

HOUSING NEEDS STUDY COMMITTEE
AFFORDABLE HOUSING PLAN
September 21, 2020 - 6:00 P.M.

This meeting will be presented as a Zoom Webinar/Meeting.
Information on how to attend will be posted on the Town website at:
<https://www.newingtonct.gov/virtualmeetingschedule>

AGENDA

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
2. ROLL CALL
3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (For Items Not Listed On The Agenda; Speakers Limited To 2 Minutes. Use The Zoom "Raise Hand" Function)
4. REVIEW / DISCUSSION OF DRAFT AFFORDABLE HOUSING PLAN

Documents:

[AH PLAN FIRST DRAFT 090920.PDF](#)

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Documents:

[HNSC MINUTES 24AUG2020.PDF](#)

6. SCHEDULE NEXT MEETING
7. ADJOURN

NEWINGTON

Affordable Housing Plan



Town of Newington, CT

Date

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Cover Picture

The picture on the front of this Affordable Housing Plan represents the concept of a “housing ladder.”

The phrase “housing ladder” refers to a concept used in housing policy discussions where people may first rent an apartment or buy a small house and then move up the ladder to a bigger or more expensive home when they need or want a different housing choice and have enough money to do so.

The housing ladder also works the other way in that people may move from a larger home to a smaller and/or less expensive home as their lifestage / lifestyle or economic circumstance changes.

Overall, everyone can have a different path on the housing ladder provided housing choices are available.

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TOWN OF NEWINGTON



Greetings!

For many years, Newington has had an interest in understanding whether its housing stock aligns with the needs of residents of the community and the region. This includes a number of plans and studies:

- 1958 Plan of Development
- 1973 Plan of Development
- 1977 Housing Study
- 1995 Plan of Conservation And Development
- 2008 Housing Needs Committee Report
- 2010-20 Plan of Conservation And Development
- 2015 Housing Needs Study Committee Report
- 2020-30 Plan of Conservation And Development

Recently, the legislature established a requirement for each of the 169 municipalities in Connecticut to adopt an “affordable housing plan” by July 2022 (CGS Section 8-30j). The plan is required to:

- Specify how the municipality intends to increase the number of affordable housing developments in the municipality, and
- Be updated at least once every five years.

In 2020, the Town asked the Housing Needs Study Committee to address this requirement. This Affordable Housing Plan is the result of their efforts.

Sincerely,

Town of Newington

Housing Needs Study Committee (alphabetical)

Carol Anest
Town Council

Michael Camillo
Town Council

William Hall
Interfaith Housing Corp.

Maureen Lynch
Comm. on Aging / Disabled

Craig Minor
Town Planner

Stephen Wood
Town Plan & Zoning Comm.

What Is “Affordable Housing”?

In public policy, the term “affordable housing” is generally used to refer to:

Housing which is priced so that persons and families earning eighty per cent or less of the area median income pay thirty per cent or less of their annual income on housing.

This can include:

- market-rate housing which sells or rents at an affordable price - called “naturally occurring affordable housing (NOAH), and
- housing which is encumbered in some way to sell or rent at affordable price levels.

Certain State statutes (such as CGS 8-30g) only consider housing which is encumbered in some way to sell or rent at affordable price levels:

- Governmentally assisted housing developments,
- Rental units occupied by households receiving tenant rental assistance,
- Ownership units financed by Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) mortgages or United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) mortgages for low/moderate income persons and families,
- Housing units subject to **deed restrictions** limiting the price to where persons or families earning eighty percent or less of the area median income pay thirty per cent or less of their income for housing.

For this Plan, both types of affordable housing will be considered:

- Naturally occurring affordable housing, and
- Housing that is restricted to affordable price levels.

What Is “Market Rate Housing”?

The term “market rate housing” is housing that sells at fair market value which is generally:

A price at which buyers and sellers with a reasonable knowledge of pertinent facts and not acting under any compulsion are willing to do business.

INTRODUCTION

1

1.1. Overview

Addressing changing housing needs and promoting diverse housing opportunities are priorities for the Town of Newington. Newington has a diverse housing stock and this housing has helped people of a variety of ages and characteristics over multiple generations find housing to meet their needs in Newington.

However, Newington has also come to realize that the existing housing stock, which has served us so well over the years, does not meet the housing needs of everyone – even for some people who live here already.

For example, existing housing units may not be well configured to meet the housing needs of older persons and people, young and old, earning less than the average income have a harder time finding housing to meet their needs at a price they can afford. This can include:

- young adults (including people who grew up in Newington),
- young families just venturing out on their own,
- people working at businesses and industry in Newington,
- workers providing essential or convenient services to residents and businesses, and
- people who may have lived here their whole lives and now need or want smaller and less expensive housing so they can stay in Newington.

This Affordable Housing Plan is intended to help address this situation.

“Decent, affordable housing should be a basic right for everybody in this country.

The reason is simple: without stable shelter, everything else falls apart.”

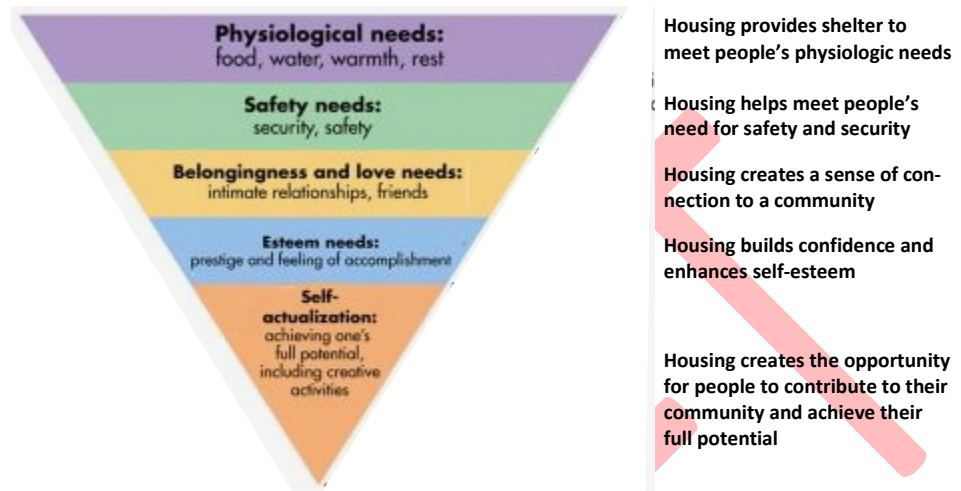
Matthew Desmond
American Sociologist

OVERALL GOAL

Seek to provide for housing opportunities in Newington for all people.

1.2. Reasons For Studying Housing

Everyone needs housing and for a variety of reasons. In fact, housing plays a part in almost every level of Maslow's "hierarchy of human needs":



In addition, there are other relevant considerations:

1. The statutory authority to enact and maintain Zoning Regulations includes the requirements that:
 - Such regulations shall also encourage the development of housing opportunities ... for all residents of the municipality and the planning region in which the municipality is located ... (CGS 8-2)
 - Such regulations shall also promote housing choice and economic diversity in housing, including housing for both low- and moderate-income households ... (CGS 8-2)
2. The statutory requirement to adopt a Plan Of Conservation And Development includes the following:
 - In preparing such plan, the commission ... shall consider the ... the need for affordable housing, ... the needs of the municipality including, but not limited to ... housing (CGS 8-23(d))
 - Such plan of conservation and development shall ... make provision for the development of housing opportunities ... for all residents of the municipality and the planning region ... promote housing choice and economic diversity in housing, including housing for both low and moderate income households ... (CGS 8-023(e))

1.3. Why “Affordable” Housing?

Everyone wants housing that is affordable.

For people and households that earn more than the average income, they generally have the means to find housing that addresses their personal needs and/or desires. Newington has a variety of housing styles and choices in the community and higher income households are able to find (and afford) housing that meets their needs.

On the other hand, housing choices may not be as available for people earning less than the average income. These people and households generally have a harder time finding housing they can afford or the cost burden of the housing they can find takes away from other life needs (health, transportation, etc.).

The people needing affordable housing can include:

- people who may have lived here their whole lives and now need or want smaller and less expensive housing so they can stay in Newington,
- young people and young families just venturing out on their own, and
- workers (both public sector and private sector) providing essential or convenient services to residents and businesses.

Young People



Young Families



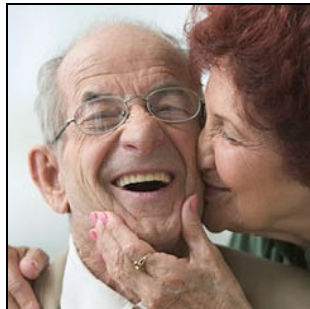
Service Workers



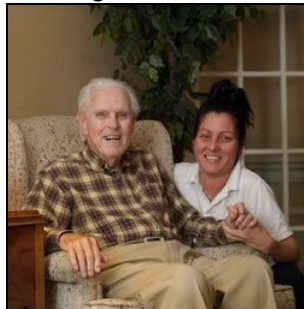
Critical Workers



Seniors



Long-Time Residents



The availability of affordable housing affects everyone (or someone in their family) at some point in their lives – past, present, or future ...

Economic Benefits

The shortage of affordable housing has an impact not only on families and individuals seeking it, but also on the economic health of [each town and region and] the State as a whole.

A survey of business leaders and CEO's [in Connecticut] found that the shortage of affordable housing was the greatest impediment to economic expansion. If workers cannot afford to live anywhere near their place of employment, companies will have a difficult time finding people to fill necessary jobs.

Affordable housing in proximity to jobs is one of the most significant factors affecting continued economic growth.

Paraphrased From
CT Department of Housing (1985)

Affordable housing affects each and every Newington resident (past, present, and future) in some way. Most everyone can recall a situation when they were young and starting a family, left home for their first apartment and started to save for their first home, or when their parents needed to move to smaller quarters from a larger home. Affordable housing affects everyone.

As a responsible community, the Town of Newington is looking at whether there will be affordable housing in the community that will be available for people who may need it at the time it is needed. Planning for housing needs is important since:

- Housing cannot be easily produced at the moment it is needed, and
- The lead times (planning, design, construction) are so long.

As a result, Newington needs to plan today for the affordable housing needs of the future:

- For a growing population ,
- For an aging population,
- For young adults and young families,
- For low- and moderate-income families.

Newington needs affordable housing to meet the needs of current and future residents and current and future businesses.

It is important to note that housing that is affordable is important to the local and regional economy. Research consistently shows that attractive, well-planned housing that is affordable to a range of socio-economic and age groups:

- Provides housing for essential employees (in areas such as emergency services, health care, education, government, retail, etc.),
- Helps retain and support existing businesses,
- Helps attract new business and economic development,
- Improves employee productivity and reduces employee turnover,
- Increases jobs and consumer spending in the surrounding economy, and
- Increases total revenue for local government.

In the current economy, as communities and regions try to retain existing businesses and compete to attract new investment, having an adequate range of affordable, conveniently located housing options can be a critical factor in maintaining Newington's overall competitive edge.

EXISTING HOUSING INVENTORY

2

2.1. Physical Characteristics

According to the American Community Survey (ACS), Newington had about 12,786 housing units in 2018 (the most recent year that data is available for).

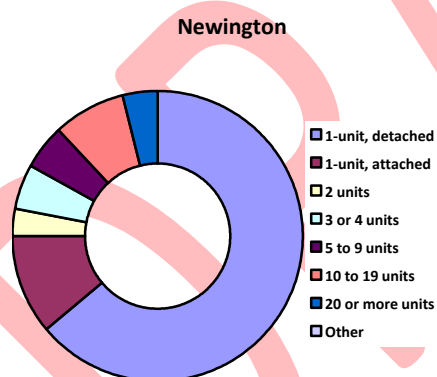
Housing Type – The ACS estimates that about two-thirds of all housing units in Newington are detached one-family structures. This is slightly higher than Hartford County and the state but lower than some nearby communities. In terms of the state-wide housing mix, Newington has:

- More 1-unit attached units (townhouses) and 10-19-unit buildings.
- Fewer 2-9-unit buildings and 20+ unit buildings.

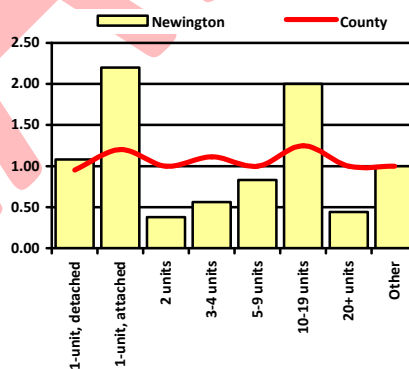
Percent 1-Unit Detached

Berlin	76%
Wethersfield	74%
West Hartford	66%
Newington	64%
Connecticut	59%
Hartford County	56%
Rocky Hill	48%
New Britain	29%
Hartford	15%

Partnership For Strong Communities



Compared To State-Wide Mix



American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate (2018)

	Newington	Share	County	State
1-unit, detached	8,184	64%	56%	59%
1-unit, attached	1,443	11%	6%	5%
2 units	393	3%	8%	8%
3 or 4 units	587	5%	10%	9%
5 to 9 units	691	5%	6%	6%
10 to 19 units	973	8%	5%	4%
20 or more units	505	4%	9%	9%
Mobile Home, RV, van, other	10	0%	0%	0%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018) / Table B25024

Age of Structure – Housing construction in Newington has slowed considerably since the 1960s and 1970s (from over 250 units per year to less than 30 units per year) due to less available land and other factors. With more than half of Newington’s housing units built before 1970, the “typical” housing unit may reflect the desires of a different era rather than the age composition of today.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Newington	Share	County	State
Built 2010 or later	172	1%	1%	2%
Built 2000 to 2009	729	6%	6%	7%
Built 1990 to 1999	779	6%	7%	8%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,432	11%	12%	13%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,919	23%	13%	13%
Built 1960 to 1969	2,208	17%	15%	14%
Built 1950 to 1959	2,584	20%	17%	15%
Built 1940 to 1949	807	6%	8%	7%
Built 1939 or earlier	1,156	9%	20%	22%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018) / Table B25034

Physical Deficiencies – Overall, the estimated number of units in Newington lacking complete plumbing facilities (without hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub or shower) is low. The estimated number of units lacking complete kitchen facilities (without a sink with a faucet, a stove or range, or a refrigerator) is somewhat higher and this may reflect the use of some motels on the Berlin Turnpike for housing.

PHYSICAL DEFICIENCIES	Newington	Share	County	State
Incomplete plumbing facilities	7	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Incomplete kitchen facilities	112	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018) / Table B25047 / Table B25051

1-Unit, Detached



1-Unit, Attached



Multi-Unit Structure



2.2. Occupancy Characteristics

Tenure – Newington has a higher percentage of owner-occupied housing units compared to Hartford County and the state. In terms of length of residency, Newington has a higher share of longer-term residents compared to Hartford County and the State.

TENURE	Newington	Share	County	State
Owner-occupied units	9,586	77%	65%	66%
Renter-occupied units	2,808	23%	35%	34%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018) / Table B25003

YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT	Newington	County	State
Moved in 2010 or later	31%	41%	40%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	30%	27%	27%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	16%	14%	15%
Moved in 1989 or earlier	23%	17%	18%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018) / Table B25038

Household Size - Over time, the number of people per occupied housing unit in Newington has been decreasing. In 2010, about 62 percent of all housing units in Newington were occupied by one or two people. Only about 3 in 8 households contained more than two residents. With smaller household sizes, people may want or need smaller (and less expensive) units than were built in the past.

Crowded Units– Newington has some “crowding” (where Census data indicates more than one person per room) compared to Hartford County although it is less than the state. Again, this may reflect the use of some motels on the Berlin Turnpike for housing.

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM (O/R)	Newington	Share	County	State
Units with 1.01 to 1.50 O/R	164	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Units with more than 1.51 O/R	38	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018)

Percent Owner-Occupied

Berlin	83%
Newington	78%
Wethersfield	76%
West Hartford	71%
Connecticut	67%
Rocky Hill	66%
Hartford County	64%
New Britain	45%
Hartford	24%

Partnership For Strong Communities

Average Household Size

Year	People/HH
1960	3.55
1970	3.40
1980	2.77
1990	2.56
2000	2.44
2010	2.43

Historic - 1900 - 2010 Census.

Median House Value

West Hartford	\$318,800
Berlin	\$288,000
Connecticut	\$269,300
Rocky Hill	\$254,400
Wethersfield	\$246,200
County	\$234,900
Newington	\$228,000
Hartford	\$159,100
New Britain	\$157,300

Partnership For Strong Communities

Median Rent

Rocky Hill	\$1,304
West Hartford	\$1,236
Newington	\$1,163
Berlin	\$1,097
Connecticut	\$1,094
Wethersfield	\$1,025
County	\$1,016
New Britain	\$925
Hartford	\$914

Partnership For Strong Communities

2.3. Cost Characteristics

Housing Values – The American Community Survey reported that the median house value in Newington (what property owners feel their housing unit would sell for) was lower (more affordable) than the county and the state and a number of surrounding communities.

HOUSE VALUE	Newington	Share	County	State
Median House Value	\$232,700		\$237,700	\$272,700
Less than \$50,000	175	2%	2%	2%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	251	3%	3%	3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	800	8%	12%	9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,027	21%	20%	15%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	4,479	47%	32%	27%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	1,717	18%	24%	27%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	92	1%	7%	12%
\$1,000,000 or more	45	1%	1%	5%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018)

Gross Rent – The American Community Survey reported that the median gross rent being paid in Newington (utility payments are factored in) was higher (less affordable) than the county and the state and a number of surrounding communities.

GROSS RENT	Newington	Share	County	State
Median monthly rent	\$1,235	-	\$1,076	\$1,156
<i>No rent paid</i>	<i>147</i>	-	-	-
Less than \$500	192	7%	12%	10%
\$500 to \$999	435	16%	31%	26%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,496	56%	42%	38%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	455	17%	12%	16%
\$2,000 to \$2,499	42	2%	2%	5%
\$2,500 to \$2,999	0	0%	1%	2%
\$3,000 or more	41	2%	1%	2%
Renter-occupied units w/rent	2,661	100%	100%	100%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018)

2.4. Affordability Characteristics

Housing affordability is an issue throughout Connecticut and communities are recognizing that community vitality, community diversity, and economic development can all be enhanced by having a housing portfolio which includes choices of housing units which are more affordable.

Housing is generally considered to be “affordable” if a household spends less than 30 percent of its income on housing (rent, mortgage, taxes, utilities, etc.).

While upper income households and typical income households may be able to afford to spend more than this on housing, lower income households generally cannot since doing so would take money away from food, transportation, healthcare, and other important expense categories.

Existing Affordability

Using the methodology on page 10, the overall affordability of the existing housing stock can be evaluated.

Affordability of Rental Units Based On Market-Price - When what people can afford to pay for gross rent (page 10) is compared to what people report paying (page 8), it becomes apparent that there are thousands of rental units in Newington which would be considered naturally affordable (even if the unit includes more bedrooms than the household might need):

Maximum Gross Rent	Estimated Number Of Rented Units Below That Value	Percent Of 2010 Housing Count
\$1,370	1,734 units	13.3%
\$1,570	2,187 units	16.8%
\$1,760	2,360 units	18.1%
\$1,960	2,542 units	19.5%
\$2,110+	2,661 units	20.5%

Planimetrics Based On HUD Income Data / American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate (2018)

***Newington has
thousands of
rental units
naturally af-
fordable to per-
sons earning
80% or less of
the area medi-
an income ...***

Estimating Affordability Of Existing Housing

A key measure of housing affordability is whether housing is available which is affordable to a household earning 80 percent or less of the area median income (generally considered to be lower income households). The calculation for Newington looks like this (2019 HUD data for Hartford metro region):

	Area Median Income A	80% of Median Income A x 0.8	30% Share For Housing B x 0.3	Monthly Allotment C / 12
1 -person HH	\$68,530	\$54,824	\$16,450	\$1,370
2 -person HH	\$78,320	\$62,656	\$18,800	\$1,570
3-person HH	\$88,110	\$70,488	\$21,150	\$1,760
4-person HH	\$97,900	\$78,320	\$23,500	\$1,960
5+ -person HH	\$105,732	\$84,586	\$25,380	\$2,110+

Planimetrics Based On HUD Income Data (2020)

The monthly housing allotment calculated above is the amount that could be spent on the maximum monthly gross rent (utilities included) where the number of bedrooms is one less than the size of the household.

	Maximum Gross Rent
Studio	\$1,370
1 Bedroom	\$1,570
2 Bedrooms	\$1,760
3 Bedrooms	\$1,960
4+ -Bedrooms	\$2,110+

Planimetrics Based On HUD Income Data (2020)

The monthly housing allotment calculated above can also be roughly translated to a maximum purchase price at prevailing financing terms (3.5 percent, fixed rate, 30-year mortgage, and assuming 100% financing and private mortgage insurance) where the number of bedrooms is one less than the size of the household. The purchase price was calculated using Zillow mortgage calculator after deducting utilities, property insurance, and taxes (at an equalized mill rate of 2.5% for Newington) from the monthly allotment.

	Monthly Allotment	Allowances		Net For	Maximum Sale Price
		Utilities	Insurances, Taxes, Etc.	Principal / Interest	
Studio	\$1,370	\$210	\$486	\$674	\$150,000
1 Bedroom	\$1,570	\$270	\$541	\$759	\$169,000
2 Bedrooms	\$1,760	\$350	\$584	\$826	\$184,000
3 Bedrooms	\$1,960	\$450	\$925	\$885	\$197,000
4+ -Bedrooms	\$2,110+	\$600+	\$625+	\$885	\$197,000

Planimetrics Based On HUD Income Data (2020), DOH Allowance Estimates (2020), CERC Equalized Mill Rate (2020), and Zillow.

Affordability of Ownership Units Based On Market-Price – Similarly, comparing what housing price people can afford to pay at current financing terms after considering mortgage, taxes, insurance, etc. (page 10) compared to what people believe their house is worth (page 8), it becomes apparent that there are thousands of ownership units in Newington which would be considered naturally affordable (even if the unit includes more bedrooms than the household might need):

Maximum Sale Price	Estimated Number Of Owned Units Below That Value	Percent Of 2010 Housing Count
\$150,000	1,226 units	9.4%
\$169,000	1,996 units	15.38%
\$184,000	2,604 units	20.0%
\$197,000	3,131 units	24.1%
\$2,110+	2,661 units	20.5%

Planimetrics Based On HUD Income Data / American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate (2018)

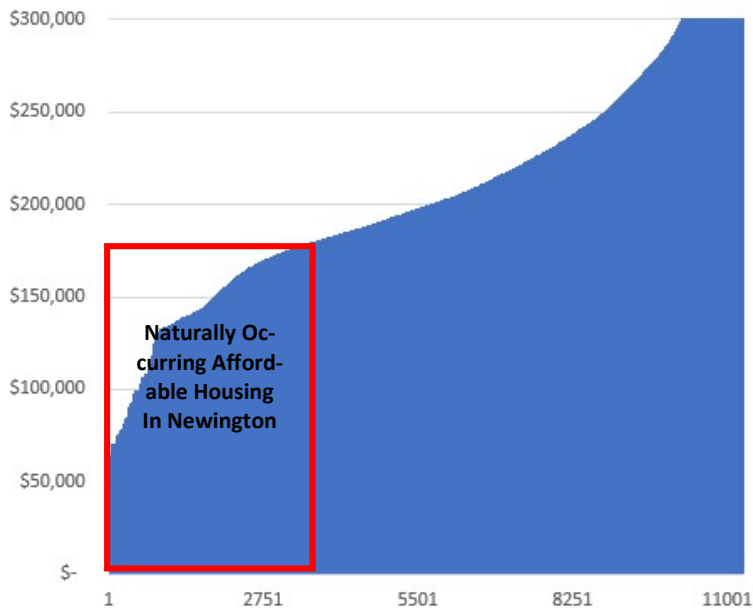
In addition, if a low-income household had enough funds for a 20% down payment, they could then afford housing priced about 20 percent higher than the purchase prices indicated above.

This finding of a considerable amount of naturally occurring affordable housing (ownership, not rental) is also supported by information from the Assessor's database of estimated market values.

Newington has thousands of ownership units naturally affordable to persons earning 80% or less of the area median income ...

The Assessor's database also shows that Newington has many naturally affordable home ownership units ...

Estimated Market Value (Assessor's Database)



Planimetrics Based On Newington Assessor Data (2020)

Overall, Newington has 1,155 housing units that meet State criteria for “affordable housing” ...

State statutes only consider housing which is encumbered in some way to sell or rent at affordable price levels:

- Governmentally assisted housing developments,
- Rental units occupied by households receiving tenant rental assistance,
- Ownership units financed by government mortgages for low/moderate income persons and families,
- Housing units subject to deed restrictions limiting the price to where persons or families earning eighty percent or less of the area median income pay thirty per cent or less of their income for housing.

Affordability Based On Government Assistance / Deed Restrictions

In addition, there are about 1,155 housing units in Newington which are assisted or restricted in some way to remain affordable for some time (see sidebar),

	Newington	Share	County	State
Governmentally Assisted	531	4.1%	7.4%	6.1%
Tenant Rental Assistance	116	0.9%	4.0%	3.0%
CHFA / USDA Mortgages	472	3.6%	2.8%	1.9%
Deed-Restricted Units	36	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	1,155	8.9%	14.4%	11.3%

DOH Affordable Housing Appeals List (2019)

Government Assisted Units - Newington has 531 governmentally assisted units. Since government assisted units have been funded by government programs related to housing, Newington can be fairly comfortable that these units will continue to be affordable for the foreseeable future.

Elderly + Disabled (214 units)		#	Year Built
Cedar Village (Housing Authority (NHA))		40	1981
Edmund J. Kelleher Park (NHA)		40	1976
New Meadow Village (NHA)		26	1987
Market Square		76	1978
Meadowview		32	
Family + Elderly (316 units)			
Griswold Hills		128	
Victory Gardens		74	
Southfield Apartments		114	
Other (1 unit)			
Group Home		1	

DOH Affordable Housing Database (2019)

Assisted Elderly



Assisted Family



Deed-Restricted



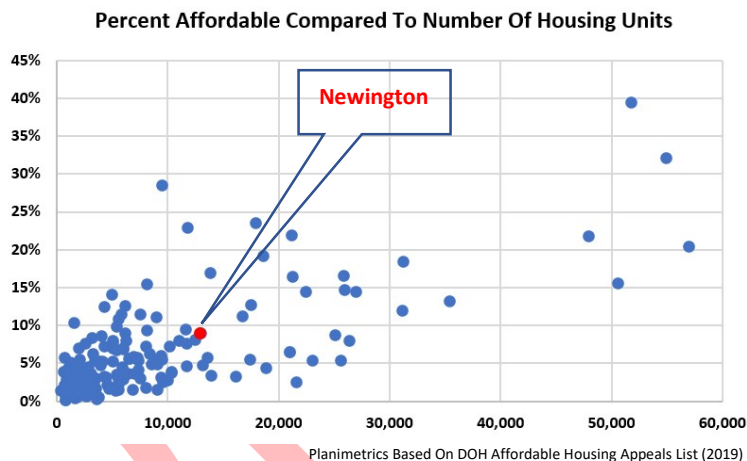
Tenant Rental Assistance Units – The locations of the tenants receiving tenant rental assistance are not disclosed. The number and location of tenant rental assistance units can change over time since the assistance is provided to eligible people. Over the past decade, Newington has had between 84 and 148 units.

CHFA/USDA Mortgages – The locations of the units financed by CHFA/USDA mortgages are not disclosed. The number and location of CHFA/USDA mortgage units can change over time since the assistance is provided to eligible people. Over the past decade or so, Newington has had between 366 and 472 units.

Deed-Restricted Units –Newington has 36 deed-restricted units at the present time and these units are restricted in perpetuity.

Deed-Restricted (36 units)		Year Restrictions Expire	
Hopkins Village	36	Hopkins Drive	Perpetuity

DOH Affordable Housing Database (2019)



Similar # of Housing Units			Similar Affordable %		# Units
Branford	13,972	3.36%	Winchester	5,613	10.81%
Vernon	13,896	16.86%	North Canaan	1,587	10.27%
Glastonbury	13,656	5.72%	Windsor	5,429	9.82%
Trumbull	13,157	4.68%	Wethersfield	11,677	9.45%
Naugatuck	13,061	8.87%	Berlin	8,140	9.31%
Newington	13,011	8.88%	Newington	13,011	8.88%
East Haven	12,533	8.03%	Colchester	6,182	8.88%
New London	11,840	22.83%	Naugatuck	13,061	8.87%
Windsor	11,767	7.52%	Hamden	25,114	8.67%
New Milford	11,731	4.59%	Portland	4,077	8.49%
Wethersfield	11,677	9.45%	Brooklyn	3,235	8.28%

Planimetrics Based On DOH Affordable Housing Appeals List (2019)

Overall, almost 3,500 Newington households are spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing ...

Affordability Based On Cost Burden

Housing affordability can also be assessed by comparing actual housing costs to actual incomes. A household is considered to be cost burdened if more than 30% of their income goes towards housing costs.

In terms of renter households in Newington, over 40 percent (1,110 households) spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent.

RENTER COST BURDEN	Newington	Share	County	State
Less than 25.0 percent	1,095	42%	37%	36%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	425	16%	12%	12%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	212	8%	9%	9%
35.0 percent or more	898	34%	42%	43%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018)

In terms of owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage, over one in four households (1,702 households) reported spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

OWNER COST BURDEN (Mortgage)	Newington	Share	County	State
Less than 25.0 percent	3,647	60%	60%	57%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	674	11%	11%	12%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	428	7%	7%	8%
35.0 percent or more	1,274	21%	22%	24%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018)

For owner-occupied housing units with no mortgage, about one in five households (671 households) reported paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

OWNER COST BURDEN (No Mort.)	Newington	Share	County	State
Less than 25.0 percent	2,670	77%	73%	71%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	161	5%	6%	6%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	169	5%	4%	4%
35.0 percent or more	502	14%	16%	18%

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018)

NEWINGTON'S HOUSING NEEDS AND WANTS

3

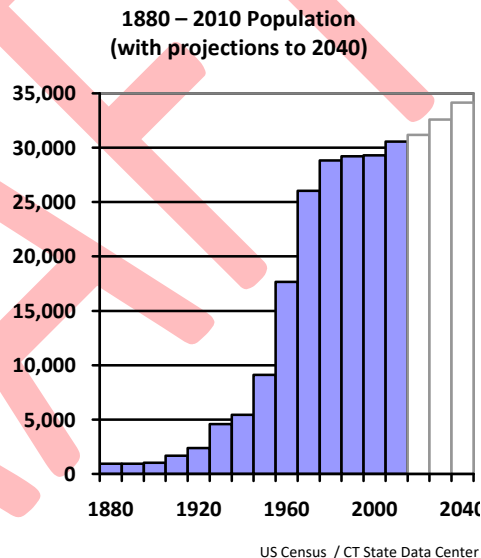
3.1. Housing For Projected Population Growth

The American Community Survey estimates that Newington had a population of 30,323 people in 2018. This is a slight decrease from the 30,562 persons reported in the 2010 Census.

However, population projections prepared by the State of Connecticut suggest that the number of Newington residents will increase in the future if recent trends (birth rates, death rates, net migration) continue.

Overall, this population growth could be accommodated through:

- More people in existing units (larger, younger households replacing smaller, older households), and/or
- Creating more housing units (especially since average household sizes have been decreasing).



From looking at changes in age composition over the years, it appears that Newington tends to attract young adults (ages 25 to 39) and their children - the age groups most associated with renters and first-time homebuyers.

To help address the housing needs of a growing population, the 2020-30 POCD recommended providing housing options in Newington for a variety of household types, sizes, ages, tenures, and income groups within safe and stable neighborhoods.

Age Composition Charts

The age composition charts on this page show the number of people in each 5-year age group (by the width of the bar) from 1980 to 2010 with projections to 2040.

People considered part of the “baby boom” (people born between about 1945 and 1965) are shown in orange.

The black outlines show the age composition 30 years earlier so that changes are more readily apparent.

Newington’s Median Age

1960	32.6
1970	30.2
1980	34.5
1990	39.0
2000	41.9
2010	43.6

2020 (projected)	42.6
2030 (projected)	41.1
2040 (projected)	41.0

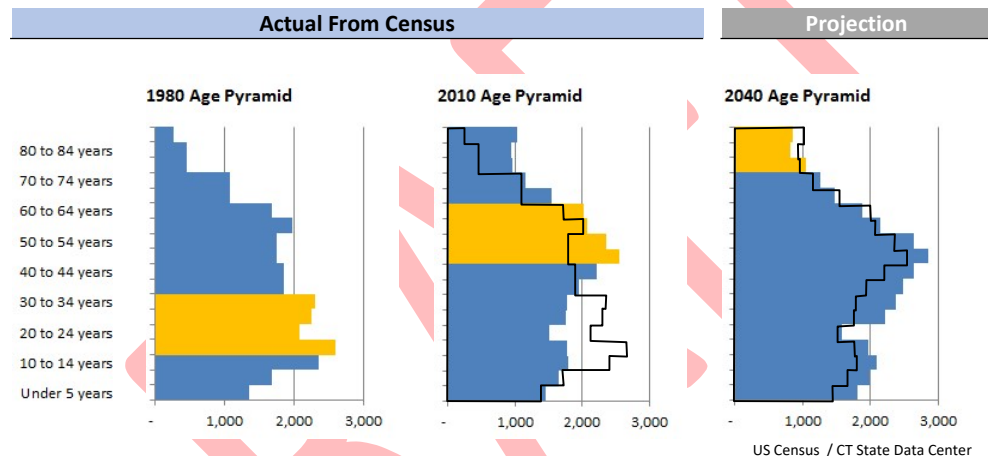
US Census, Planimetrics

3.2. Housing For An Aging Population

As Newington’s population grows, the age composition is also changing. Due to improvements in lifestyles and healthcare, the number of residents in the older age groups is increasing.

The median age in Newington (half the residents are older, and half are younger) is older than it has ever been (and getting older). While an influx of younger residents and families may cause the median age to stay steady or decrease, there will certainly be more older residents and older households in the future.

Older persons and households have different housing needs and desires than younger persons and families.



To help address the housing needs of an aging population, the 2020-30 POCD recommended providing housing options to help meet the housing needs of an aging population.

Transitional Housing

For people with adequate income and/or assets, housing that incorporates age-friendly characteristics (such as one floor living, no step entry, wide doorways, lever door handles, bathroom grab bars, loop drawer handles, higher electric outlets, lower electric switches, etc.) will help them make the transition to housing which will meet their needs over a lifetime.

3.3. Housing Options Which Are More Affordable

Even though Newington has a naturally affordable housing stock in many respects, there are still a number of people who grapple with housing affordability issues.

3.3.1. Housing For Income-Constrained / Cost Burdened Elderly Households

Census data for a sub-region including Newington (see sidebar) indicates that many households comprised of older people have limited income. For people aged 65-79 years, about 69 percent of renter households and about 23 percent of owner households have income less than \$40,000 per year. For people age 80 and over, about 79 percent of renter households and 50 percent of owner households have income less than \$40,000 per year.

Even though information from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) suggests that many households would prefer to age in place in their current homes, this could change quickly depending on health or financial circumstances, especially for those with lower incomes.

Older households may need or want the opportunity to transition to less expensive ownership situations or to rental situations.

OWNERS - Household Income By Age Group (5 Towns)							
	\$0-20K	\$20-40K	\$40-60K	\$60-80K	\$80-100K	> \$100K	Total
20-29	3%	3%	14%	8%	13%	58%	100%
30-54	1%	4%	8%	9%	12%	66%	100%
55-64	2%	7%	7%	9%	17%	58%	100%
65-79	7%	16%	16%	15%	11%	35%	100%
80 +	18%	32%	21%	9%	6%	14%	100%

US Census / PUMS Micro-Sample Data

RENTERS - Household Income By Age Group (5 Towns)							
	\$0-20K	\$20-40K	\$40-60K	\$60-80K	\$80-100K	> \$100K	Total
20-29	3%	18%	30%	24%	14%	11%	100%
30-54	13%	14%	19%	14%	17%	23%	100%
55-64	19%	13%	12%	12%	24%	20%	100%
65-79	40%	29%	17%	7%	3%	5%	100%
80 +	39%	40%	11%	7%	2%	1%	100%

US Census / PUMS Micro-Sample Data

Sub-Region Census Data

For confidentiality reasons, the Census data for a community is not made available other than in selected tables.

However, the Census Bureau makes Public Use Micro-Sample (PUMS) data available where it is possible to query the raw data in new ways. The PUMS data allows custom tables to be prepared to investigate specific questions.

Newington by itself is not available as a PUMS area but data is available for a region where Newington is grouped with Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Glastonbury, and Marlborough.

If we assume that these communities are reasonably similar, we can start to develop a picture of who is cost burdened.

The PUMS information also indicates that **owners and renters** over age 65 are more often cost burdened compared to other age groups and this is particularly true for older seniors (householder aged 80 and above). This could be a serious issue for households that may be on fixed incomes and can least afford it.

Owner Cost Burden by Householder Age Group (5 Towns)				
Age Group	Less than 30%	30% To 34%	More Than 35%	Total
20-29	81%	6%	13%	100%
30-54	82%	5%	12%	100%
55-64	82%	4%	13%	100%
65-79	72%	5%	23%	100%
80 and older	56%	7%	36%	100%

US Census / PUMS Micro-Sample Data

When organized by age group, the PUMS data reveals that many of the renters over age 65 are cost burdened. Up to 58% of young seniors (ages 65-79) who rent pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing and up to 66% of older seniors who rent are similarly cost-burdened. This can be a serious issue for households that may be on fixed incomes and can least afford it.

Renter Cost Burden by Householder Age Group (5 Town)				
Age Group	Less than 30%	30% To 34%	More Than 35%	Total
20-29	57%	7%	36%	100%
30-54	65%	8%	27%	100%
55-64	66%	5%	29%	100%
65-79	42%	14%	44%	100%
80 and older	34%	13%	53%	100%

US Census / PUMS Micro-Sample Data

3.3.2. Housing To Address The Long Waiting Lists For Elderly Units

According to the Newington Housing Authority, there are currently about 150 people on the waiting list for an elderly housing unit in Newington and the estimate is that it might be two years before a unit becomes available. The waiting period at local elderly housing developments not managed by the Housing Authority may be even longer.

This is an issue because people and families often find themselves in situations where they need alternative housing at that time. Simply, there are not enough units to meet the current demand for elderly housing.

It is anticipated that the lack of elderly housing units will get worse over time since the number of elderly residents is expected to increase in the future. Improvements in healthcare and lifestyles have increased life expectancies and people may outlive their financial resources.

If no units are added, the wait times will get even longer and elderly people who need housing assistance will struggle to make ends meet.

Cedar Village



Kellher



Meadow View



Elderly Housing Units

In terms of housing for low income elderly persons, Newington has several developments to help address this need. However, more units are needed since:

- The elderly population is expected to continue to increase,
- Over the years, some of the units built for elderly have been repurposed for disabled persons so there are actually fewer elderly units than there were when the developments were built, and
- There is a long waiting period for people who want or need a unit.

3.3.3. Housing For Cost Burdened Lower Income Households

As might be expected, lower income households are the most cost-burdened owners and renters, particularly for households earning less than \$60,000 per year. It is not until incomes get above \$60,000 per year that people are in a position to be able to afford rents without paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing.

Owner Cost Burden By Household Income Group (5 Towns)				
Income Group	Less than 30%	30% To 34%	More Than 35%	Total
\$0 – \$19,999	4%	3%	93%	100%
\$20 – \$39,999	32%	10%	59%	100%
\$40 – \$59,999	52%	12%	36%	100%
\$60 – \$79,999	72%	10%	19%	100%
\$80 – \$99,999	85%	7%	8%	100%
\$100,000 +	96%	2%	2%	100%

US Census / PUMS Micro-Sample Data

Renter Cost Burden By Household Income Group (5 Town)				
Income Group	Less than 30%	30% To 34%	More Than 35%	Total
\$0 – \$19,999	15%	11%	74%	100%
\$20 – \$39,999	22%	6%	72%	100%
\$40 – \$59,999	42%	26%	32%	100%
\$60 – \$79,999	92%	5%	3%	100%
\$80 – \$99,999	100%	0%	0%	100%
\$100,000 +	99%	1%	0%	100%

US Census / PUMS Micro-Sample Data

It is important to note that the Housing Authority receives the most phone calls for family units (even though they basically only have elderly units). The Housing Authority offers some housing “vouchers” for family units, but the waiting list already has about 250 people on it. With vouchers issued on the basis of a lottery system, some people may never get a voucher or may need to wait 8-10 years.

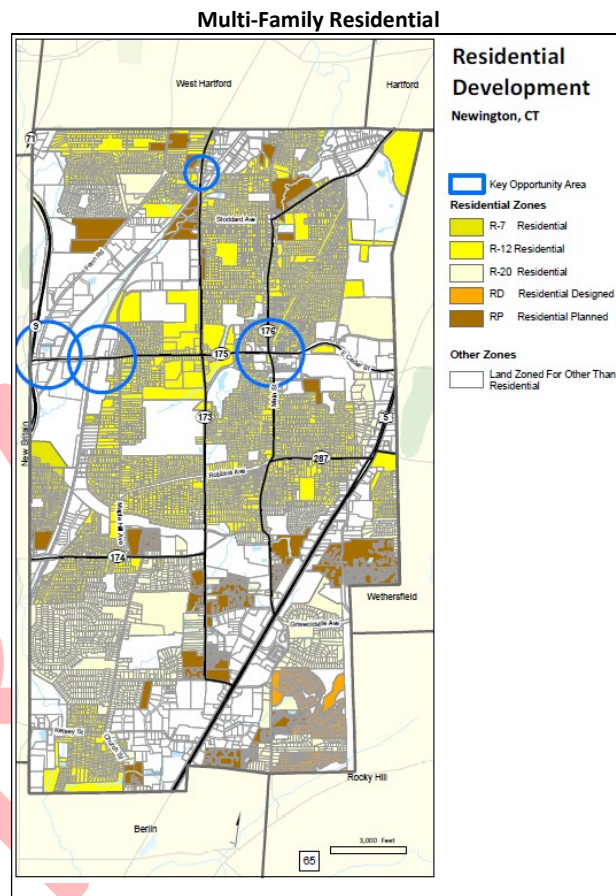
The demand for more affordable units outstrips the supply, so units are not available when people need them.

3.4. Housing That Meets Development Goals

Newington already has a “naturally occurring” affordable housing stock and would prefer that future housing in Newington be built in places which are consistent with the community’s overall vision for future growth. This vision is expressed in the 2020-30 Plan of Conservation and Development.

Areas the POCD indicated might be best located to accommodate housing options included:

- Newington Town Center (and nearby areas such as “Town Center East”) which will help support the strengthening of this area,
- Areas which are walkable to transit stations including:
 - the future train station location on Cedar Street,
 - the Cedar Street Fastrak station,
 - the Newington Junction Fastrak Station,
- Areas which are near existing CT-Transit bus routes.



Redevelopment of sites along the Berlin Turnpike or in other business / industrial areas might also help accommodate housing options.

3.5. Become Exempt From AH Appeals Procedure

Since 1989, the State of Connecticut has had an “Affordable Housing Appeals Procedure” (CGS 8-30g) in effect which allows a developer to propose a housing development which does not have to comply with local zoning regulations provided:

- **The Development** - At least 30 percent of the proposed units are deed restricted as affordable housing for at least 40 years, and
- **The Municipality** - Less than 10 percent of the housing units in the municipality meet State criteria for affordable housing (see page 12).
 - Governmentally assisted housing,
 - Households receiving tenant rental assistance,
 - Homeowners with CHFA/USDA mortgages,
 - Deed-restricted housing (including accessory apartments).

Newington would prefer that future housing developments comply with local Zoning Regulations which seek to accommodate a variety of housing types in ways consistent with Newington’s overall land use framework.

Newington can become exempt from the Affordable Housing Appeals Procedure (CGS Section 8-30g) if more than 10 percent of the housing stock meets State criteria. Newington has 1,155 units currently and would need to have 1,302 housing units to be exempt (10% of the 2010 Census housing count of 13,011 units. Newington would become exempt if it were to add 147 units (more once the 2020 Census is reported).

NEWINGTON'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING STRATEGIES

Based on the preceding information, the following major strategies are recommended for future housing development in Newington:

4.1. Encourage Housing That Meets Overall Goals

Newington wants future development (and redevelopment) to help it accomplish its overall community development goals, including those recommended in the 2020-30 Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD). Naturally, this includes housing development and, in particular, that includes some housing that is set aside to meet identified local housing needs:

- Elderly,
- Low- and moderate-income households.

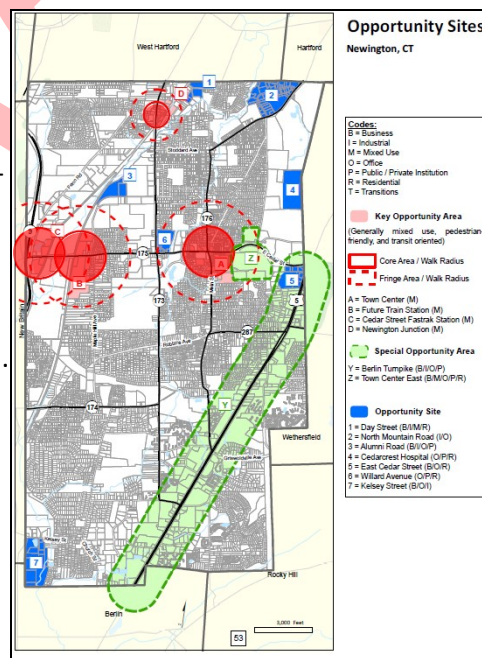
4.1.1. Support Development Of Mixed-Use Nodes With A “Sense Of Place”

The 2020 POCD identified four **key** opportunity areas in Newington and recommended mixed use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented development and redevelopment at these locations:

- Town Center,
- Future Train Station,
- Cedar Street Fastrak Station, and
- Newington Junction Fastrak Station.

This includes housing.

The red circles on the adjacent map (walking distance radii) show the general location of these areas but are not intended to show the specific extent of each area.



4.1.1.1. Strengthen The Town Center

The POCD included an entire chapter with strategies to strengthen Newington Center. The POCD recommended undertaking a community-driven planning process (like a community “charrette” or a carefully constituted steering committee) for the Newington Town Center area in order to:

- Establish an overall vision,
- Suggest possible regulation changes (including design guidelines), and
- Set the stage for complementary development.

While this community-driven planning process should take place before any regulations are crafted, it is envisioned that that such regulations should include provisions for:

- Requiring mixed use buildings on streets with residential units above businesses located at street level,
- Requiring at least 10% of the residential units be set aside for low- to moderate-income households,
- Requiring (or strongly encouraging) active street-front uses in order to establish and support a vibrant street environment,
- Allowing more building height / density / coverage to create a critical mass of people and uses, and
- Allowing parking structures to minimize the extent of surface parking.

This strategy in the POCD is significant because the possible availability of two large parcels will play a critical role in what becomes of the Center and how it will be relevant to Newington for the next century or more.

4.1.1.2. Support Development Of The Train Station Node

In 2019, the Town Plan and Zoning Commission adopted regulations for the “Transit Village Design District” (TVDD) in order to enable creation of a mixed use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented development on Cedar Street where the Connecticut Department of Transportation is considering establishing a train station on the Hartford-to-New Haven rail line.

Since the regulations were adopted without a conceptual illustration of what might result, the POCD recommended that a “visioning” process take place for this area so that the adopted regulations can be adjusted to ensure the resulting development fits into the overall community.

The regulation requiring 10% of the residential units be set aside for persons and families earning 80% or less of the area median income (Section 2.8 of the TVDD Regulations) should be retained.

4.1.1.3. Support Development Of Nodes At Fastrak Stations

The POCD also supported development of mixed use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented development near the Fastrak stations (West Cedar Street and Newington Junction).

Section 3.19.A of the Zoning Regulations already addresses the area near the West Cedar Street Fastrak station and those Regulations should be revised to promote mixed use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented development and to require that 10% of new residential units be set aside for persons and families earning 80% or less of the area median income.

For the Newington Junction area, the POCD recommended a community-driven planning process to establish an overall vision for a mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly, transit-oriented area. Any new regulations adopted for this area should promote mixed use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented development and require that 10% of new residential units be set aside for persons and families earning 80% or less of the area median income.

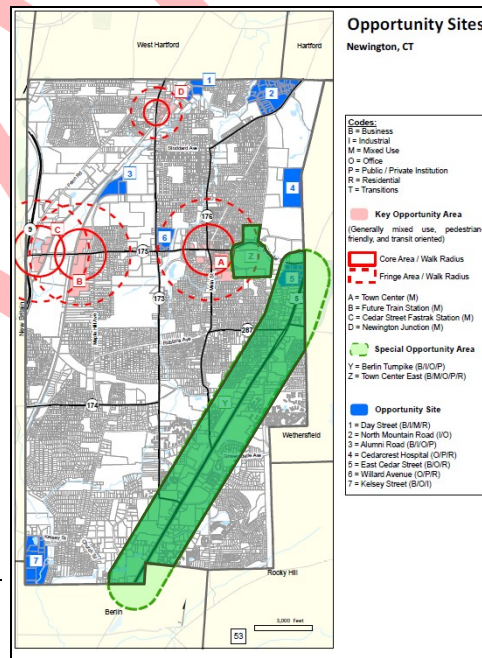
4.1.2. Encourage Redevelopment With Housing Where Appropriate

The 2020 POCD identified two **special** opportunity areas in Newington (general locations shown in green on the adjacent map) and recommended that appropriate development and redevelopment be encouraged at these locations:

- Berlin Turnpike, and
- Town Center East.

The POCD also recognized several opportunity sites (shown in blue).

Any development or redevelopment in these areas which includes housing should set aside at least 10% of the residential units for low- to moderate-income households.



Newington 2020-30 Plan of Conservation and Development

Existing regulations allowing housing in the PD zone should be extended to the B-BT zone. New regulations should be crafted for Town Center East based on a community-driven planning process.

Technical Appendix

Possible changes to Section 3.19.A of the Zoning Regulations to address this recommendation were provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix A)

Technical Appendix

Possible changes to the PD Zone and the B-BT Zone in the Zoning Regulations to address this recommendation were provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix B for possible changes to the PD District and Appendix C for possible changes to the B-BT District)

Technical Appendix

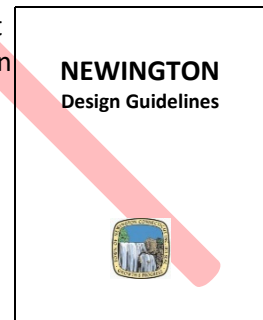
Possible approaches to design guidelines for Newington were provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix D).

4.1.3. Promote Other Development Goals

Although the POCD and this Affordable Housing Plan promote development and redevelopment in these areas, it is also important to note that the Town will continue to strive to:

- Preserve industrial zones for technology / employment in order to provide jobs, provide for goods and services, and enhance the tax base,
- Preserve the character and integrity of single-family residential neighborhoods, and
- Support the bus transit system.

Since the design of higher density residential development is critical to its assimilation into the community, Newington will also seek to prepare design guidelines for such developments (these may arise out of the community-driven planning processes recommended elsewhere). Design guidelines adopted by other communities can provide some guidance for Newington.



4.1.4. Consider Seeking Exemption From CGS 8-30g

Section 8-30g of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) provides that certain developments containing affordable housing may not have to comply with local Zoning Regulations. This provision applies to Newington and other communities where less than 10% of the housing stock meets the State criteria (government assisted, tenant rental assistance, CHFA/USDA mortgages, or deed-restricted to affordable prices).

It is Newington's strong desire to encourage and enable development that meets the overall development goals of the community **in compliance with local Zoning Regulations**. Newington's Zoning Regulations already allow for housing choice and opportunity and will continue to do so in the future.

Newington prefers that development in the community occur with input, feedback, and guidance from the community. Development proposed in accordance with CGS Section 8-30g may not be consistent with that preference or may even be in conflict with local development goals.

As a result, Newington may seek a moratorium or exemption from CGS 8-30g in the future. The purpose for doing so would be to guide development to places where it will meet overall development goals rather than have higher density development not consistent with overall development goals.

4.2. Retain Existing Housing That Addresses Needs

Newington wants to retain the existing “naturally occurring affordable housing” that exists. As indicated previously, Newington has a diverse housing stock which includes:

- A wide variety of rental units at different price levels,
- A wide variety of ownership units (single-family houses, 2-4-family buildings, and condominiums) at different price levels, and
- A variety of other types of housing to meet special needs (elderly, congregate care, assisted living, nursing homes, etc.).

These housing units help make Newington a place where many people can find housing they want and can afford at all stages of their life. In addition, **thousands** of these units are affordable to low- and moderate-income households.

This diversity of housing choices is a strength of Newington and it is the community’s desire to maintain this diversity and the “naturally occurring affordable housing” that exists.

Cape Cod Style



Townhouse Condominium



Apartment



4.3. Maintain / Improve Existing Regulations

Newington also wants to retain a regulatory framework with a variety of provisions which can help meet housing needs:

Section	Description
3.2.4	... rest homes, assisted living, senior independent living facilities, convalescent or nursing homes, long term care facilities and continuing care retirement communities ... [allowed in all zones by Special Permit]
3.4.6	Group homes and community residences ... [allowed in all residential zones by Special Permit]
3.4.7	Conversion of large older residential homes to smaller residential units ... [allowed in all residential zones by Special Permit]
3.6.1	Two-family attached dwellings ... [allowed in R-7 residential zone by Special Permit]
3.7.1	Patio houses, duplex houses, townhouses, or multi-family structures (up to 5.5 units / acre when at least 10 acres and on arterial road) ... [allowed in R-7 and R-12 residential zones by Special Permit]
3.7.2	Affordable age-restricted housing for seniors sponsored by either the Newington Housing Authority, a non-profit developer, or a limited-profit developer for the health ... up to 20 units / acre ... [allowed in R-7 and R-12 residential zones by Special Permit]
3.7.3	Single-family entry-level housing ... up to 5.8 units / acre ... subject to a contract requiring the developer to abide by the income criteria as from time to time may be established ... [allowed in R-7 and R-12 residential zones by Special Permit]
	<i>(Clarification of income criteria should be considered))</i>
3.9	Residential Designed (RD) zone ... up to 3.5 units per acre ... [allowed in R-D zone by Special Permit]

(continued on next page)

Section	Description (continued)
3.13.1	Unrestricted multi-family residential buildings (and mixed-use buildings) in the Town Center zone ... up to 60 units/acre for elderly or affordable and 17.4 units/acre otherwise ... [allowed in B-TC zone by Special Permit] <i>(Proposed for modification elsewhere in this report)</i>
3.19.2	Residential building (and mixed-use buildings) ... up to 9.7 units/acre [allowed in PD zone on Berlin Turnpike by Special Permit] <i>(Proposed for modification elsewhere in this report)</i>
3.19.A	Mixed use development (including housing) in the area near the West Cedar Street Fastrak Station <i>(Proposed for modification elsewhere in this report)</i>
3.26	Workforce Assisted Housing District for a site-specific affordable housing development on Cedar Street
6.12	Allows multi-family use within existing structures in the Willard Avenue Development District [allowed by Special Permit]
6.13	Allows accessory apartments [allowed in R-12 and R-20 zone by Special Permit] <i>(Proposed for modification elsewhere in this report)</i>
6.14	The use of a “residual lot” for a single-family house [allowed by Special Permit]

4.4. Adopt Inclusionary Zoning Provisions

Technical Appendix

Possible changes to the Zoning Regulations to address “inclusionary zoning” were provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix E)

CGS Section 8-2i allows a zoning commission to establish almost any regulation, requirement or condition which promotes the development of housing affordable to persons and families of low and moderate income including but not limited to:

- the setting aside of a reasonable number of housing units for long-term retention as affordable housing through deed restrictions or other means,
- the use of density bonuses, or
- in lieu of or in addition to such other requirements or conditions, the making of payments into a housing trust fund to be used for constructing, rehabilitating, or repairing housing affordable to persons and families of low and moderate income.

Some communities have adopted provisions related to:

- Mandatory set-aside of units as part of any residential development,
- A fee-in-lieu-of affordable-housing, and/or
- An inclusionary zoning fee.

Newington may consider adopting similar provisions.

Inclusionary Zoning

Solutions for More
Workforce Housing

4.5. Address Housing Needs Of An Aging Population

With increasing life expectancy, the number of elderly residents (and the share of the population which is over age 65) in Newington is increasing. This trend is expected to continue well into the future.

The housing needs of older households are different than younger households in a number of ways:

- Older households tend to be smaller,
- Older households tend to have lower income levels,
- Older households tend to have more disabilities or impairments which affect their quality of life and capabilities, and
- Older households are less able to maintain the interior (and exterior) of their homes.



Mixed-Use Nodes

Some of the mixed-use nodes identified in the 2020-30 POCD may have potential for establishment of elderly housing although there may not be much synergistic benefit to the other uses from elderly housing.

On the other hand, some of the opportunity sites in Town Center East and along the Berlin Turnpike may have more potential for such uses.

4.5.1. Expand The Number Of Low-Income Elderly Units

As indicated previously, there is a significant shortage of low-income elderly units in Newington (and elsewhere). When an elderly person or couple gets to the point that they realize they need lower cost housing they can afford, it can be heart-breaking to learn that there is a two-year waiting period (or more) before a unit may be available.

Although there are 214 elderly housing units in Newington at the present time (106 managed by the Newington Housing Authority and 108 managed by other entities), it is not enough to meet the growing need. Most units were built in the 1970s and 1980s.

The only way to address the housing need for the lowest income elderly is to build subsidized elderly housing using State or Federal funding programs. Newington should start the process of working with State and/or Federal agencies to get funding to add more elderly housing units.

Of course, land is typically the biggest challenge for initiating a project such as this. In Newington, the following sites may have some potential for supporting the development of additional elderly housing units in Newington:

Possible Sites For Future Considerations

- | | |
|--|--|
| Cedarcrest Hospital Site
Russell Road | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A former state facility which has not been used since 2010. Condition of existing building(s) unknown. |
| I-291 ROW | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closer investigation may show some areas around:• Maple Hill Avenue• New Britain Avenue• Willard Avenue |
| 645 Willard Avenue | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under-utilized former parochial school |
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excess Town Land• Underutilized School Building• Day Street area• Other Site |

4.5.2. Support Older People Choosing To Age In Place

Data from AARP suggests that about 80% of older residents would prefer to age in place in their current residence.

4.5.2.1. Services For Older Residents

For older people who have or can find an affordable and appropriate place to live, the support programs below will help them meet their needs (and support their overall quality of life) as they age-in-place until such time as they need to investigate other housing options:

- Maintaining senior center / recreation programs (social, recreational, health screening, life coaching, etc.),
- Maintaining hot lunch / meals-on-wheels,
- Maintaining dial-a-ride / transportation for seniors,
- Maintaining visiting nurse services for seniors,
- Helping seniors with home handyman services and other useful services.

4.5.2.2. Housing Issues Facing Older Renters

Older renters tend to be income-constrained and asset-limited. If they are struggling to afford their current rental, they may need to investigate a less expensive options. Regardless, the support programs described above can help them age in place wherever they may be living in Newington.

For eligible low-income renters (including the elderly) earning less than \$45,000 per year, the State offers a rent rebate program of up to \$900 per year,

Technical Appendix

Possible changes to the Zoning Regulations to allow one-story additions closer to the property line in certain zoning districts were provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix F)

Possible changes to Section 6.13 of the Zoning Regulations to simplify the accessory apartment regulations and possibly allow some by Zoning Permit were provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix G)

An example of a regulations which allows an accessory apartment to be counted as a deed-restricted affordable housing unit was provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix H)

The State legislation which allows a temporary detached dwelling unit to be established was provided in a separate Technical Appendix. (See Appendix I)

4.5.2.3. Housing Issues Facing Older Homeowners

Older homeowners choosing to age in place may present some unique challenges and opportunities since they may be income-constrained but perhaps have some equity in their home:

Situation	Considerations
1. Cost of homeownership may place stress on a fixed income	- Town can maintain / enhance property tax relief - Town could offer enhanced tax relief for deed restriction or equity share
2. House is not configured well for independent older occupants	Zoning Regulations could allow for one-story addition closer to property line provided it included an accessible full bath and another room that could be configured as a bedroom.
3. Homeowner desires assistance / companionship / income supplement	- Zoning Regulations Section 6.13 could be modified to allow for an accessory apartment (within or attached) <u>by Zoning Permit</u> (rather than TPZ approval) in some or all residential zones provided it was owner-occupied and included an operable door on a common wall and common water, sewer, gas, and electric service. - Under conditions spelled out in CGS Section 8-30g(k), accessory apartments can count as deed-restricted units when: - legally approved - restricted for 10 or more years to a rent affordable at 80% or less of area median income. - Although Newington opted out of allowing them, the Zoning Regulations could allow for a <u>temporary</u> detached accessory structure (per CGS 8-1bb) sometimes favored by people caring for their parents provided the property was owner-occupied.

4.6. Address Needs Of Lower Income Households

Housing costs can also pose a significant burden for low- and moderate-income households earning less than 80 percent of area median income (see income levels on page 10).

4.6.1. Seek Opportunities To Create New “Family” Rental Units

As indicated previously, there are 316 “family” housing units (not limited to occupancy by the elderly or disabled) in Newington at the present time. These units are managed and operated by private and non-profit entities (none are managed by the Newington Housing Authority). There is strong demand for these units and waiting times can be lengthy.

If land were available (see the listing of possible sites for consideration on page 32), Newington could start the process of working with State and/or Federal agencies to seek development and construction funding to add more family housing units. This process could be led by the Housing Authority or a non-profit entity (as was done with Newington Interfaith Housing for Southfield Apartments).

4.6.2. Promote Rental Assistance Programs

Until a site becomes available to build family units in the community, Newington should continue to use State and Federal “tenant rental assistance” programs to help low- and moderate-income households meet their housing needs. There are two types of rental assistance programs:

- “Tenant-based” where a household is admitted to the program and, upon finding an appropriate rental unit, pays a percentage of their income for the unit and the State or Federal government pays the remainder. The tenant keeps the voucher when they change apartments, including relocating to other communities.
- “Project-based” where units in a development are reserved for low- and moderate-income households and an eligible tenant pays a percentage of their income for the unit and the State or Federal government pays the remainder. The property keeps the voucher when a tenant departs.

Newington is credited with 116 tenant rental assistance units in the community. Since the Housing Authority has 30 vouchers (managed by Imagineers), there are 86 additional vouchers being used in Newington (either tenant-based or project-based). Newington should continue to support and promote the rental assistance programs to help meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households, often using the existing housing stock.

4.6.3. Help Support Ownership Assistance Programs

In the history of America, homeownership has been a pathway to prosperity for many households. Newington is no different. Whether someone is trying to get on or climb “the housing ladder” (or trying to downsize and move down “the housing ladder”), Newington can be a part of that journey.

Due to the extensive stock of “naturally occurring affordable housing” (both rental and ownership) in Newington, most people (including many low- and moderate-income households) are able to afford housing here for wherever they may want to be on the housing ladder.

Support Home Purchases - For low- and moderate-income households seeking to purchase housing in Newington, they may be able to obtain financing from the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through programs that have mortgage programs for low- and moderate-income households.

As indicated previously, there are 472 housing units in Newington where low- and moderate-income households received CHFA/USDA mortgages. Newington should continue to support and promote these mortgage assistance programs to help meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households, often using the existing housing stock. Newington should consider publicizing this better so that people are aware of this opportunity to live in Newington.

Support Home Construction – Newington has acquired some residentially-zoned parcels which are surplus to its needs. Newington could partner with Habitat For Humanity (or other non-profit organization) to build affordable homes on Town-owned lots (rental units could also be considered).

Support Home Maintenance – In some situations, low- and moderate-income households may struggle with housing maintenance / rehabilitation due to the tightness of their finances. Newington currently uses Small Cities funding to assist low- and moderate-income households with maintenance and housing rehabilitation. This program should continue.

In addition, if Newington were able to find a way to promote a “community maintenance corps” of volunteers that could be available to help low- and moderate-income homeowners maintain and improve their properties, it might pay some considerable dividends.

4.7. Consider Other Housing Configurations

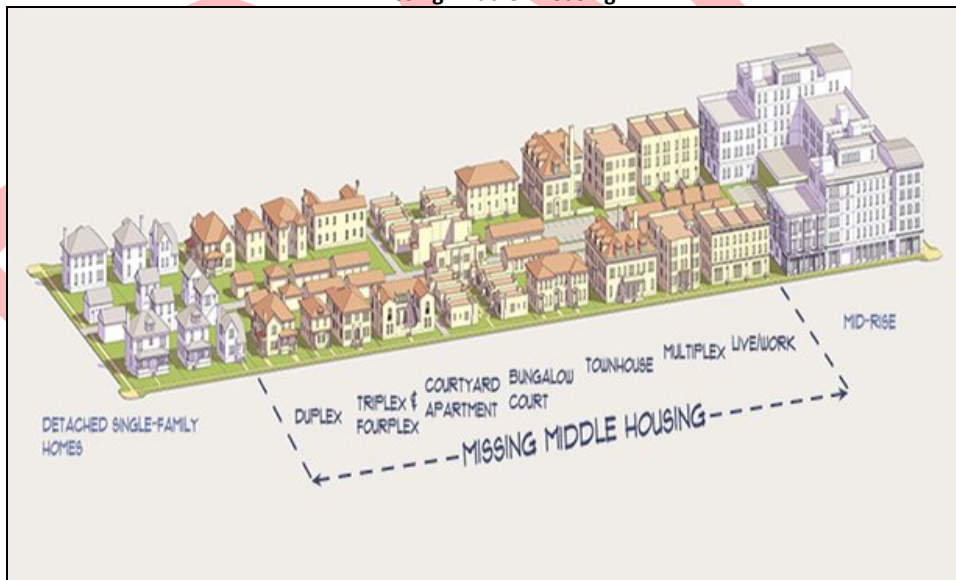
Some areas around the country are considering making provision for “missing middle” housing and this concept may have some applicability in Newington.

The term “missing middle” refers to housing types that fall between single-family residential homes and larger scale multi-family projects. Historically, this type of housing supported pedestrian-friendly and transit-oriented development which helped diversify housing options and choices while contributing to a “sense of place” in neighborhoods.

Newington should explore the concept of enabling certain housing types in and near the mixed-use nodes recommended in the 2020-30 POCD:

- Duplex units
- Triplex and/or fourplex units
- Courtyard apartments
- Bungalow courts / cottage courts
- Townhouse development
- Multiplex housing
- Live/work units

“Missing Middle” Housing



Special Needs Housing

Data from the State of Connecticut indicates that there are presently 11 group homes in Newington with a capacity to serve up to 55 residents.

State statutes (CGS Section 8-3(e)) provide that local zoning regulations cannot treat such housing differently than a single-family home.

4.8. Help Address Special Housing Needs

4.8.1. Disabled / Special Needs

The housing needs of disabled persons (physically and otherwise) and people with special needs (mental health, developmental disabilities, transition, etc.) may be met in several ways:

	Disabled Persons	People With Special Needs
Living independently	☒	
Living with assistance from family or caregivers	☒	☒
Living in low-income elderly/disabled housing	☒	
Living in a group home / community residence		☒
Living in a specialized facility (assisted living, etc.)	☒	☒

Newington permits all of these housing options (including reasonable accommodations, if needed) and the need for additional provisions is not apparent at this time.

4.8.2. Transient Lodging

Some motels along the Berlin Turnpike are being used as residences for people who do not have (or do not choose) other housing options. This can be an issue or concern for at least two reasons:

- Section 3.24.8 of the Zoning Regulations specifically prohibits “motel efficiency units” (a zoning enforcement issue), and
- Criminal behavior which may sometimes occurs (as police issue).

The Town has established a multi-department task force which continues to work on addressing these issues. Redevelopment of these sites along the Berlin Turnpike is already allowed and encouraged (see page 25). The need for additional provisions is not apparent at this time.

4.8.3. Homeless / Emergency Shelter –

The Police Department coordinates with the Human Services Department whenever there is an issue in Newington related to homelessness, domestic crisis, or similar interventional situation. Regionally, there is not enough capacity to address the need, especially during colder weather. Newington continues to work on addressing this situation in the short-term (finding a safe place when needed) and the long-term (helping address regional needs). The need for additional provisions is not apparent at this time.

4.9. Address Other Housing Issues

4.9.1. Enhance Local Framework / Capacity

4.9.1.1. Increase Capacity Of Housing Authority

When additional units are added to the Housing Authority portfolio, it is unlikely the part-time staff will be able to keep up with the additional responsibilities.

Newington should:

- Anticipate the need to have some full-time Housing Authority staffing (management, administrative, and/or maintenance) to manage more units, and
- Supplement the part-time staff with technical assistance for development / expansion planning.

4.9.1.2. Prepare For Managing Additional Deed-Restricted Units

With the completion of additional housing units deed-restricted to sell or rent at affordable prices, Newington should supplement the tools at its disposal to manage such units.

First, Newington should prepare and adopt a “model housing affordability plan.” This is a document which specifies how deed-restricted affordable housing units will be managed in accordance with local, State, and Federal requirements related to income eligibility, rental rates, sale prices, fair housing marketing, and similar requirements. If the Town does not have a model plan, each development will prepare their own (or ignore the requirement entirely) and this will become a nightmare.

Second, Newington should consider who will be the Housing Administrator to oversee the sale/ rental of deed-restricted affordable housing units in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements. The Town Planner oversees the 36 deed-restricted units in Newington currently and this arrangement may continue to work best. Alternatively, the responsibility could be delegated to another entity. For example, the Housing Authority may have experience with income verification and housing programs. Alternatively, some towns use a third-party consultant to provide these services and Newington could consider the same approach.

Housing Partners

Local Organizations

- Municipal Departments, Agencies, And Commissions
- Newington Housing Authority
- Newington Interfaith Housing
- Local Non-Profit Organizations

Regional Organizations

- Capital Region Council Of Governments

State-Wide Organizations

- Connecticut Department Of Housing
- Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA)
- Partnership For Strong Communities

National Organizations

- US Department Of Housing And Urban Development
- US Department Of Agriculture (USDA)

4.9.2. Establish A Housing Trust Fund

In order to accumulate funds to help support housing-related initiatives, Newington should consider establishing a Housing Trust Fund. This account could be funded by:

- The Town Council as part of the annual budget,
- Payments made as part of any inclusionary zoning provision,
- Grants from outside sources or donations by residents, and/or
- Other sources

4.9.3. Right-Size Parking Requirements

Parking areas consume considerable land area (that could be used for tax-paying uses) and parking requirements can be a major impediment to development yields. Newington might consider modifying the parking standards in the following situations:

- Allow 1.0 or 1.5 parking spaces per studio or one-bedroom unit to reflect the smaller household sizes which are prevalent these days,
- Allow a reduction of parking requirements (perhaps by 25% to 50%) in areas within ¼-mile of a train station or Fastrak station (a developer could choose to install more parking if they wished).

It is worth noting that Section 6.1 already provides for a 25% reduction in the number of parking spaces for a multi-family unit located in the Town Center (1.5 spaces per unit) versus one located in another zoning district in Newington (2.0 spaces per unit).

4.9.4. Continue To Work With Housing Partners

Newington has had success working with other organizations as “housing partners” and these efforts should continue. Organizations to work with in the future might include one or more of the organizations listed in the sidebar.

IMPLEMENTATION

5

5.1. Implementation Overview

It is envisioned that the Housing Needs Study Committee, under the direction of the Town Council, will coordinate and oversee implementation of the strategies in the Affordable Housing Plan. Of course, a number of other agencies (such as the Town Plan and Zoning Commission) will play important roles in implementing the Plan.

Implementation tables on the following pages are intended to facilitate implementation of the Plan.

As required by State statute (CGS Section 8-30j), it is envisioned this Plan will be updated within five years.

Key Strategies

In the implementation tables on the following pages, key strategies are highlighted in red text.

5.2. Implementation Tables

SECTION 4.1. ENCOURAGE HOUSING THAT MEETS OVERALL GOALS

Legend for Leaders / Partners
on inside back cover

4.1.1. SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF MIXED-USE NODES WITH A “SENSE OF PLACE”	Leader Partners
4.1.1.1. Overall - Encourage development (and redevelopment) which will help accomplish Newington’s overall community development goals (including housing) recommended in the 2020-30 POCD.	Town TC TPZ
4.1.1.2. Newington Center - <i>Following a community-driven design process</i> , adopt regulations for Newington Center that: a Implement the overall vision for Newington Center, b Rename the zone from “Business – Town Center” to just “Town Center” or something similar, c Allow for more flexibility (height, setbacks, coverage, etc. to help create a mixed use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented node), and d Require the set aside of at least 10% of new housing units for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ TC Public Owners
4.1.1.3. Train Station / Transit Village - <i>Following a community-driven design process</i> , revise the Transit Village Design District regulations to: a Implement the overall vision for the train station area, and b Maintain the requirement that at least 10% of new housing units be set aside for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ TC Public Owners
4.1.1.4. West Cedar Street Fastrak – Revise the TOD Overlay District for possible changes to Section 3.19.A) to: a Allow for consideration of a residential development (in addition to a mixed-use development) within the overlay zone area, and b Require the set aside of at least 10% of new housing units for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ
4.1.1.5. Newington Junction Fastrak - <i>Following a community-driven design process</i> , establish an “overlay zone” for the Newington Junction Fastrak area which: a Implements the overall vision for the area, and b Requires that at least 10% of new housing units be set aside for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ TC Public Owners

4.1.2. ENCOURAGE REDEVELOPMENT WITH HOUSING WHERE APPROPRIATE	Leader Partners
4.1.2.1. Berlin Turnpike – Planned Development District - Modify Section 3.19.2 of the Zoning Regulations for the Planned Development (PD) district to require the set aside of at least 10% of new housing units for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ
4.1.2.2. Berlin Turnpike – B-BT District - Modify Section 3.15 of the Zoning Regulations for the Business – Berlin Turnpike (B-BT) district to allow residential uses by Special Permit (same as the PD District) and to require the set aside of at least 10% of new housing units for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ
4.1.2.3. Town Center East - <i>Following a community-driven design process involving major property owners</i> , consider modifying the Zoning Regulations for the Town Center East area to: - a Implement the overall vision for the area to integrate it into (and help strengthen) the Town Center area, and - b Require that at least 10% of new housing units be set aside for low- and moderate-income households.	TPZ TC Owners Public

Legend for Leaders / Partners
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4.1.3. PROMOTE OTHER DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Leader Partners
4.1.3.1. Prepare Design Guidelines - Prepare design guidelines or a “pattern book” for higher density residential developments in order to help them fit into the overall character of the community and: - a Tailor the design guidelines to the unique character of each area, - b Modify the village district considerations in the Town Center zone, - c Consider “village district” zoning as provided in CGS Section 8-2j for the other mixed-use nodes (train station, West Cedar Street, and Newington Junction), and - d Consider “village district” zoning as provided in CGS Section 8-2j for the Town Center East area.	TPZ
4.1.3.2. Preserve industrial zones for technology / employment in order to provide jobs, provide for goods and services, and enhance the tax base	TPZ ED
4.1.3.3. Preserve the character and integrity of single-family residential neighborhoods.	TPZ
4.1.3.4. Support the bus transit system.	Town

4.1.4. CONSIDER SEEKING EXEMPTION FROM CGS 8-30G	Leader Partners
4.1.4.1. Consider seeking a moratorium or exemption from CGS 8-30g so that housing development will support Newington’s overall development goals, be in accordance with local Zoning Regulations, and will be responsive to community input, feedback, and guidance.	TC TPZ

Legend for Leaders / Partners
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SECTION 4.2. RETAIN EXISTING HOUSING THAT MEETS NEEDS

4.2.1. RETAIN EXISTING HOUSING THAT MEETS NEEDS	Leader Partners
4.2.1.1. Seek to retain existing “naturally occurring affordable housing” in Newington which is effective at meeting housing needs of a variety of households.	Town TC TPZ

SECTION 4.3. MAINTAIN / IMPROVE EXISTING REGULATIONS

4.3.1. MAINTAIN / IMPROVE EXISTING REGULATIONS	Leader Partners
4.3.1.1. Maintain / improve existing Zoning Regulations that allow housing diversity.	TPZ

SECTION 4.4. ADOPT INCLUSIONARY ZONING PROVISIONS

4.4.1. ADOPT INCLUSIONARY ZONING PROVISIONS	Leader Partners
4.4.1.1. Consider adopting: - a Mandatory set-aside of units as part of any residential development, - b A fee-in-lieu-of affordable-housing, and/or - c An inclusionary zoning fee.	TPZ TC

SECTION 4.5. ADDRESS HOUSING NEEDS OF AN AGING POPULATION

4.5.1. EXPAND THE NUMBER OF LOW-INCOME ELDERLY UNITS	Leader Partners
4.5.1.1. Obtain Land – - a Obtain and dedicate land in Newington for development of additional elderly housing units. - b Seek to acquire surplus State-owned parcels (or facilities) for affordable elderly housing.	Town NHA Town NHA
4.5.1.2. Start The Process - Start the process of working with State and/or Federal agencies to get funding to add more elderly housing units.	Town NHA

Legend for Leaders / Partners
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4.5.2. SUPPORT OLDER PEOPLE CHOOSING TO AGE IN PLACE	Leader Partners
4.5.2.1. Maintain Local Programs - Maintain / improve /enhance programs that support elderly residents desire to age in place.	Town
4.5.2.2. Continue Tax Relief – - a Maintain / improve /enhance existing elderly tax relief programs that support elderly residents desire to age in place. - b Consider offering enhanced tax relief to elderly homeowners in exchange for a deed restriction for affordability or for an equity share.	Town Town
4.5.2.3. Allow Flexibility For Aging-Appropriate Renovations – Consider modifying the Zoning Regulations to allow for one-story addition closer to property line provided it included an accessible full bath and another room that could be configured as a bedroom.	TPZ
4.5.2.4. Facilitate Accessory Apartment – - a Simplify the Zoning Regulations for an accessory apartment and consider allowing by Zoning Permit (when within or attached) in some or all residential zones provided it was owner-occupied and included an operable door on a common wall and common water, sewer, gas, and electric service. - b Consider modifying the Zoning Regulations to allow for an accessory apartment deed-restricted to sell at an affordable price level for at least 10 years.	TPZ
4.5.2.5. Allow For Temporary “Granny Pods” – Consider “opting in” to the State statute (CGS Section 8-1bb) enabling a temporary detached accessory structure sometimes favored by people caring for their parents provided the property was owner-occupied.	TC TPZ

Legend for Leaders / Partners
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SECTION 4.6. ADDRESS HOUSING NEEDS OF LOWER INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

4.6.1. SEEK OPPORTUNITIES TO CREATE NEW “FAMILY” UNITS	Leader Partners
4.6.1.1. Obtain Land – - a Obtain and dedicate land in Newington for development of additional “family” housing units not restricted to elderly/ disabled persons. - b Seek to acquire surplus State-owned parcels (or facilities) for affordable “family” housing. 4.6.1.2. Start The Process - Start the process of working with State and/or Federal agencies to get funding to add more “family” housing units not restricted to elderly/disabled persons.	Town NHA IHC Town NHA IHC Town NHA IHC
4.6.2. PROMOTE RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	Leader Partners
4.6.2.1. Continue to support and promote rental assistance programs (tenant-based and project-based) to help meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households.	Town SS
4.6.3. HELP SUPPORT OWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	Leader Partners
4.6.3.1. Promote Ownership Assistance Programs - - a Continue to support and promote the CHFA/USDA mortgage assistance programs to help meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households. - b Promote the CHFA/USDA mortgage assistance programs so that people are aware of this opportunity to live in Newington. 4.6.3.2. Support Home Construction – Consider partnering with Habitat For Humanity (or other non-profit organization) to build affordable homes on Town-owned lots (rental units could also be considered). 4.6.3.3. Support Home Maintenance / Rehabilitation – - a Continue to use Small Cities funding to assist low- and moderate-income households with maintenance and housing rehabilitation. - b Investigate ways to promote a “community maintenance corps” of volunteers that could be available to help low-and moderate-income homeowners maintain and improve their properties.	Town SS TC Town SS

SECTION 4.7. CONSIDER OTHER HOUSING CONFIGURATIONS

4.7.1. CONSIDER OTHER HOUSING CONFIGURATIONS	Leader Partners
4.7.1.1. Explore the concept of enabling certain housing types in and near the mixed-use nodes recommended in the 2020-30 POCD: - a Duplex units - b Triplex and/or fourplex units - c Courtyard apartments - d Bungalow courts / cottage courts - e Townhouse development - f Multiplex housing - g Live/work units	TPZ

Legend for Leaders / Partners
on inside back cover

SECTION 4.8. HELP ADDRESS SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

4.8.1. HELP ADDRESS SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS	Leader Partners
4.8.1.1. Disabled / Special Needs – Continue to allow for a variety of living arrangements for disabled and special need persons.	Town TPZ
4.8.1.2. Transient Lodging – Continue to investigate ways to address the use of transient lodging facilities for housing.	Town TLTF
4.8.1.3. Homeless / Emergency Shelter – Continue to address the special needs of homeless people and people in crisis situations.	Town SS

SECTION 4.9. ADDRESS OTHER HOUSING ISSUES

Legend for Leaders / Partners
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4.9.1. ENHANCE LOCAL FRAMEWORK / CAPACITY		Leader Partners
4.9.1.1. Increase Capacity Of Housing Authority - a Anticipate the need to have full-time Housing Authority staffing (management, administrative, and/or maintenance) to manage more units. b Supplement the part-time Housing Authority staff with technical assistance for planning the development / expansion of Housing Authority developments.		Town TC NHA
4.9.1.2. Adopt A Model Housing Affordability Plan – Prepare and adopt a “model housing affordability plan” which will specify how deed-restricted affordable housing units will be managed.		
4.9.1.3. Designate A Housing Affordability Administrator - Designate who will be the Housing Administrator to oversee the sale/ rental of deed-restricted affordable housing units in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.		Town TC
4.9.2. ESTABLISH A HOUSING TRUST FUND		Leader Partners
4.9.2.1. Establish A Housing Trust Fund – Consider establishing a Housing Trust Fund to accumulate funds to help support housing-related initiatives.		Town TC
4.9.3. RIGHT-SIZE PARKING REQUIREMENTS		Leader Partners
4.9.3.1. Right-Size Parking Requirements – Consider modifying the parking standards to require fewer spaces for small units and allow a parking reduction in areas near to transit stations.		TPZ
4.9.4. CONTINUE TO WORK WITH HOUSING PARTNERS		Leader Partners
4.9.4.1. Continue To Work With Housing Partners – Continue to work with other organizations as “housing partners” in order to accomplish housing goals.		Town IHC

Legend For Leaders / Partners

Acronym	Organization
ED	Economic Development
IHC	Newington Interfaith Housing Corporation
NHA	Newington Housing Authority
Owners	Property Owners
Public	Newington Residents
SS	Social Services
TC	Town Council
TLTF	Transient Lodging Task Force
Town	Boards, Commissions, Agencies, Departments, and Staff of the Town of Newington
TPZ	Town Plan and Zoning Commission

Technical assistance in the preparation of this report provided by



Planimetrics

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Keith Chapman
Town Manager

TOWN OF NEWINGTON

131 Cedar Street Newington, Connecticut 06111

Newington Housing Needs Study Committee

SPECIAL MEETING

6:00 p.m. Monday, August 24, 2020

Zoom Webinar/Meeting

MINUTES

Present: Carol Anest; Michael Camillo and Maureen Lynch.

Also Present: Glenn Chalder, AICP; Town Planner Craig Minor.

I. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The meeting was called to order at 6:03 pm.

II. ROLE CALL

The presence of the above-listed members was noted.

III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

None.

IV. REVIEW/DISCUSSION OF BRIEFING BOOKLET #3: Possible Affordable Housing Strategies

Glenn Chalder, AICP went through Briefing Booklet #3 that he had prepared for this meeting.

The four basic Affordable Housing strategies that the Plan should address are as follows:

1. Encourage housing that meets overall development goals:

1.1 Support development of mixed-use nodes with a "sense of place". Commissioner Anest asked why the maps shows all of these nodes in north-central Newington. Glenn replied because that is the area most appropriate for affordable housing. She felt they should be more scattered, and could include 3333 Berlin Turnpike. Commissioner Anest asked the Town Planner if the graphics from the Transit Village Design District regulations that former Economic

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Adam O. King
Town Clerk

Development Director Andy Brecher displayed to the Town Council last year. Mr. Minor said he would look for them.

- 1.2 Encourage redevelopment with housing where appropriate.
- 1.3 Promote other development goals.
- 1.4 Consider seeking moratorium/exemption from CGS 8-30g.

Glenn then discussed the concept of the “missing middle housing”, which is all of the various types of housing between single-family detached and high-density apartment buildings.

Commissioner Camillo noted that this type of housing is suitable in the Town Center. The Town should look into getting grants to encourage this type of development there. Commissioner Anest said that this could be the type of housing that she has been asking about for Newington.

2. Maintain housing and regulations that address housing needs:

- 2.1 Retain existing “Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing”.
- 2.2 Maintain/Improve regulations that allow housing diversity.

3. Provide for housing that addresses needs:

3.1 Address housing needs of an aging population. This might include expanding the number of low-income elderly units. Commissioner Anest had a concern with some of the suggested locations. Glenn replied that the benefit of listing specific locations is it can then kick off a discussion that wouldn't happen if the recommendation was left too generic. Commissioner Anest asked the Town Planner if he could provide a map of Town and State owned property in Newington to the Committee next month.

3.2 Address housing needs of lower income households. This could include helping first-time home buyers with education or down payment assistance.

- 3.3 Consider adopting inclusionary zoning provisions.
- 3.4 Help address special housing needs.

4. Address other housing issues:

- 4.1 Enhance local framework/capacity.
- 4.2 Establish a housing trust fund.
- 4.3 Right-size parking requirements.
- 4.4 Continue to work with housing partners.

That concluded Glenn's presentation. Commissioner Anest said that these are all “common sense” recommendations, and covers the whole gamut of Newington's socio-economic situation. She said she was very impressed. Commissioner Camillo agreed. Glenn said that the next step is to present this information in the form of a draft Plan, at the next meeting. The Committee agreed.

Commissioner Anest asked Glenn if he had been able to find information on the group homes that she had asked him about at the last meeting. Glenn said yes: Newington has eleven group homes, with fifty-five residents. These all count toward Newington's 10%.

V. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Town Planner Craig Minor presented the minutes. He said that the version the Committee members were looking at was actually different from the draft minutes that he had filed with the Town Clerk, because after filing them he learned that Maureen Lynch was in fact present. Michael Camillo made a motion to approve the minutes as amended, seconded by Carol Anest. All were in favor.

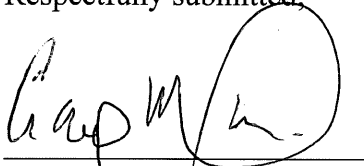
VI. SCHEDULE NEXT MEETING

It was agreed that the next meeting would be Monday, September 21, 2020 at 6 pm via Zoom.

VII. ADJOURN

The meeting adjourned at 7:237 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Craig Minor', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig Minor, AICP
Town Planner