

**CITY OF
BLOOMINGTON
COMMITTEE OF THE
WHOLE MEETING
OCTOBER 21, 2019**



COMPONENTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AGENDA

On the third Thursday of each month at 6pm, the City Council meets as a Committee of the Whole. The purpose of this meeting is to present and consider agenda items that may be proposed for Regular City Council meetings, but that require further discussion before going in front of Council for an actual vote. The Committee of the Whole meeting is also a forum that allows the Mayor and Council Members to individually initiate proposed agenda items for discussion.

Council does not vote on any of this meeting's agenda items, outside of voting to approve the minutes of the previous Committee of the Whole meeting. Committee of the Whole agenda items discussed can be moved to a future regular City Council meeting agenda, if a consensus exists.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Each regular Committee of the Whole Meeting shall have a public comment period not to exceed 30 minutes. Every speaker is entitled to speak for up to 3 minutes. To be considered for public comment, please complete a public comment card at least 5 minutes prior to the start of the meeting. The Mayor will randomly draw from the cards submitted and call names of submitters to come forward to speak.

Public comment is a time for citizens to give comment. It is not a question and answer period and City Council Members do not respond to public comments. Speakers who engage in threatening or disorderly behavior will have their time ceased.

REGULAR AGENDA

All agenda items that provide Council an opportunity to listen to a presentation, ask questions of City Staff, deliberate, and seek additional information prior to making a decision will be placed on the Committee of the Whole Regular Agenda. No final action, beyond action on setting future agenda items and/or Agenda Initiatives, may be taken at a meeting of a Committee of the Whole unless it has been called as a Special Meeting.

A portion of the meeting is dedicated to previewing non-routine items. A non-routine agenda item shall include: (1) the expenditure of money over \$250,000; (2) development agreements; (3) amending the City Code and/or (4) the implementation or modification of policies. The failure to preview a non-routine agenda item at a Committee of the Whole meeting shall not prohibit its consideration and/or action at a future meeting.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

Mayor: Tari Renner

City Council Members:

Ward 1 - Jamie Mathy
Ward 2 - Donna Boelen
Ward 3 - Mboka Mwilambwe
Ward 4 - Julie Emig
Ward 5 - Joni Painter
Ward 6 - Jenn Carrillo
Ward 7 - Scott Black
Ward 8 - Jeff Crabill
Ward 9 - Kim Bray

City Manager: Tim Gleason

Deputy City Manager: Billy Tyus

CITY LOGO DESIGN RATIONALE

The **CHEVRON** Represents:
Service

Rank and Authority

Growth and Diversity

A Friendly and Safe Community

A Positive, Upward Movement and
Commitment to Excellence!

MISSION, VISION, AND VALUE STATEMENT

MISSION

To lead, serve and uplift the
City of Bloomington

VISION

A Jewel of the Midwest Cities

VALUES

Service-Centered,
Results-Driven,
Inclusive

STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS

- ✦ Financially Sound City Providing Quality Basic Services
- ✦ Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities Grow the Local Economy
- ✦ Strong Neighborhoods
- ✦ Great Place - Livable, Sustainable City
- ✦ Prosperous Downtown Bloomington

AGENDA



COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING AGENDA
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
109 EAST OLIVE STREET, BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2019, 6:00 P.M.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call of Attendance**
3. **Public Comment**
4. **Consent Agenda**
Electronic Roll Call Vote
5. **Presentation, Discussion, and Direction on Future Agenda Topics**
 1. Presentation regarding the 2020-2024 Community Development Block Grant Consolidated Plan outreach efforts and funding priorities, as requested by the Community Development Department. (*Recommended Motion:* Presentation and discussion only.) (Presentation by Jennifer Toney, Grants Coordinator, 10 minutes; and City Council discussion, 15 minutes.)
 2. Presentation and discussion of the Cannabis Task Force's recommendations, as requested by the City Council. (*Recommended Motion:* Presentation and discussion only.) (Presentation by Linda Foster, Chair of the Cannabis Task Force; and Olivia Butts, Co-Chair of the Cannabis Task Force, 15 minutes; and City Council discussion, 30 minutes.)
6. **City Manager's Report (5 minutes)**
7. **Executive Session - Cite Section**
Clerk-led Roll Call Vote
8. **Adjournment (Approximately 7:47 p.m.)**
Voice Vote



PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION, AND DIRECTION ON FUTURE AGENDA TOPICS ITEM NO. 5.1

FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: October 21, 2019

SPONSORING DEPARTMENT: Community Development

WARD IMPACTED: City-Wide Impact

SUBJECT: Presentation regarding the 2020-2024 Community Development Block Grant Consolidated Plan outreach efforts and funding priorities, as requested by the Community Development Department.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Presentation and discussion only.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK:

- Goal 5. Great Place - Livable, Sustainable City
- Goal 4. Strong Neighborhoods

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE:

- Objective 5b. City decisions consistent with plans and policies
- Objective 4f. Residents increasingly sharing/taking responsibility for their homes and neighborhoods
- Objective 4e. Strong partnership with residents and neighborhood associations
- Objective 4d. Improved neighborhood infrastructure
- Objective 4c. Preservation of property/home valuations
- Objective 4b. Upgraded quality of older housing stock
- Objective 4a. Residents feeling safe in their homes and neighborhoods

BACKGROUND: In order to receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City is required to develop a 5-year Consolidated Plan, which serves as a roadmap for CDBG program planning and implementation. The City's current Consolidated Plan will end on April 30, 2020. For the past 18-months, City staff have worked with Town of Normal and McLean County Regional Planning Commission staff to prepare for submission of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. This joint effort is a result of recommendations from the City's 2015 Comprehensive Plan, the 2017 Regional Housing Study, and HUD's emphasis on inter-jurisdictional coordination. By combining resources for citizen outreach and data analysis, each municipality has a stronger foundation on which to build its individualized plan. The goals, strategies and priorities established in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan determine how CDBG will be implemented over the 5-year period starting May 1, 2020.

In November 2018, Council adopted a joint Citizen Participation Plan which was used to guide the citizen outreach efforts for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Outreach started in late spring 2019 and continued throughout the summer months. Opportunities to provide input on how CDBG funding should be spent were offered via a citizen survey (online and

electronic versions), a stakeholder survey, focus groups and public meetings. Once the outreach process was complete, McLean County Regional Planning Commission spent several months analyzing the data and providing feedback to the City and Town for use in creating funding priority areas. Staff considered information collected from all outreach methods, possible other funding sources, potential impact of CDBG spending caps, eligible uses of funds, and the City's Comprehensive Plan to create the following priority areas for the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan:

<u>Public Services (Subject to 15% cap)</u>	
<u>High Priority Areas</u>	<u>Medium Priority Areas</u>
Crime Prevention and Awareness	Child Care Services
Job Training/Workforce Development	Crime Prevention/Awareness
Homeless Services	Disability Services
Housing Discrimination Services	Domestic Violence Services
Renter Assistance	Food Services
Senior Services	Health Services
Youth Services	Mental Health Services
<u>Housing, Public Facility Improvements and Other Community Development Opportunities</u>	
<u>High Priority Areas</u>	<u>Medium Priority Areas</u>
Accessibility Improvements	Bus Facility Improvements
Affordable Housing Preservation	Rental Housing Preservation
Business Support	Street Improvements
Demolition of Blighted Structures	
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	
Parks and Community/Recreation Centers	
Sidewalk Improvements	
Water/Sewer Improvements	

Staff will present a brief overview of the outreach and data analysis processes in addition to rationale for creating the preliminary priority funding areas as presented above. After discussion with Council, staff will release a call for applications which will be scored using a standardized rubric designed to reward programs focused on high priority areas. Projects selected for FY21 will be included in the Program Year 2020 Annual Action Plan, submitted to HUD with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan early next year.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: See attached list of outreach events attended, drop-box locations, stakeholders contacted, and focus/public meeting sign-in sheets.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: The City receives approximately \$550,000 in CDBG funding annually or \$2,750,000 throughout the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan period.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT: Goal N-1.: Prioritize, with urgency, the revitalization of neighborhoods in the Regeneration Area; Objective N-1.a: City should continue to use CDBG to support/partner with organizations such as West Bloomington Revitalization Project to have a collective impact on revitalization; Goal H-.2: Ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing for low to moderate income households; Objective H-1.2b: Work with community partners like Habitat for Humanity, MCCA and Bloomington Housing Authority to have a collective impact on affordable housing issues; H-2.3: Rehabilitate housing in the designated Regeneration Area; Objective H-2.3i: Ensure municipal services and infrastructure compliment housing related initiatives; Goal CWB-1: End chronic homelessness

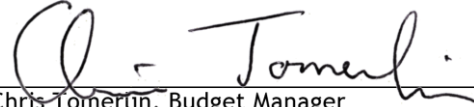
and reduce the severity of situational homelessness; Objective CWB-1.1: Reduce homelessness through programs for prevention.

FUTURE OPERATIONAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH NEW FACILITY CONSTRUCTION: N/A

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

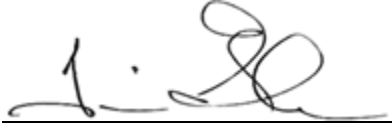
Prepared by: Jennifer Toney, Grants Coordinator

Reviewed by:

	
Robert G. Mahrt, Community Development Director	Chris Tomerlin, Budget Manager
10/15/2019	10/15/2019

	
Jeffery R. Jurgens, Corporation Counsel	Tara Henry, Legislative Assistant
10/17/2019	10/17/2019

Recommended by:


Tim Gleason, City Manager

Attachments:

- CD 1B 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Outreach Events/Promotions
- CD 1C Survey Analysis - Bloomington Chapter (Final)

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Outreach Events

Date	Name of Event
3/20/2019	Autism Friendly Community Meeting (Panel Discussion on Housing)
3/21/2019	Continuum of Care Meeting
4/2/2019	Family Health Expo
4/6/2019	Bloomington Housing Authority Resource Fair
4/11/2019	Bloomington 101
4/16/2019	Normal Human Relations Commission Meeting
4/22/2019	Unity Community Center - Student Pick-up
4/23/2019	Unity Community Center - Student Pick-up
4/23/2019	Long Table Dinner
4/24/2019	ISU Student Focus Group
4/24/2019	ISU Habitat for Humanity Chapter Meeting
4/27/2019	Prairie State Legal Advice Fair
4/30/2019	Community Safety Discussion
5/4/2019	30th Anniversary of the Constitution Trail
5/11/2019	Downtown Bloomington Farmer's Market National Heritage Month Outreach-COB HPC
5/15/2019	WBRP Board Meeting/Social Gathering
5/16/2019	Peace Meals at Woodhill
5/17/2019	Peace Meals at ARC
5/17/2019	Boys and Girls Club- Student pick-up
5/18/2019	Bloomington Parks Family Day
5/19/2019	Kite Fest
5/21/2019	Autism and Housing Planning
5/28/2019	Phoenix Towers Peace Meals
5/28/2019	Home Sweet Home Ministries Lunch Service
5/28/2019	McLean County Area Landlords Association
5/29/2019	Penguin Project practice
6/8/2019	MCCA BBQ at Jefferson Street Community House
6/13/2019	Salvation Army Food Pantry
6/22/2019	Downtown Bloomington Farmer's Market
6/22/2019	Juneteenth Celebration
7/19/2019	Western Avenue Community Center/ Spanish Focus Group
7/13/2019	Sugar Creek Arts Festival
7/14/2019	Sugar Creek Arts Festival
8/24/2019	Sweet Corn Festival

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey Promotions	
Organization	Type of Promotion
Unit 5	email; facebook post
District 87	email
WBRP	facebook
Boys and Girls Club	email
MCCA	facebook
Bloomington Planning Commission	presentation
Penguin Project	email
SOAR	email
ISU Center for Community Engagement and Service Learning	email; social media
Heartland Community College	email; social media
IWU Action Research Center	email
City of Bloomington	NextDoor app
City of Bloomington	Website
Town of Normal	NextDoor app
Pathogram	email
MCRPC	website

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Drop Box Locations
Business
Activity and Recreation Center
Normal Township Office
Normal Finance Department
Normal Parks and Recreation
Normal Public Library
Community Health Care Clinic
Chestnut Health Systems
Chestnut Health Systems - Family Health Center
Mid Central Community action
West Bloomington Revitaliation Project
Bloomington Police Department
McLean County Museum of History
Illinois Bar Foundation
Bloomington Public Library
Home Sweet Home Ministries
Bloomington Housing Authority

Consolidated Plan Public Meeting-Bloomington

July 29th, 2019, Bloomington Public Library

Name	E-Mail
Cat Woods	catjwoods3014@gmail.com
Rebecca Brennan	rebeccabrennan@marcfirst.org
KATHY SAWYER	KATHGRINESAWYER@gmail.com
ERIC SWANSON	WJESWADSON@gmail.com
John Walther	jwalther@gmail.com
Vasu G	
Judy Caldwell	gcaldwell12@comcast.net
Russell + Charles Watts	rgwatts330@gmail.com
Surena Fish	8669surena@gmail.com
LIZ GREER - Hunt	SNOWSKILLIZ@frontier.com
Mary Ettien	mary_ettien@yahoo.com
Robert Priban	Robert.Priban@gmail.com
JERRY KEMMER	JERRY.KEMMER@gmail.com
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Ravi Duvvuri	rpduvvari@gmail.com
Judy F. Owens	judyowens49@yahoo.com
Kelby Cumpston	kelbycumpston@gmail.com
Julie Emig	jemig@cityblm.com

July 29th, 2019, Bloomington Public Library

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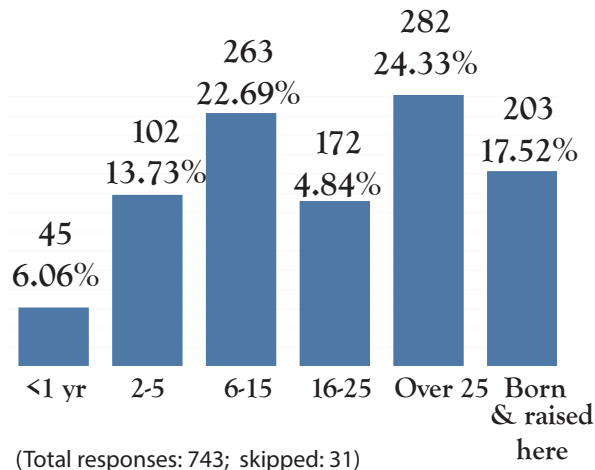


CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

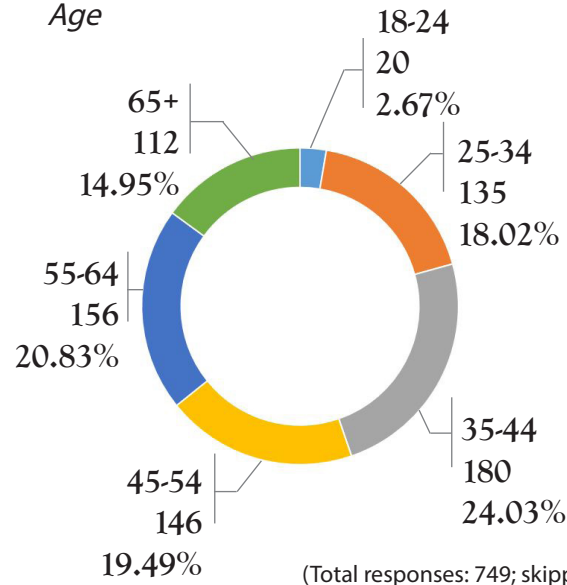


774 TOTAL RESPONDENTS

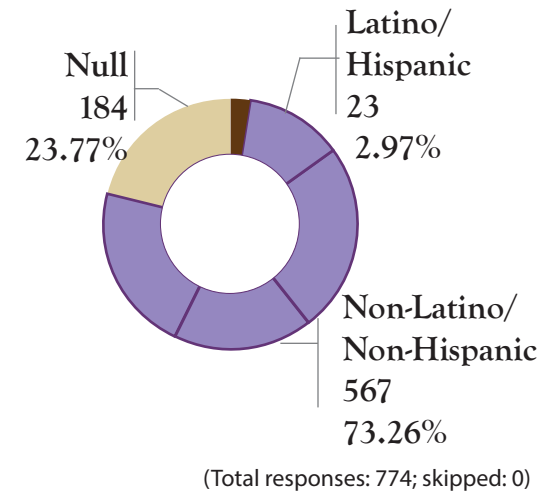
How long have you lived in your current community?



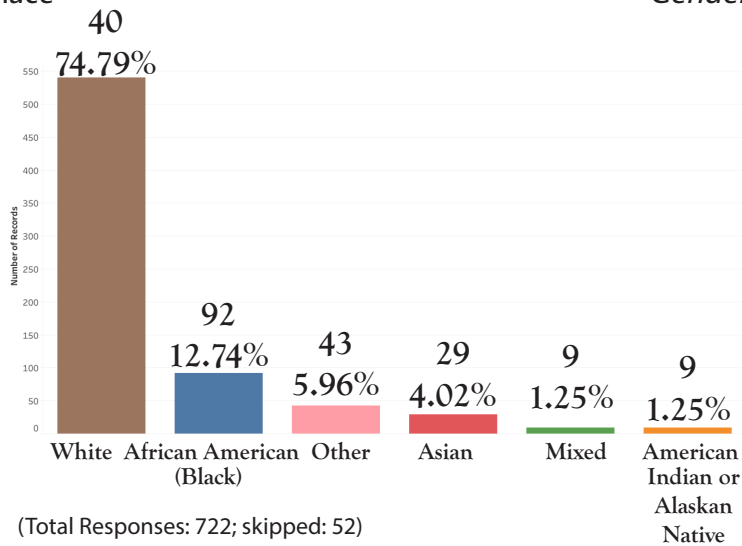
Age



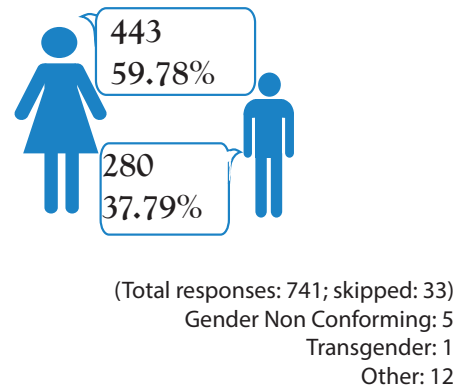
Ethnicity



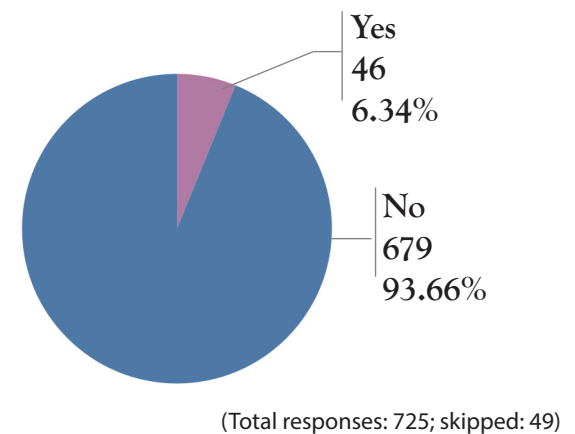
Race



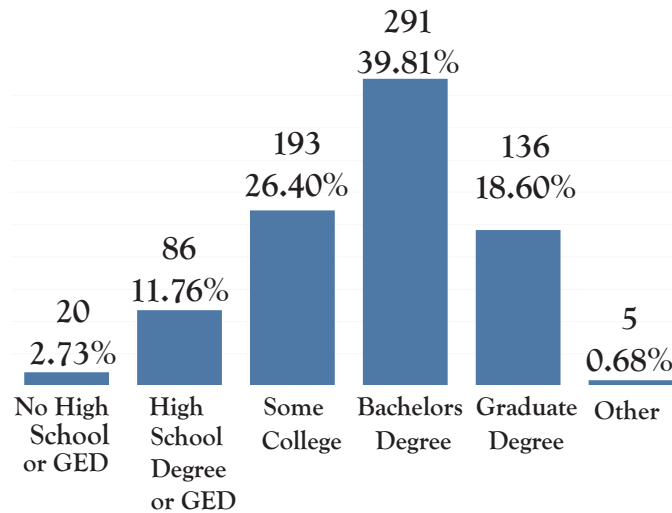
Gender



Do you consider English as your second language?

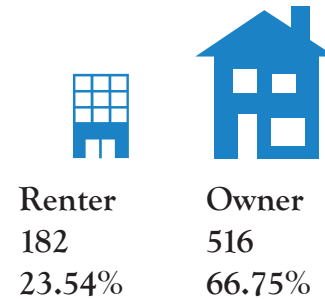


Highest Level of Education



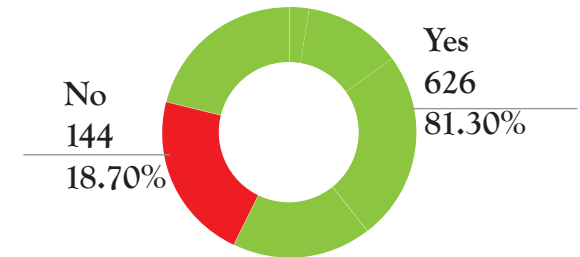
(Total responses: 731; skipped: 43)

Home Ownership



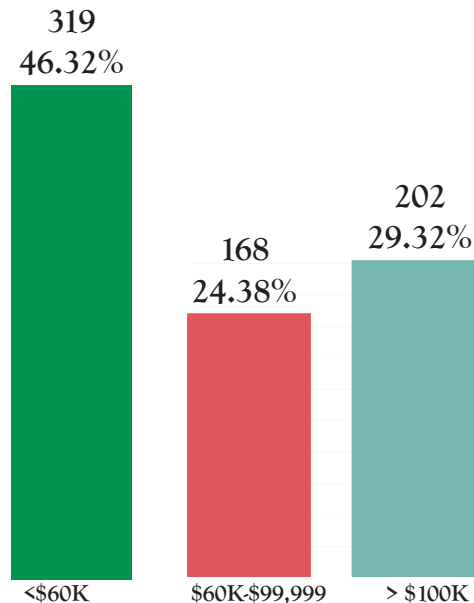
(Total responses: 715; skipped: 59)

Are you able to easily find safe, sanitary, and affordable housing in your community?



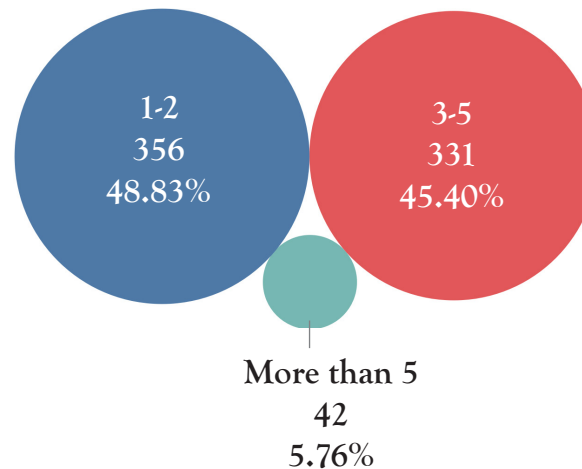
(Total responses: 770; skipped: 4)

Household Income



(Total responses: 689; skipped: 85)

Number of People in Household



(Total responses: 729; skipped: 45)

Bloomington respondents are:

- **Long-term residents**
Nearly 70% have lived in the community at least six years or more.
- **Mostly non-Hispanic white**
- **Predominantly female**
Nearly 60% of respondents were female.
- **25 years or older**
- **Educated**
Nearly 85% had some college or higher level of education.
- **Predominantly homeowners**
- **Small- to medium-size households**
48% were small (1-2) family households, while 45% were medium (3-5) family households.
- **From diverse income levels**

Survey Analysis Methodology



Outreach was conducted regionally across both Bloomington and Normal. This chapter only analyzes responses from survey takers who said they live in Bloomington. These results will inform the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Each question was analyzed in several ways, including cross-tabulation with dimensions such as age, race, and income. Open-ended questions were analyzed by tagging each response based on its content. These tags were then categorized into general themes. Depending on the content of each response, some only had one tag, while others had several in different categories. For example, in the open text response area for the question "Do you believe housing discrimination exists in your community?" an individual answered "Yes, by Race and Income." This answer was tagged into two categories: "Discrimination based on Race" and "Discrimination based on Income."

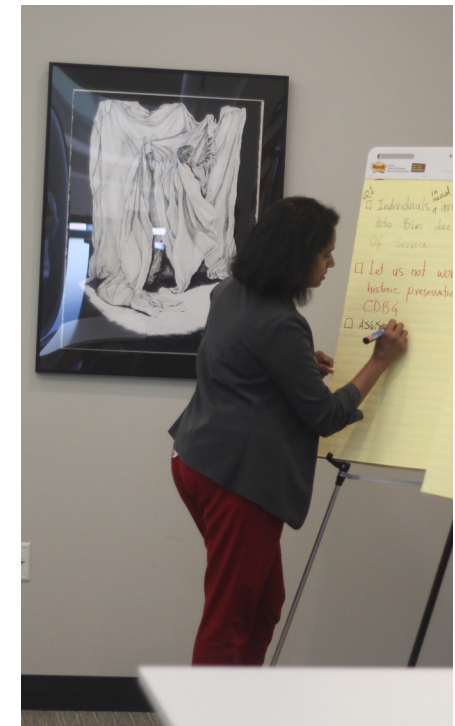
Note that the survey results are

primarily focused on income. This is because the goal of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is to serve low- to moderate-income households.

The survey requested respondents choose their annual household income from four categories. In an effort to simplify the analysis process, the lower two income categories, under \$30,000 and \$30,000 - \$59,999 were combined into one category, under \$60,000. Respondents with an annual household income under \$60,000 likely meet the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) annual income guidelines for CDBG assistance.

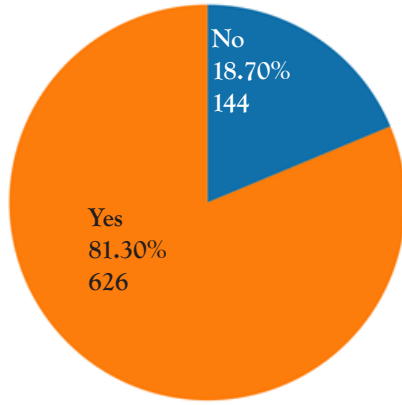
A portion of the respondents in the \$60,000- \$99,999 income bracket may also be eligible based on household size and other factors. Therefore, the answers for respondents with an annual income under \$60,000 and between \$60,000 - \$99,999 were analyzed in depth.

Noteworthy results by other dimensions, such as race or education level, are also included in the analysis. The analysis features several tables highlighting the similarities in priorities of the respondents in the income brackets mentioned above. The green areas of each table indicate overlap in the top five priorities.



Q. Ability to find safe, sanitary and affordable housing

Chart B.1 – Overall Responses for
Bloomington Respondents



Respondents making under \$60,000, African Americans, younger respondents, renters, and those with education below a Bachelor's degree had more difficulty finding safe, sanitary, and affordable housing in Bloomington.

Respondents were asked the question “Are you able to find safe, sanitary and affordable housing in your community?” About 81% of Bloomington respondents said “Yes” and about 19% of Bloomington respondents said “No.”

Chart B.2 shows responses to this question broken down by income bracket. About 31% of respondents in the under \$60,000 annual household

income bracket replied that they are not able to find safe, sanitary, and affordable housing in their community. The two higher income brackets are both well under the 19% overall average.

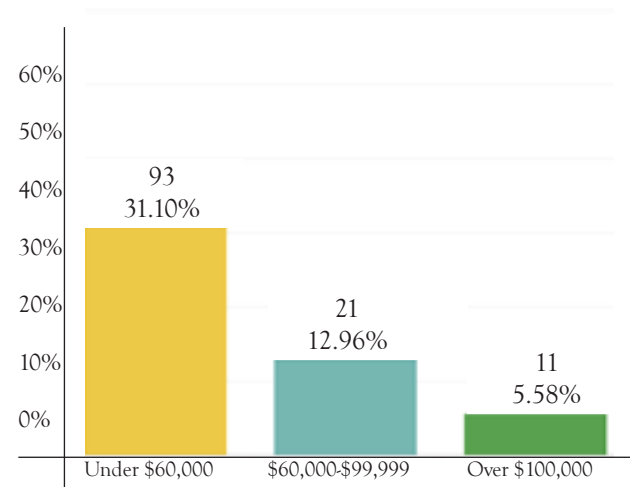
Other Demographics to Note

Among the 19% who said they have difficulty finding safe, sanitary and affordable housing, the following groups responded

at a higher rate than the 19% average:

- African-Americans: 33%
- 18-24 Age Group: 35%
- 25-34 Age Group: 24%
- No High School Diploma: 25%
- Some College Credits Earned: 29%
- Renters: 34%

Chart B.2 – Respondents from Bloomington Who Answered “No”
by Income



“I can find safe, and sanitary housing. It’s the affordable housing that is lacking. Unless you have perfect credit. Our family goes through great financial sacrifice to live in a safe and sanitary home. Because the affordable housing is NOT safe or sanitary. You can’t find all 3 in one.”

- Bloomington Resident

Q. Please explain the challenges you have faced in finding safe, sanitary and affordable housing in your community

Respondents were asked to elaborate on the previous question by explaining challenges they have faced in finding safe, sanitary and affordable housing in their community. The responses to those questions were tagged by key words, and the top tagged key words are shown in Chart B.3. Each bar on the chart is broken down by income bracket. The top answers to this question were “Affordability,” “Neighborhood/ Safe Area” and “Property

Maintenance/Quality.”

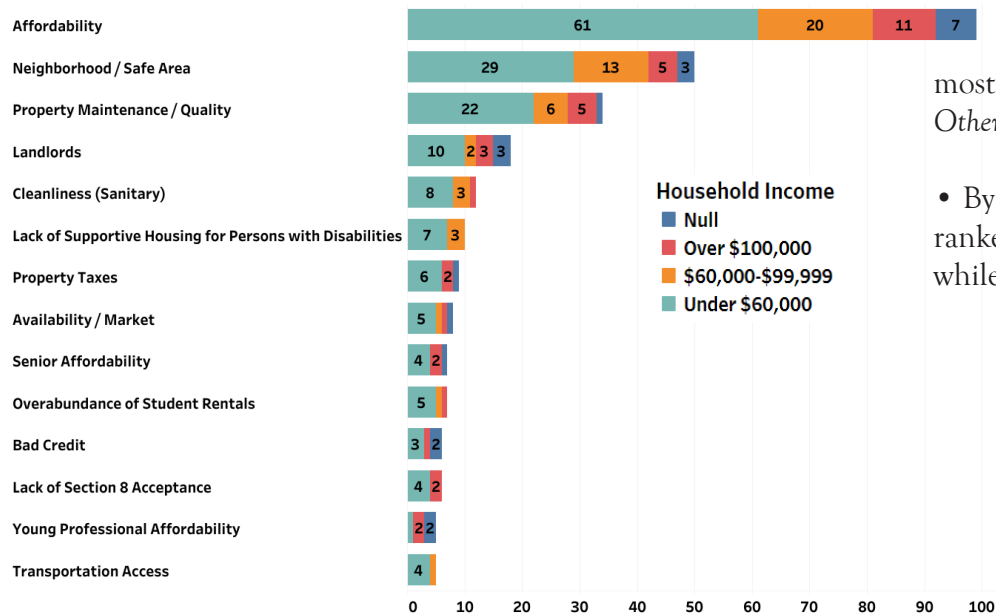
Table B.1 to the left shows the top challenges each of the two lowest income brackets (under \$60,000 annual household income and \$60,000-\$99,999 annual household income) have faced in finding safe, sanitary, and affordable housing. Respondents in both of these income brackets indicated they have faced “Affordability,” “Neighborhood/ Safe Area,” “Property Maintenance/Quality” issues the

Table B.1 – Top Responses by Lowest Income Brackets

	Under \$60,000 HH Income	\$60,000 - \$99,999 HH Income
1	Affordability	Affordability
2	Neighborhood / Safe Area	Neighborhood / Safe Area
3	Property Maintenance / Quality	Property Maintenance / Quality
4	Landlords	Cleanliness (Sanitary) (tie for 4 th)
5	Cleanliness (Sanitary)	Lack of Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (tie for 4 th)
6	Lack of Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Remain in Same School District (tie for 4 th)
7	Property Taxes	Landlords
8	Availability / Market (tie for 8 th)	--
9	Overabundance of Student Rentals Makes Other Housing Unaffordable (tie for 8 th)	--

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two income brackets.

Chart B.3- Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Bracket



most when looking for housing.
Other Demographics to Note

- By Housing Tenure: Owners ranked “Property Taxes” third, while renters ranked it tenth.

“We need to do better and realize low income is not a bad personality trait, nor does it define the respect or safe housing and services a person deserves.”
-Bloomington Resident

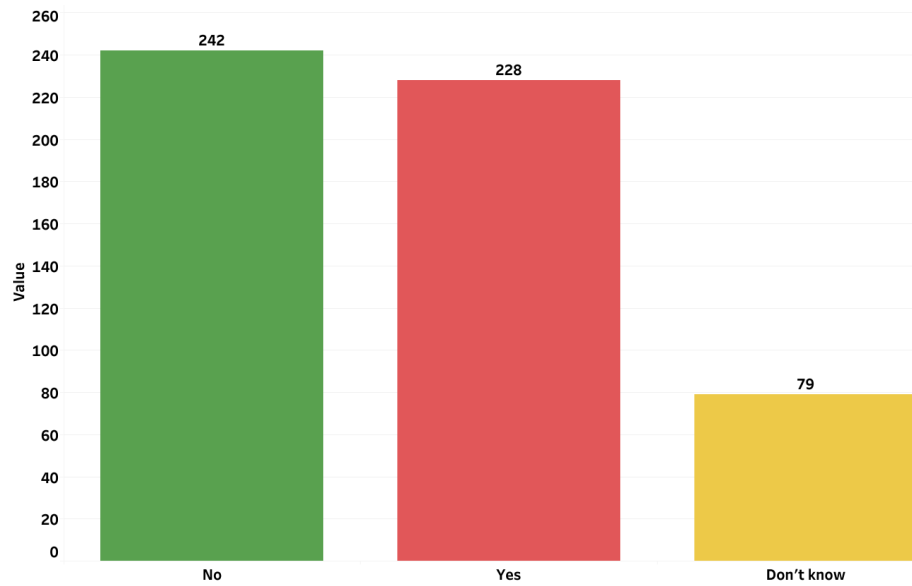
“Affordability,” followed by “Neighborhood /Safe Area” and “Property Maintenance/Quality” were the top priorities overall and for both income groups.

Q. Do you believe housing discrimination exists in your community?

Respondents were asked “Do you believe housing discrimination exists in your community?” Chart B.4 shows the overall responses. Overall, 242 (about 31%) said “No,” 228 (about 29%) said “Yes,” 79 (about 10%) replied “Don’t know,” and the rest did not reply.

Chart B.5 shows responses broken down by income bracket. Notice that as income goes up, the response dynamics change. The under \$60,000 bracket

Chart B.4 - Overall Responses for Bloomington Respondents



ranks “Yes” higher than “No,” whereas the over \$100,000 bracket ranks “No” higher than “Yes.” This is an indication that those in low-income brackets possibly experience more housing discrimination.

Other Demographics to Note

- By Race: African Americans ranked “Yes” (42) much higher than “No” (14).
- By Age: 18-24 and 25-34 age groups ranked “Yes” (8 and

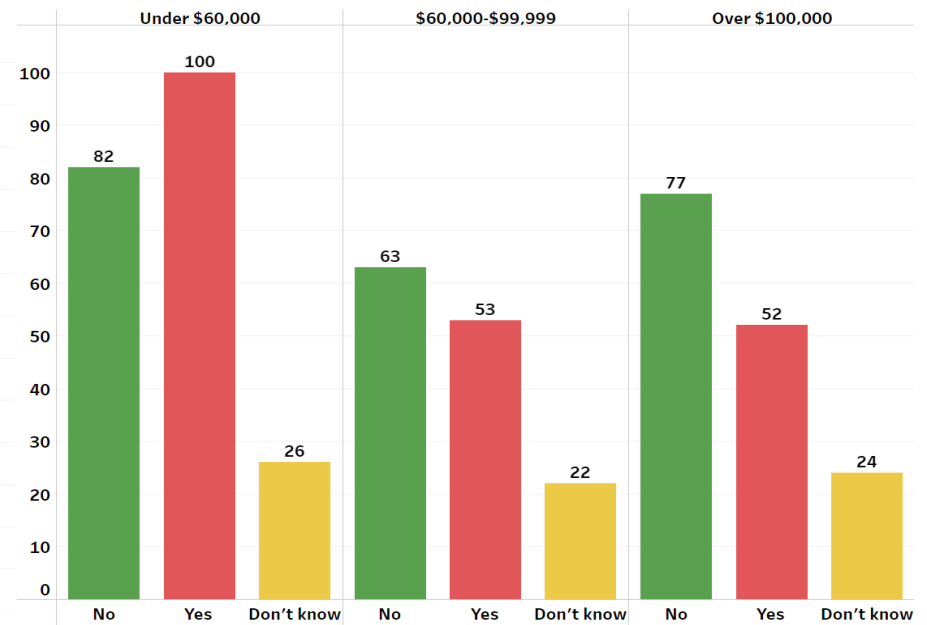
44, respectively) higher than “No” (4 and 30, respectively); all other age groups ranked “No” much higher than “Yes.”

- By Gender: Females marked “Yes” much higher (141 “Yes,” 102 “No”), but males marked “no” much higher (76 “Yes,” 121 “no”).
- By Housing Tenure: Owners marked “No” much higher.
- By Housing Tenure: Owners marked “No” much higher (184 “No”, 145 “Yes”), but

renters marked “Yes” higher (44 “No,” 62 “Yes”).

“While I’m not aware of instances of flagrant discrimination, I have to assume that it exists given the housing segregation there seems to be throughout Bloomington and Normal.”
-Bloomington Resident

Chart B.5 - Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Level



Q. Please explain how you feel housing discrimination exists in your community

Respondents were asked to elaborate further on what types of discrimination they have faced or believe exists in the community. The responses were tagged by key words, and the top tagged key words are shown in the graph. Overall, the top answers to this question were “Income Based Discrimination,” followed by “Discrimination Against Minority Groups” and “Possibly Exists, but Have Not Personally Experienced It.”

By Income

Table B.2 shows the top five types of housing discrimination that the two lowest income brackets (under \$60,000 and \$60,000- \$99,999) have faced. Four out of the top five issues overlap between both income brackets.

Interestingly, while “Income Based Discrimination” was the overall top response, it is not the

Table B.2 – Top Responses by Lowest Income Brackets

	Under \$60,000 HH Income	\$60,000 - \$99,999 HH Income
1	Discrimination Against Minority Groups	Discrimination Against Minority Groups
2	Income Based Discrimination	Possibly Exists, but Have not Personally Experienced It.
3	Discrimination Based on Background (credit, previous evictions, criminal history)	Income Based Discrimination
4	Possibly Exists, but Have not Personally Experienced It.	Discrimination Issues with Landlords / Realtors (tie for 4 th)
5	Low Income Neighborhoods Have Fewer Services / Worse Infrastructure / Lower Quality Housing	Low Income Neighborhoods Have Fewer Services / Worse Infrastructure / Lower Quality Housing (tie for 4 th)

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two income brackets.

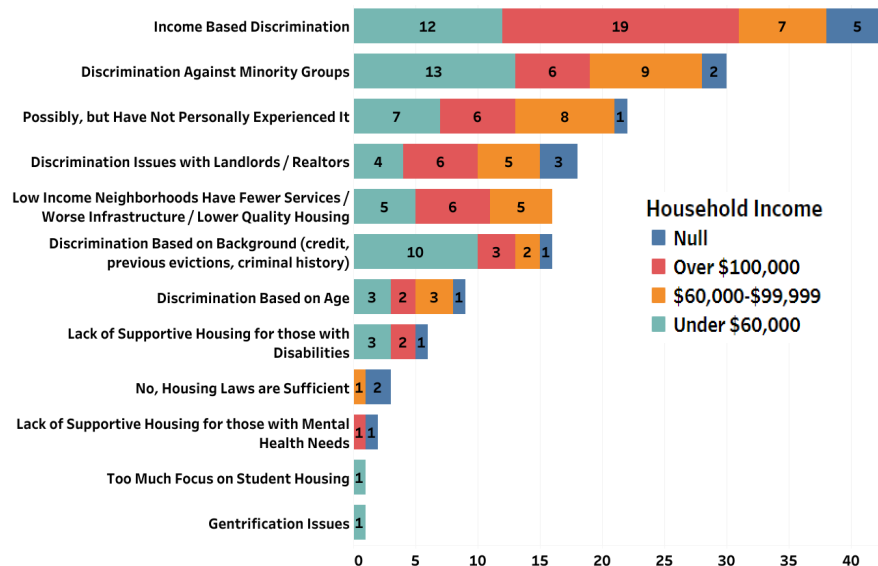
top response for either of these two income brackets. Another item to note is that the under \$60,000 bracket ranked “Discrimination Based on Background” much higher than all other income brackets. “Background” denotes credit history, previous evictions and criminal history.

Other Demographics to Note

- By Race: African Americans ranked “Discrimination Based on Background” and “Discrimination Issues with Landlords/Realtors” highest, when those ranked in the middle on the overall responses graph.
- By Education: Graduate Degree or Higher ranked “Discrimination Against Minority Groups” higher than other groups.

Background
Minority
Income Based
Age Based
Possibly
Landlords/Realtors
Fewer Services
persons with disabilities

Chart B.6 – Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Bracket



Q. What type of public facilities would you like to see added or expanded in your community?

Respondents were given a list of public facilities eligible under CDBG guidelines and asked to check all answers that apply to the following question: “What type of public facilities would you like to see added or expanded in your community?” The top answer was by far “Street/Sidewalk Improvements.” The second most checked category was “Homeless Facilities” followed by “Water/Sewer Improvements.”

By Income

“Street/Sidewalk Improvements,” “Homeless Facilities” and “Public Parks and Gathering Spaces” all ranked within the top five priority areas for respondents with an income under \$100,000.

Notable differences include the following:

- The under \$60,000 bracket ranked “Community Centers” and “Recreation Centers” highly, whereas those two categories ranked sixth

Chart B.7 – Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Bracket

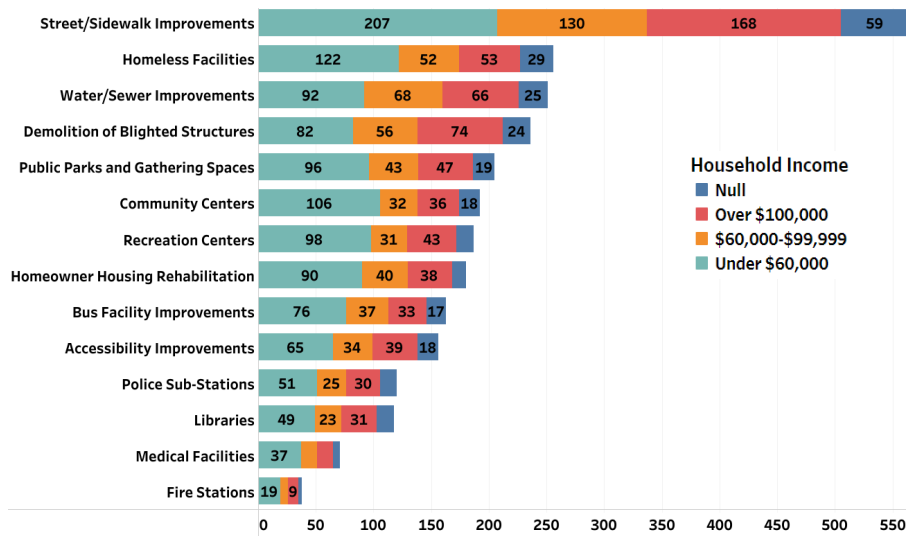


Table B.3 – Top Responses by Lowest Income Brackets

	Under \$60,000 HH Income	\$60,000 - \$99,999 HH Income
1	Street/Sidewalk Improvements	Street/Sidewalk Improvements
2	Homeless Facilities	Water/Sewer Improvements
3	Community Centers	Demolition of Blighted Structures
4	Recreation Centers	Homeless Facilities
5	Public Parks and Gathering Spaces	Public Parks and Gathering Spaces
6	Water/Sewer Improvements	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation
7	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	Bus Facility Improvements
8	Demolition of Blighted Structures	Accessibility Improvements
9	Bus Facility Improvements	Community Centers
10	Accessibility Improvements	Recreation Centers

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two income brackets.

- and seventh in the overall rankings.
- “Community Centers” and “Recreation Centers” ranked ninth and tenth for the \$60,000- \$99,999 bracket.
- The \$60,000- \$99,999 bracket ranked “Water/Sewer Improvements” and “Demolition of Blighted Structures” higher than the under \$60,000 bracket, possibly a sign that bracket has more homeowners than the lower bracket.
- “Street/Sidewalk Improvements” came in second for African Americans (first overall.)
- By Age: 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ ranked “Demolition of Blighted Structures” highly, possibly due to higher homeownership rates in these age groups.
- By Gender: Females ranked “Recreation Centers” third, whereas it ranked seventh overall.
- By Housing Tenure: Renters generally ranked infrastructure improvements (“Street/Sidewalk,” “Water/Sewer, Demolitions”) lower than owners.

Other Demographics to Note

- By Race: African Americans ranked “Community Centers” as their top public facility, while it ranked sixth overall.

Q. What type of public services would you like to see added or expanded in your community?

Respondents were given a list of public services and asked to check all answers that apply to the following question: “What type of public services would you like to see added or expanded in your community?” The top answer was “Health Services.” The second most checked category was “Mental Health Services,” followed by “Crime Prevention/Awareness.” Chart B.8 shows the overall responses.

By Income

Table B.4 shows the top ten priorities for public services by the two lowest income brackets. All five of the top priorities match, with the top two for both being “Health Services” and “Mental Health Services.” Notable differences include:

- The under \$60,000 bracket ranked “Disability Services” sixth, which was higher than other brackets.
- The under \$60,000 bracket had a disproportionately high ranking of “Food Services (through pantries)”.

Other Demographics to Note

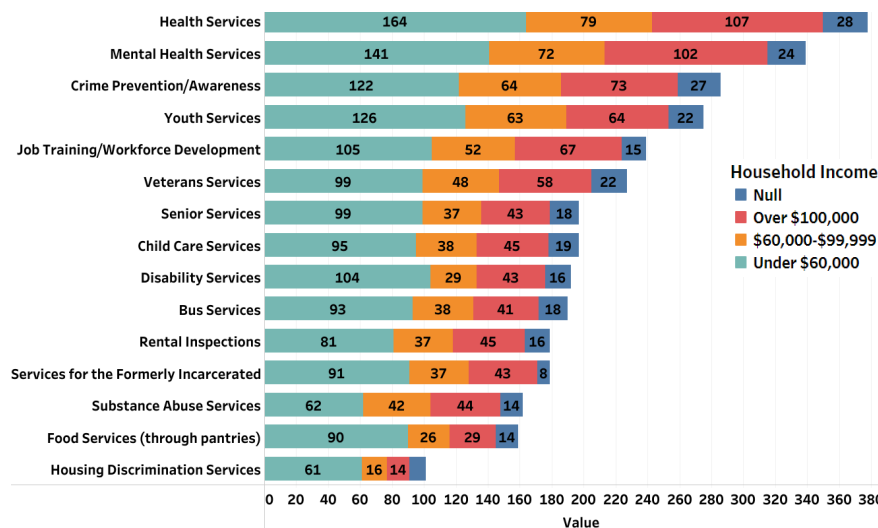
- African Americans ranked “Child Care Services” third and renters ranked it fourth, but “Child Care Services” was ranked eighth overall.
- African Americans ranked “Housing Discrimination Services” and “Food Services” higher than they were ranked overall, but ranked “Senior Services” and “Veterans Services” much lower than they appeared in the overall rankings.

Table B.4 – Top Responses by Lowest Income Brackets

Under \$60,000 HH Income	\$60,000 - \$99,999 HH Income
Health Services	Health Services
Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services
Youth Services	Crime Prevention / Awareness
Crime Prevention / Awareness	Youth Services
Job Training / Workforce Development	Job Training / Workforce Development
Disability Services	Veterans Services
Veterans Services (tie for 7 th)	Substance Abuse Services
Senior Services (tie for 7 th)	Child Care Services (tie for 8 th)
Child Care Services	Bus Services (tie for 8 th)
Services for the Formerly Incarcerated	Senior Services (tie for 9 th)
	Services for the Formerly Incarcerated (tie for 9 th)
	Rental Inspections (tie for 9 th)

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two income brackets.

Chart B.8 – Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Bracket



Among survey respondents, renters and African Americans ranked “Child Care Services” higher than the overall population of Bloomington.

Q. What type of assistance will help expand job and economic opportunities for low- to moderate-income residents in your community?

Respondents were asked the open-ended question: “What type of assistance will help expand job and economic opportunities for low- to moderate-income residents in your community?” The responses were tagged and the top tagged keywords are shown in Chart B.9.

The top tagged three tagged responses were “Job Training,” “Apprenticeships / Internships,” and “Business Support.”

By Income

As shown in Table B.5, four out of the top five priorities for both these income brackets match: “Job Training,” “Business Support,” “Apprenticeships/ Internships,” and “Job Application and Soft Skills Coaching.” An item of note is that the under \$60,000 bracket ranked “Affordable, Quality Housing” fifth, whereas it appears ninth in the overall results and tenth for the \$60,000- \$99,999 bracket.

Other Demographics to Note

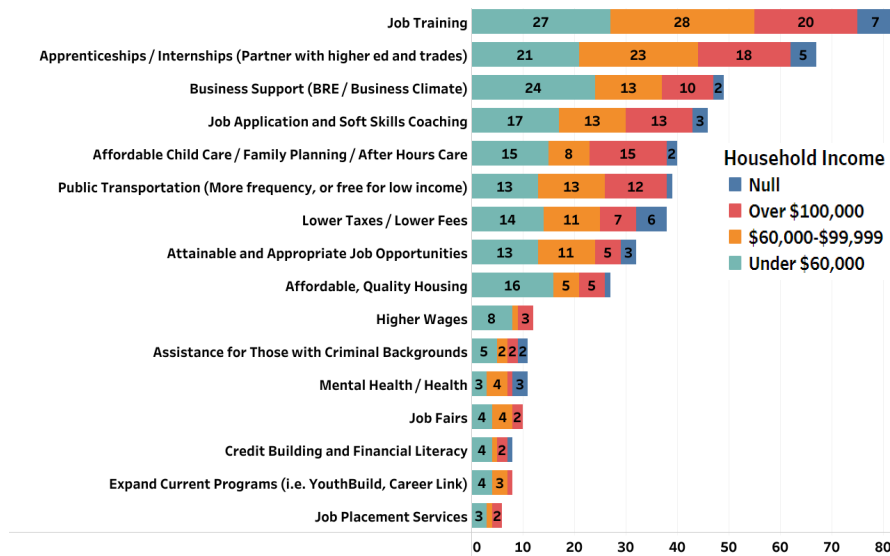
African Americans ranked “Business Support” first, whereas it comes in third in the overall results.

Table B.5 – Top Responses by Lowest Income Brackets

	Under \$60,000 HH Income	\$60,000 - \$99,999 HH Income
1	Job Training	Job Training
2	Business Support	Apprenticeships / Internships
3	Apprenticeships / Internships	Business Support (tie for 3 rd)
4	Job Application and Soft Skills Coaching	Job Application and Soft Skills Coaching (tie for 3 rd)
5	Affordable, Quality Housing	Public Transportation (tie for 3 rd)
6	Affordable Child Care / Family Planning / After Hours Care	Lower Taxes / Lower Fees (tie for 6 th)
7	Lower Taxes / Lower Fees	Attainable Job Opportunities (tie for 6 th)
8	Public Transportation (tie for 8 th)	Affordable Child Care / Family Planning / After Hours Care (tie for 8 th)
9	Attainable Job Opportunities (tie for 8 th)	More Outreach / Connecting Individuals to Programs (tie for 8 th)
10	Higher Wages	Affordable, Quality Housing

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two income brackets.

Chart B.9 – Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Bracket



“Access to finance; policy to encourage hiring people with criminal pasts; vocational training and basic business management training. A mentoring program between older business owners and future business owners to encourage retention of local businesses as owners age out of the industry.”
-Bloomington Resident

Q. Are there specific neighborhoods or areas within your community that should be targeted for revitalization or blight removal?

Respondents were asked the open-ended question: “Are there specific neighborhoods or areas within your community that should be targeted for revitalization or blight removal?” The responses were tagged by key words and the top tagged key words are shown in the Chart B.10.

The top responses for Bloomington residents were “Bloomington West Side,” “No,” and “West Market and West Washington Streets.”

Respondents with incomes under \$60,000 and respondents who rent each ranked that there were “No [specific neighborhoods that should be targeted]” higher than those in the \$60,000 and above income brackets.

By Income

Table B.6 shows the top five neighborhoods or geographic areas ranked by each of the two lowest income brackets. All five of the top priorities match, although not in the exact same order.

Other Demographics to Note

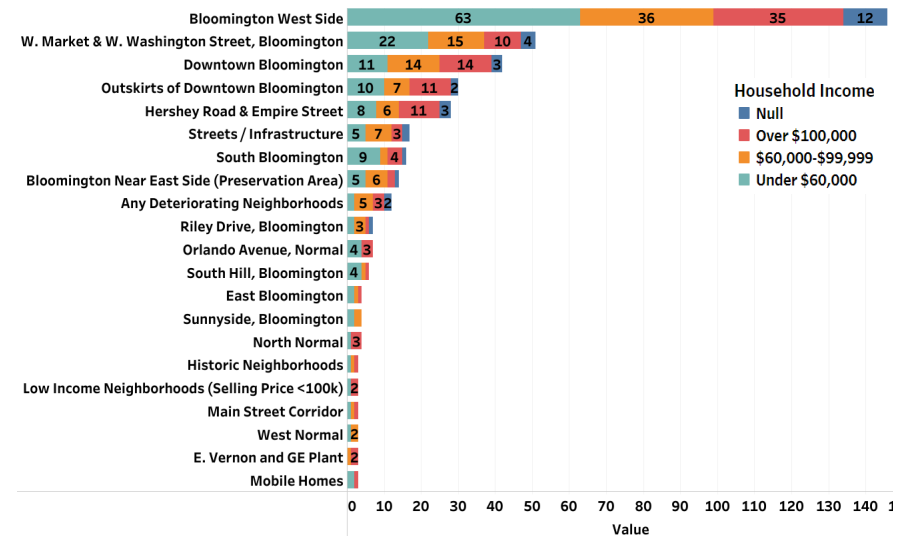
- Owners ranked “Bloomington West Side” first, but renters ranked “No” first.

Table B.6 – Top Responses by Lowest Income Brackets

	Under \$60,000 HH Income	\$60,000 - \$99,999 HH Income
1	Bloomington West Side	Bloomington West Side
2	No	West Market & West Washington Streets
3	West Market & West Washington Streets	Downtown Bloomington
4	Downtown Bloomington	No
5	Outskirts of Downtown Bloomington	Outskirts of Downtown Bloomington (tie for 5 th)
6	South Bloomington	Streets / Infrastructure (tie for 5 th)
7	Hershey Road & Empire Street	Hershey Road & Empire Street (tie for 7 th)
8	Streets / Infrastructure (tie for 8 th)	Bloomington Near East Side (tie for 7 th)
9	Bloomington Near East Side (tie for 8 th)	Any Deteriorating Neighborhoods
10	Orlando Avenue, Normal (tie for 10 th)	Riley Drive, Bloomington
	South Hill, Bloomington (tie for 10 th)	---

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two income brackets.

Chart B.10 – Responses for Bloomington Respondents by Income Bracket



Public Meeting ~ Resource Allocation Exercise

After the survey period ended, MCRPC and City of Bloomington staff held a public meeting that was open to all residents to supplement the findings of the survey. During the public meeting, staff coordinated a resource allocation activity. Each attendee was given stickers representing available CDBG funds. Attendees were asked to allocate funds to public services and public facilities based on what they determined to be the most important and the best use of CDBG funds. Those public services and public facilities were then ranked based on the total amount allocated. Charts B.11 and B.12 (next page) show the results of the resource allocation activity. The total amount allocated was converted into percentages, to show the percent of total funds allocated to that particular item. These percentages are an indication of the importance of that service or facility to the attendees.

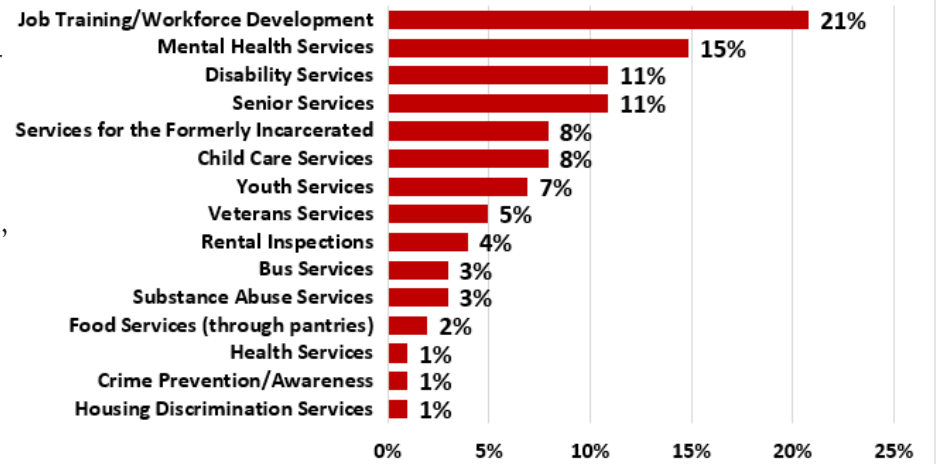
Public Services

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) puts a 15% cap on the amount of CDBG dollars that can be used for public services. For example, if HUD allocated \$100 in CDBG funds to the City of Bloomington, up to \$15 could be used for public services. It is important to keep that in mind when looking at the resource allocations in Chart B.11. For example, in keeping with our \$100 example, if the City of Bloomington were only able to use \$15 for public services, chart B.11 tells us that 21% of the \$15 should be used toward job training/workforce development.

Attendees at the public meeting ranked “Job Training/Workforce Development,” “Mental Health Services,” and “Disability Services” as their top three public services.

The resource allocation activity provided an opportunity for residents to expand on survey

Chart B.11 - Percentage of Public Services Funds Allocated to Each Service Type



results. Staff utilized rankings from both the survey and the resource allocation exercise conducted at the public meeting. Table B.7 shows the overlap and discrepancies in the top five rankings between survey respondents and public meeting attendees. Green shows the overlap in answers. Two out of the top five overlap: “Job Training/Workforce Development” and “Mental Health Services.”

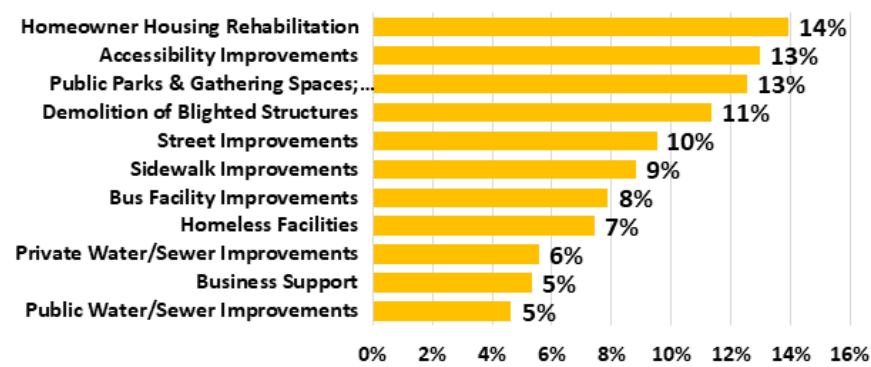
Public Facilities

Unlike public services, HUD does not put a cap on the percentage of CDBG dollars that can be used for public facilities. Generally, public facilities fall more directly into the purview of the purpose of CDBG, which is to provide safe, sanitary,

affordable, and decent housing. Attendees at the public meeting ranked “Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation,” “Accessibility Improvements,” and “Public Parks & Gathering Spaces, Community Centers, and Recreation Centers” as their top three public services.

Survey takers were not asked to allocate resources, but rather were asked to check all public facilities they would like to see added or expanded in their community. Staff was able to determine rankings from both the survey question and from the resource allocation exercise. The interactive environment of the public meeting allowed staff the opportunity to provide attendees additional information related to public facility eligibility and discuss other possible funding

Chart B.12 Percentage of Public Facilities Funds Allocated to Each Facility Type



sources. Based on feedback received about the survey design, it was determined that some of the categories from the survey should be combined or separated. The following changes were made to the question for the public meeting:

- “Street/Sidewalk Improvements” was separated into two separate categories.
- “Water/Sewer Improvements” was separated into “Public Water/Sewer Improvements” and “Private Water/Sewer Improvements.”
- “Public Parks and Gathering Spaces” was combined with “Community Centers” and “Recreation Centers” into one category.

- “Libraries,” “Police Sub-Stations,” “Medical Facilities,” and “Fire Stations” were omitted from the exercise to keep the exercise more manageable, since they ranked last on the survey question.

Table B.7 – Overlap in public service priorities, based on Bloomington survey responses and Bloomington public meeting

	Survey Responses	Public Meeting Responses
1	Health Services	Job Training/Workforce Development
2	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services
3	Crime Prevention/Awareness	Disability Services
4	Youth Services	Senior Services
5	Job Training/Workforce Development	Services for the Formerly Incarcerated (tie for 5 th)
	--	Child Care Services (tie for 5 th)

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two groups of respondents.

Table B.8, found on page 15, shows the overlap and discrepancies in the top five rankings between what survey takers responded and what public meeting attendees responded for public facilities. Green shows the overlap in answers. The following priorities overlapped: “Street Improvements,” “Demolition of Blighted Structures,” and “Public Parks & Gathering Spaces; Community Centers; Recreation Centers.”

Note that while the combined group of “Public Parks & Gathering Spaces; Community Centers; Recreation Centers” ranked third in the public meeting, the separated categories had the following rankings in the survey analysis:

- “Public Parks & Gathering Spaces”: Fifth
- “Community Centers”: Sixth
- Recreation Centers”: Seventh

Discussion

While the resource allocation activity was an important part of the feedback gathered at the public meeting, the discussion that followed allowed attendees to

explain their choices further. The following topics were addressed during the discussion:

- Job training is needed for youth and should be for living-wage jobs.
- Types of job training should match jobs that are available locally.
- Mental health needs should be addressed with wrap-around services; specific emphasis on mental health needs for youth and LGBTQ youth.
- Seniors and persons living with disabilities are in need of services to help them stay independent, such as assistance preparing meals and cleaning.

- The state of some rental housing is terrible and landlords need to be held accountable.
- While a few attendees voiced support for using CDBG funds for street resurfacing, others were adamant that CDBG funds should not be used for any street improvements. Most felt the City should use its motor fuel tax revenue and other resources to fund street improvements. There was more positive input for using CDBG for sidewalk improvements especially for accessibility improvements.



Table B.8 – Overlap in public facility priorities, based on Bloomington survey responses and Bloomington public meeting.

	Survey Responses	Public Meeting Responses
1	Street/Sidewalk Improvements	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation
2	Homeless Facilities	Accessibility Improvements
3	Water/Sewer Improvements	Public Parks & Gathering Spaces; Community Centers; Recreation Centers
4	Demolition of Blighted Structures	Demolition of Blighted Structures
5	Public Parks & Gathering Spaces	Street Improvements

Note: Green indicates overlapping priorities between the two groups of respondents.



**PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION, AND DIRECTION ON FUTURE AGENDA TOPICS
ITEM NO. 5.2**

FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: October 21, 2019

SPONSORING DEPARTMENT: City Council

WARD IMPACTED: City-Wide Impact

SUBJECT: Presentation and discussion of the Cannabis Task Force's recommendations, as requested by the City Council.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Presentation and discussion only.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK:

-Goal 5. Great Place - Livable, Sustainable City

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE:

-Objective 5b. City decisions consistent with plans and policies

BACKGROUND: The Cannabis Task Force has held several meetings since being formed in September. The Task Force will present its recommendations to Council and an open discussion of the recommendations will follow.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: N/A

FINANCIAL IMPACT: N/A

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT: N/A

FUTURE OPERATIONAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH NEW FACILITY CONSTRUCTION: N/A

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared by: Tara Henry, Legislative Assistant

Reviewed by:



Leslie Yocum, City Clerk 10/17/2019

Recommended by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Gleason', written over a horizontal line.

Tim Gleason, City Manager