

BRIDGEPORT AT A GLANCE

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Bridgeport is governed by its City Charter which was adopted by the state legislature in 1907 and revised in 1912 and 1992. The city operates under a Mayor-City Council form of government. The Mayor serves a four-year term. The Mayor sets policy, makes nominations and appointments to boards and commissions, and presides at City Council meetings. In addition, the Mayor acts as official City representative and liaison with various governmental and private agencies and oversees the financial aspects of the City government. Mayoral authority comes from the City of Bridgeport's charter, Municipal Code, and the State of Connecticut General Statutes.

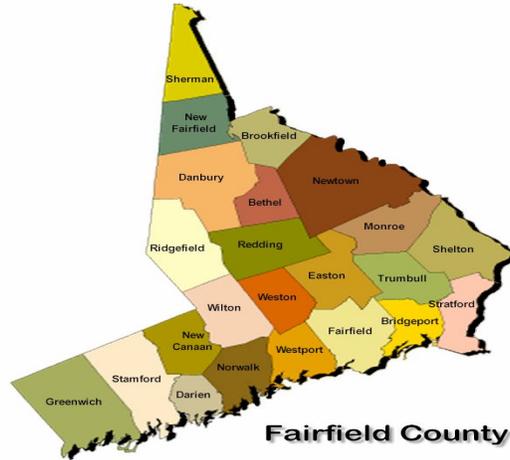
The City Council consists of 20 members elected to two-year terms. Each of the ten council districts is represented by two council members. The City Council holds regular meetings twice per month. Major responsibilities of the City Council include enacting ordinances necessary to govern the City and adopting the budget. Together the Mayor and the City Council oversee the five line divisions: City Clerk, Water Pollution Control Authority, Libraries, Department of Education, and the Registrar of Voters.

The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), a mayoral appointee, is responsible for coordinating the management and implementation of operational policies and practices for the Mayor. The CAO is the liaison between the Mayor and the head administrators of the City's departments which include: The Office of Policy & Management, Civil Service, the Fire Department, the Police Department, Planning & Economic Development, Finance, Public Facilities, Health & Social Services, Labor Relations, the City Attorney, Weights & Measures, and Information Technology.

The only elected board in the City, aside from the City Council, is the Board of Education. This board consists of nine members elected to staggered four-year terms, and meets once a month. In addition, there are 18 appointed boards and commissions whose members are volunteers who have been appointed by the Mayor. These consist of the following: Board of Assessment Appeals, Board of Public Purchases, Bridgeport Redevelopment Agency, Cable Advisory Board, Civil Service Commission, Commission on Aging, Ethics Commission, Fair Housing Commission, Fair Rent Commission, Fire Commission, Harbor Management Commission, Historic Commission No. 1, Housing Authority, Housing Site Development Agency, Parks Commission, Planning & Zoning Commission, Police Commission, Port Authority Commission, Stratfield Historic District Commission, Water Pollution Control Authority Commission and the Zoning Board of Appeals. Additionally, the City appoints members to serve on the boards of regional planning agencies including the Greater Bridgeport Regional Planning Agency and the Greater Bridgeport Transit Authority.

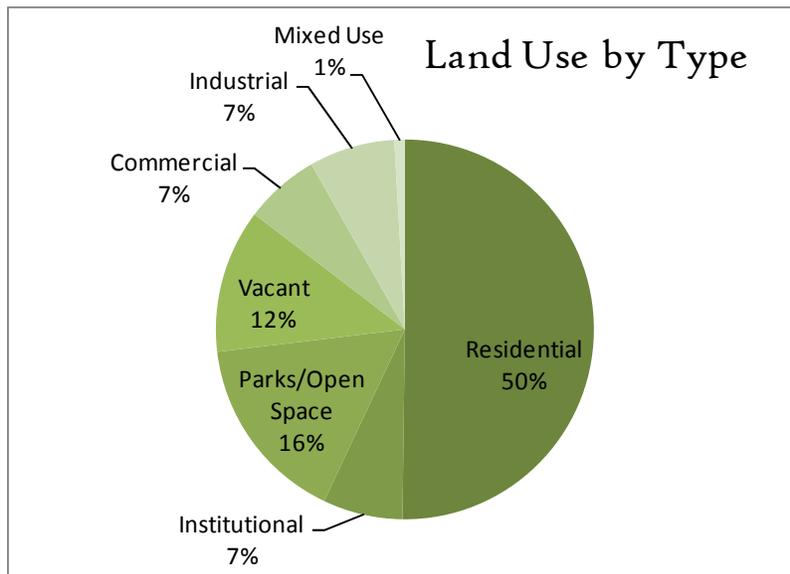
GEOGRAPHY

Bridgeport is Connecticut's largest city with a population estimated at 136,000 residents. Located along Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Pequonnock River, the city has an area of 19.4 square miles. Bridgeport experiences warm to hot and humid summers and cold, snowy winters. These seasonal extremes are somewhat moderated by Long Island Sound. This results in a lower average temperature in summer and moderate snowfall, as compared to our neighbors inland. The city receives 41.7 inches of precipitation and around 25.6 inches of snowfall in an average year. The snowiest winter on record occurred in 1996 when Bridgeport received 76.8 inches in total accumulation. Bridgeport is located on Long Island Sound and is bordered by Fairfield, Connecticut to the West, Stratford, Connecticut to the East, and Trumbull, Connecticut to the North.



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Land Area: 19.4 square miles.



COMMUNITY PROFILE

Bridgeport was originally a part of the township of Stratford. The first recorded settlement here was made in 1659. It was called Pequonnock until 1695, when its name was changed to Stratfield, due to its location between the already existing towns of Stratford and Fairfield. In 1800 the borough of Bridgeport was chartered and in 1821 the township was incorporated. The city was not chartered until 1836. The city's location on the deep Newfield Harbor supported shipbuilding and whaling endeavors in the mid 19th century. Later, rapid industrialization and the presence of the railroad made Bridgeport an ideal manufacturing center producing Bridgeport milling machines, saddles, corsets, carriages, brass fittings, sewing machines and ammunition. By 1930, Bridgeport was an industrial center with more than 500 factories and a thriving immigrant population.

In the early 21st century, Bridgeport is rebounding from a loss of jobs and population, and is transitioning into a role as both a bedroom community for New York City, and as oasis of relatively low-cost housing in the otherwise prohibitively expensive Fairfield County. Located just

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY

BRIDGEPORT IN CONTEXT

63 miles from New York City and accessible via a variety of transportation modes, it is ideally suited to families seeking a refuge from the high cost of living in lower Fairfield county.

Bridgeport supports two large hospitals—St. Vincent’s and Bridgeport Hospital. It is located on the Metro-North commuter line, which offers daily service to New York City, and regional service to other areas of Connecticut, and also serves as a stop on Amtrak’s train lines. Additionally, ferry service to Long Island is offered from Bridgeport’s harbor, and local and interstate bus service is also available. Bridgeport owns Stratford’s Sikorsky Memorial Airport. Additionally, Bridgeport’s location in the middle of a confluence of highways—among them Interstate 95, the Merritt Parkway, Route 8 & Route 25, and Route 1 connect the City to many other regions. Institutions of higher learning housed in the City include The University of Bridgeport, Housatonic Community College, St. Vincent’s College, and Bridgeport Hospital School of Nursing. The Bridgeport School system educates approximately 22,000 children, making it the second largest school system in the state.

The Arena at Harbor Yard and the Klein Memorial Auditorium host regional and national performances of musical acts and sporting events. Regional theater is in evidence at the Downtown Cabaret Theatre and the Playhouse on the Green. Additionally, the City of Bridgeport is home to 44 parks which encompass 1,330 acres of open space.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMICS

Bridgeport is Connecticut’s largest city with a population estimated at 136,282 residents. These residents account for 15 percent of the residents in the Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk metropolitan area. While the residential population of Fairfield County has increased since the 2000 Census, the residential population of Bridgeport has experienced a decline. At the same time, Bridgeport has managed to continue to expand the grand list. This year, incorporating State mandated revaluation, we anticipate an increase of \$1,464,460,560 or 26.5%. Last year we saw an increase of 2.4%. This positive growth, paired with the implementation of the computer assisted mass appraisal system, should improve efficiency and enhance this essential revenue source.

2008 Grand List	Real Property	Personal Property	Motor Vehicles	Totals
Gross	\$5,975,177,722	\$737,107,429	\$379,481,820	\$7,091,766,971
Exemptions	\$52,267,202	\$40,752,839	\$7,773,380	\$ 100,793,421
Net Grand List	\$5,922,910,520	\$696,354,590	\$371,708,440	\$6,990,973,550
2009 Grand List (70%)	Real Property	Personal Property	Motor Vehicles	Totals
Gross	\$6,008,957,255	\$784,502,333	\$383,236,377	\$7,176,695,965
Exemptions	\$29,436,705	\$38,215,246	\$7,667,550	\$75,319,501
Net Grand List	\$5,979,520,550	\$746,287,087	\$375,568,827	\$7,101,376,464
Change				
Gross	\$33,779,533 0.60%	\$47,394,904 6.40%	\$3,754,557 1.00%	\$84,928,994 1.20%
Exemptions	(\$22,830,497) -43.7%	(\$2,537,593) -6.2%	(\$105,830) -1.4%	(\$25,473,920) -25.3%
Net Grand List	\$56,610,030 0.90%	\$49,932,497 6.70%	\$3,860,387 1.00%	\$110,402,914 1.60%

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY

BRIDGEPORT IN CONTEXT

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS IN BRIDGEPORT 2009 vs 2000

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS	2009			2000		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Wheelabrator BPT LP	\$288,528,884	1	4.29%			
United Illuminating Co. Inc.	183,109,905	2	2.72%	96,450,846	1	3.80%
Southern Connecticut Gas Co. - Energy EA	72,065,357	3	1.07%	14,235,140	6	0.56%
People's United Bank	68,970,070	4	1.02%	51,334,196	2	2.02%
PSEG Power Connecticut	58,963,326	5	0.88%			
Bridgeport Energy LLC	48,784,414	6	0.72%			
Success Village Apts Inc.	29,317,227	7	0.44%			
Watermark 3030 Park LLC	25,532,028	8	0.38%	14,023,773	8	0.55%
Connecticut Light & Power-Nusco	25,370,096	9	0.38%			
AT&T Mobility LLC	22,129,407	10	0.33%			
Aquarian Water Co. of CT 3				18,028,950	3	0.71%
Bridgeport Jai Alai				14,749,316	4	0.58%
United Technologies (Sikorsky)				14,704,286	5	0.58%
Emson Research, Inc.				14,153,206	7	0.56%
American Telephone & Telegraph				11,181,871	9	0.44%
General Electric Co.				10,607,270	10	0.42%
TOTAL	\$822,770,714		12.23%	\$259,468,854		10.22%

** Note: Name change occurred during period.
Source: City of Bridgeport - Assessor's Office

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS IN BRIDGEPORT: 2008 vs 1999

Employer	2008			1999		
	Employees	Rank	% of Total Employment	Employees	Rank	% of Total Employment
People's United Bank	2,416	1	3.77%	1,400	3	2.45%
Bridgeport Hospital, Inc.	2,403	2	3.74%	2,029	1	3.56%
St. Vincent's Medical Center	1,849	3	3.14%	1,875	2	3.29%
University of Bridgeport	537	4	0.84%			
Prime Resources	450	5	0.70%			
Lacey Manufacturing Company	400	6	0.62%	360	9	0.63%
Bridgeport Health Care Center	301	7	0.47%	375	7	0.66%
Watermark	300	8	0.47%			
Housatonic Community College	278	9	0.47%			
Derecktor Shipyards	200	10	0.31%			
Sikorsky Aircraft (United Technologies)				500	4	0.88%
Bridgeport Machines, Inc.				425	5	0.75%
Casco Products				420	6	0.74%
Southern New England Telephone				375	8	0.66%
Remington Products Inc.				275	10	0.48%

Source: Office of Planning & Economic Development

POPULATION IN BRIDGEPORT/SURROUNDING AREA 1990-2007

AREA	1990	2000	2007	CHANGE 1990-2007	
				NUMBER	PERCENT
BRIDGEPORT	141,686	139,529	131,000	(10,686)	-7.5%
FAIRFIELD COUNTY CT	827,645	882,567	895,000	67,355	8.1%

The decline in Bridgeport's population has coincided with an increase in the population of greater Fairfield County. Like many urban areas, Bridgeport's declining population in the 1960s and 1970s coincided with an increase in population in nearby sleeper suburbs. All population estimates discussed forthwith are based on the US Census' American Community Survey, 2005-2007 3 year estimates (in the column which reads 2007). As such, they are decidedly less accurate than the numbers produced by the decennial census, as they are based on a smaller sample size than 10 year census data. Likewise, the following comparisons also should be

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY

BRIDGEPORT IN CONTEXT

viewed with the knowledge that Bridgeport's population characteristics are evidenced in the greater Fairfield County information, and as such are not a truly perfect comparison. However, they allow us to view Bridgeport's demographic makeup in the context of our greater geographic region.

In terms of demographics, the population of Bridgeport is on the whole less affluent and more diverse than the rest of Fairfield County. Median household income is lower than our Fairfield County neighbors, and our population on the whole is younger, has completed less education, and has a higher likelihood of speaking a language other than English at home. Our unemployment rates are higher, and poverty impacts the lives of our residents in greater numbers than in the rest of Fairfield County.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	2000	2007
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	\$ 65,249	\$ 80,241
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	\$ 34,658	\$ 44,216
MEDIAN AGE		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	37.3	39
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	31.4	33.2
FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	5.0%	5.8%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	16.2%	16.1%
INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	6.9%	7.0%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	18.4%	19.20%
HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR HIGHER		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	84.4%	88.0%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	65.0%	73.0%
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	39.9%	43%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	12.2%	13.8%
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	23.9%	27.1%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	43.5%	47.9%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	2000	2007
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	3.1%	5.8%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	6.4%	9.7%

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY

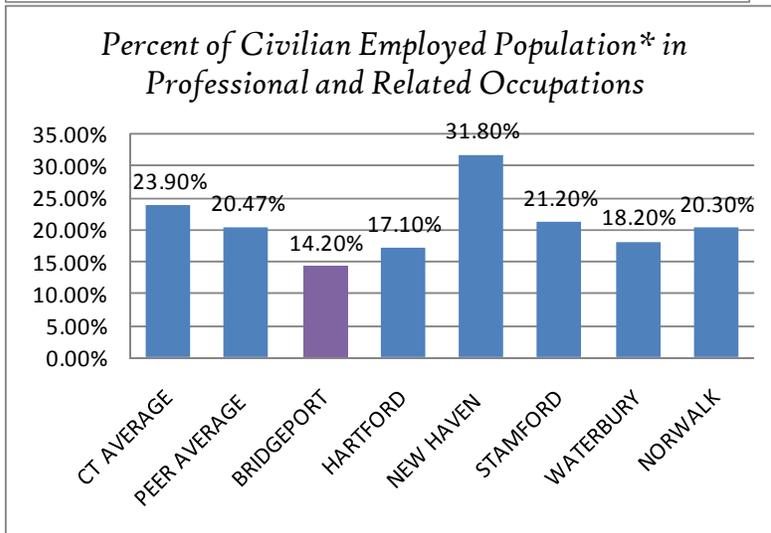
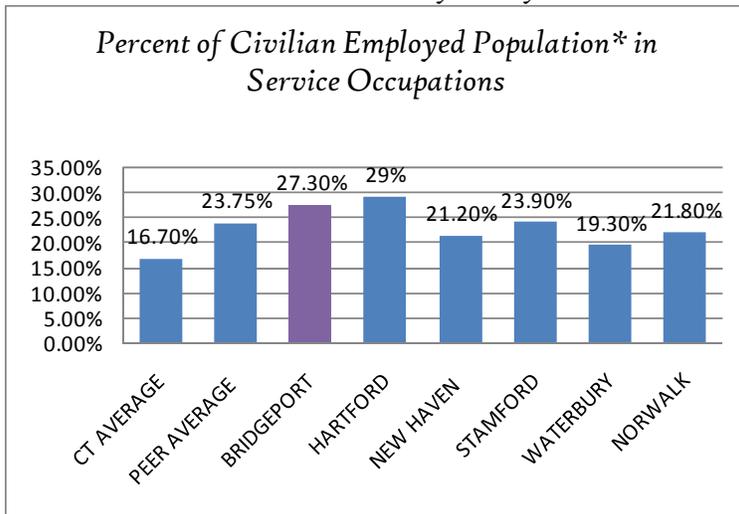
BRIDGEPORT IN CONTEXT

POPULATION ETHNICITY

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT	2000	2007
WHITE	79.30%	79.2%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	10%	10.7%
ASIAN	3.30%	4.5%
SOME OTHER RACES	4.7%	6.6%
TWO OR MORE RACES	2.50%	0.9%
HISPANIC	11.90%	14.4%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	2000	2007
WHITE	45.00%	47.4%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	30.80%	35.9%
ASIAN	3.30%	3.2%
SOME OTHER RACES	14.80%	14.8%
TWO OR MORE RACES	5.60%	1.8%
HISPANIC	31.90%	33.3%

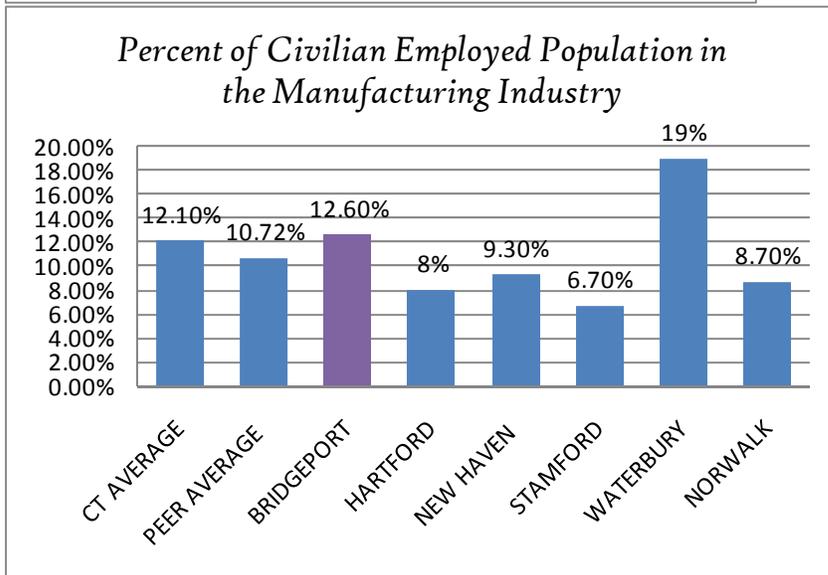
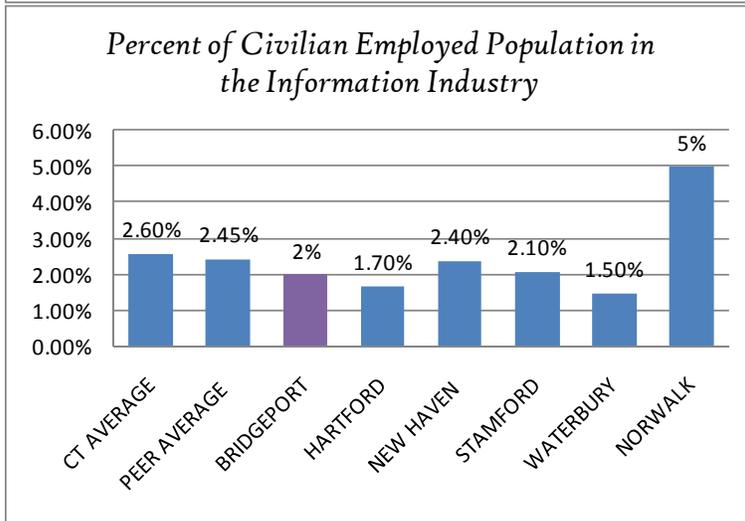
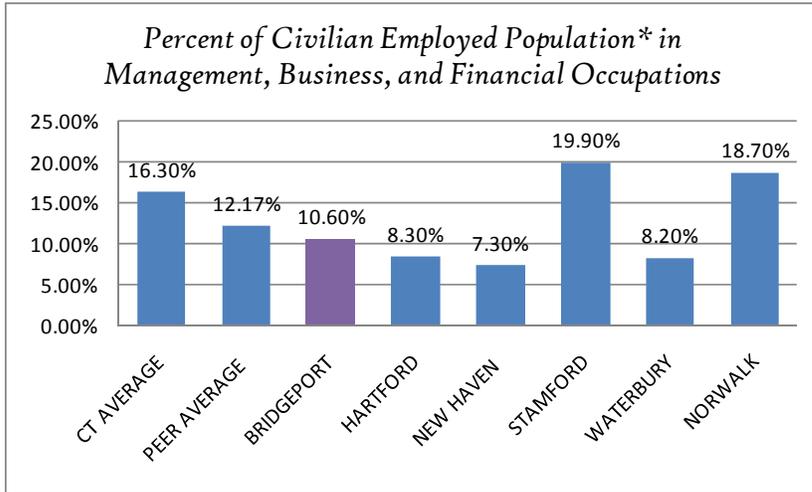
OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

From the Census' American Community Survey 2008



OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

From the Census' American Community Survey 2008



GENERAL FUND BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY

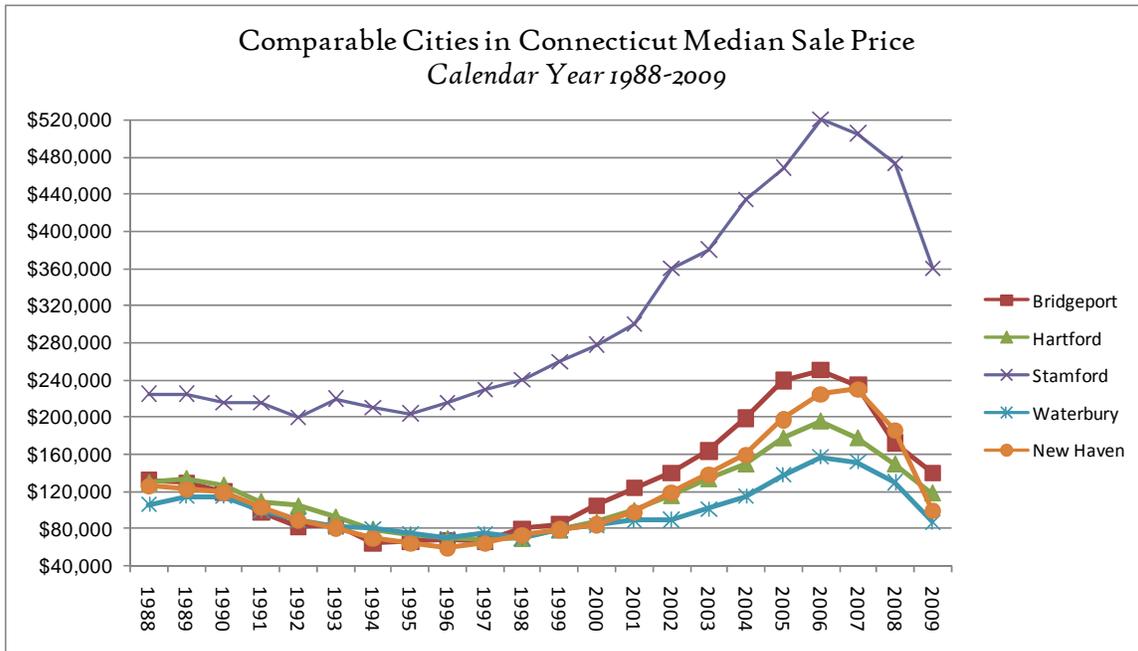
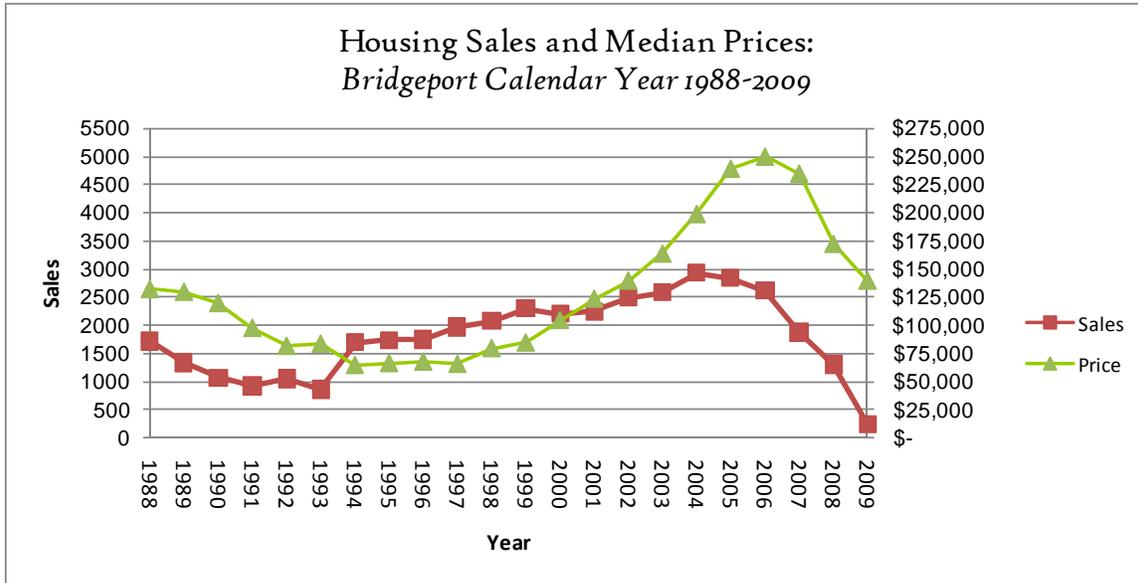
BRIDGEPORT IN CONTEXT

The mean travel time to work for Bridgeport residents is slightly less than that of our neighbors, as shown below, but the increased cost of travel is a reality for all of Connecticut's population. Despite the variety of transportation options available to Bridgeport's population, the vast majority of commuters drive to work alone (67.3%). While carpooling has decreased, reliance on public transportation has increased in both Bridgeport and the greater Fairfield County area.

TRAVEL TO WORK	2000	2007		2000	2007
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT			BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT		
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	28	28.4	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	25	26.9
DROVE ALONE	74.7%	73.9%	DROVE ALONE	66.4%	67.3%
CARPOOLED	9.6%	7.6%	CARPOOLED	18.7%	12.1%
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	8.1%	9.2%	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	8.4%	12.3%
WALK	2.3%	3.1%	WALK	3.6%	3.3%
OTHER	0.8%	1.4%	OTHER	1.4%	3.4%
WORK FROM HOME	4.5%	4.8%	WORK FROM HOME	1.4%	1.6%

Monthly housing costs are an important consideration in light of the sub-prime mortgage crisis, and Bridgeport is not untouched by this situation. This comparison of housing costs, based on reported monthly owner costs including mortgages, reveals a level of debt that could be catastrophic to families faced with increased fuel, gasoline, and other energy costs. The majority of Bridgeport's resident labor force works outside the city in neighboring towns in the region. While these calculations merely reflect the impact of the median home ownership cost on the homeowner with the median income, the sharp increase in the percentage of mortgage & other debt that Bridgeport families have assumed in recent history is troubling. In April of 2009, RealtyTrac reported that foreclosure activity has reached record levels, and has increased 25% since April of 2008. In Connecticut, 1 in 662 homes received a foreclosure filing. Connecticut ranks 19th nationwide in foreclosure filings. Bridgeport residents hold at least 5,586 sub-prime loans and with a total of 34,489 real estate parcels, the impact of foreclosures on these properties could be detrimental to the area's homeowners and the economy on the whole. The negative impact that foreclosures have had on city revenues (particularly on the conveyance tax, which is based on the value of real estate transactions) is already being felt in municipal budgets. Bridgeport has received nearly \$6 million in federal funding to forestall foreclosures and stabilize neighborhoods (the highest amount awarded in the state of Connecticut).

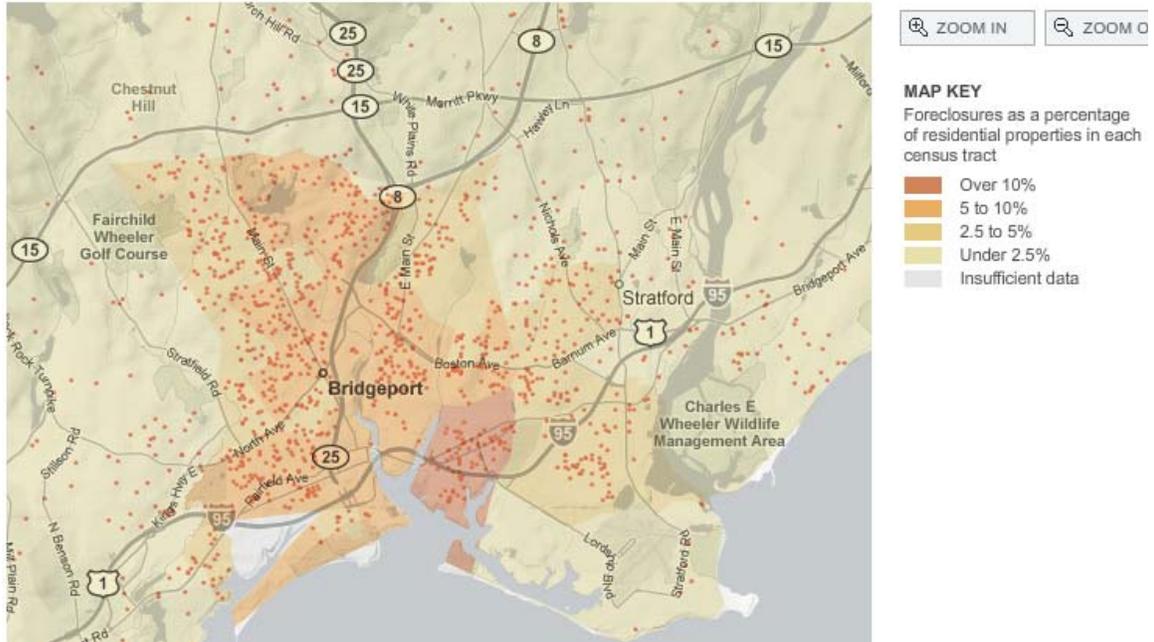
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS MEDIAN VALUE	2000	2007
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT	\$ 288,900	\$ 499,000
MONTHLY OWNER COST W/ MORTGAGE	\$ 1,904	\$ 2,679
MORTGAGE PAYMENT AS % OF MEDIAN INCOME	35%	40%
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT	\$ 117,500	\$ 244,800
MONTHLY OWNER COST W/ MORTGAGE	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,884
MORTGAGE PAYMENT AS % OF MEDIAN INCOME	44%	51%



Source: The Warren Group

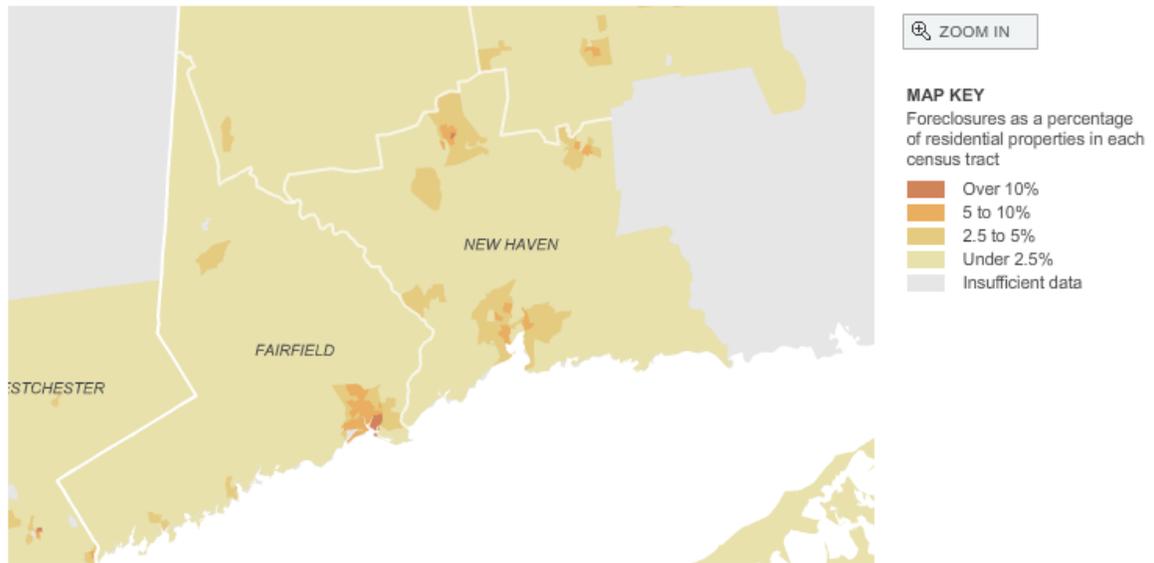
While Bridgeport is not the only city in Connecticut faced with the fallout from the housing crisis, it is evident in the patterns that are already developing that urban homeowners and minorities were particularly vulnerable to predatory lending practices. Defaults are three times more likely to happen in minority-concentrated areas compared with white ones. Even when blacks earn as much as whites, they're still more likely to be victimized by predatory lenders. For example, a black household making \$68,000 a year is five times as likely as a white household making the same amount of money – or less – to hold high-interest subprime mortgages, according to the *New York Times*. That makes it five times as hard to hold onto their homes. Eighty-five percent of the neighborhoods worst-hit by the crisis — where the default rate is at least double the regional average — have a majority of black and Latino homeowners.

MAPPING FORECLOSURES IN BRIDGEPORT, 2008

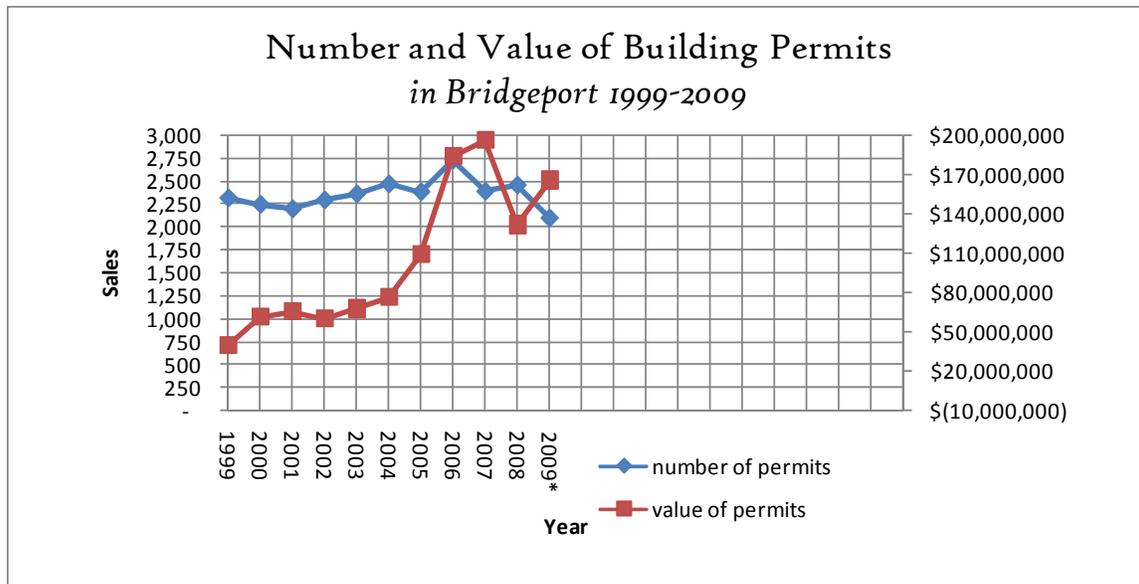


Source: New York Times
<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/05/15/nyregion/0515-foreclose.html>

MAPPING FORECLOSURES IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, 2008



Source: New York Times
<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/05/15/nyregion/0515-foreclose.html>



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION

Bridgeport's housing crisis is the worst in the state of Connecticut. At the core of the housing crisis in Bridgeport are four underlying issues:

- 1) Bridgeport has a disproportionate share of poor households, both in our region and Fairfield County, and within the state.
- 2) Some neighborhoods in Bridgeport have a disproportionate share of poor households. The concentration of poverty on a neighborhood level made residents in these neighborhoods more vulnerable to predatory lending practices in these neighborhoods.
- 3) Housing stocks in Bridgeport are older, smaller, and more costly to maintain than other regions in the state and in the country. 31% of the housing stock in Bridgeport was constructed before 1939. An additional 34.9% of housing stock was constructed between 1940-1959. In addition, 7.5% of properties in Bridgeport are vacant, and according to the 2000 Census, 2.4% of local housing stock was likely abandoned—3 times the national average.
- 4) Finally, Bridgeport is housing more poor people than any other city in Connecticut.

Bridgeport has developed a strategy to tackle the problem which involves a two-pronged approach:

- Stabilizing neighborhoods by providing the mechanism for property purchase and financing that can spur sustainable home ownership.
- Rehabilitating, redeveloping or demolishing severely dilapidated properties.

In December of 2008, HUD (Housing & Urban Development) approved \$25 million in funding for Connecticut for the federal Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). Bridgeport was successful in lobbying for the greatest share of the \$25 million, and will receive nearly \$6 million to aid struggling subprime borrowers. The funds provided by HUD allows state and local governments to acquire land and property; to demolish or rehabilitate abandoned properties; and/or offer downpayment assistance and closing cost assistance to low and moderate income homebuyers. In addition, grantees can create "land banks" to assemble, manage, and dispose of vacant land for the purpose of stabilizing neighborhoods and encouraging re-use and redevelopment of urban properties.

Because the nature and extent of Bridgeport's subprime activity varied greatly by neighborhood, the city's strategy will be used in a variety of ways. Additionally, Bridgeport has partnered with the Housing Development Fund (HDF) of Lower Fairfield County to leverage its funds with HDF's

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY

BRIDGEPORT IN CONTEXT

\$26.2 million is Smart Move Loan Pool Funds. Other community partners in this effort include the Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust, Fairfield 08, and the Bridgeport Redevelopment Agency.

	Bridgport Proposed Allocation	Use of Funds	Potential Neighborhoods	Amount	Target AMI population	Estimated Direct Impact
Financial Mechanism	25%	Down Payment Assistance	North End, North Bridgeport, Brooklawn, St. Vincent, Mill Hill South End,	\$1.42M	50-120	150-200
Acquisition & Rehabilitation	25%	Acquistion, Rehab/Sale	Hollow, East End East Side, West End/ West Side	\$1.42M	30-80	50
Landbanking	25%	Buy-hold	North End, Brooklawn	\$1.42M	50-120	25
Blight Removal	25%	Green Space & Redevelopment	East Side/ East End	\$1.42M	40-80	50

Financial Mechanisms: we determined market conditions in the North End, North Bridgeport, Mill Hill, Brooklawn and St. Vincent to be in the 40th-80th percentile of potential market strength, based on factors such as tenure, education and income levels, housing stocks (age and type), subprime activity, and current real estate value. We envision the bulk of the work and resources deployed in these neighborhoods to actually be in the North End, where problem loan activity has been the highest. Our aim is 10 marry NSP funds to other local housing development fund programs to expand home ownership opportunities while stemming defaults and abandonment. These are middle market neighborhoods.

Acquistion and Rehabilitation: The focus of acquisition rehabilitation resources will go towards structures that are older, principally 2- and 3-Family homes that can be stabilized by assisting current (at-risk) owners, and enabling new owners to feasibly hold onto or acquire an income-producing property, the rents from which can make possible ownership, keep a property from declining into abandonment, and upgrade the property to market or, where feasible, above-market conditions. These activities would primarily occur near and around downtown, where visible improvements can stabilize the market that in turn shapes conditions in our downtown, Most of the work would be on the East Side, though some may occur in Hollow, the West End, West Side, the South End, and the East End.

Landbanking: It is critical to acquire as many properties as possible for future disposition, especially where site control is a key component of holding the line against the domino effect of foreclosure, or when the site is likely to have an upside as new affordable housing in the future. The North End represents a key opportunity to bank otherwise costly properties as a hedge against losses of important affordable stocks in otherwise stable neighborhoods where stability could be compromised without site control.

Blight Removal/Redevelopment: This includes both the work of clearing problem/distressed properties for the development of open space, and redevelopment of blighted properties where there is a chance for sale to a strong buyer, We estimate about 25% of our stabilization funds would be appropriate for demolition and green/community space creation, and generating opportunities for future revitalization-oriented redevelopment This activity would be appropriately located in the East Side and East End.

The damage wrought by deceptive, predatory, and irresponsible lending practices cannot be erased in a short time, and while the funding Bridgeport has received, paired with the leveraged funding from HDF will make a significant positive impact on the health of the local housing market, it cannot possibly erase all of the damage done. Estimates of the total magnitude of the problem suggest that the fallout from sub-prime lending is a nearly \$50 million dollar problem for Bridgeport. Below are two other American Recovery and Reinvestment Act programs that Bridgeport has applied for (one of which has been funded), and a complete list is located in the appendix of this document, on page 547.

Program	Funding Amount	Description, Purpose	Status
HUD Neighborhood Stabilization Program II Competitive	\$10,000,000	Bridgeport applied as part of a competitive application process that DECD spearheaded for consortium that includes other towns and community partners. Approximately \$10 million for Bridgeport eligible census tracts if awarded to expand work of NSPI. (Full request is \$45 million)	Under Review by Funder
Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing	\$1,351,004	Funding for communities to provide financial assistance and services to either prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless or help those who are experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized. Formula funding to be finalized.	Awarded