>
	Description	Public Infrastructure activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit
	Target Date	6/30/2022



	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Street Trees, Sidewalk and Pedestrian Safety Improvements Pawtucket portion of the Blackstone Valley Bikeway Street Trees in CDBG Eligible Neighborhoods Street Trees, Sidewalk and Pedestrian Safety Improvements
3	Project Name	Public Facilities Improvements/Park Improvements 2020
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Fund Public Infrastructure and Facility Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000 PHA Match: \$5,000 Southside Land Trust: \$5,000 Governor's Workforce Board Grant: \$5,000
	Description	Community Garden Greenhouse 483 Weeden Street, Galego Court
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	483 Weeden Street, Galego Court
	Planned Activities	Community Garden Greenhouse 483 Weeden Street, Galego Court
4	Project Name	Affordable Housing 2020
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Options
	Needs Addressed	Households with unmet housing needs



	Funding	HOME: \$559,392 Client Services Match: \$14,776 Private Mortgage: \$667,000 LIHTC: \$950,000 RI Housing HOME: \$175,000 RI Housing Bond Funds: \$373,000
	Description	Administration costs for HOME Grant management. Administrative funds to carry-out HOME projects. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for one Special Needs Family Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program New Two (2) Family Dwelling Six (6) New Rental Units 68 Middle, 78 Middle Street Two (2) New Two-Family Dwellings
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 households
	Location Description	Various locations citywide
	Planned Activities	Administration costs for HOME Grant management. Administrative funds to carry-out HOME projects. Tenant Based Rental Assistance for one Special Needs Family New Two (2) Family Dwelling Six (6) New Rental Units 68 Middle, 78 Middle Street Two (2) New Two Family Dwellings
5	Project Name	Economic Development 2020
	Target Area	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Encourage Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$120,000 Bank Financing: \$500,000
	Description	Program Income Repayments to be Recycled for Lending Activity Minority Small Business Outreach Program



	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Program Income Repayments to be Recycled for Lending Activity Minority Small Business Outreach Program
6	Project Name	Homeless Services 2020
	Target Area	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Support Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$159,116
	Description	Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center - Emergency Shelter Operations. House of Hope - Access to HOPE Essential Services-Day Program. Crossroads - Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing Administration costs for ESG Grant management.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center - Emergency Shelter Operations. House of Hope - Access to HOPE Essential Services-Day Program. Crossroads - Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing Administration costs for ESG Grant management.
7	Project Name	Neighborhood Stabilization 2020
	Target Area	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Stabilization



	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Funding	CDBG: \$330,000
	Description	Brownfields Clean Up Expenses at 354 Pine Street. PRA to partner with organization to offer Residential Rehabilitation Program Property Disposition of PRA-Owned Properties. Acquisition of Blighted Properties Demolition for Removing Blighted Properties
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Brownfields Clean Up Expenses at 354 Pine Street. PRA to partner with organization to offer Residential Rehabilitation Program Property Disposition of PRA-Owned Properties. Acquisition of Blighted Properties Demolition for Removing Blighted Properties
8	Project Name	Planning and Administration 2020
	Target Area	Woodlawn Pleasant View Barton Street Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Provide essential Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs Populations
	Funding	CDBG: \$373,990
	Description	Planning and Administration 20% of the CDBG allocation
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Planning and administration of the Community Development Block Grant



AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The allocation of CDBG resources is targeted to best meet the priority needs of low and moderate income persons. While every consideration is given to opportunities to target a specific geographic eligible areas, the City continues to allocate a majority of its available resources to programs that operate citywide. The City has Public Services serve priority needs that exist citywide. HOME funds are allocated to projects based upon priority need, developer capacity, and market opportunities. Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically The City allocated funding to address the priorities identified within the Consolidated Plan process.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Woodlawn	10
Pleasant View	10
Barton Street Neighborhood	10
Citywide	70

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Pawtucket is 53% low/moderate income City Wide, we have chosen to allocate resources City Wide.



AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City will use its limited housing funds to assist in the creation of much needed affordable housing rental units, limited funds will also be used to provide tenant based rental assistance.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	
Non-Homeless	8
Special-Needs	2
Total	

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	2
The Production of New Units	10
Rehab of Existing Units	
Acquisition of Existing Units	
Total	10

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion



AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City and the Pawtucket Housing Authority work together to end chronic homelessness, the PHA has now added homelessness as a preference, allowing homeless individuals and families to move up on the waiting list.

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

The City has allocated \$50,000 to assist with installing a greenhouse with the Pawtucket Housing Authority.

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

The City encourages the PHA to achieve this objective. In the past it helped residents to purchase homes.

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

Not applicable

Discussion

The City and the Pawtucket Housing Authority meet on a regular basis to discuss and collaborate on improving the PHA's owned properties. The family development at 560 Prospect Street is being transformed into a RAD project, it will be privately managed and the campus will be opened up to the surrounding neighborhood.



AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

To increase program performance and efficiency, while reducing administrative burden, the City's ESG funds are used in combination with the ESG funds of Providence and Woonsocket, and the State Office of Housing and Community Development, Housing Resources Commission and Department of Human Services (in accordance w/ a OHCD MOA) to create the Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership. In accordance with program regulations published relative to the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH), as amended, the CHF Partnership distributes these funds to private nonprofit organizations for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities.

The City of Pawtucket follows the written standards contained within the Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership Policies & Procedures Manual available here: <http://www.planning.ri.gov/documents/shsp/CHFManualFINAL.pdf>

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

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

While the City's primary role would be to provide support for any new permanent supportive housing requests, the City will continue to play an active role in the CoC's efforts to end homelessness in the region. The City's Department of Planning representative regularly meets with the Rhode Island Continuum of Care (RICO) and the Consolidated Homeless Fund (CHF) to discuss funding, priorities to meet the needs of the State's homeless population. The City will continue to work with the Continuum of Care to coordinate services to the homeless.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City is a partner in the Consolidated Homeless Fund funding decisions are made to assist clients in emergency shelter and to meet the needs of the homeless population in our community.

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

The City is a partner in the Consolidated Homeless Fund funding decisions are made to assist clients in emergency shelter and to meet the needs of the homeless population in our community.



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

Public service programs supports several organization which are dedicated to preventing homelessness, such as the Blackstone Community Action program and Pawtucket Central Falls Development Corporation. The City is an active member of a steering committee that meets on a monthly basis to discuss and resolve homeless issues. The Pawtucket Homeless working group that meets on a monthly basis.

Discussion

The City expects to receive \$159,116 in ESG funds. \$11,934or (7.5%) will be used for administration

Blackstone Valley Advocacy Center (emergency shelter) \$40,000

House of Hope Access to Hope Day Program (essential services & outreach) \$46,827

The balance of the grant \$60,355 will be allocated to Crossroads - Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing Program.



AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Federal Government Policies

A 2012 law provision on federal flood insurance imposes sharp rate increases on people who own or are buying land located in floodplain. Historically, low income people are likely to live in floodplains where land is less expensive and affordable housing can be found. A sharp increase in flood insurance rates will likely be difficult for many low income residents.

State Government Policies[1]

One of the greatest obstacles to eliminating the cost barriers to affordable housing is the limited availability of federal and state resources. Rhode Island maximizes these limited resources by working with other stakeholders and leveraging all sources of funding. However, given the number of households who cannot afford current housing costs and the size of that affordability gap, there continues to be a critical shortage of funding available to meet the state's housing needs. The state's continued economic recession and high unemployment has exacerbated this problem by further widening the gap between housing costs and what households can afford and pushing many families and individuals who may have previously been able to afford their housing costs into crisis.

Changes to the state's Low and Moderate Income Housing Act provided municipalities with the authority and incentive to subsidize the development of affordable homes through density bonuses, fee waivers and other tools. To date, fifteen Rhode Island communities have utilized this authority, in combination with other funding sources to create more than 300 affordable homes. These changes also expanded development capacity in the state by attracting for-profit developers, whereas most affordable housing development is being carried out by non-profit community development corporations with often limited capacity and geographic focus. However, the current turmoil in the housing and financial markets has dampened both the effectiveness of these subsidies and the interest of for-profit developers for several years.

Land Cost/Availability

A basic impediment to affordable housing in Rhode Island is its compact size of 1,045 square miles, and the limited availability of public water and sewer. The limits to the amount of easily developable land contributes to the fact that approximately 45% of the cost of a new home in Rhode Island is attributable to land acquisition and infrastructure—as opposed to 34% nationwide.¹ Even with the state's recent drop in home prices due to the foreclosure crisis, development and land costs remain a significant impediment to the development of affordable homes.

The City of Pawtucket has been supportive of affordable housing initiatives in the recent past by:



- Donating Land
- Providing CDBG and HOME funding
- Supporting zoning variances However, certain barriers continue to impact the availability of affordable housing including:
 - Difficult requirements for first-time homebuyer program
 - Older housing stock with lead paint and poor energy efficiency
 - Too few State and Federal subsidies available to produce units

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

The City is working with the State of Rhode Island on a regional AI plan that will better identify barriers to affordable housing.

Discussion:

The City continues to make every effort to work on removing barriers to affordable housing.



AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City will continue to work with the State of Rhode Island's Consolidated Homeless Fund, the Pawtucket Housing Authority and local human services agencies to address the needs of the underserved and at risk populations. The City has funded a Fair Housing activities under the public service CDBG program that will help fund seminars and direct clients to legal assistance to address fair housing issues and tenant rights complaints. The City will continue to operate the residential rehabilitation program and economic development initiatives. Eligible public service activities were selected through formal solicitation process, which prioritizes program to best addressed identified needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Lack of financial resources is the biggest obstacle to addressing unmet needs. The City will seek to maximize the resources available in providing services this fifth and last year of our five year plan. The City will insure that selected public improvement projects are ready to proceed, the projects identified in our annual plan are ready to proceed.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to support the Pawtucket Central Falls Development and is funding four new family dwelling units and six new rental units in the City.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City addresses the goal of reducing lead-based paint hazards through our residential rehabilitation program. The City has a standing Lead-Based Paint interest group working with stakeholders and the Rhode Island Department of Health and the Childhood Lead Action Project, that meets on a regular basis. One outcome has been that starting January 1, 2015 all permits that are taken out for multi-unit dwelling rehabilitation now require a lead certified contractor's license in order to obtain a permit. We also coordinate with the RI Department of Health on possible poisoned children cases. Pawtucket works with Rhode Island Housing Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant and the Blackstone Valley Community Action Program to target lead remediation funds to the Woodlawn, Pleasant View and Barton Street neighborhoods.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City's anti-poverty efforts as detailed in our annual action plan include, focus on economic growth and investment in high poverty census tracts, continued creation of long term affordable housing, improvement in housing conditions, emphasis on removing barriers to education and employment, the City will continue to fund public service programs that support youth services such as childcare, after-school programming and summer camp programs.



Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue to work with sub-recipients to address the needs of low/moderate income clients, the City will continue to work with the Pawtucket Housing Authority to provide housing services to low/moderate income families. Work with human services agencies and other service providers to address needs of special needs clients. The City will continue to work with The Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership in meeting the needs of our homeless clients.

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

The City is a beneficiary of a comprehensive network of public service providers, the Blackstone Valley Community Action Program, Pawtucket Central Falls Development are two strong agencies that help with regional housing and human service needs of our residents. The City will continue to be actively engaged in the RI Department of Labor and Training's workforce development services. The City reaches out to the RI Commerce Corporation to seek funding to continue to grow our local economy to reach the underserved.

Discussion:

As the needs are great and the resources limited, the City must work with and rely upon other agencies and funding sources to address the many social needs of our residents. The Consolidated Plan identifies the opportunities to invest the federal entitlement funds in support the City's needs. The City is actively pursuing economic development opportunities that capitalize on our strategic location between Providence and Boston and opportunities in the current economy. The City continues to support housing programs, capital investments, and human services programs that improve the quality of life for all our residents.



PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. 70.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

The City's HOME program requires recipient organizations to contribute at least 25 percent of the value of the HOME award as a contribution match as a condition of the award in order to satisfy HUD regulations without financial impact to the City. In previous years, the State of Rhode Island had additional affordable housing funds through the Building Homes Rhode Island program. While



this funding has since been exhausted, it is possible that another round of funding could be made available through another affordable housing bond initiative, there is a bond initiative on the ballot for November 2016. The \$10 million dollar bond did pass, the State of RI is now finalizing the RFP process, the City will apply for State Housing bond funds to leverage federal resources.

The City will utilize any and all available funding sources to accomplish their goals and objectives. Many of those appear in tables located in sections AP-15 of this plan. These sources include, but are not limited to, private sources (such as banks, private developers and first time homebuyer contributions), and public sources (such as tax incentives, grants), and varied resources from the State of Rhode Island.

Homeownership assistance HOME amount per-unit	Minimum period of affordability in years
Under \$15,000	5
\$15,001 to \$40,000	10
Over \$40,001	15



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

The City of Pawtucket uses a homebuyer subsidy with the Recapture method to recover HOME funds from projects that fail to meet the minimum affordability requirements. This allows an income restricted unit to be sold and the homeowner bearing the responsibility of repayment of the HOME funds that supported the homebuyer's original purchase.

The proceeds from the repayment of the HOME subsidy will go to support additional projects. To ensure that the City recovers a reasonable amount of the HOME Program funds from the sale, transfer, foreclosure, or conveyance of a subsidized property within the minimum federally-required affordability period, the following recapture provisions will be made an express covenant of the borrower applicable to the grant: If the mortgaged property is sold, refinanced, conveyed, assigned, leased, or otherwise transferred or if a senior lender forecloses on any senior mortgage prior to the end of the minimum federally-required affordability period as defined by 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4), the HOME Program grant assistance shall be repaid to the City of Pawtucket on a net proceeds basis according to the following formula.

- Net Proceeds = Sales price minus municipal liens, minus principal owed to senior lenders, minus selling costs;
- Homeowner Investment = Downpayment plus principal paid on first mortgage and any verifiable capital improvement investment made from the date of purchase;
- City's Investment = HOME Program assistance;
- Total Investment = Homeowner investment plus City's investment
- Amount of Net Proceeds to be returned to City upon sale prior to the end of the minimum federally-required affordability period = $(\text{City's investment} / \text{Total Investment}) * \text{Net Proceeds}$ In the event of resale of a property where there is not a direct subsidy to the homebuyer, the City uses a Resale Provision to preserve the remaining affordability period to ensure the housing is retained for occupancy for low-income households. The Resale Provision requires that if the owner of an income restricted property sells, conveys, or transfers his/her ownership interest in the property prior to the end of the minimum federally-required affordability period, the sale, conveyance, or transfer shall only be to an eligible, income-qualified purchaser. Other restrictions concerning notice of sale, maximum resale price, and marketing of affordable unit(s) shall apply and are fully retailed in the City's Resale Provision. The City has provided a copy of the resale provision on Page 218 of the word version of this document.

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

In the event of resale of a property where there is not a direct subsidy to the homebuyer, the City



uses a Resale Provision to preserve the remaining affordability period to ensure the housing is retained for occupancy for low-income households. The Resale Provision requires that if the owner of an income restricted property sells, conveys, or transfers his/her ownership interest in the property prior to the end of the minimum federally-required affordability period, the sale, conveyance, or transfer shall only be to an eligible, income-qualified purchaser. Other restrictions concerning notice of sale, maximum resale price, and marketing of affordable unit(s) shall apply and are fully retailed in the City's Resale Provision.

The development of affordable rental housing will continue to be the primary goal of the City during this funding period. HOME funds will be leveraged to enlist additional sources of funds wherever possible to maximize the limited resources available to this organization. Every effort will be made to engage those engaged in developing affordable housing, both private and public, for-profit and nonprofit, to further the development of affordable rental units. A lien called the Covenant for Affordable Housing is placed on all units assisted with HOME funds, ensuring that the affordability period is met or the funds are recaptured. The City has provided a copy of the resale provisions on Page 218 of the word version of this document

Every HOME-assisted unit will be covered by legally binding agreements that require that the affordability restrictions must be met or exceeded.

Assistance HOME amount per-unit Minimum period of affordability in years

Under \$15,000	5
\$15,001 to \$40,000	10
Over \$40,001	15

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

The City does not plan to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt.



Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

To increase program performance and efficiency, while reducing administrative burden, the City's ESG funds are used in combination with the ESG funds of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, and the State Office of Housing and Community Development, Housing Resources Commission and Department of Human Services (in accordance w/ a OHCD MOA) to create the Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership. In accordance with program regulations published relative to the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH), as amended, the CHF Partnership distributes these funds to private nonprofit organizations for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities.

The City of Pawtucket follows the written standards contained within the Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership Policies & Procedures Manual available here as an attachment.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

In 2014, the State issued a RFP for the Coordinated Intake and Assessment System. Crossroads Rhode Island was selected as the vendor and was contracted to do the following: · Provide necessary staffing and expertise for Implementation of Single Assessment and Coordinated Referral System. Project activities and scope of services are as follows:

- Serve as an expert and provide advice regarding current national trends in implementing a needs assessment and coordinated referral system that meet HUD's requirements for the Rhode Island Continuum of Care (CoC) Program.

- Attend meetings of the Rhode Island CoC and relevant committees.

- Coordinate and attend the Universal Wait List Committee and work to ensure that the Universal Wait List Committee aligns its assessments with best practices.

- Ensure implementation of the Coordinated Assessment and Referral system adopted by the Rhode Island CoC.

- At the direction of the Rhode Island CoC, provide training to local providers of homeless services with respect to the Implementation of the Coordinated Assessment and Referral System.



- Provide periodic reports to the Rhode Island Continuum of Care to support its decision making processes relative to housing and service awards. These reports may include, but are not limited to:

- Unit vacancy lists by project;
- Wait lists by targeted population; and
- Housing placements by targeted population (e.g. chronically homeless, veterans, youth and families).

Additionally, all Rental Assistance providers and Rapid Rehousing providers were required to participate in the State's Coordinated Intake and Assessment Process in accordance with the CoC Interim Rule, Section 578.3. Participation shall include the following:

a) The Contractor will utilize assessment tools selected by and/or developed by RI's Coordinated Intake and Assessment System.

b) The Contractor shall cooperate with the principles and requirements of this system by agreeing to and supporting efforts to:

- Move people through the system;
- Reduce duplication of effort
- Serve clients effectively
- Assist with ending chronic homelessness
- Make better matches of services to clients' needs and reducing returns to homelessness
- Diversion & Prevention of Interim/Transitional Housing
- Rapid Rehousing
- Permanent Supportive Housing

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with



homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Not applicable

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The City's ESG funds, as part of the Consolidated Homeless Fund, are designed to help prevent and reduce homelessness through supportive services, emergency assistance, and housing. In order to assess progress towards these goals, agencies who are awarded funds under this grant will be held to strict performance standards and outcomes, including specific program targets grantees will be expected to meet. The Consolidated Homeless Fund reviews applicants based upon a number of performance/evaluation criteria including:

- · Persons Served and Average Length of Stay
- · Discharge
 - o Exits to Permanent Housing – effective
 - o Exits to Emergency Shelter – possibly ineffective-churning (though exits to more appropriate shelter might be acceptable)
- · Income
 - o “Average Income at Entry” compared to “Average Income at Exit”
- · Capacity
 - o HMIS Participation/Data Quality
 - o Financial Capacity - Audited Financial Records
 - o Facility Conditions - Capital Needs Assessment

With Rhode Island being a small geographical area, the City of Pawtucket along with the City of Providence, the City of Woonsocket and the State of Rhode Island formed the Consolidated Homeless



Fund in 2012 to better coordinate the homeless delivery system in the State of Rhode Island. Resources are now directed to the clients with the most need with the consolidated entry system.



APPENDIX

Public Input Data

Community Meetings

Public Input 1

September 17, 2019

**Woodlawn Community Center
210 West Avenue**

Comment: HOME funds, how is that dispersed?

Comment: We put an RFP and whoever submits applications. It is through those applications that come in and we rank them and give the award. We have very few HOME funds we get more applications for...

Comment: Block grants, right?

Comment: More applications for those. Usually that is for that PCFDC, the properties...

Comment: That is the HOME.

Comment: That is the HOME.

Comment: Okay, thank you.

Presentation

Comment: Where do you start. It is a mix of everything to try and pinpoint. I know we have a younger population and it is becoming younger and younger actually. I have a son who is 33 and my daughter is 30. So folks like me who are in their 60s are kind of like and we are not trying to figure out what we are going to do when we retire as far as the housing goes most people I think that are older age group have already paid off their mortgages or are pretty close to that and are just working now to wrap things up so to speak. Our City obviously needs like you showed in the report we have a ton of old housing and are in desperate need of new and infusion of new housing as far as and it is happening a little bit at a time with the revamping of the mill buildings and the we just about approved a project , a tax stabilization for a project that they are going to be doing on District 2 of the City which is over by the south outer borough on the industrial highway and I don't know how many units was that, but it was quite a few right? Almost 200. That is a lot of units, but I don't know if they are considered affordable and the cheapest rent, I believe was \$1,300 for a one bedroom and \$1,600 a month for two.

Comment: \$1,575 for one and \$1,675 for two.

Comment: Okay. So, does that constitute affordable housing comparably speaking to Providence and Boston or is that considered a little higher than that. We are in that right now it has been a lot of discussion about affordable housing in the City Council and the administration as well. It is pretty cognizant of the fact that if we want to do something in the City if we want to continue to make the City more forward. So, there are quite a few challenges. Let's face it is what people can afford and what they make the average salary in the city is I think 55 is kind of like the average. It is not enough money to afford \$1,500 a month apartment and if you have a family to feed you know so that is and I think those are the more of the challenges as part of economic development and not a whole lot of work or jobs available in the City of Pawtucket to allow for people to live and work in the same city that they live in. We are just trying to figure it out. People like you helping us out. I mean it is amazing that it has been a long time coming or it has been a long time since I think the City has actually been paying attention to this and this kind of detail. I have been on the Council for 16 years and I have seen the previous administrations and how they handled it and how the current administration is so proactive now as far as this stuff goes that it is a big difference. I think things are on to move in a positive direction. I don't know if they are moving fast enough for people, but you can only go as fast as you can go. The red tape and all of that. That is my view of my vision of what is going on and our City right now. There is a lot of younger folks now on the City Council and bringing us the older folks up to speed on what they think is going to be needed for their generation and their...they are all young professions and we have to just pay attention and try to work alongside them to create a future for the City.

Presenter: Thank you. Any other comments about what needs you are seeing in the community?

Comment: Based on the presentation I think what this gentleman said about housing and being old. I am new homeowner in this area, right around the corner and my house was built in early 1900s. So that is over 100 years old and it is a 3-family home. One of the needs that I see because of the age of the home is there is rehabilitation that needs to happen and with my income and if it was a single-family home like the mortgage would be less or whatever. It is the ability of homeowners to afford to rehab the home and that can cause the spiral into the other vacancies and the poverty level because with the homes not kept up then landlords will not get renters that are willing to pay a certain dollar amount and then as communities are built up or areas are built up in the area with low rentals you can see the cluster of poverty. You saw it with the elderly and the cost of homes value it looks like it matches. The needs I would say for going on, because this is for CDBG dollars, right? So you can institute home repair program to help homeowner to keep up with the minimum code requirements that I think that is what the city could do based on the housing stock that is old and being a young professional new to the area I know that could help a lot with bringing up and revitalizing a neighborhood. It is encouraging home ownership and having a down payment assistance program or encourage entrepreneurship with the younger generation. I am not sure what they have going on with after school programs. We can see that the kids and I don't know if they have anything to do or they are not where they are supposed to be. It could be one of things like that. I think me personally it is the availability of funds to rehab to keep a home up to code.

Presenter: Thank you. Any other comments?



Presentation

Comment: The City did at one point and I am not sure if they still do have a low interest.

Comment: We did. In 2017, we paused it and put it on hold because we were paying a staff of two people and we had three loans that year. It just didn't make sense and Round Housing had the same program and the same criteria, 3 percent interest rate and a 15 year loan and we gave 10,000 for the deleading, but there were so few applicant coming in for 3 percent there were so few applicants coming in and you can go to the bank for 3 percent and not fill out the federal paperwork, but they just suspended their program. So he brings up a good point that now we don't have an outlet for folks in our city to get rehab funds and we have always been an advocate for rehab funds in the City because of our older housing stock, but if no one is knocking on your door and you have a staff there that is not doing anything all day that is not good either.

Comment: Plus, you are more staffed.

Comment: When you have two full-time staff and they are putting out three loans. In the past when we were doing 30 or 40 loans a year. That made sense, because they were paying for themselves and that is when interest rates were 8, 9, 10 percent and you could borrow for 3 it made sense to fill out the paperwork. In the office we have been talking about bringing it back especially when they suspended their program. They suspended their program for another reason. The homes that people were coming in to get rehab loans their homes did not have the value to grant that loan. So, if you were going to borrow 20,000 some folks were underwater. Their house was worth more than they owed more than what it was worth. They don't want to put a mortgage on a house if they knew they were not going to get the money back. We are starting that and some of the things that she has talked about and comments like he just made it is really really good that we somehow want to bring it back. Maybe with a part time person and see how it goes. We tried to work with Central Falls, Providence and because of the unions we couldn't do that. If we all shared, if three cities shared one full-time person it would be cheaper, but it didn't work out. There are other things that we can use this money for. We could build a park across the street. This building we paid off \$40,000 a year to keep it open. So maybe there could be more programs in here. You we just talking about afterschool programs. Maybe some of that could happen. There is a Boys and Girls Club and we pay for a summer camp with some of these funds and there are other programs that we run. They are listed on the website, but we wanted to hear from the community what they see the needs are. Is it more sidewalks? Is it more street trees? Is it more elderly programs for the elderly? We also pay for the senior center. We pay about \$200,000 with CDBG funds to the senior center to keep that open.

Comment: Do you see a lot of organizations come into and fill out applications for the community center and people who have organizations in the City and have buildings similar to our and that have afterschool programs on computer programs for the kids and that sort of thing. Do we have and I know in the past it was always so many applications that people got turned away. Is it still as competitive as it used to be?



Comment: We get about 1.2 million requests for \$400,000. In public service you can only use 15 percent, but we use 20 percent in lieu city so 1.8 million is about \$400,000. We get about 1.2 million requests. CACD we haven't funded programs for them, but we have funded rehab. The windows we did. The elevator and right now CCAP is renting out their second floor to help kids get jobs. So that is the reason we are able to work on that building. We can only work on a building that is helping low to moderate income folks. If you think of low to moderate income folks if someone gets their first job it is not Section 8 or real poor it is the teacher, the firemen, and the policeman. The first job that is low to moderate income things and affordable housing too. People say I don't want affordable housing in my backyard, but where your kids going to live? You are talking about your daughter, 33 or 25 and you want her to get a place.

Comment: That is why my son still lives at home part time. He is 33 and he lives with his girlfriend and then at home. He has no and he is an attorney and he has no ambition and no vision in the future, their future to buy a house or move into a \$1,500 a month apartment. There are a lot of them around and maybe not in Pawtucket. Even the 903 and Providence and some place around the eastside and he is like I am good what that. If I have to pay rent or a mortgage of that amount per month and then I am going to be working for \$200 a week at my job and that is pretty much what it comes down to after he pays his bills he is broke basically. That is a problem that we are finding more than anything that the income definitely does not meet the threshold that they need to live. It is just tough.

Comment: One thing that we find in Pawtucket for affordable housing to create a unit it is the same cost as Boston. The city and developers can create a unit in Pawtucket and get the \$1500, \$1800. The same unit the cost that is in Boston and they get \$4,000, \$3,500. So...

Comment: They are going to get those units and they are going to go as fast as they are built. People are coming in especially now with the train station going to build in the City in 2022. Those units are going to get scooped up really fast. It is tough. We have a lot of older citizens in the city, taxpayers in the City I mean my mom is 91. There are a lot of people living longer. So, they are not leaving their homes. So, I mean there is not a lot of room for expansion.

Comment: There is not much turnover to. You see people living longer in their homes.

Comment: Correct.

Comment: I would also like to see some type of financial literacy and I work in Central Falls, for Pawtucket with the poverty rate it is may and I don't know if you talked about education levels and if that is an issue as well. So maybe just offering some more programming on building skills and helping people to from businesses and also a lot of that going back to the housing repair program. It was a loan that was given out? Can you think...

Comment: Well, \$10,000 was the grant for lead. So, people had lead issues and a lot of our homes are older and the rest was a 15-year loan at 3 percent.

Comment: Okay, because I was wondering about it. The forgivable type for housing.



Comment: We have talked about that. The reason we have always had a payback program is because the loan pool just keeps giving out and if you do it as a grant then you don't get any more federal funds then you don't have any more loan money. That is the reason. It is revolving loan funds. Funds come in and they go right back out. That has always been the practice in our City. Other cities do grants and there are a lot of different allocations you can do.

Comment: Are those loans for home repair?

Comment: They were for home repair, 2017 we paused it July 1. There was no demand.

Comment: Not enough people for the grants.

Comment: Are they not applying because they can't find contractors or?

Comment: No, it had to do with the paperwork you had to get from us. You could go to the bank for 3 percent and not have to fill out that paperwork. Your first tenant has to be low to moderate income and then you can only charge so much. You can only share based on the bedroom and there is a cap on them that the feds allow you to charge, but if you go to a credit union to get a loan to fix your house you can charge \$1,600, \$1,800. The income could be whatever comes in. There are more federal requirements for our funds. We are definitely thinking about bring those back.

Comment: With those apartments (Crosstalk) select their own contractor?

Comment: It has to go out to bid, a public bid. You always had bid openings and you had to try and get at least three bids. There was also the contractor we had on staff would go to the blue books and make sure that a request that came in was at a certain percentage, like 10 percent of what he thinks is the cost. So even if you came in with a contractor and you came in 20 percent over, he would give you an analysis saying no this is too high. It is good for folks in Pawtucket when we had this program it was managed by the City so nobody got a bad contract or if there was a bad contract you would just call right away, because there was someone in there all the time inspecting what they were doing. That is one good thing about the program. There was always someone keeping an eye on it.

Comment: Are these funds available for landlords that have like more than four units you have to have the new fire alarm. I know there are some people that are not renting now because they can't afford to put the...

Comment: That would be part of a rehab. You could do that up to four units, but not over four. We don't help anybody more than four units. It was always the limit because after four it is commercial.

Comment: I actually know some people who are not renting their apartments because they cannot afford the new fire system.

Comment: The same thing I was talking to someone the other day. They spent and she owns a three family and she can't afford to put the system in, so she is abiding by the law and she is not



allowed to rent those apartments. So, she has two vacant apartments. She lives in one and she is going under because she cannot afford.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: The state may, and somebody has got to be able to finance that. I know she tried through the City and maybe the federal government or somebody made...

Comment: It is very costly.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I know it is for the safety of the tenant, but if somebody is going to a four-family house and lots of the homes are probably affordable rents. They are probably getting 6 or 700 hundred where it is usually 1,600, but if they can't do it and they can't afford to rent those apartments and they are not getting any income and housing...

Comment: That is a very good point. It was allowed under the rehab program up to four units. Those are very good comments. We appreciate those.

Comment: I made a comment a while ago about sidewalks. I don't know if the City is going around like they used to with trees and the sidewalks are buckling in certain areas. That is a safety issue for the City of Pawtucket. That is something that could be looked into.

Comment: They have been doing that. (Crosstalk)

Comment: I know they have been taking some of the trees down and the stumps.

Comment: They are just filling them in with concrete and they are not replanting because of that particular.

Comment: Beautifying with trees you are going to have the same problems with the roots, and you are going to run into the same problem.

Comment: They are talking about when they do plant trees now there are certain trees (Crosstalk) Obviously they didn't do that in places in the City and we get a lot of claims about that in the City. We both serve on the claims committee so when that comes in from us and we determine if we are going to pay or not. We often have run into those complaints more and there is always one or two on every committee meeting we have about a sidewalk that was lifted and they tripped and fell. (Crosstalk)

Comment: It is pretty significant injuries that we have seen.

Comment: So, for that point we couldn't use these funds because that is considered maintenance. That is a city department, but if we are doing a whole street or we are doing new sidewalks and it is a low/mod area we can do that. You can't just pick the street or this house to start fixing, because that is considered maintenance and we cannot use federal funds for maintenance.



Presentation



Public Input 2

September 18, 2019

Pawtucket Public Library

Campbell Auditorium

13 Summer Street

Comment: When does the funding come in?

Presenter: So, we the allocations that we get from HUD, we won't know exactly when we are going to know. Typically, we will get it in March or April when we will get the funding allocations for the following program year. At that point we will look at if it has changed and if we can reallocate it. Usually it is March or April, but it all depends on Congress and when they pass the budget.

Presentation

Comment: For people that work in those fields?

Presenter: Primarily.

Comment: We will email blast folks that work with those services and we also put it on the City's website. The public is also invited. It was also at the Council Meeting and it was a part of their minutes if folks were interested in attending. It is on social media, Facebook, and twitter. We didn't put it in the newspaper because very few folks today are reading papers and the cost is still up there. We figured more about emails is the best way to get folks to a meeting and we get a lot of email blasts from organizations. Today we work with the library and the library newsletter and Facebook page to help get folks to this meeting.

Comment: How successful are these surveys online compared to the last time you guys did a survey that was online. How much of the community were you able to get?

Presenter: I am not sure what you have been able to receive in the past.

Comment: This seems a lot better. 139 responses.

Presenter: Yes, we have 139 so far and we are hoping to get more.

Comment: I just met with another association so they could pass it out. We had it translated into Portuguese with the help of her company we are going to put it on the website tomorrow or Friday and keep it open. I think we will keep it open till roughly November, is that too late?

Presenter: We can keep it open as long as you want. All the way to the end if you would like to. We like to encourage as many responses as possible.

Comment: As many responses as possible. So, we are trying in Spanish, Portuguese, and English and I also have some paper ones. So, if folks want some paper ones and fill it out and we will



tabulate it based on the paper, but we can get you that information and we could use all the help that we can to spread the word. (Not Discernable)

Comment: I am thinking of a client whose mother I have talked to who has a lot of housing issues. I may ask her if she needs a Spanish one.

Comment: We can definitely do that.

Presentation

Comment: So, when you talk about other housing that is available who is owning them?

Presenter: It could be people who don't even live in the city. All of those other vacant housing units it could be a variety. Let me look on here. There is a large number 2,000 units. So, they are all going to be owned by different...

Comment: In my mind some of them are owned by the bank and they are not doing anything.

Presenter: That could be the case. If they haven't turned it back onto the market to sell. That could be the case for some of them and some of them could be sitting there vacant and nothing is being done with them.

Comment: We heard last night too there is a form of housing for a tenant and the owner lives on the first floor, but they need the fire suppression for the other three floors, and they can't afford it. Now there is three units offline that they could rent if the homeowner could afford to put the fire suppression.

Comment: There is lead pipe that they find, and the renter is responsible for and sometimes that is expensive.

Comment: That is one thing that we heard last night that we should have a program, that the City should, to put in the fire suppression, because now those...

Comment: Or things in general.

Comment: That was a big comment that we were not aware of, my office was not aware of.

Comment: The comment was to have certain, some help for those fees for people who are low income or cannot afford it.

Comment: We used to have a residential rehab program where that was allowed. In 2017, we suspended it because we only got three applications that year and no loans and we were paying for staff to do that and the Housing Office was offering the same program so we suspend our program, but what we heard last night was people want that program to come back. So, we are thinking of reopening it next July 2020. As we put comments in and that is what we need to do. We sit in our office and we are not out in the community and listen to folks. So, these funds are not just for housing. We also do parks, playgrounds, sidewalks, street trees, we help folks and we put a new



roof on a daycare center. We are putting a new HVAC unit to 500-unit project, which deals with folks with developmental challenges and handicapped folks, but there are other things that you could use these funds for. If you all think of anything.

Comment: So, this summer I worked with high school youth in Central Falls and we were doing community clean up and tree planting, installing rain barrels and raised beds. Walking around the city with the youth was so dangerous, because so many of the pedestrian walkway's lights were not working. So, we started making a list of the ones that did not work and we reported it and up to now they have just put signs up like pedestrian warning signs and mapping this out there was an elderly home. An elderly home on this side with so many people with disabilities which like that reduces them to go outside and be healthy and walk around.

Comment: Who did you submit that to?

Comment: We went straight to the city and then we did online claims.

Comment: So that would be public works.

Comment: Yes. So that was one of the main things and talking about street trees, we were doing street service to find dead trees. We called Parks and Rec and they weren't really interested in receiving those surveys which are usually given to the tree wardens. Just have like more staff and residents just helping out. That was one of our main goals to add more trees to the city. One of the playgrounds that were really interested in planting is Johns Street, Johns Street Playground it is a really hot zone and it is full of concrete and there are so many areas in that place to be able to plant trees. So, we have taken the initiative in one place at Baldwin Elementary and we are adding, we added about 20 trees planted from this year to last year. We want to do that at other schools like McKernan. That one looks almost like a storage facility. There is so much grass and it is so hard to get in contact with a lot of these apartments. You just get transferred from one to another. I will like this a lot of money to be put down for the tree canopy to be increased just because if you see some of the nursing homes around here there could be one tree and like seven people crowded around that one tree. It is the only place they can recreate themselves.

Comment: That is a very good point.

Comment: You would think that planting trees would make it more attractive for renters if they want to rent their units. If it increases, there property value type thing. I am not and I can't say for sure because I don't have property ownership or anything like that.

Comment: It also helps the environment too.

Comment: For sure.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Promoting the tree program I know there is one in the City, but right now it is on standby waiting for funding, but these programs like the tree program and the rain barrel program a



lot of people do not know about them. We are going to pick up seven rain barrels and we promote it on the You Know You Are from Pawtucket If, on Facebook. There were hundreds of people that were interested. We only had seven, so it got a little heated. Just like go to some that are more in tune with or have those lively connections to spread these things that are already in place. I would love to see that.

Comment: The office tries, and they do blasts. We do try. Valley Breeze is a big way people get information. We just had the Arts Festival and it was fairly well attended because the Mayors Facebook page and twitter page sent out information that way. People are getting their information in some many different ways today. It is not newspapers. It is more online stuff.

Comment: What is the status of Section 8 applications and Public Housing?

Comment: So public housing opens up when they have rooms available and apartments available. They close it fairly quickly because hundreds of people apply, but right now the waiting list is closed. I know that much. She runs the Housing Authority and you could check with here. They are working a lot on 560 Prospect and turning that over into a private site. She is also working with to help the area around there. She came to the City asking for money of the sidewalks around there. Some of them are pretty dangerous. We were there yesterday during one of our focus groups and the sidewalks in the City is a really big issue. We can use CDBG funds for that, but it is just 1.8 million. It is a very small amount. We did some sidewalks last year around downtown and the \$600,000 just for those sidewalks and it wasn't a lot of streets. It was just four or five streets and the funds go really really quick. You try to prioritize where they go and we know sidewalks are important, but there is just never enough money.

Comment: One thing as our group was walking and feeling the heat without any street trees was and to plant is really expensive, but the tree program is something that is easily accessible. They can plant right in their yard so that they can shade the sidewalk. So, we started making a list of people who are interested in planting trees in their homes and the shape of the sidewalk because we know how expensive it is. That can be a way another way to do it.

Comment: Do you need permission if it is a public property of who runs that department to plant trees.

Comment: Yes.

Comment: You just can't plant a tree on the sidewalk, because there is an empty spot and there is no one there.

Comment: On the sidewalk you can't, but in your yard you can. If it is your front yard you can do that but not the sidewalk.

Comment: I live on Pleasant Street in Providence and right in front of my and this is total not related to anything, but there is this spot that clearly was supposed to have a tree and doesn't have anything. I want to put a tree there, but I don't want to...



Comment: Call public works and ask them if they will do it and come out and put one in.

Comment: I'll buy the tree. I don't care, but can I just put a tree here please.

Comment: Just put on in they will not notice.

Comment: I was thinking of doing that honestly.

Presenter: This is being recorded.

Comment: Years ago, we had a top lot and the neighbors starting cleaning it and the unions got mad. I just said to do it at night, and no one is going to notice. All they were doing was cleaning it.

Comment: It is like shouldn't you be happy about that?

Comment: The unions were upset.

Comment: I think just more knowledge about where public housing and Section 8 is at for families is something that and I personally need to know. I have a lot of families that are like I can't afford this anymore and what do we do for public housing and what do we do for Section 8? I say we can fill out an application, but I don't know that is the waiting list looks like. Section 8 is closed for waiting lists, right?

Comment: Section 8 is also closed.

Comment: So right now, there is nothing. I don't know what to tell them.

Comment: People with homelessness and the people with vouchers are getting hard enough to get into apartments, because the private market it keeps raising the rents because there is a demand for housing and the folks who get a voucher can't even get a place.

Comment: Places are expensive.

Comment: Very expensive. We really noticed the jump in prices for homes and rentals. The average three decker was going for \$150,000 last year and now it is going for \$300,000. It is crazy how quick it went up.

Comment: We have noticed a lot of increase in client's families going homeless and then waiting for shelters.

Presenter: We had a discussion this morning at the homelessness focus group about the need for a listing somewhere for services that are available for people in need. I think the Public Housing Authority was saying they might be able to put something on their website that can direct people to what services are available.

Comment: I think that would be very useful for to only families but providers. You call the line and they and I have experienced in the past that sometimes and it is unfortunate.



Comment: The street sheets for homelessness, the homelessness puts out street sheets every year and there is a lot of information on the street sheets. (Not Discernable0

Presenter: Do you have any comments on anything that you know that the City is doing well right now or any programs that are currently undertaken that could be improved?

Comment: Fortunately, I am not a Pawtucket resident.

Presenter: That is fine.

Comment: I only hear what my clients tell me, and they are not particularly strengths based.

Comment: I am happy about Game Park being renovated.

Comment: Oh yeah that is something and that turn we'd out really well.

Comment: That was CDBG funds, \$400,000 CDBG funds. We also had a grant a state grant for that. That was \$1.2 million to do that, but it was worth it. We were there last night, and we walked around for a good half hour.

Comment: I love it because what was before it used to be a hot spot for our clients that were in gangs and now that it is so nice, I have noticed those clients don't hang around there.

Comment: They don't hang around there?

Comment: No, no they don't do anything think like...I shouldn't say do anything sketchy, but it is not their go to spot anymore. They pick somewhere lower key, because they are like I don't want to bother the kids.

Comment: Good.

Comment: There are a lot of little kids and I don't want to, and they tell me that it is so nice that I don't want all of the little kids to be bothers by all of us doing our thing. There are always other places. I mean I would really prefer you just to not do it at all. I appreciate your consideration. I see people there all the time.

Comment: I think the key thing there was the little water park.

Comment: I think a lot of teens, because I work primarily with teens have taken into consideration the kids. They are not just being inconsiderate. These kids are having such a great time and who am I to...

Comment: There was somebody who works at Big Cat that says that as it has been getting cooler the crime has been going up, because kids are the younger toddlers are not as , so I am wondering if there is some year round activities that kids can always be attracted to the park to keep away that kind of activity.



Comment: They have the playground there. I don't know when they are going to shut the water off. The water was on last night too. It was kind of cool, but it was on. It was being used. The whole park was being used last night. The police were there for a little while.

Comment: That is one thing that they also told me was the police are hanging around more often.

Comment: Which is good. We used to have patrols and they used to ride their bikes up and down that street. We loved that, but they lost funding there too. That was a really good program. Community policing, because you don't want the cops in the car, because there always look like the bad guy or bad girl, but if they are on their bikes they talk to folks. They are a human being and I am not here to cause issues. I am just here to keep people safe. So, I don't know that is always good, but they lost funding on that one. The police and it is good to hear about Game Park and we really enjoyed folding that project.

Comment: Who was that named after?

Comment: That was before me. It has been there since the 60s and the 50s, there was a pool there in the 70s. It got buried and they built the park. It used to be and because we have Vets pool up in Fairmount and there was also a pool there, but they closed the pool in the 70s.

Comment: I would love to see the same thing that happened to that park happen to Johns Street.

Comment: We will look into it.

Comment: Also, that area where the train tracks are, I was dropping off some of my coworkers there all summer long, like the train tracks that go from there all the to the McDonalds and McDonalds on the other side of Lake George.

Comment: It is on Cold Spring.

Comment: The train tracks near John Street Playground. Those areas. I was seeing people and there are no trees on there. There are only some in the cemetery, but there is no shade on that sidewalk and there are people just walking on the railings. The hot rails. I know that is probably like a midnight train, but they are walking right through the rails all summer long.

Comment: That is supposed to be an industrial way and only for businesses. It is not supposed to be for pedestrians, but obviously there are a lot of pedestrians now because they turned that into housing. That is a big housing complex now. So, there are pedestrians there, but it is supposed to be just a commercial corridor, and industrial corridor for factories. That is what the train is there.



Public Input 3

October 16, 2019

St. Luke's Episcopal Church

670 Weeden Street

Comment: So, this is just specific to Pawtucket?

Presenter: Yes, this data is. The only two that were not specific to Pawtucket were these two graphs, because that is countrywide. Everything else That I will be presenting except of the homeless will be Pawtucket.

Presentation

Comment: Can you define what areas exactly in Pawtucket those are?

Presenter: He will come help me with that.

Explanation of Map Areas

Comment: The previous slide.

Explanation of Map Areas

Presentation

Comment: Is there anyway of breaking that down by the number of housing for the elderly. How much is Section 8 and how much is under Horizon Housing?

Presenter: I do not have that data by this. This is just by permit data. We do have the ability to map and know where federally assisted housing is or publicly assisted housing is and the number of units those are, but I don't have that breakdown with me today.

Comment: Is there any way that we could get on a website?

Presenter: Not easily, but that will probably be something that we will include in the report and when that report will be out for public review and you can look at that information at that time.

Presentation

Comment: Is there any way of knowing if there is any gated over 55 communities in the City of Pawtucket?

Presenter: He is shaking his head no that there aren't.

Comment: No gated over 55.



Comment: Would that fall under HUD plan.

Presenter: Typically, not unless some of the units have received funding. Typically, senior housing that is privately owned wouldn't receive HUD funding, but there are instances where that does happen.

Presentation

Comment: When do you think we will have this for review?

Presenter: The schedule right now is to have it out in March for a public review period for the month of March, a 30-day period.

Presentation

Comment: I have a question what is forcing the rents to be so high. It can't be greed? There has to be a formula where they came up with \$800 a month.

Presenter: Unfortunately, we had this discussion at a focus group earlier today. The city does not have control over what people charge for rent. So typically, a landlord will charge what they can receive for rent. So, the cost of housing and I do this all over the country and I have seen this everywhere. The cost of housing just keeps going up and up and up. We are seeing huge portions of the population that cannot afford to pay. So, I don't know is my answer to that. I don't know why it is climbing and people to continue to not be able to afford it.

Comment: Part of it is and I am sure you will find out some of the fears in affordable and low-income housing conversation coming up, but we sourced in the early 2000s when the market was also going up. So, what happens is for a family here for example is what people and investors can make right under investments. So, a three family here remember early 2000s a 120, 130, 140,000 was pretty high and what happened once the property started going up faster and they could get 500,000 for a property and they could sell it and buy two or three here and you are a buyer who was used to paying 120 or 130 for a three family back then would be qualified to purchase a property at that level. A Boston buyer would come in and pay 10 or 20 percent more because they found it made financial sense for them. Then it is making the bidder (Not Discernable) then people from New York started coming in and where a three family was 600 or 700,000 and they would sell it out to the Boston market. So that is the pretty sticky part of capitalism where we used to go as Rhode Islanders and now, we can't live in our own place. So that is part of the phenomenon that we are starting to see right now as a part of the economy improves you see that and when the economy tanks those investors cash out or they just dump their problems. So, we are stuck with that and that part of the conversation and part of the fear is when the train stop comes is meant to spike growth, but how do we mitigate that those of us who have lived here and weathered the storm don't get suddenly pushed out. What is happening is and in Cambridge, Massachusetts a 600 square foot unit is 3,000 bucks, 4,000 and six-digit earners are being gentrified there. They are working their way into the outskirts of Boston and then they are pushing the people from that borough this way and they are used to paying more and they will find something equalities to what



they were paying there and added more of the price. So that is what we start seeing here. That is what we are experiencing.

Comment: That is only a problem when the housing pie isn't growing. So, if you have the same number of units available over a long period of time and more of them are being bought by more affluent people there will there for be fewer that are affordable. The solution to that is to expand the pie. The problem is we are not looking at those graphs, building new housing of any kind and let alone affordable housing at the rate of which it is required. That probably gets worse when there is a long-term vacant residential housing number that is around half of what is vacant is not even good, it is just left so navigated that nobody can live in it. I understand that when there is a home after a while multiunit building numbers are disinclined or unable to invest in refurbishing and putting housing back on the market, but at this point it looks like we are reaching crisis point where if housing is being taken off the market instead of being fixed up and there isn't any new housing that is even reasonably affordable being built then we want more affluent people to come and we want them to stay here and we want them to take the train to Boston and we want their money here, but if there is no housing that is in any way affordable we have shot ourselves in the foot. So, we have to expand the affordable housing market without planning gentrification.

Comment: I don't want to steal the show I will contribute as your legislator as the thing that I deal with up there and part of the reason why we have not been able to do more affordable housing to keep up with it is because the money from Washington doesn't come 100 percent. It is usually matching funds. So, we are adding housing we can say we can get 1, 2, 3, 4 million dollars if the state puts up 10 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent and it is usually closer to 15 percent. So, for every dollar that they get we have to put up 1,000. Sometimes it is a 60/40 split. What happens is our economy hasn't grown at the rate we can do that as much as people want to talk about the 10 billion dollars budget and it sounds inflated. It is not that. We have a similar budget to Delaware, they just support certain things, but if you were to put them together, they would be right around what we pay, okay. So, what happens is when we are told to prioritize, we say affordable housing to up here, but then people want us to spend it over on something else. So, that is communication we have. The other part is in order for us to be able to invest and I always tell the people, personal income tax and sales tax that is like our first revue for the state, number three is lottery and I always tell people, you know what our fourth biggest revenue would be for the state is loyalty. If people spend money where they live. Those funds would help us have the additional funds to be able to start investing in affordable housing and hopefully and maybe not catch up with it but start making a dent in that, because we are severely, we are lacking big time. I am sorry and I just want to make sure and I will give you my card if you want to talk about funding and please let me know, because I want to make sure that I can take it.

Comment: I don't know what the solution is, but I just know that when I read the numbers and I see driving around the city that we have a shortage of housing of all kinds and including anything a reasonable person making minimum wage and a salary could possible afford.

Comment: The more affordable housing we bring into the city the more of a threat is put on the city for services which is a problem which effects our taxes and effects the quality of the city. We are



trying to deal with the following and we have an extensive amount that I see when I just drive around of housing for the elderly, city owned property that people do live in and the taxes keep going and going because they have to be accommodated and they take a place a burden on the schools which is already being a problem here in the city.

Presenter: Does anyone else have any comments on what needs are in the community and how the city can address those needs?

Comment: I think it is very interesting that there are so many handicapped people in the City of Pawtucket and yet if you look at our sidewalks for accessibility for people with physical disabilities, I think it is lacking. (Not Discernable) if you are walking around you are going to see the sidewalks and it is not really conducive to people that might have a physical disability.

Presenter: We have heard similar comments at similar meetings as well about the sidewalk not accommodating people as well as they could.

Comment: Like what you said, the train station that they are trying to get to Pawtucket is really going to hurt us. It is to going to help us, because it is going to bring the people there from Boston who can afford the higher rents. These people are already living here now. So why are we pushing for the transit station?

Comment: So, I think I have been living in this area for five years. You guys have seen my style and I am not on to make a lot of noise, but I pay attention and listen, and I like to be accessible. If you want to talk to me, I am here. What I can tell you is that I have been one of the biggest proponents behind that because I do believe that it will help. I have also talked very loudly about the gentrification, because I believe that those of us that have stuck around and weathered the storm should not be pushed out. With that said, there is two schools of thought right now. Central falls just got the resolution for 30 percent affordable. Now as we mentioned there has to be a balance. If money and tax money and success attracts success how many attract poverty? So, we need to have a balance and take care of those who are vulnerable and less fortunate and those who have worked really hard to at least stay middle class and that would be pushing one direction that you have worked so hard not to avoid. So, the transit stop essentially what it is meant to do is this is belief that is you create it they will come. That is in an area that has been dead, for what 30 years or more. It doesn't represent anything. So, there are people who are saying well lets bring developers and lets do a minimum of affordable housing. What happens is right now we have a few developers allocated in this area that are crappy and we could have gotten them, and we have gotten them without even trying. We have opportunities and I don't know if you have heard about them and we can expand on them at another occasion, but that is allowing us to attract developers who have never touched these types of potential homes, but because of the way that it is designed from Washington it is very appealing. So now if they sense to invest in a community like this because they already did it by coming in. So the train stop falls into an opportunity zone and we will have to subsidize like we had to in the past and so what we are going to do is there are 2 million square feet of vacant mill space in that area plus the area is flat that we could develop and the idea is to create a village where it is contained where we have access to it, but where those higher earners



that would be pushed into this direction would say I want to live there, but the people in the prefer are not going to get pushed out. So, my fear is what I tell people is if you start putting the hint on some developers who have the funds but are not going to be cheap to attract these people and the more pressure you put we are going to start weeding out the good ones and have the crappy ones again. So, what is going to happen is when we say you want 10 percent or 20 percent affordable housing in these new places you are going to put, if they put 100 units you are going to put 10 families who might even feel out of place in those and have the won the lottery to get into a really nice location, but across the street you have three and four unit properties so you are going to put three or four families at risk for being displaced because that is when the Boston buyers come in and start buying. So we are starting about creating funds where there would be a first where we could purchase it whether it be a mobile entity and the city would help with some of those HOME funds or whatever where we could have a mobile buyer invest in the unit verses an investor who is looking to just take one. So, to your point (Not Discernable) that is where we need to be engaged with the community and make sure that there is a balance. If there was an indirection what do you think it would attract? More people with less income or people with a lot of income who are willing to push us out and we will end up where we don't want to be. So, it is a double-edged sword. We can guarantee if we leave that place as it is, we are going to keep getting more of the same for very little. So, there is a balance and again I invite you at anytime to reach out. I am fighting with DOT right now because I am not happy with what the final result of the transit stop seems to look like. I believe we could get more, and the train stop opportunity started before opportunity zones were designated. Now that we have opportunity zones, we should ask them to capitalize but the clock is ticking. I just wanted to ask something, did that answer and like I said if you do not have my number, I will give it to you and feel free to reach out to me.

Comment: Can anybody tell us how many units of housing have been either started, permitted, or planned in relation to the train station? In whole. (Crosstalk)

Comment: We have about 800 units coming on board not necessarily in connection with the train station. You have about 130 units coming on board. There are a whole lot of units coming on (Not Discernable) not necessarily about the train station. On the other side of the train station there is (Not Discernable) that is a crappy development by the way. That is what you get when you do not have options. Instead of taking the lead off he put plywood on the stairs, and it is legal. I feel pretty and you are restricted. The bottom line is that is what we get if we don't come together. We are going to get those crappy and he is trying to buy everything he can right now that particular developer. I just wanted to ask, and you speak to how all of this relates to the Census and the direction we can go it we don't get a complete count because we are a year away from the Census. We are not even and months away from the Census and the results a year from now in 2022 is going to be very detrimental in the path we are going.

Presenter: The count that we receive in the Census will have a direct impact on the funding that the city receives from HUD, funding allocations are based on populations. So, getting an accurate count for the Census is vital for receiving the maximum amount of funds you can receive from HUD. (Census Data Explanation).



Comment: I understand. I learned a lot just becoming , but it is and I am fearful of the loss that we are going to occur because this particular Census compared to the last two I learned a little bit in 2000 and then in 2010 I was involved and we kind of treated it like something that comes around every ten years because we have never really had a threat, but there is a big threat right now. One of the them is losing a congressional seat which poses influence, loss of influence which means a lot in Washington and so with that obviously every person is involved like 2,000 dollar per year per person. It is almost like 20 dollars per year for 10 years which can go a lot depending how the community fairs as a whole. So, it is important that we get people activated or it could cost us a lot.

(Discussion on upcoming Train Station)

Presenter: Do we have any other comments about what types of needs are in the community? Maybe what the City is doing well or what the City can improve upon or anything like that?

Comment: You are talking about this housing that is not available because it broke, but we have a code to follow. If it is not up to code, the people get fined so this should be forcing the people to fix the place up. We have a house down here that is owned by a policeman and it has been there three years and it is just gutted. Somebody should be forcing him to get that done so people could rent it.

Comment: I looked into that and part of the reason o that is because he is in the middle of a divorce and he owns a lot of property. Again...

Comment: Again, if it were my house you could bet, I'd be fined. I don't care if they are getting a divorce or not that house has been like that for four years.

Comment: Again, I spoke to him the man himself and I spoke to him and said what is going on with the house. I am in a divorce and she is trying to take everything. He is like legally I can't do that. I said you need to do something because it is not fair to everybody else and he is like I am trying to get this done. So, it is kind of tough.

Comment: He wasn't divorced for the past four years or in the process of divorce....

(Crosstalk)

Comment: It is indignity of a certain level of lack of follow through and to zoning codes across the city. There is a house on Fairmont Avenue. It is basically been in tie back for three years and I don't understand how that could happen? The one across the street was tied up and sold last year. It is the same story. That brings down the property value of the people around you who are working their asses off to have descent homes. So that is a problem. So, the other issue is, and you have not responded to my email about the transfer station. That is an issue for this community.

(Discussion on upcoming Transfer Station)



Public Input 4**October 17, 2019****Blackstone Valley Visitor Center****175 Main Street**

Comment: This is a lot of unsheltered homeless people in the whole state too.

Comment: When did they take this? In the summer or the winter?

Presenter: The count usually happens every year in January.

Comment: (Not Discernable)

Presentation

Comment: I have never made any of those dollar amounts in any job that I have had since I have lived in Rhode Island. I think they are a bit skewed. A lot of people are below that \$45,000.

Presenter: It will actually, in a couple of slides get household income ranges that give us a little bit better idea what is happening in the city itself.

Presentation

Comment: What city is that?

Presenter: This is the City of Pawtucket.

Comment: It is hard to see the neighborhoods in the maps.

(Map Explanation)

Presentation

Comment: That is why I moved.

Presentation

Comment: What are they going to do about the rats? There are a lot of rodents?

Presenter: Unfortunately, that is not really something that the funding that we receive from HUD can address specifically. That isn't really something that we can do with funding that we are getting.

Comment: One of the biggest problems is that you do have a lot of vacant buildings within the City and you also have a lot of homeless people within the City. What is the City going to try to do to basically bring those numbers out more that to me looking to bring in businesses that about something for the persons that are here that don't have a place to be?



Comment: Asked to be stricken from record

Comment: Another thing I would say that the City is deficient on is a safe community walkways. Everything is always shared with roadways. Even here we have Pawtucket and Central Falls being the two cities that are hindering a perfect bike path between west bay bike path and going all the way up to even Wooster where they...

Comment: East Bay.

Comment: East Bay, sorry. Where they have to share the bike path with vehicles. What family wants to put a five-year-old on a bike with a car going 30 miles an hour right beside them? That is one of the biggest deficiencies. Here we have a beautiful river and neither side has walkways where there is no roads. That alone should be one of the main factors that the City should be addressing right away, because we are talking about a lot of homeless people. You are homeless and I think you do not have a car, so how are they commuting to even anywhere other than have to run from a vehicle on the roadway just to get from one neighborhood.

Comment: It is dangerous, because a lot of the lights and you can stand and push a button for the light to come on for walking and you are standing there waiting forever. I don't now if that is something a traffic thing or whatever. It just doesn't seem like something that doesn't work very well either as far as and during the wintertime it is even more of a hazard because of snow shoveling.

Comment: It is nonexistent on the sidewalk.

Comment: It is not just private residents; it is areas where nobody owns it. I almost got hit by a bus when I lived up on Cottage Street, because one section of the sidewalk was come down to an exchange and I don't know who owned it , but the sidewalks were never shoveled so I was on the street and as a bus came down and around a corner I basically had to jump into a snow bank to avoid getting hit. There are some nice neighborhoods and some nice areas, but if you can't afford to live there and you can't afford to get around the City too well, walkability is a big thing.

Comment: What does the City have planned in order to try to...

Presenter: That is part of this process right now. We are trying to identify every five years we have to identify what needs we are setting as promotes so that we can figure out what we are going to fund over the course of the next five years. He can talk about what the City has been funding.

(Explanation of use of current CDBG funds)

Comment: I know where some of the money goes to. It helps to educate people on the river resources.

(Explanation of use of current CDBG funds)



Comment: I will say that the senior center is a nice job with the activities and stuff not that I have taken part of to, but they keep up their grounds and it is a nice place.

(Explanation of use of current CDBG funds)

Comment: Especially, there should be more affordable housing that allows pets.

Comment: That is out of our control.

Comment: I know. I don't know if it is a HUD thing.

Comment: Again, the homeowner has to protect their investments as well. A lot of people sometimes they let their pets do their businesses anywhere that they want and after you experience that several times it because difficult to allow animals.

Presentation

Comment: Changing needs for the city is defiantly an aging population and changing housing needs and services and so forth and again overall age of housing and age of infrastructure and all of the things that the city has that are overdue for reinvestment and that are costly to do unfortunately.

Comment: (Not Discernable) shopping center for the homeless and there were movies during the day, and they would get out of the cold and all they need is one little space like that.

Comment: There is a drop-in center.

Comment: A drop-in center? I didn't know.

Comment: It is open every day from 9 to 4.

Presenter: Anybody have any comments on what the city is doing well at the moment or what programs could be improved or any other comments.

Comment: The city is doing really well onlead and home inspections and trying to stay ahead of home code enforcement issues but need to continue to maintain staffing levels and expand in order to continue to do well in that area where they have made a lot of progress.

Comment: Getting back to the mixture of pedestrians and vehicles and you are putting up all of these camera in the intersections it seems to me and especially around the schools that is a very positive thing because again I don't want to see kids sharing a road with a car going about 35 to 45 miles an hour. If they could both meet each other in the middle. (Not Discernable) those camera I think are becoming more and more effective. I think it is positive.

Comment: I agree, and I think the City should go ahead and send out a bunch of tickets for people who have had plenty of warning and if they are not happy about it slow down. That is all you have to do.



Comment: Especially, if you can go. (Crosstalk) I was shocked that they only turned it down to 30 it should be 20.

Comment: You are already building in some leeway with that.

Comment: Over ten years there were schools that I didn't realize that I was going by until I see these camera and the school zone.

Comment: It is helping to mark that a little better too.

Comment: Speaking of schools I have been into the schools as part of the program that I do here is education and I will say that they have done a nice job at upgrading some of the school buildings. I forget which school we were in this past year, but I haven't been there for a few years, but it was amazing the additional classrooms (Crosstalk)

Comment: Someone said that the first month they had zero absentees. So, the first month of school very kid showed up every day. That is amazing. That is a good start.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I think that is a positive thing because schools are important.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: They did a nice job with that one section of bikeway behind city hall and the picnic area there.

Comment: So that is going to connect, and we are still working with the property owners. The problem is Pawtucket has very expensive land. So, if we did this in the East Bay bike path, we have the train rail and it which it is much easier to deal with one owner. When you are here in Pawtucket you are dealing with so many different owners it is extremely expensive. We have been dealing with it for 20 years and one of the thoughts is to move it somewhere else in the city and buy up their land but that could be 1 million dollars and that is just one small portion. This part is going to be done in the spring. So, we will see a little bit more of off-road biking lanes, but some will be on the road. You have to buy up these private properties.

Comment: Why do you have to buy up the whole piece of the property? Why don't you just buy up a piece of it on the river.

Comment: Just one, the scrap metal and that piece is really important, and she will to budge on the land. There are parts up the road that we have already developed, and it is connecting behind and connecting it is not there yet, but we are working on other pieces.

Comment: What do they want to do with that Apex thing.

Comment: Something.



Comment: Something, anything it has been there

30 plus years.

Comment: It was great when it provided a lot of things for our community, but right now it is great land.

(Not Discernable)

Comment: Same owners.

Comment: Again, when you bring people into the Apex Complex if they want to visit anywhere in the city they have to get back into that car and go somewhere else in the City. There is no really good pedestrian walkways for them to go anywhere.

Comment: Downtown we have a good sidewalks. They are not great, but they are better than other parts. Downtown is not bad you can walk from there.

Comment: You can, but you have a beautiful water way and park where how can you get there from there without having to cross over here at traffic and roadways. If you really looked at that landscaping around there you could put a beautiful walkway from the Apex Building down below the street and guess what you are not having any interaction between pedestrians and vehicles. Has anybody looked into that yet? To help them out to give them direction to where they could possibly go with their problem.

Comment: In 2001, before 911, there was going to be a hotel (Not Discernable) They were going to do a walk to the pier, but that never happened because after 911 the street went (Not Discernable)

Comment: Concept with the river front walk plans.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: It is a great idea but hard to finance.

Comment: (Not Discernable) accessible to all.

Comment: That owner does not want to work with the City. So, the city only option right now it to try and acquire the land and then put it out for RFP, Request for Proposal, and use it in a better way. So those decisions and discussions, but until then there are a lot of apartments and he doesn't want to work with us.

(Not Discernable)

Comment: The National Park service started talking about all of that and I was very hopeful having worked with the National Park, but something in downtown in Pawtucket with that, but National park planning has stalled. So, it is like ...a holding pattern.



Comment: We always thought that that space would be great to work with and put in like a toy museum and a welcome museum and other things in that attract people in. It is the first thing that you see when you come in. It is challenging when the private ownership doesn't corporate.

(Not Discernable)

Comment: Looking at how to do it differently.

Comment: Multipurpose.

Comment: Be creative.

Comment: The start should have presented something. (Not Discernable)

Comment: Can I go back to schools and a couple of things as the state voters included protected voters have approved the statewide bond around school buildings and obviously the country has already started some of that. I just hope that we also think through little bit in the discussion on not only what kind of schools we need but where we need them. Do we need two high schools or is it better to put one big consolidated high school somewhere down in this in the middle to the city that is access to all students that we could build a really state of the art technology school for the population and so just thinking differently about education and about where they are and utilize those spaces and the two high school buildings for different things and different purposes. May be housing or other things. It just seems like we need to have a bigger discussion about educational needs and changing educational needs and how do we make it state of the art, but also how do we make it buildings that are multigenerational usage as well too as we think about our changing demographics.

Comment: To add to that the fact is how many technical schools does the City of Pawtucket have, because I hear students going, I go to Dayton or Woonsocket. They are going from the city.

Comment: That is our regional school. We do not have our own technical school. Wes end our kids.

Comment: We have too many kids in the City that would love to attend technical school instead of a school that is trying to send them off to college.

Comment: We do have a really good charter school in Pawtucket, because I substitute taught at Blackstone Academy and they do a really good job over there and they have don a lot of work along the riverfront too and helping out with the community garden and things like that.

Comment: Unfortunately, these funds cannot go to schools.

Comment: I think that just as we are thinking about the city planning in general is that is part of the problem is that we have these little buckets and have separate conversations and we never really talk about it together. I realize we this money cannot pay for it, but it doesn't mean that we can't



say that the school department about what are your needs and what are your plans and how can we try to align our funding source to see that they work together.

(Not Discernable)

Comment: It is going to take a while for Wooster to be ready.

(Noise Interference)



Focus Groups

Pawtucket Affordable Housing Focus Group

September 17, 2019

City Hall Room 303

Presentation

Comment: How does that compare with other cities our size?

Presenter: It is actually pretty similar the disability rate. We tend to see for obvious reasons the older population, I generally see about half has a disabled, has a disability and 15 percent is pretty average.

Comment: How are you defining disability? Physical?

Presenter: We will show you on the next page. I did not include it. There are and I have it here for a different focus group. We have hearing disability, vision disability, cognitive disability, and ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. These are self-reported through the Census or the American Community Survey, so if you meet any one of those you would be considered to have a disability.

Presentation

Comment: It is something like half is the City's elderly population is right here in the downtown area too.

Presentation

Comment: Can we go back to the slide on vacant housing units? You detect a slight increase in the next four to five-year cycle. Is there any geography associated without you seeing any concentration of those units anywhere?

Presenter: In a couple of slides we will look at a portion of those vacant units and we can talk about that.

Presentation

Comment: What I noticed was the proposed decline of the mobile home parks is one closing? Why is that? It is going from 350 to 272.

Comment: I am not sure. Maybe it was bought up by an association.

Comment: Right, so it would still count there? I am just curious. It is a big jump down.

Comment: We haven't lost parks, but we had one purchased by the tenants.

Comment: Right. It still should show up.



Presenter: The thing about the data is these are 2017 numbers they come from the American Community Survey and it is a five-year rolling average. So, it is not quite as precise as the Census would be in 2010. When the 2020 Census comes out you might see a little bit different numbers than what we are seeing.

Comment: It might pop back up. Maybe some of the vacant, but I can't see that. That is a big number.

Comment: It is 75.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I think it would still show up because they don't consider mobile homes ownership. Could be explained as she said by the (Crosstalk)

Presentation

Comment: Are the REO or bank owned or a mixture of both?

Presenter: It could be anything, anything like that as long as they are sitting there typically and there are dilapidated, there is no way for the market to access those units.

Comment: There is right.

Presenter: They are not currently available.

Comment: It would take the City using some of their power and authority to take them back.

Comment: Can you talk a little bit more about those bright blue ones?

Comment: It is odd to me. This is Fairmont and that is why I am confused. This is all single-family homes mostly.

Comment: I thought it would be in the TOD.

Comment: This makes a little bit of sense that is Woodlawn. It could be some, but this doesn't make much sense.

Comment: That is where I am confused.

Comment: This is one of the nicest areas of our city and so is this one. As far as single family homes (Crosstalk) That is odd to see other vacant there. I am not sure.

Presentation

Presenter: Do you find this map surprising or pretty much in line?



Comment: I am surprised that this is showing it so high in those two areas that you just showed us. Previously they had so many vacancies and now you are showing us that they have the highest rent.

Comment: As these two.

Comment: So that doesn't match up.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: If they were unoccupied REO or something like that they would be different. Those...

Comment: Something seems a little off with it.

Comment: You are getting that from the American Community Survey. So, this is very small sample data that is really driving that, and it doesn't make much sense. This makes a little bit of sense.

Presentation

Comment: Could you explain the difference between elderly family and elderly nonfamily, please?

Presenter: It is self-reporting. So, elderly non-family would be if they are and there is an elderly person in the household, and they are not related to those people who live there. It might be an elderly person living with other elderly people or would not consider themselves a family.

Comment: Or living by themselves?

Presenter: Right.

Comment: Like if they had their own apartment that would be in that category?

Presentation

Comment: The most recent Association of Realtors numbers and the second quarter shows two family house median income at \$280,000. So that means there are a lot of families that are priced out of the market. I think the need that we serve is the low price point housing. Not everyone can afford \$280,000 and they have to, but for the City to be responsible to continue to invest in quality affordable housing. You realize that need that there is a huge gap between our houses in the high 10s and the 200s verses another \$100,000 more which means more people pay more rent. That there is market obligation and cost burdens and on and on with all the other factors. So, I think that for us when you start looking at the current market you have a coming soon to be open train station that is coming and pulling up in 2022. So that means a lot more speculators in the market and prices will only continue to increase. So that will be a big struggle for this area.

Comment: On the other end of the spectrum come and talk about our cost burden for our rental housing for some of those that are in poverty here in Pawtucket is not just the challenge of accessing but also the social needs that come along with rehouse. We have a preference for



homeless, the homeless population and we also have social needs as we opened up a Wellness Center. That is two-year grant funding, but also moving forward in the future how do we handle those aspects of taking care of the needs of the people that we house. So trying to come up with plans to better serve them when they move in from homelessness or other types of housing situations that they may have been in domestic violence situations and so forth that we have the resources to move them into communities and make them a part of that community and providing that social needs aspect of it.

Comment: Another the service piece is critical the other thing that I would go back to the renters and not only do your numbers show that statewide we do not have enough units for renters and the quality and condition of existing rental units is a huge huge challenge. We have do a project around healthy homes and healthy housing and the number of code violations and quality and conditions. There is lack of running water, sewer issues and all kinds of things on the existing rental stock. So, looking at trying to improve the quality and making it safer for renters is critical. The other thing again and looking at the demographic and this is also true statewide demographically, the seniors and the ability to help them age in place or age in community. So, looking at tools like accessory dwelling units or existing homeowners to be able to streamline that process to add units to their house, but again also home modification programs and other things to help seniors make modifications to their homes to stay in place. So those are I think going to be critical things for Rhode Island in general but in particular for our older urban communities.

Comment: I wonder about the and my church is directly across from all these buildings that are being rehabbed by one particular company and they are lovely loft apartments, but they are zero affordable housing units in them. So, I guess it is a city question when permits are being granted for these buildings why isn't there a percentage that need to become affordable housing? Warehousing poor people or homeless people is not the right answer. They do better if it is a mixed population and they feel more like people and they don't feel warehoused and they can live in a nice apartment and affordable apartment. So, my challenge to the city is why aren't there requirements for a certain percentage of those rehabbed units being forced to be affordable housing. Other cities do that and almost every other city does that. So, a city like ours; our homeless population isn't stable because that is the same 1,000 people. It is stable because everyone we house, we get another one that is homeless, somebody who is pressed out of their house or god forbid why and I never know why moves up here from Florida. We here that all the time. Did you do any research? What were you thinking? The train station coming in somebody is going to have to start snatching up those buildings and if the city cannot control some of that them, we are doing ourselves a disfavor.

Comment: It is coming up.

Comment: You have an opportunity to comment.

Comment: The Council's proposal to the TOD district they are allowed to have an auxiliary unit and they are waiving parking. So, some of those things are being discussed right now. We do see the need around that.



Comment: Neighborhood Stabilization Area, our assistant director has been the one drafting and I think it is going to the council next week, but for new developments and for rehabbing allows for increased densities and waives part of the zoning requirements that could be a barrier. It also allows for accessory dwelling units on site. So, in particular in the single, two, three family homes around the train station area in those Census tracts they will now be allowed to by right accessory dwelling units for I think it is children up to 26 and 65 plus seniors, elderly to live in those units. So before initially it wasn't allowed, but it will now be allowed in that area.

Comment: That doesn't make that affordable.

Comment: It makes it more affordable though.

Comment: Why because they can live in a studio apartment instead of a two-bedroom apartment? What makes it more affordable? I guess that is my question.

Comment: It is increasing the supply. So, in theory if you increase supply then...

Comment: But if you are a landlord you are not looking to make less money, you are looking to make more money by increasing the supply. So, I don't see that as...

Comment: I have to disagree with you.

Comment: The accessory units are for people who have homeownership who own their property.

Comment: Yes.

Comment: They are able to add on.

Comment: And accommodate family members or other people.

Comment: Their growing children who are staying home longer and because of their elderly family are staying with them as well into their senior years. So, I don't think it is a bad thing either. I think it is a really good thing for the city. It also protects the tax base. So one of the things that the city has to and not to promote the city, but you have to look at both sides of the ability to make sure that you are growing your tax base to afford all the other amenities that come with operating a city, but also making sure that people will stay longer in the community by making it better for them to house their family member and giving them privacy and the ability to stay with them.

Comment: I agree that it is a good thing, but it doesn't make housing affordable for people who are on disability and only making \$750 a month. It has to be both sides.

Comment: While the City's proposal for the Overlay District is interesting and a good proposal and has lots of interesting things in it is not an end date. It is not a requirement either. It is an improvement I think, it is not a you have to do it developer.

Comment: Just to clarify this the stabilization area into in the TOD district.



Comment: It is the TOD and the Census tract area around the TOD. I don't have the exact boundary lines, but it is about a half a mile in each direction of the TOD and maybe a little more.

Comment: It goes back to one of the biggest barriers, NIMBY, on the list.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: It is kind of the NIMBYism and the desire of the Council and others to try and increase housing options in the city and try to encourage higher income rather than more lower income. So, it is all the root of all of it.

Comment: That is why mix would be very good. These apartments that they got they have got like 14 air conditioning units out there, so I believe that there is going to be 14 units in the school building. That is how many air conditioning units there are, but there is not a single one that is going to be affordable housing. So, it seems to me like landlords could have their cake and eat it too if this city required it. Other states do it and I just don't know why we don't do it.

Comment: Any federal funds in those projects there will be affordable units. Those projects are all are market rate because there are no city funds or federal funds.

Comment: They have a TSA?

Comment: That is up to the Council to make those decisions.

Comment: That is assistance.

Comment: Yes, that is assistance.

Comment: Tax Stabilization Assistance.

Comment: I think going back to some further information needs to be gathered about the Fairlawn section and Ellington section and regarding whether or not there is a need there.

Comment: And it is just a statistical.

Comment: Right, you did mention that is one of our top areas back in one of your first slides after you did you analysis slides. So I think we really need to know that, because if that is the case then we should be looking at the City and that council to come up with some plan to address those particular areas if there is a lot lack of rental affordability or cost burden to home owners in those particular neighborhoods and what work should we be doing and what involvement should federal funds be allocated to those areas.

Comment: For the city to not just use the ACS data as the future of funding, but knowing the city and you know the city, you are more qualified as a consultant than anyone. You know this neighborhood, so making sure, but if there is another level of oversight in the city and just referring to the consultant.



Presenter: That is one of the reasons that we do these meetings, because we want to include public involvement. If you are seeing something different than what we have in the data that is something that we definitely want to know. Even if this is what the data is showing we can say “Hey this is not actually what they are seeing and may be why that is.” So, I really appreciate those comments. Thank you.

Comment: So, have we looked at that? Have we looked at minimum housing or vacant properties or statistical data from inside city hall that would tell you if there is a growing neighborhood of...

Presenter: We have not looked at that.

Comment: So that would be something that I would probably suggest that you look at whether or not there are some actual vacant properties at the building official or the City Clerk’s office would know where that information may lie.

Comment: I have an issue that we are seeing more of across our service area and I don’t know if you have more insight into this. We are getting folks that use housing vouchers and have been living somewhere for a number of years and suddenly their rent is jumping and they are being forced out and in order to stay there they have to pay 50 percent or more of their income to cover the new market rent for their particular unit. So, they are being priced out of the place they have lived in for a long time even though they have a voucher because the payment standards are not increasing at the same area as the market is. Folks are not understanding that is allowed with the voucher program. The folks are calling my office and I have never gotten calls like this, but I have gotten two in the last month where folks are being priced out even with their vouchers and are now faced with having to move and I don’t think there will be the availability that will fit with the payment standards.

Comment: Some of the problem with that with so in public housing and the housing choice voucher which are two different programs. We have to do an analysis every year as well because it is federal money. We just completed it for our public housing side and rents last year jumped up by an average one bedroom since most of our properties on average except for our family development would be SRO or they would be a one-bedroom jumped \$60 last year, an additional \$60 this year. While we don’t keep pace with the market rents because we are a year behind in that analysis, the housing choice voucher system the same thing happens. So, every year Housing Authorities are actually required to analyze market rents and increase them either to the fair market rents which are a year behind or to for public housing a flat rent, with the housing choice voucher program is actually a market rent or an analysis thereof. Those we are seeing extremely high numbers coming back even for our public housing side. So, we just completed it, but we will be doing it again for housing choice vouchers, but we are required to do it annually. So as long as the market keeps going up those rents will continue to go up and what happens is housing choice voucher clients are going to see that be a problem when a landlord wants to market rent and we are not matching it.



Comment: Right, right, but I also think that the cap with the payment standard the folks are having to look different. I have a housing choice voucher and I shouldn't have to...

Comment: Pay more than 30 percent based upon our analysis.

Comment: Right, so that is an issue that I haven't had a lot of calls about before, but I think that the payment standards are delayed, and it is causing...

Comment: They will do it at their recertification so the problem is the housing market actually and the bubble burst in Rhode Island then what would happen is those and because we are behind a year you are going to see the lowering of the rents take time as well on the housing authority side.

Comment: Are you able to do any kind of emergency recertifications or like in this care if it is a big percentage.

Comment: It is usually done on an annual basis.

Comment: I would have to check.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I don't know, and I don't think that we can, but we will also have to check with HUD guidelines, but also our Housing Authority Plan. If it is not written into our Housing Authority Plan, I don't think that we can take action. It works to the advantage of residents when we don't do rental certification. That is what we try to do. So, to with our agenda I have flat rents with our Housing Authority to approve for our public housing. So those will increase, and they will not take effect until everyone gets recertified. So, it could be a year before that new rent, but the problem is when they get lowered the other half is to the residents and it takes the time to do the reverse as well.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Unfortunately, we are not at the fall yet, it is even worse, and the disparity is even wider.

Comment: Do you see a problem with landlords not taking the Section 8?

Comment: Yes, the voucher program is a very difficult issue. One of the things that is coming up with all of the monies to actually get housed and one of my suggestions is also CDBG and if you look at other communities, they are starting to look at assistance for people who have to do relocation. If I was having you carve out money, I would say to you now that somehow you need an entity here to help people as they try to relocate, because they just cannot cover all of that money. A security deposit program would help people. If you give it to some one once every three years and there is your chance to get your housing to get secure and if you are not doing that many community actually have that security deposit program and they are using CDBG money to do that for families that have that one time crisis that they really need to be housed. We get them housed and then you cannot come back within a few years.



Comment: First and Last and Security just really kills people.

Comment: Correct. So, we get some people stabilized in their housing. If I was going to say top need for the short time that I have been here that is something the needs to be done.

Comment: That is pretty low-cost intervention too that keeps people from sliding into much more costly assistance. Then they are into the homeless and then they are being sheltered. It is just the aspect of it that if we can keep people or get them into more stable housing and more and better housing then they stay in their communities of choice by giving them a security deposit of helping them out with a few thousand dollars. It is that cost burden is so much better than that other system of having them go through that system.

Comment: I am just wondering if part of this process if you are talking to housing courts judges as well? Housing court judge to see trends that they may be seeing.

Presenter: We are not.

Comment: That would be interesting to see what they are hearing popping up directly from homeowners and other people that come into that system.

Comment: We could check with zoning and the files in court.

Presenter: We have touched on this, but if there are any other barriers that you see for developing affordable housing whether that is new housing or renovation of housing in the city. If there are any city policies that are barriers to that development or what can the city do to encourage affordable housing. Again, I think we touched on that some, but if there are any other comments about that.

Comment: We also talked about the fact that there is a lack of, and our housing stock is very old and needs to be updated. Is there currently a program in the city that encourages people to buy or funding?

Comment: We suspended it in 2017. We were getting very few applicants. One of the folks that did take advantage of that. We are coming around housing that were asking for assistance from the city, but they suspended that program. So, I just talked to the director and the mayor about starting it back up next July, but we need the resources to get the program going. Again, but there were so few applicants for 3 percent on a rehab loan there was this much federal regulations. She knows all the regulations and people could go to the bank and get a loan for 3 percent and not have to fill out any information.

Comment: They would not be limited on the other side.

Comment: So, is it also because it is federal dollars is it forgivable at any point?

Comment: We had the first \$10,000 stays on until sale but then no it is a loan that is then paid every month. It is a 3 percent, 15 years loan.

Comment: They were talking about cutting interest rates again.



(Crosstalk)

Comment: Then there is no advantage of doing that unless it is a forgivable loan. At one-point CDBG used to to actually do that. They used to give you funding to improve your property and if you stayed in your property for, I think 5 or 7 years, somewhere around that and somewhere 15 years and that was way back.

Comment: Is it 10?

Comment: It could be 10.

Comment: This was everything. People were getting new roofs, siding, and making major improvements to their heating systems on their property by utilizing not only community action agencies to do some of the energy efficiency items, but also using CDBG to get the siding and windows and a new roof and things that wouldn't meet the energy efficiency program and three was a forgivable loan many years ago.

Comment: This city never had a forgivable loan, but other cities likely.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: We are sitting on nine of these vacant not available to the market units, right. We are just sitting on that and they are big, right? I don't know if most of the housing stock is large like them, but they may be over the limits to qualify for a lot of the programs. They are in rough shape and valued at almost nothing. Struggling with tear it down a start over, but you are not going to tear it down and start over on that street in that neighborhood. You will never get your money back.

Comment: You wouldn't be allowed to build the same units. If you have there and you tear it down the lost are a lot smaller and you are not able to put that back.

Comment: They all share a lot too.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: It is difficult to preserve some of the housing. We have a property up our street, and we are short some money. We just do not have enough gap financing. These properties are becoming more and more costly to do to rehab and to sustain them for the next 30 years or 20 years or whatever it may be and we are looking to try to preserve affordable housing but it is getting more and more difficult for all of us to do that.

Comment: I think you are right. When we talk about affordable housing, we talk about what is affordable housing? It is derestricted long term affordability. It is not just someone charging a low rent because they are generous. So, you are right. That is the key is the city to think about long term affordable housing and derestricted and investing in that for the residents to have it for a longer period of time. I know one of the things that we are struggling with is zoning. We are struggling a lot with this additional cost and the additional time and specifically related to parking and lot size.



Such minor parts of redevelopment like 10, 20, 100 square feet, but we have to go to zoning and then there is a lot of time and effort and delay and it slows down the construction project. We are facing that on our next three projects, and we have to come to zoning for such minor...

Comment: Is that Middle Street?

Comment: Middle Street, Webster.

Comment: And the Overlay District is not going to help you with those.

Comment: No, it is in other parts of the city. It just and you talk about barriers and then policies and barriers that are in place within the city prohibit the development and quick production of housing.

Comment: This isn't quite housing, but it goes back, and it all goes to housing. So, you know if we are looking at housing which is a symptom of the larger problem which is wages and business. So, is there anything ties to this plan that address income and jobs?

Comment: We don't have the scoop on economic development, but we and last year we were very good at giving out six small business loans and for each \$50,000 borrowed you have to get a full-time job that goes to a low-or moderate-income person, Last year was a banner year. The year before we did zero. We had no loans go out the door. It is a little bit tight, but very little of this money goes towards business loans. We also do small training program. We have three public services that train folks. We assist Farm Fresh Rhode Island to train folks coming out of BCYF now and we give them a small grant for that, and we have another small grant that helps folks who are learning to be teachers aids in preschools. So, there is a little bit. This city gets so little, 1.7 million.

Comment: Unrelated to HUD funds in terms of minimum wage policies and in terms of loosing McCoy was the one of the worst things that could have happened to us. That was not Pawtucket fault. Without nay industry and with a \$10 minimum wage there is you know we can build all of the housing we want, but without a descent living wage people still can't live.

Comment: You are right.

Comment: I feel like we are chasing the symptoms rather than monster which is economic development and wages.

Comment: You are absolutely right. We are trying hard to grow more economic development in the city and we are looking at what the future of McCoy will look like with trying to fill in memorial hospital at the apex site and of course at the TOD area we have more housing, but also more business and more storefront and retail and what that will look like in the future. So, we are working hard on a number of projects and trying to get people into one vacant commercial space in the city. There is a loose framework of what that is going to look like, but especially along to river to and trying to get housing and especially commercial retail and more storefronts especially in the downtown into the TOD. So, we are working hard on that.



Comment: We have two little success in the city the Old Mill building there is

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Small business in there. They didn't move to downtown. We would have a whole different downtown if they did. Then another group of 50 small business have moved in there and they are taking up the cheap rental space in the Mill Building. I wish they would move to downtown or Newport Avenue or Spring Avenue or Smithfield Avenue which are business corridors, but they have chosen to go to those Mill Buildings because it was cheaper. You can start a small business on the cheap there and hopefully they can expand and come out, but that is goal.

Comment: It is still on Main.

Comment: That took over that building space.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: We hope to expand more.

Presenter: Does anyone have any comments on what the city is doing well to address housing needs in the community.

Comment: Yeah, I think you are doing a great job.

Comment: I think we have limited resources especially on the home side and we have to be strategic about investment, but I think they want to score well in terms of applications and really want to make an impact.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: One of them is Section 8 and the other is low-income.

Comment: I think the desire is there. You know having been sitting on that Pawtucket/Central Falls Homeless Workgroup for a long time which is hopefully getting back together. Just hearing people's passion for trying to address this across the board from planning to housing it is not a we don't care you know and stop standing on the street corner kind of attitude. It is how do we get you into housing and how do we keep people in the city. The passion is there, which is really good.

Comment: We are really lucky to our political leaders they have worked on that. I have worked under five mayors and have been here 30 years and every single one of them has been very supportive of affordable housing. If you try to do this (Crosstalk) we have been very lucky with our mayors that everyone of them has been really supportive of affordable housing in the city.

Comment: They got some kind of award for working on lead abatements, didn't they?

Comment: Bringing up lead issues in the City.

Comment: That helps.



Comment: We meet every two months with Lead folks, child lead action group to talk about lead issues in the city and how best to address them, Funding is the best way to address them.

Comment: It is.

Comment: I don't know if there is a way to get programs to work better. You remember with us and we are trying to merge all of these different grants and loans together which is a great idea to partner that way and lead loan and have a healthy home, but all of the paperwork sat and all of it is different. Its paperwork fails over here now and in the end, we lost a grant in the end because of the time goes on. You can't bundle them.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: We say the same thing going on statewide. The number one barrier is all of the boxes you have to check and all of the forms you have.

Comment: Consolidated application and somebody says you should have these three loans.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: There is a lot of effort that goes into that, but we have to make our funders happy. My job all day is to make HUD happy.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: There is a model with the city's homeless with the Consolidated Plan Homeless Application. So, there are some models we have seen in the city where the state and the city all combine their money and their resources where there is a joint committee and joint process. It is not still quite there, but it is on the right path. So that is a good model to look at for some of the actual development programs as well.

Comment: We meet with Central Falls and us to try and do a rehab program in the three areas, but Unions and Providence wouldn't allow it. It would have been a great program. If we had staff person who (Crosstalk) they are doing 100 a year and that works. That works really well.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I do believe that rehab is important, retro and rehab and even for elderly folks to have them age in place you modernize their bathroom and make them accessible for all of those doorways and all of that stuff. It is very important.

Comment: We are also finding that with that population that is a very vulnerable population at risk for scams and other things and have a much more citywide program and work with a local partner. That manages the process with them. Help the homeowner reduce the violations that are potential to happen as well too. So, I think that is something to think about as we move along as well.



Comment: The other too is as new single or smaller properties are coming before like the various boards just like even encouraging them to be more visible like reducing strains and that can have long term effects on accessibility and people being able to stay in their homes. So even just having an emphasis do you need eight stairs going into this house? That might have some long-term effects where that can sort of change mindsets in developers who are working on these smaller properties.



Pawtucket Homeless Focus Group

September 18, 2019

City Hall Room 303

Presentation

Comment: Where is that?

Comment: Concrest.

Comment: We are thinking that some of those numbers are coming from folks who still own their home, but they are very poor. So, older, elderly and still aging in place and that is downtown.

Presentation

Comment: Can you give an example?

Presenter: Of what they would be?

Comment: Yes.

Presenter: It would just be a house that is sitting there. No one is using it, it is falling apart, may be dilapidated, nobody is living there. It is not for sale. Maybe the owner doesn't live in town.

Comment: Do you have specific information available on ownership of those units?

Presenter: I do not. The City Assessor data may have that available, but I do not have that data.

Comment: It came up yesterday too and we were talking at the community center was let's say you have a four decker and you need to put fire alarms hardwired into it. The person who owns it lives there but can't afford to put the fire alarms in the other three units. So, these are three units that are not available to the market. So that came up yesterday. That could be something.

Comment: Aren't there programs available to assist those people in getting the funds to.

Comment: Right now, we don't, but that was a comment we took yesterday, and we will look into that, because that is a need. If those units come online, you have more supply and more housing supply. So, we have got to look into that.

Comment: Revenue of all kinds of things.

Comment: Exactly.

Presentation

Comment: What is the what are other households?



Presenter: You don't consider yourself any one of those categories you would fall into other households. It is self-reporting. So, if you would consider yourself elderly family or elderly nonfamily you would fall into that. If you don't then you would be another household. A lot of times that would be a single person or roommates or something like that.

Comment: Or disabled probably.

Presentation

Comment: I would say that homelessness is more visible now than ever. Maybe it is just me noticing, but it seems to be more visible and I think that the opioid epidemic has had an influence on increasing addicted persons who are then homeless or there is a lot of overlap between mental health, addiction, and homelessness. So, I just wanted to say that.

Comment: So, I came a little bit late, I came yesterday as well and brought up the fact that homelessness is an issue for us here in the City of Pawtucket and with that also needed services. So that is why we started the Wellness Center most recently, but I agree with her and her perception is that a lot of our homeless population are at risk of addiction as well as already addictive personalities and having different issues that we need to service them better and to also integrate them better into going from homelessness to now being housed. How does that affect them being part of the community and being a neighbor, living in a community, what do you do every day, how do you clean your house, how do you socialize and all of the things that a neighbor would do in their community no matter where you live. That is difficult for us. Isolation for many of our homeless population is also an issue. So that is why part of the Wellness Center is trying to work with many who came in and have that isolation and don't want to be part of socializing. So, those again is the social aspect as well as the growing population because of cost burden of housing and lack of living wages in Rhode Island to support them for housing and job opportunities.

Comment: You can't address the homelessness as a cycle all by itself. It is mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, or social rather. It is like all of things need to be addressed. So, you can't just throw money at the home. There are so many other things like you said to be integrated.

Comment: That is why I think that the rental assistance being at the top of the priorities, because rental assistance comes with services. They may get limited in time, but that is important to look at and partner with that individual household to develop those social connections and the supportive services so that they can sustain the house. I was in a conference about a year ago and I heard someone saying that homelessness is a deprivation of relationships. He said something and it truly is that isolation.

Comment: The other aspect that I didn't bring up yesterday was also the eviction process that many of the families go through that cause them to be homeless as well. We are not just talking about single adults and our elderly population but also our families who are evicted and what happens is they may be evicted because a landlord did not do what they were supposed to do through that eviction process like substandard housing or to fix something in their apartment and they end up with that eviction on their credit report and that cannot be removed. What happens is if we can



give someone a housing choice voucher program or give them some type of subsidized housing the landlord ultimately makes the decision whether or not to house them if they have that eviction sitting on their credit report. So, it is very unfair if it wasn't any fault of them. It was the fault of the landlord and one of the things that that Pawtucket isn't any different than any other Rhode Island Community is that our housing stock is old, because we are a New England state and I am going to say again we need to make better investments in the housing stock that we already have and we have already seen here that there are two parts of our City, Fairlawn and Darlington which are very nice neighborhoods that need some investment and probably you will find that many of the elderly are aging in place and just like you said it could be fire suppression systems. It could be upgrades that they need to make to the property. Lead that needs to be abated and they cannot rent to anyone six or under. So, it could be an array of things stopping them for occupying those additional units that they have so they are taken offline. It could be very costly. We have the same problem right now at park Street. A 28 units and we actually it was previously owned by Lucerne and there requires a suppression system so we have two units in there that are offline and cannot be rented until we actually have a fire suppression system put in. So, I understand that that comment lots of people are facing that, but that is actually very costly for a homeowner to go through, because I know how costly it is for the Housing Authority to go through. So, I can't imagine being a private landlord and having to address that for families. So those are my comments for today.

Presenter: Thank you.

Comment: Do you guys still have like housing and readiness classes. Does anybody provide that in the City of Pawtucket? Only to touch on what she was saying I have worked with a lot of clients that do not know their rights when they are a tenant. I shall say slumlord isn't doing what they are to and so they stop paying their rent not knowing that technically you should be putting it into an escrow account so when they try to take you to court and evict you could say I have my rent I am just not paying because x, y, and z and again it is because they do not know their rights and then it goes on the eviction. So, when they try to apply even for subsidized housing that is affordable, they get denied because they have an eviction. I have dealt with an elderly person not too long ago because of that and we had to get some and she called the code enforcement and we got a little bit of records and that is the only thing that basically saved her, but she was paying her rent and he just wasn't taking care of the property. So, there is that and the housing readiness program and permanent supportive housing vouchers in Pawtucket is a huge thing. Permanent Supportive Housing you can get that intense case management for people who are having a hard time living independently. They might need someone to help maintain their mental health or guide them with their doctor's appointments, medication, or substance abuse. Again, with the opioid crisis I work for them too and I am a recovery coach. So, having Anchor in Downtown Pawtucket was a huge change. We had the walk-in center on Duchess Street, and we had walk in showers, we provided case management. They wouldn't renew our lease and the needed more office space. We had to move and now we don't have the showers and we temporally at Pawtucket DHS which is very very small and if anybody has ever been in there, we have the whole coffee shop. So, we don't have the room and we don't have showers,



Comment: So, the traffic has diminished.

Comment: The traffic has diminished.

Comment: They used to get 50 to 60 because of the showers.

Comment: Easy and that is on a regular day.

Comment: Now it is down.

Comment: Not to mention that people that are regular renters and they evicted because the landlord wants the house or so forth and they don't know about the services because there really aren't that many services and they are sleeping in their car. They may not even have a substance abuse or mental disorder they just can't afford it, right. Anchor was a huge loss they are over there on Main Street right now.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: The teen center.

Comment: That is where they moved Anchor to temporarily.

Comment: I just found out that Anchor is going to be located on Reservoir Avenue.

Comment: Because they can't find a place on Pawtucket, which a lot of people.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: A lot of people who were going to the walk-in center and taking showers and getting their mail and for housing and trying to get people off the street we do not have a mailing address right now. We can't use Pawtucket DHS. I mean we have lost a lot of clients and they got lost in the process of moving. We they weren't at Access and getting showers and mail and food and donations and clothing they were going to Anchor. So, you know when you have someone that is trying to you know...

Comment: It is all the social support services.

Comment: It is hard to do that on the street.

Comment: Of course.

Comment: I am not making excuses. I am a woman in long term recovery and I understand and I am not making excuses for anybody that has substance abuse disorder that is actively using right now, but you know if we had those things in Pawtucket, Anchor or a recovery center, a bigger walk in center for homeless people to come in and getting more funding for more case managers. I mean there are two case managers right now and I am sure that you all aware of them. We just don't have the manpower to keep filling out housing applications with no mailing address to try and get them houses. Then the Permanent Supportive Housing Vouchers we are getting so many



forms from Rhode Island Housing each agency, but nobody wants to rent out because of what Rhode Island is paying out for rent. The cost of living has gone up. Rent has gone up. So, they are not going to rent a unit for \$850, when they can get \$1,200.

Comment: We work primarily with domestic violence victims and victims of sexual assault and we have a bed shelter and it is (Crosstalk) It is not enough and we have eight transitional housing units where our clients are able to stay for up to two years in preparation and I think one of the biggest barriers is our transitional units are full. There are not enough of them. So, the rapid rehousing is an issue and getting funding into the city for this population for that. We get over 4,000 calls a year on our helpline looking for help. Most of them are local. They are Pawtucket and some from Providence. I think and she can chime right in...

Comment: Our biggest barrier is when families have to try and get out of the shelter and we can keep them for six months, but we are really only supposed to keep them three. They are getting case management from one and half case managers. It is and you are talking about and I want to reiterate everybody's sob story, but they are rebuilding their lives. I can't go back to my job, I have four kids, and what do I do. They are parents, their family, their social support is in this area, in the city so they don't want to be placed far away.

Comment: It seems like so many of the services and money has been shoved out to Providence.

Comment: Yes.

Comment: Yes.

Comment: Our population, they are not going to go to Providence. They are not going to go Warwick. They are not going to go to Providence. They are not going to go, but Anchor has now moved to Providence. House of Hope lost their lease on Dexter street and there has been a huge decline in the number of people that they are able to service because of that. There is no central location for them. If we are going to do something for the homeless people in the city there needs to be and find a place to be that has showers and laundry facilities. They are running a case management out of our church. I can't give them drop in space because we have a daycare downstairs. We can't and once you are inside the church building you can go anywhere, and we just don't have the facility. We don't have showers anyway.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: If they give me \$200,000 to renovate, I'd be happy to do that.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: It is like pulling an arm and a leg to get that thing to Pawtucket and people that are homeless in Pawtucket don't have disabled bus passes or they are working on it. We don't have enough to get them to go to Providence to take a shower and come back to Pawtucket and be homeless.



Comment: Again, it is very important because that is what caused the visibility. That is why you can walk to Walgreens and you can see homeless people. You can see the shell on Slater Park and there are people living there. It is such a need. We do have the new Kodak van that is coming once a week. That is for medical services, but at least we have that. But it is so difficult.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Talking about grant money and one of the things that I see a lot of the time and support is they get an apartment and they want to move in and so they struggle together first, last, and I don't know how they do it, but they have an old electric bill of \$4,000. So, they will not turn on their gas or electricity until that is paid. They have and there is no way. It is like being under water on everything. They are already in that whatever the phrase is for underwater in their housing or their rental that 50 percent cost burden. Now this have this old bill with National Grid and National Grid won't play with those old bills. They will play with those new current bills. I can get them on the phone and work out a payment plan with somebody. So, I don't know if there is any way to support National Grid in loan forgiveness for somebody that goes through case management. You know and is really working the program to get back into housing or get into an apartment that National Grid could get onboard with a loan forgiveness, a debt forgiveness program.

Comment: They should be doing that with under the Pip Program because previously, my previous role I worked for the Community Action Agencies and

(Crosstalk)

Comment: The Pip program.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: They have to be approved by the Community Action Agency in your community so that would be BifCap here in Pawtucket. So, you would have to go through them to work out because it is only through a community Action Agency can it be determined that they qualify for the Pip Program which is the Henry Sheldon Act.

Comment: You would think that the patient that she was bringing up is so key. People do not know they get so afraid that they just stop paying bills. Just send them \$10 a month. Just send them anything. Call them up and get on a payment plan. There is just a lack of education of they are flying under the radar and maybe they are not documented or whatever it is.

Comment: I am dealing with that right now. I have a client that was homeless in Pawtucket and she got permanent supportive housing through Prominent Center, lived in the apartment. The Prominent Center sold the building so the guy that bought it lives out of state and won't have everything included. Now she has to get the electric and the gas in her name and she has a \$4,000 back balance. Mind you what it is from I do not know. She has as ever learning development disability. No mental problem. No substance abuses. Just you know what I mean.



Comment: One of the trends that I think we seem fairly recently because we operate the 24-hour help line is where people are calling for childcare and trying to see what is available in the area as a whole of the state. We have victims of domestic violence who are undocumented or may have undocumented family members as a part of their household. So you have this primary victim who is seeking shelter and support services to get out of the situation, however when you ask how many people are intending to shelter it is instead of the primary victim and her children it is the primary victim and her children and several extended family members, because they are living in the household as undocumented and they may have been evicted because of an incidence of domestic violence or multiple and now they have to house up to 7 people sometimes. They are trying to place all of these people in our shelter which basically stays full most of the time. So that is a trend that is kind of coming around. Those families that are not living legally, they are living together and are supportive of one another, but if they have a crisis it presents them with possible homelessness. So that is something that we are seeing a lot.

Comment: Really it has been a marked increase in rent locally. I can't stress enough how difficult it is for a family. Even a family of two or family of six to find appropriate housing that they can afford after being in a shelter for three to six months which is not a very long time for them to try to get a new job and put money aside with all of the community resources we have. It is not easy. We have been priced out of a few of our transitional apartments from our federal grant. I mean this is federal money like here go and get some apartments and the rents have severely exceeded what we are able to pay, which was said prior, but that should not be the case in our community where a federal grant will not even cover the rental costs so we have to reduce our units available. It is just that the homelessness is always going to be an issue in many communities. Different types of homeless are not always addressed in a manner that is always beneficial to the clients. You know and getting a reduction in a lot of federal funding is not helping us at all. We are actually we need to lay a person off. We had two case managers and one of them will be laid off at the end of the month because the new grant is starting in October doesn't fund that position. I think everybody at the table knows that without case management and support there are just swimming in the same circle often times.

Comment: There are not just enough shelter beds.

Comment: The fact that Pawtucket doesn't have a permanent shelter. That is not a permanent solution to anything, but when we opened St. Paul Shelters in November we have people for six months and they are working as hard as they can in those six months, but then we lose them for six months and some will remain under case management and some will disappear when the shelter reopens. That is just not helpful. I don't know how if the state and we are willing to house it 12 months out of the year, but the state is not willing to fund it 12 months out of the year.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: That is the only shelter in Pawtucket.

(Crosstalk)



Comment: I get why we want to move away from shelters, but that is what we need right now. I'd have an extra shelter then close it in five years then...

Comment: Even transitional a shelter...

Comment: Or transitional housing from the shelter.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I ran a transitional shelter north of Providence and they want to cut the funding for that because they want to put more money into vouchers, rapid rehousing, supportive housing and housing vouchers. We can get all the vouchers in the world, but we cannot get the units. The thing with the transitional shelter programs is they physically live there and, in that time, we are doing intense case management to help them sobriety, to maintain their mental health, and to be get them benefits, like medical, food stamps, social security, employment. So, the chances of them maintaining their housing once they get housed and I can honestly say that I have been running that shelter for four years, 80 percent if not close to 90 percent are still housed.

Comment: The data over a significant period of time shows that transitional programs are not any more successful than permanent supportive housing programs and that is why they are moving away.

Comment: I get we don't have the units. We can get all the vouchers we want but if we don't have the units or the case managers to back up the units because

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Depending on the agency if we have a voucher, we use it in Pawtucket we automatically have a case manager. You get someone who gets a Providence Center voucher, they have to physically go there and sign up for services. They don't automatically get them. It depends on where you are getting the voucher from too.

Comment: So, one of the other things that I brought up yesterday as well in regard to some of the security issues is the security deposits that some of the communities are using their CDBG money for either security deposits or some landlords now want first, last, and security. So that if anything that would help alleviate some ...

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Some communities different deposits and

(Crosstalk)

Comment: They are using all different kinds of lingo now, but one of the things that we need here is to talk about utilizing some of the funding that would alleviate for some of the security issues that many of the families do not have at least coming up with the security deposit. Even in subsidized housing people come in and they don't have the security deposit to move in. So, some of the



programs have also had where it can be a revolving loan fund where you can pay it back as well. So, the buy in and they pay off almost like they do with the electric bill. The buy in for residents and they go through the process and they pay back so much and some of it would disappear. So, I just wanted to add that we really could help some of the situation and alleviate some of the problems for many of the families that they are facing here in obtaining housing. So that might help them to look better to a landlord for the voucher program if they are going in with the voucher program and they also say by the way I can't pay all of the security deposit to move in and I can't pay your pet deposit and whatever other deposits you want from me. I think that might help a lot if we could do it something like that.

Presenter: Do you have any comments on what you think the City might be doing well to address homeless needs or what efforts could be improved for what the City is doing at the moment?

Comment: We are doing very little because we have very little money. Very little.

Comment: What do we do to get more money?

Comment: \$150,000 is not much money.

Comment: I think what the City is doing well is the built-in support services. I think that the integrity of the programs and what they have to offer is doing really well. The limitations are first of all money then etc.

Comment: One other thing that we are doing well is our supportive services are not just police, but police, fire and they are incredibly supportive of our homeless population. They are not going around and rounding up people. It is just when you call them for the shelter they are right there, and they are incredibly supportive, and I think it goes beyond and the city.

Comment: The Housing Authority is an example.

Comment: And that is not true everywhere.

Comment: Has really helped others that jump on boards.

Comment: Absolutely. I am very grateful for Pawtucket Housing Authority.

Comment: Thank you the staff does an incredible job.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: The community part is huge.

Comment: Pretty much every day of the week they get to leave with a lunch which is huge, because there is no lunch to be had anywhere and food just shows up.

Comment: The soup kitchen and she is unbelievable.

(Crosstalk)



Comment: We have two family housing in Warwick for six bedrooms for a family just so you know. If you could guys let people and we are having a hard time filling them. It has to be six and they have to go through Housing where it houses a family of six. There are two units that it used to be our old transitional shelter over by the airport and they turned it into a two family home and we are having a hard time filling it because income and it has to be low enough through housing and the family has to be big enough. They are not going to house four people when they can get six people. We are trying and it has been open for a while. Just to let you know and get that out there. We have a soup guy that has showers and that started tomorrow. So when you take where our old access used to be in 99, AutoZone, and this place so when you take Ween Street and you are going over that light that is going over the train tracks and you take a right, that is where we are going to be posted out from 9 to 12 proving showers. We are still trying to work on our mobile unit to come to Pawtucket, but that is a while, you know.

Comment: Is it difficult for the population to get to that location?

Comment: No, it is not too far. It is going to be word of mouth. This guy has generously offered to help us, so we have some kind of a shower system. We are going to see how that goes. We don't know how long he is going to do it. We get the shower mobile unit to Pawtucket, but we just can't park that anywhere. It has a tank and we have water coming in and water going out. That would be a permanent thing once we get the okay to bring it to Pawtucket, but the soup man he is helping out for now. So, if you know anybody who is looking, and we will have some case management on site as well.

Comment: The medical Kodak mobile unit, which is like a traveling hospital, a huge van that will be parked behind the Walgreens back where the parking lot is.

Comment: It would be great if there was some way, we could put all of these resources into one location that everybody would know. Like I said we have our wellness center open and our clothing closet also clothes anyone in the City of Pawtucket.

(Crosstalk)



Pawtucket Infrastructure Focus Group

September 17, 2019

City Hall Room 303

Comment: Now does that have multiple unit housing or is it just...

Presenter: Right, it is if you own the unit you are counted in and even if you own a condo.

Presentation

Comment: Those 2,000 or so 1,500 single family are those basically where do they go?

Presenter: So, part of this data is the 2017 American Community Survey data is a sample that is a rolling average over five years. The 2010 Census is a hard count. It is more important we are looking to compare the percentages verses the actual numbers, because it is an estimate with the ACS data verses the Census where we are going to get hard numbers.

Comment: It is a much smaller sample. Would it be helpful to get you the actual data of buildings permits from last year? Last year we had a pretty banner year around here.

Presenter: Yes, that would be helpful.

Comment: We have about 1,000 units coming up online.

Comment: We have a lot with PCDC.

Comment: There are 29 units on Branch and the conversions.

Comment: All the conversion that went online.

Comment: So, I think we have, and they are not affordable units, but they would be units.

Presenter: That would be something we would be looking at.

Comment: We have noticed on the last two to three years more folks want to live in the City and units are coming online. Some of it has to do with the train. I think the train, we know the train is coming, but they want to be able to live closer to it. The ACS wouldn't pick that up as much as the actual building permits. So, I will try to get you a report on that.

Presenter: Thank you.

Presentation

Comment: That takes up a big portion of this blue area on the right. Does that kind of skew the look of the map, because it is an open space? There is no rental in there.

Presenter: So, it can skew it if there are not a lot of housing units.



Comment: There is around the park. That is where all that housing is highlighted, but not in that area. There are a lot of better homes than there are in Woodlawn, it probably shows that they are more expensive.

Comment: It is a park though.

Presenter: They will give us the average for the tract even if there are fewer we are still looking at the average number.

Comment: So, these boundary lines are tract lines.

Presenter: Right.

Presentation

Comment: Definitely sidewalks.

Comment: Yes, sidewalks.

Comment: I would say one of the biggest issues we have now, and I started in June and in my mind is how many years have we been doing the paper bonds? We have bonds for our roads and none of that is used on sidewalks. It blew my mind when I came here and saw these roads being redone and the curbs are horrible. The sidewalks are horrible. I regularly have phone calls that I am a disabled resident and there isn't a single ADA accessible ramp in the entire neighborhood. Even if there are sidewalks, the problems here though we can't necessarily spend money on sidewalks, because we have the 50/50 program. That is part of the city ordinances. So, it we and if someone comes to us and says they want to do sidewalks and I have to say okay this is how much it is going to cost for this, this, and this and we split it down the middle. Whether or not one of the problems of finding going in and doing the section of sidewalk for a neighborhood is now everyone else in that area is paid several thousand dollars to get theirs down it now why all of a sudden did I pay \$4,000 two years ago and now everyone else on my street gets a free sidewalk. Really how to address that? Is that something if we set up and my understanding is that one of the counselors, I was in my office the other day was saying I guess they are working for the banks now for short term loans. I almost feel like when it comes to that being that high on that list, you know it would almost help to have some sort of program. I hate to say this because it is going to spend more of my money, but to have that other side. The resident's 50 percent if there is some way to fund that. It really does become a fairness issue with what we can do with what we obviously want to do.

Comment: Only some of the sidewalks can actually be funded with CDBG. The ones that are in the eligible neighborhoods.

Comment: We would have to do the whole street. I think somewhere else in the county they are allowed to do 50/50 sidewalks with CDBG. I contacted a rep and they said that we can't do it. It is not residential rehab. I have to get the income of the house, the applicant of the house, but then I have to worry about lead in the house. Is the roof okay. Is the plumbing right.



Comment: All to do a sidewalk?

Comment: Yes. If it is an individual.

Comment: Typically, what we do with the CDBG we do an entire street.

Comment: The whole street.

Comment: Curbs, sidewalks, and the area.

Comment: Once again what I am hearing is that the “I just spent all of this money having my own done” and so it seems like it is being and unless it comes from above it doesn’t work. Now HUD won’t let us do it.

Comment: Would this be, we are just going to do ADA ramps, not technically sidewalk stretches.

Comment: You could possibly do that, in the neighborhoods that qualify as low- moderate income. ADA is important and HUD does allow ADA.

Comment: You need to do handicap ramps when you pave the street.

Comment: Yes, and technically because of the increased depth or the circular curb and all of that. That can be more expensive part. So, if you are dealing with my part of the sidewalk but includes this. It is kind of just that chunk alone is going to cost maybe as much as the rest and would if we had the opportunity to basically take care of those would that be something that would benefit them as a whole areas both the individuals and anyone using the neighborhood.

Comment: In the 90s we did a lot of neighborhoods sidewalks.

Comment: Thousands. We did all the west end and all the intercepting streets.

Comment: I spent the better part of a year just doing West Avenue.

Comment: We haven’t done that in a while though.

Comment: That is why there has been a bunch of push back.

Comment: It is a quick way to spend the money. That is expensive.

Comment: Yes.

Comment: We haven’t targeted anything either. Not so much the push back. We really haven’t targeted any neighborhoods this year. We went to Woodlawn and we did most of Woodlawn, I think. Woodlawn, Addison and all of those streets down there.

Comment: So, with this attract and retain businesses.



Presenter: A piece of the whole funding from HUD is if you can increase job access for low to moderate income people in low to moderate income areas, economic development. Is there anything that we can do with infrastructure to help with businesses.

Comment: It depends. Can this money be used for private businesses?

Comment: We give out business loans when we do façade programs. We do a façade program where we just buy the awning, but it is installed by the business. Once you start going over \$2,000 you have (Not Discernable) and it means you have to pay prevailing wages. Then it becomes a real big job.

Comment: Does not have to be used for awnings or can it be used for signage?

Comment: It can be used for signage, awning, doors, as long as it is just materials.

Comment: One of the biggest things that I have seen dealing with this whole TOB area in particular. I spend most of my time there. Is the hey we are getting these beautiful roofs and sidewalks, curbing and then you step off of this sidewalk and whether it is parking lots for businesses or that. We are, making it available when it is not necessarily attractive. You know what I mean? Trying to figure out a way where parking lots and other kinds of improvements.

Comment: Our HUD guy does not like parking lots. Refuses to let us spend money on parking lots. It is allowed in the laws, but he says no unless you tie it to a job or low mod. You have to tie it to low/mod service folks. So, if you are doing a counseling center and they need a new parking lot. That we can do. You can't just do a downtown parking lot. He refuses to do that.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: We did the sidewalks. Quite a few of them around here.

Comment: Everything look beautiful absolutely with in our with our way, but the problem is people going through there are not looking down at the road or at the sidewalk, they are looking out.

Presenter: What do you think that the City is doing well to address infrastructure needs? Are there any efforts (Not Discernable)?

Comment: I don't think that I have been here long enough to say what we are doing well.

Comment: We have a lot of parks and playgrounds.

Comment: Access to many, Festival Pier and we just had a big dragon boat festival and we brought thousands of people down there. That was a nice public....

Comment: Streetcar.

Comment: Well-kept up.

(Crosstalk)



Comment: Splash Park was just added to Woodlawn Community Center. We did all of that. Some things are going okay.

Comment: It is the lack of funding. We need more funding. What you just said too about the sidewalks, when we go up to private market people notice that and they say that we are going to reseal our parking lot.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: We are planning a project at Market and Pine on the other side because there is a couple of lots there and that was actually bravo and I thought I popped a tire in the parking lot when I was going to go look at it. Then sure enough they apparently in the last month or so went through redoing their parking lot.

Comment: We hope that is a part out of thing that the City part of the construction and the private businesses decide to say let's do our parking lot, some trees, some bushes, and let's clean it up a bit. That is what we hope. That is the whole emphasis of these funds. It is for other developments.

Comment: Now is any of this money available for utility work? It is one of these things that I feel is tied into the housing side. We had a lot of and one of the goals of the City is to combine sewer and storm water and we have got areas that are just we are out there regularly for backups and a lot of it has to do with what we have and not necessarily what is on the private side.

Presenter: I have to say that I have never seen a community do utility work. I am not sure if it is permitted.

Comment: Not unless it is tied to a housing project or a development.

Comment: Or a streetscape project where we are putting catch basins in.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: How about this with a new housing project or...

Comment: Like the low/mod income folks like we did on branch. You needed sewer work there in order for that to happen. It would be allowed.

Comment: What about Prospect Heights?

Comment: You guys have your own problems there. We are funding some of that already.

Comment: Sewer line.

Comment: Yes, the sewer line has like a dip.

Comment: We funded the new construction there. The 21 units.

Comment: The new units.



Comment: Yes, the new units. Right now, it is my job trying to figure out what to do with the sewer lien.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I thought they figured out a way to come clean it every few years.

Comment: They want to see actual construction. The problem is looking at those plans that is 2020 that goes all the way back and it is not like we can just sit there and say we are going to do something here and this is potentially something all the way back I have no idea what we are going to do about it right now, but it is going to be expensive, because this is not a oh we are going to fix where this was. This is a potentially worst-case scenario we are looking at a new pumping station and the problem is it is sewer and things combined. So that volume would just be ridiculous to put through. You would be looking at working that pump out every year or so and that is going to be an issue but is that low/moderate income it is just way too much money. We just don't have that much money.

Comment: That is more of a maintenance, right? It is not new housing.

Comment: It is existing housing with a utility problem.

Comment: You see it and finally say nope this is yours and you have to fix it.

Comment: Is that run through the housing development?

Comment: No, what happened was back in 70s they put a 42-inch line and so where they crossed, they just and it is one thing if they use a relatively small site, but this is apparently like 15/ 20 feet where it comes down. The problem is you can't even really get to that to that jetting and the maintenance. You cannot attach into a manhole. So, it just puts into the line. So, there is not even a manhole that you can use, and it is like yeah. That goes really really deep.

Comment: The last meeting I went to they said they were going to clean it out and like every two years.

Comment: Four times a year. What they had to say to get their permit was, four times a year until the city fixes it. I sat there in the meeting and they said (Crosstalk) I think we might be going a little bit off topic here. That infrastructure that...

Comment: It is too expensive.

Comment: Even would a chunk help?

Comment: I have to check with our and if it is not new and you are not allowed to use these funds for maintenance. General city maintenance if the City holds it, we are not allowed to do that.

Comment: Right, even if they are completely redesigning it is still considered...



Comment: It is a tossup. We can ask.

Comment: Okay.

Comment: We can definitely ask.

Presentation



Community Needs Focus Group

October 16, 2019

City Hall Room 303

Presentation

Introductions

Comment: Can I ask a question about that already?

Presenter: Yeah.

Comment: I know and the disbursement of funds that look there, they're usually annually a chunk of this goes towards either the elderly. I'm trying to think what the line item is...public service goes towards, but it seems like those the Community Development Block Grants are focused on funding. I want to say innovative solutions and that, that the limited amount of funds that we have one of the challenges that we've had over the years is that so much of the funds are allocated towards an operating budget, that needs to be addressed and needs to be funded. But as a community activist and someone who wants to see wonderful things happen for our community, I found that frustrating. So that when we look at this budget, we know that at least 600,000 of it is not available. So it's like 1,200,000, that you're actually talking about.

Presenter: Right, and there's actually a cap that HUD puts on CDBG funds that only 15% can go towards public services. So that's a limitation that, you know, that the city has in addressing public services is that cap that we have and that's, you know, a lot of communities find that very frustrating, but it's just the reality of the CDBG funds we get from HUD that's hard to overcome.

Comment: So we said that only 15% can go and actually with 30% are going

Comment: No, 20 we're grandfathered in.

Presenter: So, 20% of CDBG funds.

Comment: I'm not trying to be difficult. I'm not trying to understand the real budgets.

Presenter: Right. So 20% of the CDBG funds because being an older grantee, now, all other jurisdictions, it's only 15% can go towards public service.

Comment: All right, so then, the more accurate dollars that we'd be looking at is to remove 20% of that 1,810,854 about 400,000 comes off.

Comment: 400,000.

Comment: Okay, so we're looking at 1,400,000.

Presentation

Comment: I have a question. So the black population is our ingredients categorized under that?

Presenter: This is self-reported, so whatever you would consider yourself to be. That is how you would be reported here.



Comment: And the statistics that you just mentioned, are pretty much in alignment with Rhode Island.

Presenter: I mean, I don't have the numbers of Rhode Island in front of me, but...

Comment: I mean, just off the top of my head. And I remember that, so I mean, I think that is very accurate.

Presentation

Comment: What this doesn't take into account any increase in mean the cost of living.

Presenter: Right. So the, you know, the household income. It doesn't it's just straightly straight your income. The poverty is based on the federal poverty line, which does change annually, but it doesn't quite capture what people are able to afford. Off the top of my head, I think in 2017, for a family of four, the poverty line was about \$24,000 a year, which even you know, significantly more than that people aren't going to be able to afford living. So this is, you know, a small indicator of people living in poverty. We'll talk a little bit later about people who are the percentage of people who are cost burdened or having trouble affording housing. But, you know, the very, very low.

Comment: I mean, I saw a report that no more let's say one family making \$100,000 a year to be able to afford a home So, now this seems like there should be another category in here too.

Comment: That depends on the state. So for example, in California, San Francisco, that's one of the problems that they have, like, poverty level is considered \$100,000. But I think that would be very different compared to Rhode Island. So for example, the Economic Progress Institute came out with a report, I think, was a family of three needs to earn about \$63 or \$55,000 to be able to survive. So the fact that they have \$24,000 is for family of four is...

Comment: Right.

Presentation

Comment: These visuals are really great. And you're doing a wonderful job of communicating. I'm curious, the section that's so what do we call this section over here to the right, does that have...

Presenter: This one up here?

Comment: That's Pine Crest, Pine Crest and a little bit of Darlington. So what we think's happening there is elderly folks still living in their homes. They own the home, there's no debt on the home, but they are very poor, right. So at least they're in place living.

Comment: There's not a one in that area. There's not a lot of like...

Comment: Multi units.

Comment: And like high rise or no.

Comment: But there might be there is a trailer park in the corner too. So that might be taking some of those incomes down, but we think it's mostly elderly live in their home.

Comment: Okay. Yeah. Which makes sense. Yeah. Okay. Thank you so much.



Presentation

Comment: So that's saying that, say, you know, I'm thinking of a house that I know of that I drive by all the time, windows are broken. So it's saying that no one owns it?

Presenter: Somebody can own it, but nobody is occupying it. And it's they don't have it up for sale. They don't have it up for rent. It's just sitting there, right? Sometimes it's bank owned.

Comment: Foreclosures.

Presenter: The foreclosures that are on the marketplace.

Comment: Do we have any kind of data on the in that category of the different banks that own the houses? Like, are they local banks or are they national and international?

Presenter: I don't have any data on that. I don't know if the city does.

Comment: As long as they pay their taxes, there's not much the City can do.

Comment: No, I'm just saying I'm just curious as we look for partners to find solutions, because this is a problem for those people as well. So just when I see that, that is information I didn't have before at all. And you guys, I have to say I'd love Pawtucket, because you guys are always looking for solutions and always really dedicated, you know, towards the people and that's why it motivates me to be engaged. But if somehow, we could identify that 51% and possibly find partners for the solution, because maybe as an example, maybe Bank of America has 25% of them, that we could work directly with Bank of America and try and take it from a bigger position than dealing with it, house on house.

Presenter: I don't know if that type of data exists.

Comment: Like that might be a good thing to find, like, in terms to set them on? Or some, you know, someone who could find that data? Because I think right there.

Comment: So I know, during the housing crisis of 08, 13, Deutsche Bank was a big player because they were given out a lot of subprime loans. I don't think that the market the way it is, now that if the bank sit on the house, they could unload it. The home prices are 300,000 for three unit, 280 for two units, single families 250 it's extremely high. So there's no incentive for a bank to sit on a house. So this could be some other issues, but some of them are still foreclosures.

Comment: Not so much of that right now.

Comment: No, No, there isn't. So for banks sitting on the property, they could unload it even make their money back because in 2008, it was 100,000 for these properties. Now they've offered 300,000 there's no banker sitting there just holding on to these. So it's going to be some other issue that could be solved but not that big of a number.

Comment: Unless the, they're using the it to offset their you know, because in the creative accounting you know, they might be looking at these as okay, that's \$300,000. It only cost us you know, \$75,000 back, but annually every year we get to deduct \$300,000 the value of this vacant house off of our cost sheet. So just...



Comment: At one point, we had 400 homes, foreclosures in the city, and it was it was a real issue. A big issue. Yeah, now it's not in, you know, it's not even close to 40. I don't know the number but it's nothing like that.

Comment: What year was the 400?

Comment: 2012.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Can you do explain this? I'm just not understanding this. So 2010, the houses units for rent 1,582 and in 2017, 789, so that's half of them, right? And for sale also halved.

Presenter: So when we're looking at ACS data is, it's better to look at the percentages than not the numbers because the Census is a full count. The ACS data is a sample. So the percentages that we're comparing are going to be more accurate than looking at the actual numbers. But we are seeing, you know, for rent, a decline of like, a huge drop, you know.

Comment: What does that mean? All of those properties gotten rented somebody moved in, right?

Comment: But also, you got to think of 2010 to 2008, was the housing crash. 2009, a lot of folks got foreclosed upon. It didn't just affect the owner affected the three tenants. Three families were displaced, because they got rid of the landlord, but they also got rid of the tenants. So that's where our population drops. Like you saw the first thing it was because the 2008 housing crashes, a lot of folks were forced out of their home not by their own choice, but the banks kick people out and we lost a lot of folks that way.

Presentation

Comment: So clearly, in order for anyone to function, housing needs to come first know. It can't just be like just placing people into a home, which is part of it, but also those wraparound services to make sure people maintain their home.

Comment: Because you're talking about folks who have mental health illnesses and just need some extra support. So I'm wondering, with that previous question that you had, how people were able to kind of allocate what they thought would be best for the city, how much is as will be taken into consideration going forward. So it is about to put in those 20% into the housing needs.

Presenter: That's just a piece of what we're doing. And what we like to do when we're developing this is part of this process is people in the community, organizations in the community, will put for what they would like to be funded. So we try to make sure that we can meet the needs of the community and allow some flexibility that, you know, one year maybe we're spending 20% on housing, but another year, we're not. We do, as I mentioned in the beginning, I'm not sure if you're here for that have some caps with HUD, there's 20% that we can spend for public services.

Comment: Are grandfathered in for 20.

Presenter: But the survey is just one piece of the puzzle. You know, this is this meeting today is another piece of that. And what we're seeing in the data is another piece of that. So it's all, you know, contributed into what we are as a community trying to identify the needs for the city.



Comment: I'm also glad that you broke down the data in like between the different communities because Pine Crest and Darlington area look very different from the Woodlawn area, which is where you see the majority of the concentration of poverty. And you see the majority of minorities live in that community. So I would definitely like to see more focus in those areas. I know, yes, you don't want to neglect Pawtucket as a whole why nearly there's a bigger need in the center of the community of the city.

Comment: So sorry I came late. So I represent senior centers of crisis in our my population is older adults, adults with disabilities, we've really seen an uptick and you know, people needing housing. (Crosstalk) a real uptick. And and, you know, the thrust is to try to enable folks to stay in their homes for as long as they can in a safe way and they, you know, they need assistance with chores, services, you know, even to do little things around the house in the yard, you know, to maintain like he was saying to maintain their properties is its, there really has been an uptick, and it's too bad. There isn't like, some clearing house, even for contractors. You know, because they're always asking us to, you know, have a good plumber, you know, good electrician, you know, that isn't too expensive, or if they need assistance with moving, you know, to another to another place, moving expenses.

Comment: I think that one of the problems that you've had, you know, and having a mother who's 88, you know, sometimes there is the people they're like, you know, first thing I think of this like Angie's List, but, you know, my mother doesn't know. (Crosstalk) But I'm just saying like she wouldn't even be able to find people like I could talk into my phone in within two minutes I could get at least right connected to some people.

Comment: Food and security is another. That's another issue.

Comment: Accessible, I mean, I think that there needs to be more universal design in some of the housing, the new housing as well as kind of a I mean, there are some programs that are available through the Government's Commission on Disability and Ocean State Independent Living.

Comment: Right down the road.

Comment: But I think sometimes part of the problem is getting the word out to people.

Comment: A lot of these programs, you have to qualify. Right. So they have a group that is that is really between a rock and a hard place if they're right above the medical assistance level. Now it could be \$1. (Crosstalk) I mean, it's, it's that group of people in the services.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: ... you can get a mover but if you have SSDI Yes, and you can make \$20 more, you know, cannot get I mean, yeah, so...

Comment: maybe there's some way that we could, we could have a pot available, you know, so if somebody was \$20 short, because of the qualifications.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I think what she's saying is that they're not \$20 under they're \$20 over.

Comment: Right. Yeah.



Comment: If I could go around 20 bucks from every outlet. Yeah. But if they can't meet the qualification for some stupid little amount under hundred dollars. I think there's some way that we can help.

Comment: Have a backup program or something.

Comment: Those are all federal, you know, federal guidelines. Unfortunately...

Comment: We have a town. We can we can have city assistant.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Your point is very interesting when the in the way that I've heard this piece on NPR about the book Evicted, and how the percentage of people that are evicted, that it's under \$300 in the difference between them staying in their home, or their apartment and getting evicted. And a lot of the things that get people behind in finance, besides having a lower income is medical expenses. So that book provided a lot of eye opening things that I was unaware of.

Comment: There's also the Eviction Lab, which has really cool data, and it shows you folks who just got evicted, but also going through the court proceedings too, because that's also very stressful. And some people actually leave, abandoned their homes before getting evicted from that other population that nobody looks at that are trapped. Because once you get an eviction it goes on your record.

Comment: So, the number one phone call that comes into the community center is housing needs, and if we get a list printed every day, it's the United Way Housing List and I tell you that the majority of the properties on there are 1,100 dollars a month for a two bedroom apartment. And it's just not affordable.

Comment: It's ridiculous to also that the taxes on the houses are going up every year and constantly increasing rents They're not doing anything different to the property.

Comment: Right. But it's true that five or six years ago, you get an apartment for 600.

Comment: Oh, yeah.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: one bedroom is like \$700, \$850.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Because I when I say this list, I should have brought it. If they're like 1,100, 1,100, 1,050. You know, it's just like, it's crazy.

Comment: But even if you can find them. You can't get to them if you're a senior and going upstairs.

Comment: That's a very good point before you've had an eviction on your record, and then you're wiped out. (Crosstalk)



Comment: They want a lot of information on you now. Yeah, yeah, because of past burns or whatever and you know, but they're requiring you to have, you know, be able to pay your rent in one check. And that's just not right. Or a tax return sometimes.

Comment: I've got a friend who has been looking at hit the stores out here and just appalling.

Comment: Yeah, they want to see a lot of information and a lot of you know.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: A lot of people are not able to pull all that together. Yeah. So yeah, well, they do we try. We try as much as we can, (Crosstalk) I've seen a real uptick in the last year and a half.

Comment: How much control does the city have over what the landlords can or cannot.

Comment: No rent control.

Comment: That's crazy.

Comment: Not money wise, but as far as like income tax, social security number...

Comment: I think that's all like...

Comment: ... a personal Yeah.

Comment: Because if you don't want them to if they if you don't want to give it, then they say, well, then you can't have the apartment, you know.

Comment: So how much is that would be considered, let's say like housing discrimination. How can we kind of like close that loophole and say you're asking for all of this information.

Presenter: There's only a few categories you can fall under to be considered housing discrimination, race, color, familial status, if they're denying you because you have kids, that's illegal. Disability.

Comment: Sexual orientation.

Presenter: Gender, sexual orientation, national origin, but not income.

Comment: But not income.

Comment: Did they pass together pass that bill in regard to Section 8, because I know that's another thing where some landlords are, they know a tenant has Section 8 or a person has Section 8, they will take them.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: ...from what I see, because it's guaranteed that (Crosstalk), because I think they understand that the income is low and (Crosstalk) they register with Section 8 now. So there's pretty much at Section 8 that you can get if you're if you have a voucher and protected.

Comment: I think I think that this is really very timely to be looking at this now. Because when we look at what the train station will bring to our community, and we've been working for a very long



time to get that project to happen, and it's a blessing, but I think that it's going to make our area more desirable for people who are not from Pawtucket and it will create a whole section. And I don't know, like on our graphs, of where on the map is exactly, but you know, I, those things cannot that I mean, when we think of five years. I mean, it's taken us like 10 years to get to the point where now we're doing the train station. So when I think of what the problems are, I think that needs to be in the pool of discussion.

Comment: I think some of the developmental ideas for that, depending on who the contractors and developers end up being include affordable housing, certain amounts of affordable, right?

Comment: Well, I, you know, currently live in East Providence, and they just put Kettle Point in, and it was supposed to have a whole section of affordable housing, and they did not do that. And so just having lived through that...

Comment: They paid the developer was able to pay 40,000 per unit to have that affordable unit somewhere else in East Providence, but it doesn't cost 40,000 to build affordable units. It cost \$100,000 and 240,000. So that's what East Providence decided to do. We're looking at different things to try to keep the area still affordable for folks, but there's only so much the city can do.

Comment: Can the city have? Does the city currently have any what we would call rent controlled housing?

Comment: There is rent controlled housing, the Section 8 was the developments by Pawtucket Housing Authority. Any home funds that went into units those are controlled by what HUD gives us each year for the rent. There are some but it's very, very few units. Very few.

Comment: So there's no universe...

Comment: There's no, I don't think it goes by. It goes by project.

Comment: They have been fighting that fight for a long, long time. They constantly get shut down for rent control.

Comment: Just growing up outside of New York it's just like so many friends well people like teachers that I knew and stuff who lived in New York they lived in rent control, though so just like when you think of like what we're doing as a city and like well, we could take this vacant houses and somehow turn them into rent control houses.

Comment: Yeah, and then with my magic wand, just have a unicorn...

(Crosstalk)

Comment: If you go to Branch Avenue and Pawtucket PCFD, all of those are rent controlled.

Comment: Beautiful.

Comment: Take people that are in there, normally at poverty level and you put them in beautiful housing, and you change their life. You give them lower rent, change a person, you literally do.

Comment: You know, and it's one of those when you are low income and you have no money to even go and buy yourself a coffee. That's stressful.



Comment: So, I want to make sure we answered all the questions. So for the groups, I think we're all in agreement with its minorities and the elderly need the most support and city. Housing and homelessness.

Comment: What about the disability?

Comment: And disability. Right. But yes, minority elderly and disabilities. Thank you.

Comment: ... and mental illness.

Comment: I've seen an uptick and yeah.

Comment: Yes. Right with disability.

Comment: I think with housings we'd like to see is more affordable homes, obviously make some sort of rent control program that's more universal. And then we touch on the economic development piece, which was also pretty highly rated with 17.3%. I think the city does have a lot of economic development plans. I know they're a lot of loans available. However, I think there's, you could correct me if I'm wrong. There's still not enough people applying for them or not necessarily right for them. And I think where my SEG, Social Enterprise Greenhouse, I think we could support that effort.

Comment: Absolutely. We have a program with Progreso Latino then helps minority businesses get ready to take out a loan to get their credit rating up.

Comment: It seems like he's been having a hard time finding people to apply. Yeah, he's only had possibly one person. It's been a struggle.

Comment: He keeps knocking on doors. I don't know how to fix it, but he is continuing to knock on doors. See, we have our programs we have on the website. We talked in the mayor's Twitter account, Facebook account, he tries to get the word out, but no, we don't have to have visitors coming in this past June, July 1-18 to June 19, we gave out five business loans, but the year before we give out zero. So we've been really struggling to get businesses to come in, there is a little bit of paperwork.

Comment: What are the requirements for those loans?

Comment: They have to for every 50,000, they have to give a job, create a job for a low and moderate income person. So if a company borrows 200,000, they have to give four jobs, but they got three years to give us those jobs, so they have a chance to get started and build up.

Comment: Can I ask who does loans what bank does loans for that?

Comment: That was city money, CDBG funds that went along with it. There are different banks that we also we also partner with Pawtucket Credit Union. Bank of America was one, Bristol County Savings Bank was another. So but the funds that we gave out were city CDBG funds.

Comment: Back in the day like Bank of Rhode Island used to be really like the bank, you would think of to go to for an SBA loan, that through the Rhode Island Small Business Development Center, that was their key partner. And then I know it because it saved ours designs back in the day. And now they are not so like, but like they were like, that was part of who they were and what they



were. And I'm just wondering who they are, if they're trying to identify if there's any one bank that has that as part of their mission, that they could be a strategic partner in the solution.

Comment: So the way the federal funds work with businesses, you have to go to a bank and the bank has to say that you can take like if you're going as a business to get a \$50,000 loan, the only way we can get involved as the bank says we'll give you 40 but we can't give you the other 10. So they come to the city for the 10. We have to be a partner in it. We can't use a full lender right so there's some rules here.

Comment: But that's a loan?

Comment: That's a loan.

Comment: Do you have this the city have a partnership with the banks I know Pawtucket Credit Union does tremendous work in the community. Is there some sort of pipeline there that are accessible?

Comment: The only one I know is Pawtucket Credit Union and Bristol County and Bank of America.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Department of Public Works and caddy corner.

Comment: Oh, they're wonderful.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I'm wondering if there's any opportunity to positively I think more boots in the ground efforts to talk to local business owners and people who want to become entrepreneurs would be the way to go when it comes to this. To really create some sort of campaign around these loans are here for the community. This is how you get involved and simplify the message as much as possible. Like once you start getting way too into like the nitty gritty numbers, I would save that for once again, so the actual...

Comment: Yeah, just come in and talk to us. We still don't have that big pipeline coming in.

Comment: Do you see language as a barrier.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: We did see language as a barrier, and we went out and contract with them. This is a second year with us. So and before that, we had another group the Black Business Association.

Comment: They are still around. Are you still working with them?

Comment: we are not working with them now; they bowed out of the contracts. The stopped working with us.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: How about Chamber of Commerce?



Comment: We work with the Chamber of Commerce to do that. We work with the Pawtucket Foundation; they get the word out. And but we still get very few folks coming through the door. And the Small Business Association we have them on our task force too.

Comment: Yeah, I think that I mean, as far as I can tell, the Rhode Island Small Business Development Center has not been as active as they used to be. And also the Center for Women in Enterprise, which used to be very active when they ran it and you know, Carmen Diaz and the person before her, but now we're kind of like the stepchild of Boston, like they get like 80% of the funding and the programs that they used to support down here are nominal.

Comment: As you can see in your building, it has been good attracting small businesses just all hidden in these buildings, 580 Mill Spring there's so many little businesses that building.

Comment: (Stricken from record)

Comment: I asked then to send the survey around. Let me know if they do that.

Comment: Well, I think I got the survey directly from you.

Comment: Yeah, but I also sent your businesses.

(Stricken from record)

Comment: We can only do so much from this end.

Comment: Right. Yeah, absolutely.

Comment: Sorry. What if we partnered up with, I know Roger Williams University has a lot of great work. And I will say that because I'm biased. But they do have a Community Development Graduate Program and also undergrad.

Comment: they have worked with us before, we can ask for them again, they've done some great work on some areas in the city where they had a vision for us of what it could look like. I know we work on the past not recently, but we have work with them, but that's a great idea. We can always use some help.

Comment: Maybe create some sort of campaign around the economic development piece or loans (Crosstalk) But yeah, it's yeah, I think a lot of work could be done but it's not impossible.

Comment: What's the department called you said?

Comment: Community Development.

Comment: ... does a lot of things around entrepreneurship.

Comment: I don't know if that's the program they have here in Pawtucket. I know they do a lot of it and Newport.

Presenter: Are there any other challenges that maybe we haven't discussed yet? Excuse me that service providers face in meeting community needs or anything that the city can help you overcome those challenges in the community?



Comment: I don't know if we're getting into like walkability or transportation is huge with the older adults that are no longer driving, we do operate a small transportation program at the Senior Center. We only have two vans in doesn't nearly no meet the need that is out there.

Comment: At one time I think that's a we have talked about doing kind of a traveling van to take people to (Crosstalk)

Comment: Which, you know, we they had a program to whether it was like a traveling market that would go to various locations they are they don't go anywhere anymore. (Crosstalk) I think it's a staffing issue. Yeah, that they're having, but yeah, we loved it. They've come to the Community Center every week. They have like their audience. I mean, they all came downstairs, they just they, you know, great sales. So I'm not sure.

Comment: Well, that's bad news.

Comment: That is bad news, because it was a great program.

Comment: we should talk to them about getting a loan.

Comment: You know, I know her. I think she went on to a different position. And I think that's where...

Comment: They were only able to come to our place once.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: They're going to buy their fruits and vegetables. When they go to the grocery store and do their regular shopping. They're not going to say well, I'm going to wait until the 14th when they're here, you know, so I talked them it's coming every week and it was great. And then they left because of staffing. They promised they would be back, and they focused on...

Comment: And they do educational programming/

(Crosstalk)

Comment: So, if you have Snap benefits, you would pay half the cost. So I mean, you'd get a pineapple for \$1.

Comment: didn't they give you some the extra bucks or something.

Comment: Yeah, yeah.

Comment: And then they try to do it like we're like, because a lot of people like if they didn't have any money left on their card, you couldn't get the 50% off. So we're going to go towards like, if at least if you have benefits, and you if you were paying with cash, you would still save the 50% but it's a great program.

Comment: It was really good.

Comment: I'm hoping that they'll be back there just hopefully regrouping and trying to figure out something but or (Crosstalk)



Comment: Yes, they were doing there. Initially, they were doing some really interesting programming, and I think they have, and everybody is losing their funding.

Comment: So one thing I've always wanted to do is goes back to what you were saying about elderly not being able to do repairs on their homes. And I think there should be some kind of a list that they can just like the other list, they can call into City Hall and say, like, I need my leaves raked, I'm not able to do it anymore. And I you know, I know, I need to buy porch painted things like that.

Comment: There's a program for snow shoveling and seniors.

Comment: Right, right. But for leaf raking.

Comment: And we could even go as far as taking summer job kids. Yeah, in the summertime and with supervision to go. I mean, they have you responsible for paying buying the paint and the supplies, but then the work would be done by...

Comment: So well if the snow shoveling program was all volunteer based and it's a huge database.

Comment: It's a lot of work. Right?

Comment: It's a huge program. So I mean, if it were to then, become you know, like chore types in a real wrap around services, you know that would that would almost need, like, at least a full time person just to orchestrate all that.

Comment: To coordinate. So to me it would be awesome because and I like, we and I think kind of planning gotten away from you know, being able to recommend certain contractors we can't do that.

Comment: Actually let's say there's more scams.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: And so I mean, we probably need a combination of something that can help to recommend certain people, or you know, avoid the because I know let's say too many people have been sucked in by making that \$1,000 deposit and yeah, we'll be back next week.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Because you said about the youth. And that is I believe last summer there was something in the vicinity of 37% less, youth offered for force positions across the state because the money for youth programs of giving them jobs went to higher costs individuals. And also, I don't think that the funds were distributed equally around the state. I mean, we all know that Providence and Cranston grab most of the funds and they're in their own job pool. (Crosstalk) Money for the state. But I think that programs that allow youth to have the first time of having a job is a great way to set them on the track to, to understanding employment and what it means. And so the fact that because I was on the phone extensively trying to find if there was any places and I had her from the Governor's Workforce Board on the phone for like, a half an hour, you know, and saying and, and I know that they did it a little bit differently this year, and so, whatever, but that was extraordinarily frustrating. I think that trying to get youth jobs is very important because it sets them up for their career path, understanding...



Comment: And it gives them skill.

Comment: And that was one of the big changes this year is that like, so previous years, you could hire a team 14 to 24 actually and the job that you put them in didn't matter so much they could go to a pizza shop. Now they're looking for them to be careers, they have to be something where like I had to this year at the Community Center. So I had to give them a job not just helping me. I had to give them something that...

Comment: Where they were learning.

Comment: They were learning something on their own a skill. So, so it was it had half of them. In the last year, I had four. And so and those kids learned what it's like to be a teaching assistant. And this may seem like a minor thing, but I think that if we could also help the youth like in the spring, have a program where we get them bicycles, we would be able to get and maybe it's not just youth but how are these kids getting to jobs and mass transit. Some of the charter schools thinks they can get a bus pass through them. But I think having increasing bicycle use for youth would allow them to be able to get to jobs.

Comment: And Health benefits.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: They have collected tons. I mean, I'm in the Woodlawn section and they were like, tons of those bikes because he had to hack into them. Yeah, they were everywhere, everywhere (Crosstalk) they took them all away, but like, never day walking down the street.

Comment: So Healthy Living Community Event. You know, I got to know, Recycled Bike because I was trying to get them to come in and teach them how to fix bikes and I traded. I got one of my corporate partners to give me a whole bunch of bike helmets, but they gave me 20 of them that were large and extra-large. So I traded with them. Those bike helmets and they gave me two refurbished bikes. And then I had three bikes to give away, you know. So I mean, even helping people like that come in and run programs and think of that in like, in the early spring, so when the kids are out, they have their bike. So what would that mean? That would be money to transport them there or to try and replicate the program and think transporting them there might be an easier,

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Is there anything that has been work with like, I don't know Davies or other schools that have been like the kids sometimes need the experience but, somehow, we could fund that.

Comment: Not that I know of. The last thing we had was to build a community center. They built a few nice little community projects.

Comment: There's so many businesses in Pawtucket that would love to have people training to be...

Comment: Handyman.

Comment: But for me, like I was talking to Pawtucket Autobody the other day, and they're like, they're only two people right now. And they need more people. So where are they getting their people?



(Crosstalk)

Comment: I have just one more question. And this has just gone completely off topic. It's always something I've wondered about. So I know different cities offer homestead credits for taxes. So you know, in Providence, it was almost like 40 something percent off of your taxes. I know Pawtucket has some, and they're more for like military, elderly. But there's no just general homestead. How does the city get that? Why do some cities have it? Why do others not like Lincoln has it, North Providence, Providence.

Comment: It depends on the city council and the way they structure the taxes?

Comment: What was your question?

Comment: The homestead exemptions. So like, so like, if you're a property owner, if you buy a house in Providence, let's say the taxes are 6,000 on the property, well, you'd only be responsible for, let's say 60% of it because the homestead credit...

Comment: Cuz you live there.

Comment: Because you live there. So a lot of cities have that.

Comment: That sounds fabulous.

Comment: Call you Councilman.

Comment: Well, we don't even know what it is. So what we have to do is draft up what it is so that we can so it's not like the City doesn't have any.

Comment: They do. They do. They have elderly, they have military. But some cities just have it for anybody. You know, Lincoln has it.

Comment: But there must be an income qualification to know...

Comment: It has to do with whether you live there or not. It is built into that tax rates. So we have to restructure our tax rate. It's an it's a noble thing. That's a really big undertaken, but you still you still have to collect X amount of taxes. The way you design it. So we wouldn't be doing is the absentee landlords, you would be increasing their taxes to make up for your given for the folks who live there. I'm sure it can be done. It has to come from the City Council.



Economic Development Focus Group**October 16, 2019****City Hall Room 303**

Presentation

Comment: Based on population?

Presenter: Yes.

Comment: How about the socio economic of the population?

Presenter: HUD funding is primarily just based on population.

Presentation

Comment: It's more of a comparative to the past.

Presenter: Right.

Presentation

Comment: Pine Crest, Darlington.

Comment: Trailer park.

Comment: Or it could be older folks, and they're still in our homes, they still own their home, but their income is really low. So that it could be that too but you're right to also the trailer parks in that area.

Comment: Surprised. Can you just go back into downtown that I mean, the neighborhood map and the first property map? I'm surprised that the downtown or how am I reading this wrong? No, I'm sorry. The next one. Yeah. the downtown area with all the Mill residents, isn't that showing a little bit higher rate not of poverty but of income?

Comment: The issue with downtown, we have a lot of elderly complexes. So you have Kennedy, you have the they take over. So even if you have the Mills coming with higher income, you still have a lot of elderly that.

Comment: You have a lot of vacant Mills.

Comment: Yes. So what are the ...do we know what's the combined population of the elderly complexes? Is there five of them? Right?

Comment: Yeah, we have stat statistics on that.

Comment: The interesting to know.

Comment: We definitely can get that.

Presentation



Comment: Is the vacancy rate, is that common to other communities in Rhode Island? Do we know?

Presenter: I haven't compared it specifically to other communities in Rhode Island. But in looking at these numbers all day or all day, it's pretty common to see vacancy rates between 8% and 12%. So I'd say it's pretty normal in the Northeast, especially. There are some cities you know, with huge influx of population that seemed much lower vacancy rates, but when your population stayed about the same, that's a pretty normal vacancy rate.

Presentation

Comment: there is no place to build them either.

Presentation

Comment: That's funny because we were talking about the trailer park area is not the top right hand corner Pine Crest? But how can I be such high value so there's gonna be a lot of bells going on here too.

Comment: There's still a lot of single family homes and the value is still holding or increasing. It's if you look at the sales in Pawtucket today, the homes for sale The prices are outrageous that \$300,000 single family \$250. It's gone way, way up. And that's where the concentration of single families are. And then this is Oak Hill, right on the Providence border the east side and this is Countryside. So this is our, bordering see that, which is exactly sure what's going on here, but that could be some of the Mills too.

Presentation

Comment: And that applies to renters and homeowners too?

Presenter: Right, this is both.

Comment: I'm not reading this correctly. The 45.7% at the 50% is that 45% of their costs?

Presenter: Okay, so white households, so these are the income ranges. So if we look at the total, 40.7% of white households would have housing problem, these are the income ranges. So 75% of white households at 30% of the HUD area median family income, that's what that stands for have a housing problem. So, you know, 75% of households making 30% or less of the median income in the city have a housing problem. It's a significant proportion.

Comment: We mean, it seems to cross all ethnicities.

Presenter: Yeah, first, I mean, definitely all across the board, especially these lower income ranges, you know, 50%. And below, we're seeing 77, 75% were seen having a, you know, significant issue facing help with housing problems. If we look at this total number, we're just looking to see if there are any disparities between the racial groups having housing problems at a rate different than the population as a whole, so 43% of the population having a housing problem, you know, Hispanic households 4%. So we're just seeing if there are some may be issues with different racial or ethnic groups accessing affordable housing, but certainly, you know, especially lower income households are having a huge rate across the board of housing problems in the city of cost burdens, especially.

Comment: Because the rate to rent is so much higher, and if they're only...



Comment: Incomes are going nowhere.

Comment: Right.

Comment: But right now, the rents are going higher, the income still low. The working folks who are working two or three jobs and they still can't catch up.

Presenter: Right, and if we look at this by family sizes and family type, we see it displayed a little differently as well. So we're looking at, you know, at this lowest income level, again, you know, 79, 80% of small families are having housing problems, large families 84 to 77%. So that's a huge portion of the population, elderly non families, you know, 66 63 so again, these lower income levels are having a huge problem accessing housing, affordably, elderly, non-families, particularly, overall 53% of those households are having these issues accessing affordable housing in the community.

Comment: In spite of all the senior housing that we have.

Presenter: But their income if they're relying, you know, on Social Security or it eats up a large portion of their income to pay for that housing, even if it is, you know, more affordable than other options.

Presentation

Comment: Do we know anything about who they are, what, what they record what constituencies they represent.

Presenter: We know if they're homeowners or renters, but the survey is anonymous, which, you know, we do to encourage people to react truthfully. And it's also only one piece of what we're doing. You know, this is another piece of trying to get input. So, but we don't get we don't collect much demographic data on who is participating in the survey.

Presentation

Comment: Yes. My thinking about this new participation in today's meeting, one of the things I think is missing from your presentation that I think is fundamental to all of this is education. Wherever the school is located, when we're talking about those maps, and where what communities are the newer schools in and whatnot. What are the scores like in schools? To me, that's the foundational issue. So I don't think the city is going to attract a lot of new businesses with the scores that we're producing. That's my big hot button issue, though. I mean, you know, I posted a letter to the editor last week about this. And it's just to me that if we're, we have the second to worst schools scores in the state, I think that's going to it's not an enticement for families to move here are businesses to appear, they're not going to get a job pool, you know, candidates to work for them if they're if they're not going to be well educated. So to me, I think all that starts with putting money into to the educational foundations.

Comment: And going to the response of the 161 people at the top levels are attracting new business and maintaining the existing business. We certainly have plenty of businesses and people like Hasbro's or Processes, reasons for leaving. There is no they're there. And people come we're going to develop a very interested in his comments. If you think this is an improved street, think again. So you're absolutely right schools, fundamental, then I'd go clean and safe and our reason to



be here would be the next level. And that's that infrastructure thing that even though it's 10%, it's what feeds those ones that have the 20 and 30%. The higher ones.

Comment: I think the clean and safe is kind of important. It's sort of a detail level, but when you walk around, drive around, run around, protect it. Some streets are always pretty clean, and some streets are pretty much always not clean. And I've always felt badly about that because it reflects badly on, on what we're noticing in the city and how we're taking care of our city, but it also makes the people who are involved in those particular streets, possibly at no fault of their own, their businesses or their residence or whatever. You know, it makes them less appreciated, less valued. And I just think that's wrong, we should make sure that all the street sweepers are going everywhere, not just on some streets. That's sort of a detail that something that bothers me.

Comment: And then the safe part goes also without the vacancy. We don't have enough and lack of events or reasons to be here. We don't have enough people on the streets. And so the safety, whether it's reality or perception is not seen as being safe.

Comment: Have you had comments since you've been too taken over Main Street? Still on Main, portion of it? Have you noticed problems in the evenings because I've heard a lot of people in the past talk about this. This Main Street is not the same at night as it is during the day and I'm not a night owl. So I don't really know that, but I just wondered if you'd had any feedback.

Comment: We haven't had any problems in the evening. Yeah, it seems like even the folks who've been, it's funny, there's a perception problem for sure. There have been folks who said, Oh, I don't know, that being here. My business being here will not work, because what if somebody's not someone or you know and they said, oh, that's an interesting question. And then we haven't had incidents. So that's been really positive.

Comment: That's good. Well, Main Street has changed a little bit in the last year or two. So that may be different.

Comment: Work set for you. Having the NDIC vacant and that's not anything. And that's what 35% of for me.

Comment: That was a perceptual problem. A lot of people who weren't familiar with what they were doing thought that those were unsavory people, you know, even though that they were minding their own business and getting themselves on track. There were other people in the who worked in the downtown who sort of said, I don't know who those people are. They make me uncomfortable. Yeah, especially in the Providence.

Comment: Sorry, what's it called?

Comment: The Providence Center people when they were one of the...

Comment: Anchor (Crosstalk) they volunteered cleaning the street...

Comment: You had to be on the inside to know that.

Comment: It is a big loss that they left. What's happening now is the homeless problem. We're seeing a lot more homeless downtown because they would go and get a cup of coffee there and chat and go to a meeting. Well, now they're just hanging out the park right now the bus shelter and it's a little bit worse now than it was before when they had structure.



Comment: Do we know what the number of homeless people in Pawtucket it is approximately?

Comment: We have 22. A number of 22 is chronically homeless. We got 666 people who went to House of Hope day program last year in July 1 to June 30. So 666 people individuals went in and asked for help. It doesn't mean that they're chronic homeless, chronic homeless, the number we have is 22. Those intensive case management, people who can't be housed or don't want to be housed. It is it is a growing number because the folks paying so much for their rent at some point it's the rent money isn't there and they live in their cars or they go to House of Hope to get some help. Some of them do find help, actually, most of them find help, but not all.

Comment: Do we have a breakdown by gender?

Comment: I should have that I do. I have a report. I can't remember off the top of my head. I know 22 is the number of chronic homeless, I could look that up for you.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: You know what's going on sometimes.

Comment: Men.

Comment: More women at the intersections.

Comment: Really? Oh, usually it's mostly men.

Comment: We house Winter Shelter at St. Paul's, 15 beds and it's men and women are able to say they're told a few in a state that has both sexes.

Comment: That opens up in November

Comment: November 1st till March 3rd. We are working on it now because House of Hope didn't submit an application. So we've been talking to House to help us run that shelter. It's important that we have it open. And we're a little bit of a crisis mode right now. Trying to get someone to take on the contract. But Saint Paul's is willing to do it. They just need someone to run it. So we're working on that right now. But it's the only shelter that we have in the city. We don't have a shelter that's open all the time. It's just a winter shelter.

Comment: Is there still a soup kitchen at St. Joseph's?

Comment: Yes.

Comment: Is that the only soup kitchen?

Comment: That's the only soup kitchen in the city this food pantries throughout the city. We have a number of churches and organizations that have food pantries, there's one at the Woodlawn Community Center and there's one on Benefit Street that I that we fund. But Adrienne, who runs a soup kitchen gets about 80 clients a night. And on the weekends even more because she hosts brunch on Saturday morning, and she gets a lot more folks.

Comment: Every night or a certain nights?



Comment: Every night except three, the first few days of the month because most people get their income in that she doesn't see the need for those few days. So, for the three days of the month she's closed, but they're open all the all the other days and holidays.

Comment: I'm curious what people's thoughts are job training programs in the city and more technical training for people coming from the schools or wherever else. We do a few different nonprofits and companies and city that do that kind of work. But I want I know, at least the perception that there's not enough out there, it is not centralized enough, or organized in a way that people can get the training that you need, or it's not easy enough access. So I'm curious what you guys think about that.

Comment: Can you describe what the city does provide for job training?

(Not Discernable) (Crosstalk)

Comment: But that's a statewide, it just happens to be located and it's temporary. It's meant to be turnover and turnover.

Comment: We have two tiny little programs. We offer funds to Harvest Kitchen, who takes students from DCYF and tries to train them in the culinary arts, very small grant, about \$10,000. And another small grant we give to family services that tries to train parents whose kids are in daycare to become daycare assistances, very, very soon. program and last year we went to youth summer programs where both providers provided 12 jobs, 24 jobs for youth during the summer, which the police chief really asked the mayor to help fund that. If he had the kids working during the summer, they're now we're not going to do. Yeah, it's a good thing. And Providence spends a lot more of their CDBG dollars on summer employment and we've talked to the mayor about doing more of that because it keeps the kids busy. And one of the best things I've heard in economic development to get someone addicted to a paycheck. If you get someone addicted to a paycheck at a young age, it's a good thing. It's a very good thing. So it's this is very little money for the needs of our city, and we try to do a little bit but it's there's much, much, more needs. This year. This past year was a banner year we gave out five business loans. Micro business loans with year before we give out zero, so a banner year.

Comment: that is through PCDC?

Comment: Yes,

Comment: How much funding do you give to PCDC?

Comment: About 200,000 a year. But if there was a big company that came in and really, really needed it, the mayor has the option of holding off on some sidewalks and moving the money over.

Comment: Okay, so we did the Guild, right.

Comment: Right. So there's ways to do it, but it has to be a big return to the community. So we're not going to take away from sidewalks if it's if it's a big return. Yeah, like I would think Hasbro there's a way for us to help keep Hasbro we'd stopped all sidewalks, something like that. But he has a little bit of flexibility. We all have a little bit of flexibility, but it has to be a big return for the community. So we put about 200,000 a year in business loans.



Comment: Seems like it would be helpful to have a high just more pipeline sort of programs, so even pipeline housing, sort of like places where you can stay for a year or two to develop things like that, that help people to move from one situation to another. It's really meant to be a support that helps people to get job training, housing focused, and then, you know, have a transition. But you know, you just see a lot of people stuck in a space. And just seems like it's like can be generational because of that, you know, those dynamics. But similarly, I really liked those pipeline employment programs too, that sort of support you in a space and the idea is to help you to gain employment somewhere else. Do you know if Harvest Kitchen is having success with their young people who going into.

Comment: It's a tough population that they work with. And it's very, very tough and the success rate, honestly, it's probably in the 30s and 40s. It honestly is not what...(Crosstalk) And they work with what, what a tough population of kids and some of them get very dedicated and do and do the right thing and move on. But some get into a job and it's not like we talked about post learning from generations. It's the something that they have to pick up and we have some success, but not all.

Comment: Do we still have a couple of farm training programs?

Comment: No.

Comment: Yes, South Courts, Southside Community Land Trust took over The farming galago, I don't believe that training folks, but they still have the land to give to the residents to grow their own gardens. I know they have that. And some of the kids are involved. It's not a training program like it used to be. Now, it's a little different now.

Presenter: I know that some of you have mentioned some of the challenges that the city has in addressing economic development, education, infrastructure and public safety. But there are other challenges that you see that the city has in addressing economic development?

Comment: Well, all the empty stores in town.

Comment: It goes back to how do we attract. So it's...

Comment: About a few more folks downtown. The building with a fabric store is they have tenants now upstairs and you'll have folks walking up and down the street now. So hopefully that will snowball. We hope

Comment: There's also this, unfortunately, there's this pervasive negative perception about Pawtucket, which is, I think, starting to be overcome, like that. There's a little bit of that. When we're talking about, you know, why, why should we come here, like that, which is unfortunate, because I think Pawtucket is, you know, really got so much to offer. So many things are happening here, but it's still a little bit of that sense that getting people over the bridge and people who come here instead of Providence, is a little bit it's still a little bit difficult. It's a, it's a little bit frustrating. But you know, we're not a capital city. We don't tend to be a capital city, but I still think there's a little bit of that kind of remnant of negative perception associated with Pawtucket.

Comment: I still think that one thing this is sounds so stupid, but we've talked about this before, that one thing that might make a difference perceptually because so much of it is perception rather than actuality people around here know that things are happening. But people who drive through say Pawtucket, it looks the same as it always looked, you know, is to get some signs in empty



windows and say, either this building is available or this building is on the, on the track to development or get more information from the website or, you know, something that sort of says, we know this looks kind of crummy, and we can make it make you realize that things are actually happening here. Like it made a huge difference when I redid the outside of the Grant, right, change that, then all of a sudden, it's something else. But people who aren't seeing, aren't here a lot aren't seeing those changes. And if we can sort of put them in front of them.

Comment: I agree completely, you know, if they're, I think see CDBG gives money for the facade improvement.

Comment: We do.

Comment: I'd love to see that increased and all the empty storefronts when you're working on a grant to put something in those empty stores fronts and make it and Providence did this back when it wasn't as active. I don't think it's just perception. I think it's a reality. We don't have enough to do, and it doesn't, It doesn't look full, it looks empty.

Comment: And there's not enough to go to it's not enough to discover.

Comment: And we were talking about their doors open doors.

Comment: Yeah.

Comment: And yeah, it was one of the I saw people waiting to cross the street.

Comment: There was fabulous.

Comments: Fabulous.

Comment: Yeah, there was breath.

Comment: Yeah. So we need more of that. And so we were all aware of these things.

Comment: I also think that a lot of successes are taking place behind the brick walls. Yes, they are the things that they're unfortunately some of the losses get so publicized and you know, we've talked a lot about trying to get past several narrative loss. Yes, the they are leaving .Yes, Memorial Hospital closed. But all of these great successes just don't get enough attention with the redevelopment of the Mill buildings have generated, you know, 10s of millions of dollars of investment. Hundreds of new jobs have been generated, small business jobs, but still, those are important economic development drivers mean what she has done is great and wonderful investment in the downtown. But that's not the type of thing that gets the kind of attention. So how do you really break this whole perception that the Pawtucket is a place that people are leaving, not a place that people are being attracted to and because you know, and I think what people have a tendency not just from the outside but also within Pawtucket to is to equate economic development success with new construction, and not to really recognize all of the investments into within existing buildings and small business growth is not just about you know, the big corporate fish, is not about just about the new construction, that really is synonymous with economic development success. So we try to get the word out about this, these so called small successes and these quieter successes, which I think have been really, you know, very significant, but it's tough, you know, in, in this this narrative just as a way of kind of pervading that perception of Pawtucket.



Comment: Your work was focused on housing, but also about job loss or because what you're saying maybe true, but they're the facts are not looking much different. And so maybe what we need are some stats on small business growth, or I guess the job thing looked like it was the same, right?

Comment: Yeah, data on you know, economic trends is a lot more difficult to access. But if we have, I don't know if the city has any data on small businesses in the city, we can certainly look at what that's what's happening.

Comment: I also think that, you know, a couple of years ago, we were talking about pop up events, things that sort of caught people's attention, Doors Open took a lot of organization, but having some pop up events on Main Street or downtown or Roosevelt Avenue, like the like the St. Patrick's Day Parade, I mean, that's essentially sort of a traditional pop up event that people come. So really putting some energy into some more kinds of, whether it's a music festival or to, you know, another food festival the way we used to do for the beginning of the Arts Festival, some things that get people here doing something, instead of just not saying there's nothing to do, make something for them to do.

Comment: Well, he was sharing some phenomenal statistics from the Craft Crawl.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Definitely, you know beer and spirits that people need to watch out for that we have that event a few weeks ago now that are via for distilleries and people love dissipating those kind of events and come to Pawtucket. And that's what makes it very unique. And I think we had at least a few hundred folks participate. And if you want to go to that went to all six businesses, and we saw a business increase of 70% to over 100% at some of the businesses. So I think for a lot of folks, it was a good introduction to Pawtucket. They don't normally come here or introduce people's regulars to everything else in the city. So hopefully, they came here for the beer and spirits, but they'll come back year round and maybe they'll find some getting in the city because it's in the Mills, next to ((Not Discernable)) are also next to them. So keeping them coming back is kind of the main driver but I think it was a good introduction. So there are things to do. There are a few things that we're trying to build it up more and more and capitalize on the beer and liquor industry.

Comment: Well we used to have the Fine Furnishing Show which is now moved into Providence but that was an Armory and that was a two day event that was really huge. They got a lot of people from all over from miles and miles away to come to that and that introduced more people to what happening but the number of events that are happening out there now at the Armory seems to have dramatically...

Comment: We just had the festival that's normally in Providence, the International Festival I forgot the actual name but that was normally in Providence at the statehouse. They had that at the Armory this year. Of course the doors open, open doors now those are new.

Comment: Yeah, those are new.

Comment: Something that's gonna bring people in presumably along the same lines. (Crosstalk) I know there's a one off. But I'm just saying those are the types of things that are bringing people in similar to Craft Ball and Crawl. They're not just participating that particular event, but also, it's exposing them to Pawtucket and to some of the businesses and some of the other features of Pawtucket and really putting a positive face on what we have to offer.



(Crosstalk)

Comment: What's the what are the numbers for Restaurant Week? Is that getting any attention?

Comment: So we're still running the numbers on that right now, but from what we're seeing, it's about similar to last year that it didn't seem to draw a tremendous amount of folks to the city. And a lot of people that went are usually you know; their Pawtucket residents are usually restaurant regulars. So not a tremendous amount of buzz around it now.

Comment: Many places have restaurant weeks and Central Falls is able to pull people in because it's really authentic ethnic restaurants and are in close proximity to each other. I think Pawtucket's claim to fame, go for the unique things. Yeah, spirits and beer. It's great.

Comment: I've been hearing some really good feedback about the Arts Festival this year for people who have never participated before and never been to Pawtucket. People from out of state in the city. And they were just really, really impressed with how it was organized, the quality of the events and they've never been there before. They just thought it was just a really, really beautiful place, and so well maintained. So I think that maybe we're starting to gain some new traction on that mean, that was always there, but it's just kind of, I hadn't gotten that type of feedback last year. So this is just kind of interesting. Maybe this is just an anecdotal type of thing or maybe this something different going on. Other people hearing the same type of feedback.

Comment: There's one that comes into play a new event for the Arts Festival. It was an Arts Crawl, actually, and it was a Mad Dog Studios and it went to and to your point, you know, these are great buildings with great artists inside. But there's really no big signs that, you know, tell people what's happening inside there. So, now I was in there for the first time in about at least 60 folks showed up for Arts Crawl, just walking around these different mill buildings. And the artists were there to welcome them inside, they could buy some of the products and showing them their work in their craft. And you can't see that from the outside. But some really beautiful things happening inside. We're up on the fourth floor and there's these giant mural paintings to the artists and craftsmen. So it was great to really see that and it drew more folks than we expected that people will travel for certain events like that they need to know what's happening and they know both the programming happening in the city, but from the outside, you wouldn't see it you see the brick mill building but there's no big sign there flashing, advertising artists inside this. This is what's happening in Pawtucket.

Comment: Could put the facade program include banners, building banners?

(Crosstalk)

Comment: It has to it has to be a permanent sign. So it can't just be a temporary banner.

Comment: But not a temporary banner, a full time banner, it would stay there. But maybe it'd be made a fabric instead of made of, you know, wood and metal.

Comment: You'd have to show like have to apply for us. We have to look at it but is it going to be in front of the building of the business?

Comment: I was thinking of the Fountain Street building, you know, lined with colorful banners.

Comment: We have done stuff on Main Street, the Main Street.



Comment: Yeah, the little ones.

Comment: It's a on the building itself to advertise what's inside the building. That's okay. But not just a banner, somewhere for your building we helped the kitchen (Crosstalk) was CDBG .

Comment: We do get a lot of folks saying, Ah, go right by we didn't know was here, we've been toying with this idea of stretching something from one of the buildings to the other side so that there's whatever in that course you've got to ask somebody about that. But, but that's the kind of thing that's a sign of life. You know, you're looking at what's coming up next on this banner that I'm driving under that kind of thing.

Comment: I mean, the problem with the CDBG is that you've got that \$2,000 limit, if you spend any more than that, then (Crosstalk).

Comment: There's a \$2,000 limit.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: I'm sorry.

Comment: It's mainly materials. It's also prevailing wage is not a big deal,

Comment: Right, but it's a \$2,000 limit. So we can...

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Davis Bacon. Yeah, that doesn't matter so much. It's largely about materials. It's only if it's a highly labor intensive that kicks up the price.

So, what anything over 2000 becomes a loan? Is that...

Comment: Yes, It could that business loan.

Comment: And then people just make their own determination? So five? Well, what number would make a difference for you on any of your buildings for facade improvement grant? Does \$2,000 get you anywhere does \$5,000 gets you...

Comment: So, \$5,000 is probably when we start to be able to do something about the whole, like something that stretches across the building front.

Comment: \$5,000 grant or just \$5,000 in one day. So if it were a combination of grant and loan, as she was suggesting, (Crosstalk) \$5,000 grant, anything more, that comes along, and you choose.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: Like we could do a different small business loan and you have to give us a job for that. So each and every 50,000 or less that we loan has to be one full time job, low moderate income.

Comment: Every, every 50?

Comment: Up to every 50,000 then alone, you need to give us one full time equivalent jobs that goes to a low and moderate income person when they when you get the job.



Comment: And you have to provide the job as well.

Comment: The business does here.

Comment: Okay, so any amount of money up to \$50,000 is one job.

Comment: Is one job.

Comment: So, you get three years two to three years to give us that job. So if you're a small business starting out, the goal is that you hopefully expand, and you hire folks.

Comment: How have other cities funded, they're 25,000. New Bedford has a 25,000 facade improvement program and you have to match it to some percentage.

Comment: They could have other funds.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: There was something last night that I watched on the news that I'm afraid that I only got 20% of, but it was an interesting I was in Massachusetts, and it was a community where the city had been giving help. Now, I don't know if it was specifically but for small businesses, and then the state jumped in and gave a tax credit of \$10,000 tax credit to a new business starting out and in this combination of city and state was making a lot of things possible because it was more real money instead of just a little bit, you know. And that was kind of intriguing if they can do it, then we can do that.

Comment: The City of Pawtucket has a Facade Improvement Program, but that's a loan program. And we actually just closed on two large loans for the various building and also for some, and they're using that for replacement of windows. So those are substantial, but those are loans, those whom that's not a grant program, their lower interest than they be able to get from a bank, and those are certainly making substantial differences to downtown. So yeah, and that's a program that was initiated by the City Council and the fact that we're able to, you know, have good projects and able to close on those is important. I mean, I think the fact that we've just kind of established a track record gives us the ability to go back to the City Council and maybe request more money. So that's something to keep in mind for your projects, Leslie, maybe for other ones is that we can continue to make the argument to the city council that we've had, you know, two very good loans are made for facade improvements for to improve very visible buildings in the downtown. So I think that, but I need to ask for the grant under the current financial circumstances, but low interest loan is nothing to sneeze at either. Yeah, because it also doesn't have the same kind of underwriting constraints that going to the bank would be.

Comment: But the small businesses can't usually take that on right away that comes later.

Comment: Well, I mean, might argue that those kind of small businesses that do loans, but I think that PCDC has been doing some pretty good.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: One statistic is about 500 new units coming online the next 12 months.

(Crosstalk)



Comment: Deciding to invest their money to build housing for folks, which is phenomenal.

Comment: So we hope some of those people walking up and down Main Street soon. We hope. That's the goal.



Public Services Focus Group

October 17, 2019

City Hall Room 303

Presentation

Comment: Is that higher than the rest of the state or do?

Presenter: I don't know, statewide numbers, but 15% is a pretty average number that I see when looking at know this size jurisdiction. And, you know, anywhere between 45% and 50% of 75 or older is pretty typical numbers for that age population as well.

Presentation

Comment: Are funds being allocated to help mitigate the cost of rehab?

Comment: We used to have a rehab program. We stopped it in July of 2017. because not many folks were coming in and (Not Discernable) housing had the same program. So the city decided to hold it because the staff person who was doing it retired and no, we weren't getting anybody coming in to apply for them, because our interest rate was a loan at 3%. And you could go to the bank and get one to 3% without all the federal requirements, but as we have these community meetings, a lot of folks been asking for the rehab program.

Comment: So I chose that a moment the city was applying for and then loaning notes to residence.

Comment: We use these funds, and we would loan it to residents.

Comment: Gotcha.

Comment: If you have a three unit, we would fix up each unit, about 15,000 per unit, and then 10,000 lead funds if the house had lead, but then you have to have a low to moderate income person rent those units to two out of the three units have low and moderate income. But there's been a lot of talk about trying to bring it back and housing suspended their program this July 1. So now there's no place to go if you're a Pawtucket resident to rehab your house.

Comment: Except the bank.

Comment: Yes. So we are I talked to my boss after one of our earlier meetings that people are asking for this program to come back. So we're gonna have to hire a staff person and get it ramped up again. We have the funds we just couldn't do it.

Presentation

Comment: Is that does that include factory or does that is that houses?

Presenter: It wouldn't include factories if, you know they haven't been converted to some to a housing unit. Right. So it's actual units and it could be apartments in theory, but it would have to be a housing unit to be considered other vacant.



Comment: I'm sure it's probably something that you may or may not have the answer to. But I know that some cities in different states have a statute that basically says that if the property's vacant for X amount of years, and then the property owner would either need to force a sale or forces them to rent the property.

Comment: We don't have...

Comment: Because of blight, right specifically.

Comment: We don't have that, but we do have a process to go to the Housing Court and ask that receiver take it over. So it's a very slow process, but we're working on that now for some of these units that have been vacant for so long that they banks been holding on to the foreclosure and doing nothing with them. We've been asking the Housing Court that it's a blight on the neighborhood to take them over. And we've done like two or three units, no two or three houses so far, but it's really slow process. But this the city doesn't have what your house about there.

Comment: So are these specifically bank owned properties?

Presenter: They can be, but they could also be owned by a private person and they're sitting there. It includes both of those.

Comment: What is the city do with the vacant building has an overload of back taxes on it.

Comment: They keep putting liens on it as well that will still sell at a tax sale if that's the case. What's happening, these banks pay the taxes. They just don't do anything with the property because you can't go to the tax sale without paying your taxes. But what happens these banks are paying the taxes, but just not doing property. There's a famous one and they brought it up last night in a meeting. If you know Smithfield Avenue right next to the Bank of Rhode Island is this three unit that just has tie backs, white tie bags paper around it for the last four years, the owner hasn't done nothing other than that. And it's just three vacant units sitting there, and no one can. People can live there but the guy won't finish that house. The owner won't finish the house. So that's what these are we have quite a few of these throughout our city. And there's not much the city can do to force them to put it back online, because it would help with affordable housing because now there's more units that people can rent. So we're trying to work on that as much we can do.

Presentation

Again, the blue being the highest home values in the yellow being the lowest home values in the city.

Comment: Where the total is coming from is an average of all your figures.

Presenter: Yes.

Presentation

Comment: So I'm gonna be a little biased in saying that, you know, with regard to the demographic need, I particularly work with the elderly population, and we have adult daycare services, but we also have congregate dining services, and we have 17 sites throughout the State and what we've experienced is that a lot of these particular individuals don't have enough money to feed themselves. And so if they're not showing up to community based programs that are providing that service, are usually not eating. So, outside of that, we have also experienced that, you know, there



are caregivers who need help watching over their elderly parents, you know, they can't afford nursing home care, they can't afford assisted living facilities. And so if they don't have other programs that could provide some sort of respite that they're usually left at a deficit where they can't go to work and generate the income that they need to sustain the household. So he talked about the number of individuals who are spending more than 50% of their income on rent or, you know, household expenses. That's no surprise to me, because that just seems to be the nature of, you know, our residents in Pawtucket for those reasons.

Comment: You're on the other spectrum.

Comment: I am on the other side. So I see the children on a weekly basis during the school programs. I started a program last year where I go into the schools. So my concentration is a little bit different. And I guess in some way, I think that the only way that we're going to change some of these things that we see as people age is if young people have an equal opportunity to quality education. And so my focus is exposing children to science and math, in an outdoor experience. So I try to connect what they have in their community with understanding through science and math, understanding the communities through those areas. So I guess mine is sort of like a longer building that if children have good examples and enjoy math and science, they're more likely to continue education, get a technical degree or a secondary degree and then their income will go up. So my job is more of a facet and a long term, right? You have an immediate group that needs immediate response. Hunger is, you know, a very different level than what I'm dealing with. And so that's what I see for myself. My program is trying to build a base so that these young people will make choices to help themselves as adults.

Comment: And actually, a lot of the needs that I see in my population, you probably see as well with regard to you know, households having enough income, money for food.

Comment: And I know too that if a child has a parent that does not have a degree or does not have a degree in science or math, they're not going to go in those areas unless they have continual good examples of people in their life that have a degree, have a good job, know they need the math and science, medical, you know any of those areas. So they're more likely to go into those fields if there are adult examples have those degrees.

Comment: And I hate to oversimplify but I'm looking at a top question here it says asks what the challenges are, and I feel like everything just boils down to money, right? If we have the funding and make them the bulk of this could, in theory, you know, be resolved or at the very minimum things could be instituted, or measures could be instituted to help mitigate some of this, but it's tough. If you don't have funding and, you know, funding. Naturally, there's a possibility of hiring people who could help support those types of endeavors. And I think this is probably very tangential. But I think one of the bigger challenges that Pawtucket faces just like Central Falls, and other areas that are more stricken with poverty is that, you know, without the type of economic development that some of the bigger cities are experiencing, there's really no need for some of the younger generation where, you know, there's this long type of plan that may be instituted with regard to math and science, and you're building them up to be competent individuals. By the time they get to the point where you know, they could be contributing members of the community; they just don't want to be here. And so they're going somewhere else. So we're never really getting that at full circle, that full lifecycle amount of individuals.



Comment: It's true, the State needs to do a better job to try to keep the college graduates in state in the even the technical graduates in the state, not at times they just go off to Boston. That's where it's (Crosstalk)

Comment: It could be nominal, you know, you know, I see, even aesthetically hark back to I forget this particular mayor's name, but you know, back in, I believe the 60s or 70s, New York City was experiencing some exorbitant crime rates. And one of his major plans was just graffiti, you know, any city worker, no matter where you're at, and you see graffiti, take it down. And they did that. And they decrease the crime rate by about 20% in one year, just because people felt better about where they were living.

Comment: So that's the broken window syndrome.

Comment: Actually, I think that's right.

Comment: I've heard about that, it's true. We try to do some of that here. We have the we purchased a graffiti truck to get rid of graffiti and it was working for a little while but then it broke down. So the City has no money to fix it. We can't use CDBG to fix it. So it just says all these issues. It all comes down to money. Priorities but our mayor does try his best with the street sweepers. He's got him out there all the time. And it also helps with our sewers so that none of the trash goes in the sewer and backs that stuff up. We do try our best for that. It all goes back the money.

Comment: The second question that you had, I just did want to point out that in the last two years with the schools that have been redone, (Crosstalk), the feeling of walking into that school is amazing. And if we could do that for every single school in the city, just that improvement, I think, was it Mrs. Jacobson, the principal at Green had said they had zero absenteeism, like in the first month of school, which is (Crosstalk)

Comment: You fixed it and they spent 40 million on that school.

Comment: But it needed it.

Comment: Were those state funds or city funds?

Comment: 70% state, 70% state, something like that. I'm not sure. But it was a matching thing where the state paid for the bulk of it and city put up some of its own money.

Comment: And wouldn't that be great if every single kid went to school every single day.

Comment: We had the business focus group, and one of the gentlemen talked about big time was education. Education is the most important thing that someone moves into community, usually they think about education for their kids. And he said, improve education and everyone will come, and I think the mayor understands that, the government understands that, and they're trying to work on that.

Presenter: Do you guys have any comments on what the city is doing well to address needs or if there are any programs that are currently undertaken that could be improved?

Comment: I think we have some great pushers and movers in the city for the most part me.



Comment: Everyone has areas to improve, but this team do a great job at being very supportive of what the rest of us are doing. And I feel like if we can get more of that, in the city that, you know, things would surely follow. Programs, it's, I mean, again, that's pretty all encompassing. There are plenty of programs that we could all probably throw on the table and say this would definitely help. But then it all goes back to do we have the funds to support it. Even a marginal portion of those. We could throw some ideas out. I just feel like we'd be spinning our wheels to say this would help this one or this one or this one.

Comment: I agree. I think he does a fantastic job with this team. (Crosstalk) we know it's not it's that we know that and in terms of addressing the immediate needs and then what else can be done to help the community, so we understand, you know.

Comment: Is there one particular person in the city that's designated to do just grant writing like to solicit funds from the federal government for...

Comment: It's our department works. Our department, the police department do most of the grant writing. They get a lot of grants from different police, the some of the police car, some of the weapons, some of the safety vests like they have a grant writer in that department. In my department, my boss director, she writes some grants for EPA, open parks, open space bond funds, so we write grants for that in our department and we're on a list for the federal government if someone comes up to grab it. The latest thing was the lead grant that stayed around received \$8 million in a lead funding, and we were part of the grant with housing and they are going to administer it, but it's gonna be concentrated in Pawtucket and Central Falls to deal with lead issues in the housing stock in our neighborhoods in both of our cities. But there is no grant writer per se hired by the city, just the police department.

Comment employees from specific department or...

Comment: But we always get notices if we see something, we go apply for we do we apply for. So we try.





HELP US MAKE FEDERAL FUNDS WORK IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Stakeholder Workshops

WHAT:

The City of Pawtucket is in the process of developing a Five-Year Consolidated Plan to describe community needs and priorities. You are invited to provide your input and feedback on the most important needs of our community.

WHEN & WHERE:

(ALL TIMES AT 6 PM)

1. Tuesday, September 17, 2019
Woodlawn Community Center, 210 West Avenue, Pawtucket
2. Wednesday, September 18, 2019
Pawtucket Public Library, Campbell Auditorium, 13 Summer Street, Pawtucket
3. Wednesday, October 16, 2019
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 670 Weeden Street, Pawtucket
4. Thursday, October 17, 2019*
Blackstone Valley Visitor Center, 175 Main Street, Pawtucket
Spanish and/or Portuguese translators to be available if requested.

Why We Need Your Input:

To identify your community's housing and community development priorities for \$1.8 million in U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Federal Funding.

*Citizens requiring special accommodations or translation services should contact 401-728-0500 ext. 430 at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled October 17th meeting.

You may also participate by taking the survey:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pawtucket_HCDSurvey



137 Roosevelt Ave, Pawtucket, RI 02860
City of Pawtucket, Planning & Redevelopment Department

