



CITY OF BANGOR

**Consolidated Annual
Performance and
Evaluation Reporting
Program Year 2020**

(July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021)

For
CDBG Program

City of Bangor
Community Development Office
73 Harlow Street
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 992-4280

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) marks the first year of the City of Bangor's implementation of its approved 2020-2024 five-year Consolidated Plan strategy. This covers the period from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021. The City utilizes the CDBG (and all associated program income) funding to improve and assist low-income families, individuals, and neighborhoods through a diversified implementation strategy.

The City of Bangor's Community Development Department is responsible for preparing and submitting the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Five-Year Consolidated Plan (Consolidated Plan) looks ahead five years to identify the overall housing and community development needs and outlines strategies to address these needs through the five years covered in the plan. The Annual Action Plan looks ahead one year and can contain updates or modifications to the Consolidated Plan and describes the planned use of the CDBG funds for the upcoming year – the Annual Action Plan strives to promote, achieve, and/or implement the goals and strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. The CAPER looks back one year, it reports on the activities from the previous year's Action plan. The CAPER identifies both achievements and areas in which improvements could be made.

Unfortunately, the City and the nation were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March of 2020. The City experienced significant closures resulted in cancelled or delayed projects and thus adversely impacted outcomes.

The major initiatives proposed for the City's 2020 Annual Action Plan included: providing affordable housing; addressing homelessness; providing childcare service to low-to-moderate income (LMI) families; housing rehabilitation; the provision of financial resources for economic development; public improvements; public facilities and planning activities; the provision of business development assistance for the creation or retention of jobs that primarily benefit low and moderate income persons; property acquisition, clearance and disposition.

The Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program assisted 1 single family home. This household met income requirements with a verified income below 60% Area Median Income (AMI). A total of \$11,599 was invested in the property to bring it up to Code and Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Our Investor Rehabilitation Loan Program assisted one multi-unit property with a loan for \$125,000. The owner will be required to

designate all six units to LMI tenants for at least five years.

Each year the City focuses CDBG funds to improve public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods. During the past year, the City invested \$293,239.39 on streets and sidewalks in eligible neighborhoods. These street and sidewalk improvements occurred in low-to-moderate-income (LMI) Census Block Groups as designated by HUD and promote walkability, stabilization, and encourage investment in those neighborhoods.

The City invested in \$75,351.98 in façade improvements to help improve eight properties. The façade improvement program primarily focuses on improving the Downtown area but mixed-use properties in any designated LMI Census Block Group are eligible. Recipients of façade grants are required to match the CBDG investment at least 1:1.

The City assisted five eligible homebuyers with down payment and/or closing cost assistance for a total of \$26,478.08. Of that funding, as is required by our down payment assistance program, \$12,753.08 of that was matched 1:1 by private funds.

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

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

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

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

The 2020 Annual Plan emphasized affordable housing, public improvements and housing rehabilitation to assist low-moderate income individuals and families, among other things. Approximately \$137,703.92 of CDBG funds spent during this fiscal year was for eligible residential rehabilitation and acquisition/disposition, addressing a priority to preserve and improve our housing stock. Approximately \$293,239.39 was spent on public improvements/infrastructure as we continue to improve the condition of streets in sidewalks in LMI areas. Additionally,

\$75,351.98 of CDBG funding was spurred private investment in our downtown properties improving the streetscape.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic many goals and objectives for our traditional entitlement were not met. Housing rehabilitation and homeownership assistance were negatively affected during FY20 because of the pandemic.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	250
Black or African American	81
Asian	0
American Indian or American Native	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
Total	331
Hispanic	0
Not Hispanic	331

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

Narrative

According to the 2019 ACS 5-Year estimates from the United States Census, Bangor, Maine is approximately 93.2% White. Families and individuals that have been assisted by the City of Bangor through our CDBG program generally reflect this – the breakdown for FY20 above shows that 24.4% of the families assisted were Black or African American. These numbers do not take into account the activities which benefit an entire neighborhood.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,097,908	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
City-wide	25		
Low to Moderate Income Neighborhood	75		

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

CDBG activities in the City target geographic areas with the greatest socio-economic distress and identified by HUD as low-to-moderate income neighborhoods. The goals of these programs are to maintain and improve neighborhoods and communities within the City. To this end, a variety of public services, public works projects, housing rehabilitation programs and economic development activities are undertaken. Public funds are leveraged with private resources to maximize the effects of CDBG investment.

Leveraging

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

The City has and will continue to leverage additional resources to successfully provide support and services to the populations in need. Awarding City funds and incentives to individuals and businesses that make use of other private and non-profit resources remains fundamental to the viewpoint of the City of Bangor Community & Economic Development Department. Funds are awarded to housing developers, business owners, commercial building owners, and others only when they demonstrate that they have obtained the maximum possible amount of private financing and equity. The City's primary goal is to rebuild the market for affordable and quality real estate throughout the City ultimately eliminating the need for incentives and resulting in a self-sufficient City.

During this reporting period, the City of Bangor leveraged at least \$75,351.98 in private investment through our facade grant program that requires at least a 1:1 match – some grantees exceeded this threshold. Additionally, we leveraged at least \$12,753.08 in private investment through our down payment assistance program that also requires a 1:1 match.

The Community and Economic Development Department has an active Brownfields Assessment program by way of a \$200,000 grant received in 2017 from the Environmental Protection Agency. This funding can be used to address eligible environmental issues in the city. As of September 2021, there is approximately \$60,000 of these funds remaining. This money can be used in conjunction with CDBG funds to get the most out of both pools of money.

Additionally, Community and Economic Development staff regularly have conversations with area nonprofits and private developers to see if there are opportunities for collaboration in which CDBG funds can be used on eligible projects. This was especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our staff was directly involved in the massive municipal response and we used CDBG-CV funding as we were able.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	5	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	50	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	2	0
Total	57	0

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	2	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	1	0
Total	13	0

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

Assuring affordable housing is a high priority for the City. There are several resources in the City that work to address this issue and Community and Economic Development staff routinely meets or discusses with these entities to work towards solutions. CDBG funds are utilized to support these endeavors whenever possible.

Similar to FY19, the COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted implementation or progress towards

addressing affordable housing and meeting goals in the tables above. Demand for rehabilitation loans, closing cost assistance, and down payment assistance was down significantly due to the pandemic. We expect the community will regain its focus on affordable housing in the next fiscal year.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

FY20 can be viewed as an irregularity because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City anticipates that it will be able to accomplish future goals to assist eligible individuals and households in finding and/or maintaining safe, quality affordable housing.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The City of Bangor’s homeownership assistance program supports households by making home ownership accessible by facilitating affordable home purchases for low income households. This is done by providing closing cost assistance, down payment assistance, and providing resources for homebuyer education.

The City of Bangor convened a group to focus on the issue of quality, affordable housing in the City and the region. In March of 2019 this working group made recommendations to the City of Bangor in the form of a report that detailed possible housing solutions including policy, ordinance, and zoning changes, and potential programs, funding sources, public private partnerships, etc. that will help address the housing crisis. Focus on these recommendations was hindered by the pandemic.

Community Development staff are actively engaged in discussions related to improving affordable housing options in the City during the next program year.

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

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

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

The Bangor Department of Health and Community Services identifies in their strategic plan that it aims to assist in moving individuals and families from homelessness to stable housing by continuing successful management of the Shelter Plus Care housing program for the chronically homeless, fostering new relationships with landlords willing to rent to high risk homeless individuals and families, and continuing to use the General Assistance Program (GA) funds to assist eligible individuals move towards stable housing.

Shelter Plus Care is a HUD funded program that moves adults and families from chronic homelessness into housing. Program participants must have a mental health diagnosis, substance use disorder, or HIV/AIDS. The program uses the nationally recognized Housing First model which moves chronically homeless adults and families immediately into housing and then “wraps” them with services such as case management and daily living skills support which enables them to remain stably housed. Homeless adults normally apply for the program through their case managers from other agencies. They meet with our housing specialist to review the program and discuss housing options. Clients are generally housed within days of being granted a Shelter Plus Care voucher. The program focuses on individuals and families experiencing mental illness, substance abuse, and/or HIV.

Since September of 2019 the City's homeless outreach coordinator has been working diligently to make direct, in the field contact with those that are living in tents or otherwise have nowhere to call home, and to connect them directly with housing options or services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Bangor has two adult shelters; the Hope House and Bangor Area Homeless Shelter (BAHS). Both locations together have approximately 95 beds and both report operating at capacity and turning away up to 5 individuals on a nightly basis. This number represents only those who sought shelter beds and does not reflect the actual number of unsheltered individuals in the City. The Hope House and BAHS have become the default discharge plan for homeless individuals who have been hospitalized or other institutionalized adults. They receive 12-15 calls daily from area healthcare facilities seeking shelter placements.

Bangor's homeless population is growing and outpacing the capacity of the system. The needs are more pronounced due to severe mental illness, substance use disorder, and physical health complications. The emergency rooms of the city's two hospitals are clogged by individuals who lack housing, healthcare and

have nowhere else to turn. Homeless adults are seeking shelter at the City's Police Department whose lobby has become a de-facto shelter. Many spend their days in the Bangor Public Library. Homeless encampments create serious public health and safety concerns. The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded complications as more folks are losing housing and have nowhere else to turn but the streets and services providers can generally take less clients due to social distancing requirements.

The City has regular communication with Community Housing of Maine, Penquis, the Bangor Area Homeless Shelter, the Hope House and other service providers, area non-profits, and community leaders to discuss permanent housing solutions coupled with available services for chronically homeless individuals. The City is a willing and able partner always at the table as these discussions continue to strive to reach a comprehensive solution to this multifaceted issue.

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

The main tools the City has to address those at risk of becoming homeless are the programs mentioned above. The Shelter Plus Care program focuses on individuals and families experiencing mental illness, substance abuse, and/or HIV. Homelessness is a prerequisite for participation in the Shelter Plus Care program. Individuals and families are identified by the homeless shelters, case managers working with local community agencies, and others who regularly encounter the homeless. Once accepted into the program, Shelter Plus Care clients are offered housing, case management (if the participants need it) and other support services to keep them stably housed. Community partners provide all services (other than rent). Clients remain in the program indefinitely unless they choose to leave or repeatedly break program rules. People coming from area medical or mental health institutions or those receiving assistance from other public/private agencies are eligible providing they are homeless. This primary program participant must be 18 years or older.

The City's GA program is the second largest in the state, with expenditures exceeding \$2,000,000 annually. Eligible clients are Bangor residents who fall within the program's income guidelines set by the State. GA aids with basic necessities including rent, food, household products, laundry, transportation, heating oil, electricity, and medications.

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's main approach to reducing the number of families in poverty is through the General Assistance (GA) program. Although the benefits provided do not in and of themselves lift an individual or family out of poverty, they can provide for the cost of necessities while people seek employment or other sources of income such as social security. Each shelter in the City is assigned a GA caseworker who determines the eligibility of shelter guests. GA pays for shelter nights for eligible homeless guests and will pay for prescription medications if the medication would be covered by Maine Care. General Assistance also helps to prevent homelessness by paying rents for those who do not have the income to do so on their own. Individuals released from facilities are eligible, and we work closely with discharge planners to ensure services will be in place upon release. GA is not available to anyone under the age of 18. While GA does not provide case management, the program's caseworkers make applicants aware of available resources and assists them in completing applications, etc., if literacy is an issue. Approximately 25-30% of GA recipients are in the process of applying for social security based upon a physical or mental disability. Caseworkers support and guide them through this often-confusing process.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Bangor Housing Authority (BHA) has approximately 560 units of public housing for very low-income households and administers over 400 housing choice vouchers in the greater Bangor area and 5 VASH vouchers for veterans. During FY19 BHA received initial site plan approval to develop over 30 new units of senior housing. This project was delayed due to the pandemic but BHA plans to submit a proposal to the Maine State Housing Authority to receive low income housing tax credits in the fall of 2021. The City of Bangor regularly meets with, and offers support to, the BHA in any way possible.

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

The Bangor Housing Authority communicates regularly with residents through meetings, resident councils, print material distribution, text messages, and through various social media platforms including their popular Facebook page and website. Bangor Housing Authority also offers the largest Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program in Maine for tenants of Public Housing as well as Section 8 participants. This is a free and voluntary program that assists participants in achieving their education and career goals and becoming economically independent. The FSS program partners with many local service providers to insure the goals of the participants are met. Bangor Housing partners with the Boys & Girls Club of Bangor in a new program, Families Forward, designed to help families through a two generational approach to promote independence and self-sufficiency for all members of the family. They continue to participate with the Club to give access to after school programming and summer programs to their youth in the community. The BGCB is on-site which helps to maintain the strong relationship.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The City does not have any troubled Public Housing Authorities. We have regular contact with BHA and have assisted in the past when they are in need and we will continue to assist to ensure they are successful.

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

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Affordable housing has been an issue in Bangor in recent years and has risen to near crisis levels. Anecdotally we are hearing that people with existing vouchers for programs such as Shelter Plus Care, Section 8, and Bridging Rental Assistance Program (BRAP), and others, cannot find apartments that meet inspection standards. This causes longer stays in shelters or unstable housing situations. The cost of rental units has risen over the last few years' further marginalizing individuals in poverty. Demographic shifts are resulting in greater demand for senior and/or ADA housing, which is in short supply. Calls for more affordable housing, both for ownership and available to rent for low- income individuals and families.

The City of Bangor convened a group to focus on the issue of quality, affordable housing in the City. This working group made final recommendations in March of 2019 to the City of Bangor and Senate and Congressional representatives in the form of a report that detailed possible solutions including policy, ordinance, and zoning changes and potential programs, funding sources, public-private partnerships, etc. that will help address the housing crisis. A series of workshops were then held to hear panel presentations on housing topics, culminating with recommendations for local programs or policies that can address the shortage of quality, affordable housing in Bangor.

This affordable housing group collaboration process sought to hear from consumers, people in the field, local and national experts about affordable housing ideas and to create a system of connectivity between programs to benefit the citizens of Bangor in need. The process also sought to increase community understanding of local housing needs and increase understanding of the roles that different stakeholders play throughout the city.

The City of Bangor recognizes that the availability of housing that is affordable, meets standards, and is accessible to all residents has reached a crisis point.

Areas of particular concern are:

1. Aging housing stock/lack of investment in maintenance.
2. Safety of aging/substandard units. Lead paint, life safety concerns, asbestos, etc.
3. Supportive housing. Individuals in need of housing, particularly those with behavioral health or recovery needs and the elderly face even more challenges.
4. Disparate programs lacking structural communication and integration- many laudable programs exist yet no integrated system exists to connect these programs.

5. Demand for longer stays at shelters. This is largely due to lack of availability of units that meet identified standards.
6. Cost of rental units.
7. Demographic shifts resulting in greater demand for senior and/or ADA housing.
8. Need for more apartments, low- income housing, employee housing, and family shelters.
9. Affordability.

The City should assess, revise and develop standards to:

1. Remove barriers to development and redevelopment
2. Reflect on current zoning and uses
3. Encourage the reuse of properties
4. Enable denser development throughout the city
5. Identify where to direct transit-oriented residential development
6. Reduce minimum lot sizes
7. Provide density bonuses to allow for higher density development in exchange for affordable housing
8. Consider demographic trends and changing segments of the population
9. Ensure the updated Comprehensive Plan considers all types of residential development
10. Engage a broad representation on the Comprehensive Plan Committee including housing advocates and people that are not currently homeowners

Grandfather setbacks, open space requirements, parking, etc., on sites where a home is demolished.

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

One of the primary obstacles to meeting underserved needs of residents is the availability of funding. While the City actively seeks additional funding opportunities and will continue to do so, its ability to address underserved needs depends largely on the availability of additional resources. The City is at a disadvantage in removing or eliminating obstacles to meeting underserved needs due to the reduction of CDBG funds in recent years. To address this, the City supplements its CDBG funding with other resources and funds whenever possible. Also, the COVID-19 pandemic put further pressures on funding for everyone.

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

According to the Center for Disease and Control and Prevention, the effects of lead are far reaching in every state in the nation. A significant number of these cases are in families of low income and are living in old homes with heavy concentration of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust and soil in the environment. The City's housing and CDBG staff provide information and referral to property owners, developers, and non-profit organizations rehabilitating older housing about lead-based paint hazards.

Any house to be rehabilitated with City financial assistance is inspected for the existence of lead paint and lead paint hazards. The City will provide financial assistance for the abatement of such hazards in units rehabilitated with City funding. Through the City's Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program lead is abated in all properties assisted that were constructed prior to 1978. Over the course of the last year, all projects where peeling, flaking and chipping paint were found to be in existence in pre-1978 buildings, Lead Based Paint Hazards were presumed to be present. The greatest areas where this was found include windows, siding and exterior trim. Replacement of windows is the common remedy while siding and exterior trim are usually encapsulated with vinyl siding and aluminum coil stock trim. Upon completion of each project in a pre-1978 house, final lead testing is performed.

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

The City's main approach to reducing the number of families in poverty is through the General Assistance program. Although the benefits provided do not in and of themselves lift an individual or family out of poverty, they can provide for the cost of necessities while people seek employment or other sources of income such as social security. Community and Economic Development staff communicate with personnel from other city departments on a regular basis; this communication is vital to ensure needs are being met to the best of the City's ability.

The Homeownership Assistance Program was seeing an increase in popularity prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This also helped poverty-level families who might not otherwise have been able to purchase homes.

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

Community & Economic Development Department staff has been and are constantly looking for opportunities to be trained in different areas of CDBG to provide depth within the department and to ensure the institutional structure necessary to properly run the CDBG program. This includes participating in various HUD webinars and attending the National Community Development Association (NCDCA) annual conferences and being a part of the NCDCA Region 1 – New England community. Bangor Community and Economic Development staff are constantly working to make the program more efficient.

The Community Development Division continue to create and revise processes and procedures to distribute the knowledge of many of the longtime employees to others within the department. This is to ensure easier transitions and to prevent any catastrophic issues with a loss of that knowledge without it being transferrable.

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

The City has various meetings throughout the year with a number of public and private housing and

social services agencies, such as, the Bangor Area Homeless Shelter, Bangor Public Housing, Penquis Cap, and Eastern Maine Development Corporation. These meetings ensure collaboration and highlight gaps in needs that we may address as a community.

Bangor Housing now utilizes the Maine Centralized Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. This centralized list provides instant access for an applicant to apply versus the formal procedure of “opening” the list when there is a sufficient amount of vacancies. Bangor Housing joins many housing authorities across the state in this initiative.

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

The City makes every effort to affirmatively further fair housing in compliance with the adopted Analysis of Impediments.

The term “fair housing choice” means the ability of persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin, of similar income levels to have available to them the same housing choices. The analysis conducted by the City of Bangor includes a review for impediments to fair housing choice in the following areas:

1. The sale or rental of dwellings;
2. The provision of housing brokerage services;
3. The provision of financing assistance for dwellings;
4. Public policies and actions affecting the approval of sites and other building requirements used in the approval process for the construction of publicly assisted housing; and
5. The administrative policies concerning community development and housing activities, such as multifamily rehabilitation, and activities causing displacement, which affect opportunities of minority households to select housing inside or outside of minority concentration.

There has not been a determination of unlawful segregation or other housing discrimination by a court or a finding of noncompliance by HUD regarding assisted housing within the jurisdiction of the City of Bangor. The 2009 conclusion of the analysis is that there are no readily identifiable impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction of the City of Bangor. Although the analysis resulted in no findings of impediments to fair housing choice, additional actions to affirmatively further fair housing are appropriate to educate housing providers, real estate professionals, leading officials, and the general public about fair housing issues. In the fall of 2021, Community Development staff are embarking on a process to update our existing Fair Housing Analysis. We anticipate a completed document in early spring of 2022.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Staff meets on a monthly basis to review reports and discuss issues or challenges that may arise. Reports and projects are reviewed each month. The team works through problems together to ensure compliance. Additionally, we recently were monitored by HUD staff and are currently creating new and making adjustments to existing policies based on feedback from that process.

City staff attends trainings provided by HUD and other agencies whenever possible. They also interact with other entitlement communities in the State to ensure that programs are being run effectively and efficiently.

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

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

Community Development staff published a legal notice (attached) on September 25, 2021 in the local paper notifying that the CAPER has been completed and will be provided to HUD. The notice also provided details on how citizens could obtain a copy of the CAPER and where to submit comments. No comments were received during the 15-day comment period.

Saturday/Sunday, September 25-26, 2021,

Legal Notices
SPECIAL TOWN MEETING
The Town of EDDINGTON will hold a Town Meeting on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2021, at the Municipal Office at 6:00 P.M. to determine if the Town residents will authorize the Town to donate a parcel of land (located at 914 Main Road, Lot #6) to the Eddington Historical Society, notwithstanding the fact that the practice to offer such parcels for public sale. It was verified that no public hearing required by the Maine Code of Regulations, Title 10, Section 2021.

Commercial Property 215



Legal Notices
SUBMISSION OF REPORT
On October 15, 2021, the City of Bangor will submit to HUD its annual Grantee Performance Report for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. This report details CDBG expenditures for the period 7/1/20 - 6/30/21 and is available for review upon request. Public comments received will be submitted to HUD. Please direct inquiries and comments to Tyler Collins, Community & Economic Development Department, 73 Harlow Street, Bangor, ME 04401, or call 992-4280.
Sept. 25, 2021

Agent Services 310



Legal Notices
PUBLIC NOTICE
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS
UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY OF NORTHEASTERN MAINE
United Cerebral Palsy of Northeastern Maine (hereinafter referred to as UCP) will be destroying client records as follows:
Adults who received adult services, and such services terminated with UCP between the period of July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2013.
Clients who received children's services, who turned twenty-eight (28) years of age between July 1, 2012 - September 1, 2021.
UCP may have records in its possession for those clients and will destroy such records after October 5, 2021. If you would like to have these records rather than having them destroyed, please contact UCP, 700 Mount Hope Ave, Suite 320, Bangor, ME 04401, (207)941-2952 x333 prior to October 5, 2021 to make arrangements for obtaining the records.
Proper identification will be required.
September 25, 2021



REDUCED PRICE



CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

Community Development Staff have been working with a consultant to help refine our process and product, and to ensure proper rules and laws are being followed correctly. This process is lengthy but we are making great strides in making our program run as efficiently as possible. Currently there were no changes in program objectives. The City utilizes the bulk of its CDBG funding to improve and assist low-income neighborhoods and people through a diversified implementation strategy.

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

No

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

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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