



MAG

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CDBG Consolidated Plan Summit and Wasatch Counties

For July 1 2020 - June 30 2025

Prepared by:

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Executive Summary

Evaluation of Current Needs

Mountainland Association of Governments brings local elected officials together for the purpose of identifying regional priorities, making plans, policies and funding decisions that address regional priorities. This cooperative process provides input into a range of community development, economic development, transportation and human service issues.

Community Development

The top CDBG priority of the region is the development and maintenance of community infrastructure to meet growth and citizen's need. While growth in the area has created opportunity, there have also been new challenges for local governments. Priorities in this area focus on providing essential services and creating livable communities.

Development and/or improvement of community infrastructure are significant priorities. Specifically, water and sewer infrastructure have been determined to be our region's most critical need. The following is the order of priority for the CDBG program in Wasatch and Summit Counties:

1. Culinary Water
2. Sewer/Storm Drain
3. Secondary Water
4. Public Health/Safety
5. Other Public Facilities/Housing
6. Streets/Sidewalks

Housing

With population growth, the region has also seen a significant increase in the development of new housing. Although this is a positive development in improving the quality and quantity of housing stock, there has been a disproportionate development of single family housing, and development has not met the needs of lower income citizens.

The region is working to address housing development needs that can provide a range of alternatives for persons with limited resources. This includes housing stock that can serve the region's workforce, low income families, students, seniors, as well as for persons with one or more disabilities.

Funding Priority Decision Making Process

Mountainland Association of Governments reviews all projects utilizing a comprehensive rating and ranking process to determine the priority for funding. The criterion is developed by the Regional Review Committee, with input from all jurisdictions taken into consideration. The criteria reflect both regional priorities and state, and federal program requirements.

Priorities

Regional priorities are established by the Mountainland Executive Council, including elected representation of all jurisdictions in the region. Funding coordinated through the MAG includes Community Development Block Grant and Economic Development Administration planning funds. Other HUD resources are coordinated through the Mountainland Continuum of Care, the Utah County Housing Authority and/or the Provo City Housing Authority. State Community Impact Funds are distributed by the State of Utah through the Community Impact Board (CIB). The Mountainland Region has very limited access to CIB funds.

Evaluation of Past Performance 2015-2019

Applicant	Project	Award
2015		
Heber City	Waterline	\$150,000
Summit County	Hoytsville Water Meters	\$66,399
Kamas	Waterline	\$165,500
Daniel Town	Water Repairs and Study	\$44,800
MAG Aging	Meals on Wheels Truck	\$35,000
	2015 Total	\$508,369
2016		
Summit County	High Valley Water Meters	\$80,000
Summit County	Senior Center Equipment	\$52,300
Coalville City	Waterline	\$194,000
Summit County	Peoa Pipeline Waterline	\$150,000
	2016 Total	\$476,300
2017		

Wallsburg	Water Spring Rehab	\$279,000
Summit County	Peo Pipeline Waterline	\$170,480
Francis	Waterline	\$40,520
	2017 Total	\$490,000
2018		
Kamas City	Waterline	\$292,228
Town of Daniel	Water Well	\$304,680
Heber City	ADA Upgrades on Public Facilities	\$112,788
	2018 Total	\$762,696
2019		
Wallsburg	Water Improvements	\$299,000
Kamas City	Sewer Improvements	\$213,759
	2019 Total	\$512,759
	Consolidated Plan 2015-2019 Total	\$2,750,124

Project awards from 2015-2019 reflect the regions priorities.

Summary of Citizen Participation and Consultation

In completing this update to the Consolidated Plan, MAG has conducted extensive public outreach to solicit and coordinate input into the plan. MAG has also coordinated with jurisdictions, elected officials and various agencies that have an interest in the plan.

Outreach

Consultation

Public Housing Authority, Human Services, Health Service Providers, Homeless Housing and Service Providers

The Mountainland Consolidated Plan is completed with the input of the Mountainland Continuum of Care. The Continuum includes representatives from the following agencies:

- Center for Women and Children in Crisis
- Children’s Justice Center
- Community Action Services
- Department of Workforce Services
- Food & Care Coalition of Utah Valley
- Habitat for Humanity
- Housing and Urban Development
- Housing Authority of Utah County
- Intermountain Health Care (IHC)
- LDS Church Bishops Storehouse
- Mountainland Community Housing Trust
- Peace House (Park City)
- Rural Housing Development
- United Way of Utah County
- Utah County Association of Realtors
- Veterans Center
- Wasatch Mental Health

This group of service providers was consulted in the development of the plan and participated in identification of housing and supportive service needs for chronically homeless and homeless individuals. In addition, much of the work of the Continuum in identifying needs, services, projects, and goals has been incorporated into this document.

Elderly Care Facilities and Providers

Mountainland Association of Governments serves as the Area Agency on Aging (AAA) for the three-county area of Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties, and as the focal point for services and resources available to serve the elderly. The AAA works closely with the 14 Senior Centers in the Mountainland region, and contracts with most of the area’s senior service providers (home health agencies, etc.). Development of this consolidated plan included consultation with these agencies and service providers. In addition, the AAA Advisory Board participated in development of the plan. The Advisory Board includes members representing senior centers, various advocacy groups, Foster Grandparents

Program, Retired and Senior Volunteer program, the Senior Companion program, the Ombudsman program, minority groups, and members of the business community.

Jurisdictions

The input of local jurisdictions is a key component in development of the plan. While the plan is developed to meet state and federal guidelines, the information provided by jurisdictions represents the heart of the plan. From a local perspective, the document is only relevant to the extent that it provides information useful to local jurisdictions and addresses shared areas of concern.

To update the Community Development needs assessment section of the Plan, MAG staff meets with planners or managers of each city, as well as to the Mayor or Commission Chair. At these meetings MAG staff guides the city in a self assessment exercise and provides a packet of information including materials to update their Capital Improvement Lists. These materials were also e-mailed so that changes could be made electronically. E-mail was also utilized to send regular reminders. In addition, each jurisdiction was personally contacted to offer assistance in completing the update process and to gather specific information. MAG Staff provides assistance to jurisdictions as requested.

Regional Review Committee

The RRC is an appointed group of four elected officials from Summit and Wasatch Counties. This Committee is the local advisory board to the CDBG program. Their responsibility is to provide oversight to the rating and ranking process of CDBG applications, to rate and rank projects, make funding decisions, and to develop and approve CDBG policies, such as rating and ranking. As such, the RRC provides significant input into the distribution of funding section of the plan.

Economic Development District Board

The EDD Board is a group including elected officials, economic development professionals, business and private sector representatives. The composition of the EDD Board is designated by the Economic Development Administration (EDA). The Board provides oversight to the economic development activities of the Mountainland Economic Development District. For the Consolidated Plan, the EDD Board was consulted in developing information included in the Economic Development section of the plan, including goals and objectives for the EDD program.

Other Agencies

A primary purpose of Mountainland Association of Governments is to coordinate federal, state and local programs across our region. Much of this coordination involves aspects of

the consolidated planning process. Efforts made during the preparation of the 2020-205 Consolidated Plan include:

- Monthly reports from congressional staff as a standing agenda item on the MAG Executive Council. These reports keep local officials informed of on-going congressional actions, including housing, urban and economic development initiatives, and provide an opportunity for local elected officials to give input and comment.
- Representation on the Utah Small Cities CDBG Policy Committee. The committee develops policy that guides the implementation of the small cities CDBG program.
- Involvement with the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget in development of population projections and criteria.
- Close interaction with the region's state legislative delegation in advocating for various community and economic development, transportation and human service needs.
- Annual meetings with the federal elected officials to advocate for various community and economic development, transportation and human service needs.
- Participation and interaction with the Economic Development Administration, and development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). EDA has embraced the concept of combining the consolidated planning process with the CEDS to create a truly consolidated planning approach.
- Participation with the Utah Area Agency on Aging Association, and regular contact and interaction with various divisions of the Utah State Department of Human Services, and Utah State Department of Health, in providing and advocating for aging services.

Approval Process

The Executive Council includes the mayors of all jurisdictions, or one elected official representing each city or town, and three council members or commissioners representing Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties. This Committee provides oversight and has final authority on all programs and services coordinated by MAG, including final approval authority for the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation

MAG makes every effort to encourage responsible input into the Consolidated Plan document from involved or interested parties and the public. To the extent possible, any comments received are incorporated into the final Consolidated Plan document.

- Mountainland hosts a Community and Transportation open house in the fall of each year. A post card is mailed to more than 1,000 citizens and agency representatives announcing the event. More than 200 persons attend to learn more about the community and transportation plans of jurisdictions and MAG as the regional planning agency. This provides an input into the planning process, priorities, and into the plan itself.
- Public interaction is also available through the MAG website. The Consolidated Plan is posted on the web, and the public is invited to submit comments via e-mail, by phone or regular mail.
- Community newspapers are utilized to highlight specific elements of the Plan.
- A draft plan is provided to the State Division of Housing and Community Development. Comments on the draft relate to the plan meeting state and federal reporting requirements.

Needs Assessment

Summit County Demographics

Current population: 42,829

Projected population growth during con plan period: 46,404

Current number of households: 14,555

Current median income: \$100,453 and proportion that are

- a. low income:
- b. moderate income: 35.71%
- c. poverty level income: 6.2%

Race and ethnicity:

White 94.7%

Black or African American 1.2%

American Indian or Native Alaskan 0.6%

Asian 1.8%

Native Hawaiian Or other Pacific Islander 0.2%

Hispanic or Latino 11.4%

Current number of disabled individuals or households: 3.5%

Median age:38.8

Elderly population: 7.6%

Familial status/Family Households 71.4%

Wasatch County Demographics

Current population: 35,713

Projected population growth during con plan period: 42,027

Current number of households: 9,567

Current median income and proportion that are

- a. low income,
- b. moderate income: 48.52%
- c. poverty level income: 7.8%

Race and ethnicity

White 95.5%

Black or African American 0.8%

American Indian or Native Alaskan 0.8%

Asian 1.0%

Native Hawaiian Or other Pacific Islander 0.2%

Hispanic or Latino 13.8%

Current number of disabled individuals or households: 5.3%

Median age: 33.3

Elderly population: 13%

Familial status/Family Households: 78.5%

Non-Housing Needs Assessment

A community “self-assessment” form was sent out to each of the jurisdictions within our region. The responses were plotted on a table with each of the following type of community need identified:

- Fire Department
- Fire Department Equipment
- Fire Department Staffing/Volunteers
- Police/Public Safety Facilities
- Police/Public Safety Staffing
- Recreational Facilities
- Community Sewer System
- Culinary Water System Source
- Culinary Water System Storage
- Culinary Water System Distribution
- Streets and Roads
- Solid Waste Disposal
- Health Care
- Animal Control
- Courts
- Jails
- Senior Center
- Services to assist Homeless

Each community was asked to assess the level in which those items listed above are addressed in their community on a scale of 1-10, with one meaning that the item is completely inadequate to ten meaning the issue is extremely well addressed. We did not differentiate between a services provided by another entity, i.e. the county providing jail service in the area. The local cities were asked to simply identify how those services, regardless of who provides them, are addressing the services in the community.

Basic infrastructure remains the primary focus of regional investment of funding. Water and sewer projects are the two highest priorities. All other priorities revolve around infrastructure needs.

The Community Development Block Grant program has many options in which low to moderate income persons can receive job skills training or other training that can help them live a sustainable lifestyle. Projects that promote job training or skills training receive additional points in the rating and ranking criteria.

Although Community Development Block Grant funds are an appropriate source for housing project support, these funds are very limited and are shared across a number of

jurisdictions. Housing projects also face competition from various other infrastructure and public service needs that also are pressing. Mountainland Association of Governments is in a position to facilitate discussions, to identify methods and resources, and to provide data and plans, but is not a legislative body that can implement any specific policies or projects. In addition, it is noted that there is not a “one-size-fits-all” strategy to addressing the issue of affordable housing.

If a project is funded with CDBG dollars and it will result in the displacement of a household from their residence, it will be required to find another residence for the household. The Utah Small Cities Program will generally not fund projects that will displace a household.

Market Analysis Summit County

Number of units

Types of properties

Property type	Number	Percent
1-unit detached structure	10,804	
1-unit, attached structure	1,074	
2-4 units	767	
5-9 units	631	
10 or more units	1203	
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	302	
TOTAL	14,781	

Size of units

Unit Size by Tenure	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	13	.1	226	5.8
1 bedroom	184	1.7	507	13.1
2 or 3 bedrooms	4700	43.1	2582	66.5
4 or more bedrooms	6002	55.1	567	14.6
TOTAL	10,899		3882	

Assessment

Does availability housing meet the needs of the population?

Summit County ranks 3rd out of 27 counties with thirteen percent of homeowners, 1,305 homeowners, with severe housing cost burdens. Summit County is experiencing a severe shortage of affordable housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing.

The rental market is extremely “tight”. The current vacancy rate is near zero. Renters have had to contend with low vacancy rates and rising rental rates for years. In the Snyderville Basin and East Summit County, the number of Hispanics has increased from four percent of the population in 2000 to 11 percent in 2015. A relatively high percentage of

Hispanic households have incomes below the poverty level and live in rental housing. Snyderville Basin is attractive to high income households due to its close proximity to the Salt Lake job market and the natural beauty of the mountain surroundings. This demand pressure, for high priced homes, acts to effectively limit the financial feasibility of affordable workforce housing in the area.

Cost of units

Cost of units

	2010	2015	2017	% Change
Median Home Value			558,300	
Median Contract Rent				

Rent

Rent Paid	Number	Percent
Less than \$500	136	3.8
\$500-999	1021	28.7
\$1,000-1,499	1111	31.2
\$1,500-1,999	581	16.3
\$2,000 or more	712	20
TOTAL	3561	

Affordability

% of Units affordable to Households earning:	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI		0%
50% HAMFI		5.1%
80% HAMFI		24.5%
100% HAMFI		35.7%
TOTAL		

Assessment

Is there sufficient housing for all households at all income levels?

Summit County is the least affordable housing market in Utah. In 2016 the median sales price for a home (single family and condominium combined) was \$675,000, forty percent higher than second ranked Wasatch County, which had a median sales price of \$404,257. Of course the countywide figure includes the high priced Park City market. Disaggregating to the Snyderville Basin and East Summit County areas shows a substantial difference in housing prices between the two areas. The median sale price of a single family home in 2016 in Snyderville Basin was \$926,000 compared to \$338,000 in East Summit County. The median sales price of a condominium in Snyderville Basin in 2016 was \$412,500. The number of condominiums sales in East Summit County was too small to determine reliable median price data.

How is affordability likely to change?

In February 2019, the state of Utah passed Senate Bill (SB)34, which requires cities to take state-approved steps aimed at encouraging affordable housing to be eligible to receive funds from the Utah Department of Transportation. To receive state transportation funds, cities are required to adopt 3 or more strategies from a menu of 23 strategies that "allow people with various incomes to benefit from and participate in all aspects of neighborhood and community life" by December 2019. A one-time \$20 million contribution in 2020 to the state Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, which provides low-interest lending to affordable residential construction is planned, and the state would contribute \$4 million to the fund each year thereafter. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) is the primary source of funding for new affordable rental housing in the nation.

Is more affordable housing needed?

Summary of Affordable Housing Demand from 2018-2022 – The summaries below give the affordable housing demand for renter and owner occupied units. Over the 2018-2022 period the projected demand for rental units is 1,404 units including 985 units in Snyderville Basin and 419 units in East Summit County *Table 39*. The five-year demand for affordable owner occupied units is 665 units including 498 units in Snyderville Basin and 167 units in East Summit County. The total demand for residential units for all relevant income group is 2,069 units.

<p>Projections of Affordable Housing Demand by Planning District, 2018-2022 Five- Year Total Renter Occupied Units</p>	<p>Annual</p>
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Snyderville Basin	985	197
East Summit	419	84
Total	1,404	281
Owners Occupied Units		
Snyderville Basin	498	100
East Summit	167	33
Total	665	133
Total Residential Units		
Snyderville Basin	1,483	297
East Summit	586	117
Total	2,069	414

Source: James Wood.

Condition of Housing

Conditions include lacking appropriate kitchen facilities, lacking appropriate plumbing, having more than one inhabitant per room, and cost burden greater than 30%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition		31		43%
With two selected Conditions				
With three selected Conditions				
With four selected Conditions				
No selected Conditions				
TOTAL				

How is “substandard condition” and “substandard but suitable for rehabilitation” defined in your AOG

Substandard housing is not housing that is old or outdated. It is housing that poses a risk to the health and physical well-being of its occupants, neighbors and visitors. Substandard housing brings increased risk of disease and decreased mental health to the families and individuals who live there.

Year built

Year Unit Built	Total	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
		Number	%	Number	%

2000 or later	7506				
1980-1999	12949				
1950-1979	5689				
Before 1950	1140				
TOTAL	28424				

Describe the need the for rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdictions housing.

In 2020 an assessment is planned to evaluate the need for a rehabilitation program.

Market Analysis Wasatch County

Number of units

Types of properties

Property type	Number	Percent
1-unit detached structure	9775	80.2
1-unit, attached structure	824	6.8
2-4 units	273	1.2
5-19 units	815	3.4
20 or more units	431	3.5
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	76	.6
TOTAL	12194	

Size of units

Unit Size by Tenure	Total	Owners		Renters	
		Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	58				
1 bedroom	323				
2 bedrooms	2230				
3 or more bedrooms	9583				
TOTAL	12194				

Assessment

Need for Affordable Rental Housing - Heber has the highest need for additional affordable rental housing, and the highest need households are the very low (30%-50% AMI) and extremely low income (< 30% AMI) households. The Heber gap analysis shows a deficit of 242 units for these two income groups. In addition the severe cost burden data shows there are 265 renter households in Heber with incomes below 50% AMI that have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%. The lack of affordability is acute for very low and extremely low income renters in Heber. *The development of a tax credit apartment project of 70 units in Heber during the next five years would reduce the number of renter households with severe cost burdens by 25%.*

The gap analysis shows that all jurisdictions have a shortage of rental units for households with incomes from 80% AMI to 120% AMI. The severe cost burden data show however, that none of these households are suffering from severe housing cost burdens. The absence of severe cost burdens reduces the priority of market rate units for moderate income households. *Nevertheless there is a market and a clear need for a traditional market rate rental project of 80 to 100 units in either Heber or unincorporated Wasatch County.*

Need for Affordable Owner Occupied Housing - The need for additional affordable owner occupied housing adopts a different approach. In the above case of rental housing the approach was to alleviate both the existing affordable housing gap and the severe cost burden faced by renters. In the case of owner occupied housing the approach is to project the need for affordable housing with respect to the anticipated growth in population and households in Wasatch County. The estimated need depends on the demographic projections for Wasatch County, Heber, and Midway.

The Utah Department of Housing and Community Development recommends that the housing needs assessment include five year population projections for the subject jurisdiction. The UHAFT provides population estimates and projections for every city in

the state from 2000 to 2060 in ten year intervals. These projections were developed by the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) in 2012.

Cost of units

Cost of units

	2017	2010	2015	% Change
Median Home Value	357,300			
Median Contract Rent				

Rent

Rent Paid	Number	Percent
Less than \$500	43	1.7
\$500-999	569	22.2
\$1,000-1,499	1187	46.3
\$1,500-1,999	463	18.1
\$2,000 or more	300	11.7
TOTAL	2562	

Affordability

% of Units affordable to Households earning:	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	5%	0
50% HAMFI	12.4%	8.2%
80% HAMFI	50%	33%
100% HAMFI	21%	50%
TOTAL		

Assessment

Housing Supply Conditions

The housing supply conditions in the three planning districts—unincorporated Wasatch County, Heber, and Midway—indicate a serious shortage of affordable housing. This condition is present despite near record levels of new residential construction.

Housing prices are accelerating as housing demand outpaces supply. The median sales price of a home increased by 12% in 2016 and rental rates increased by at least 5%.

Affordable housing supply is limited. The housing market is extremely “tight” for renters. The current vacancy rate is near zero. Renters have had to contend with low vacancy rates for the past four years. Homeowners also face limited housing opportunities. Fewer than 10% of the homes sold in Wasatch County in 2016 were affordable to homeowners with incomes below the median income of \$66,486.

Wasatch County planning districts are among least affordable housing markets in the state. Data on housing prices and housing cost burdens show that, compared to other jurisdictions, unincorporated Wasatch County, Heber, and Midway are among the least affordable housing markets in Utah. Each of planning districts has a relatively high percentage of renters and homeowners facing severe housing cost burdens.

Housing Demand Conditions

The demand for housing is exceptionally strong in the three planning districts due to extraordinary demographic and economic growth.

Wasatch County leads the state in population growth and is second in job growth since 2010. In the past five years the population of Wasatch County has increased by 26% and employment by 32%.

Rapid growth in the Hispanic population growth adds to demand for affordable housing. Hispanic population has grown from 528 individuals to 2,278 individuals over the past fifteen years, an increase of 154%. Fifty-three percent of Hispanics are in households below the poverty level and 78% of Hispanic households are renters.

Demand for high priced housing squeezes out affordable workforce housing. The county is attractive to high income households due to its close proximity to the job markets of Salt Lake and Utah Counties and the natural beauty of the county. This demand pressure, for high priced homes, acts to effectively limit the financial feasibility of affordable workforce housing.

Five Year Housing Needs Assessment

Need: Renters ≤50% AMI. The current need for affordable rental housing for households with incomes ≤50% AMI is at least 250 units. To address the current acute shortage a reasonable five year goal is the development of two tax credit projects with a total of 100 to 150 units. The addition of these units would reduce the severe cost burden for renters by about 50% and just as important relieve some of the stress in the local rental market.

Need: Renters 80%-120% AMI. The gap analysis shows that all jurisdictions have a shortage of rental units for households with incomes from 80% AMI to 120% AMI. There is a market and a clear need for the development of a traditional market rate rental project of 80 to 100 units, over the next five years in any of the planning districts.

Need: Senior Renters ≤50% AMI. The development, in the next five years, of a 24-unit Senior rent assisted project would reduce, by more than half, the severe cost burden for very low income Senior renters (≤50% AMI).

Need: Owner Occupied Units 80%-120% AMI. The development of 100 to 125 owner occupied units priced from \$250,000 to \$350,000 would provide affordable housing opportunities and attract households at 80%-120% AMI to the county. While the need is as high as 240 units, a reasonable five year development goal, given land and construction costs, is 50% of the projected need.

Estimates of Fee-in-Lieu Payments Updated fee-in-lieu payments were calculated for Heber, Midway, and the unincorporated county using construction cost data for new homes in Wasatch County and the maximum mortgage loan amount a household at 80% AMI could afford. In the Heber case the maximum mortgage amount for a household at 80% AMI is \$200,186. The cost of a 1,350 square foot home was estimated at \$306,450. Therefore, the fee-in-lieu option for Heber is \$106,264. The fee-in-lieu payment for the unincorporated county is \$85,030, and for Midway \$49,352.

Condition of Housing

Conditions include lacking appropriate kitchen facilities, lacking appropriate plumbing, having more than one inhabitant per room, and cost burden greater than 30%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition		32.5%		49%
With two selected Conditions				
With three selected Conditions				
With four selected Conditions				
No selected Conditions				
TOTAL				

How is “substandard condition” and “substandard but suitable for rehabilitation” defined in your AOG

Substandard housing is not housing that is old or outdated. It is housing that poses a risk to the health and physical well-being of its occupants, neighbors and visitors. Substandard housing brings increased risk of disease and decreased mental health to the families and individuals who live there.

Year built

Year Unit Built	TOTAL	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
		Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5482				
1980-1999	3714				
1950-1979	1769				
Before 1950	1229				
TOTAL	12194				

Describe the need the for rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdictions housing
 In 2020 an assessment is planned to evaluate the need for a rehabilitation program.

Summit County Non-Housing Community Assets

Business by sector

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs Less Workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	83				
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	10012				
Construction	1816				
Education and Health Care Services	1859				

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1849				
Information	416				
Manufacturing	847				
Other Services	827				
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2690				
Public Administration	2955				
Retail Trade	4208				
Transportation & Warehousing					
Wholesale Trade					
Grand Total	27562				

The major employment sector in Summit County is Leisure/Hospitality.

Labor Force/ Unemployment

Summit County's economy has seen a strong year with job gains, new construction and increased taxable sales. Summit County's economy is seasonal in nature. Employment is highest during the winter ski season, with about a 25 percent reduction when the summer rolls around.

In the past year, Summit County's employment has grown by 4.6 percent, adding 1194 jobs. Most of these were added to the leisure and hospitality sector, followed by financial activities, construction and education, healthcare and social services.

All sectors added jobs in Summit County this year except mining, professional and business services which all lost only 52 jobs combined.

Total population in labor force	
Employed persons 16 yrs and over	22,224
Unemployment Rate	2.0
Unemployment rate ages 16-24	2822
Unemployment rate ages 25-65	19402

Unemployment continues to decrease, most recently to 2.3 percent in September, falling below the state unemployment rate of

2.7 percent.

Initial claims for unemployment are following the seasonal pattern from 2017 and 2018 almost exactly. When the ski season ends, there is always a spike in the claims followed by a moderate increase in the fall as the summer tourism season ends.

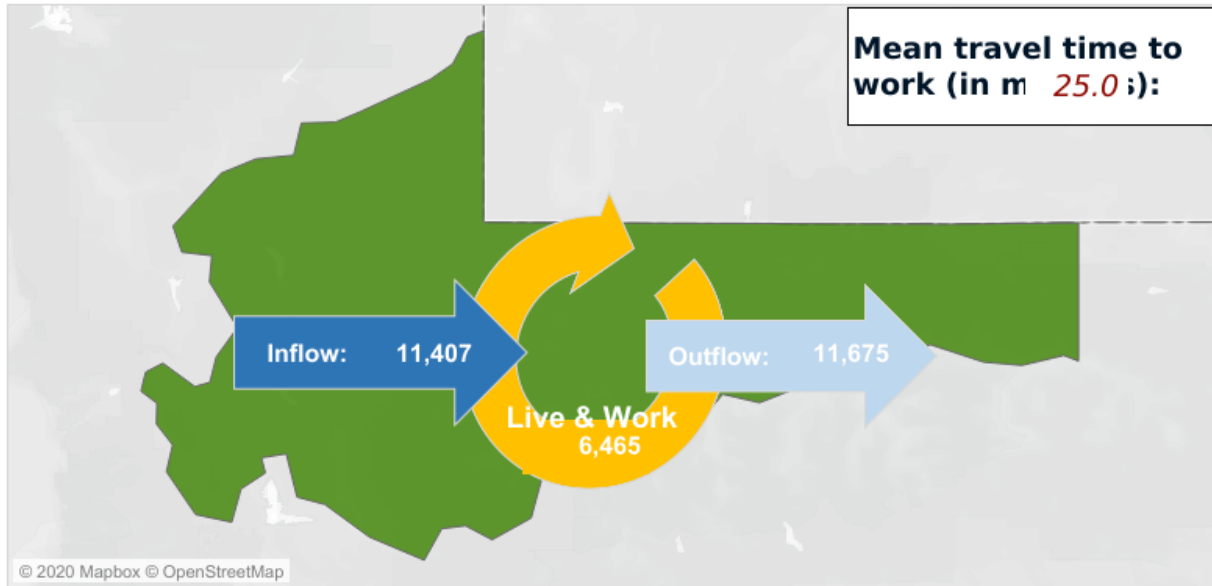
Wage gains in Summit County have moderated in the past year but the overall trend has still remained upward, with the Summit County average wage making strong increases since the end of the Great Recession.

Travel time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
Less than 30 minutes		
30-59 minutes		
60 or more minutes		
Total		

Summit County Commuting Patterns

Select Area:



Individuals who reside and work in Summit County:

6,465

Where Summit County workers come from

Beaver	7
Box Elder	121
Cache	251
Carbon	65
Daqgett	66
Davis	690
Duchesne	355
Emery	13
Garfield	5
Grand	42
Iron	28
Juab	14
Kane	2
Millard	9
Morgan	123
Out of State	510
Piute	0
Rich	38
Salt Lake	4,748
San Juan	5
Sanpete	32
Sevier	21
Tooele	230
Uintah	214
Utah	1,284
Wasatch	2,061
Washington	105
Wayne	2
Weber	366

Where Summit County residents work

Beaver	20
Box Elder	68
Cache	259
Carbon	73
Daqgett	5
Davis	559
Duchesne	255
Emery	15
Garfield	6
Grand	31
Iron	22
Juab	10
Kane	6
Millard	17
Morgan	70
Out of State	1,852
Piute	1
Rich	20
Salt Lake	5,810
San Juan	10
Sanpete	38
Sevier	42
Tooele	103
Uintah	201
Utah	1,116
Wasatch	317
Washington	84
Wayne	6
Weber	659

Sources: 2014 Census Bureau LODES, Census Bureau 20..

Last Updated: 12/2..

Educational attainment (by age)

Educational attainment by employment status (population 16+)			
Educational attainment	In labor force		Not in labor force
	Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1152		
High school graduate (or equivalency)	2488		
Some college of associates degree	4559		
Bachelors degree or higher	10146		

Median Earnings

Educational attainment	Median earnings in the past 12 months
Less than high school graduate	
High school graduate (or equivalency)	
Some college of associates degree	
Bachelors degree or higher	
Graduate or professional degree	

Wasatch County Non-Housing Community Assets

Business by sector

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs Less Workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	12				
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1667				
Construction	1412				
Education and Health Care Services	1028				
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	347				
Information	90				
Manufacturing	359				
Other Services	243				
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	955				
Public Administration	1876				
Retail Trade	1670				
Transportation & Warehousing					
Wholesale Trade					
Grand Total	9659				

Based on business activity table what are the major employment sectors within your AOG

Labor Force/ Unemployment

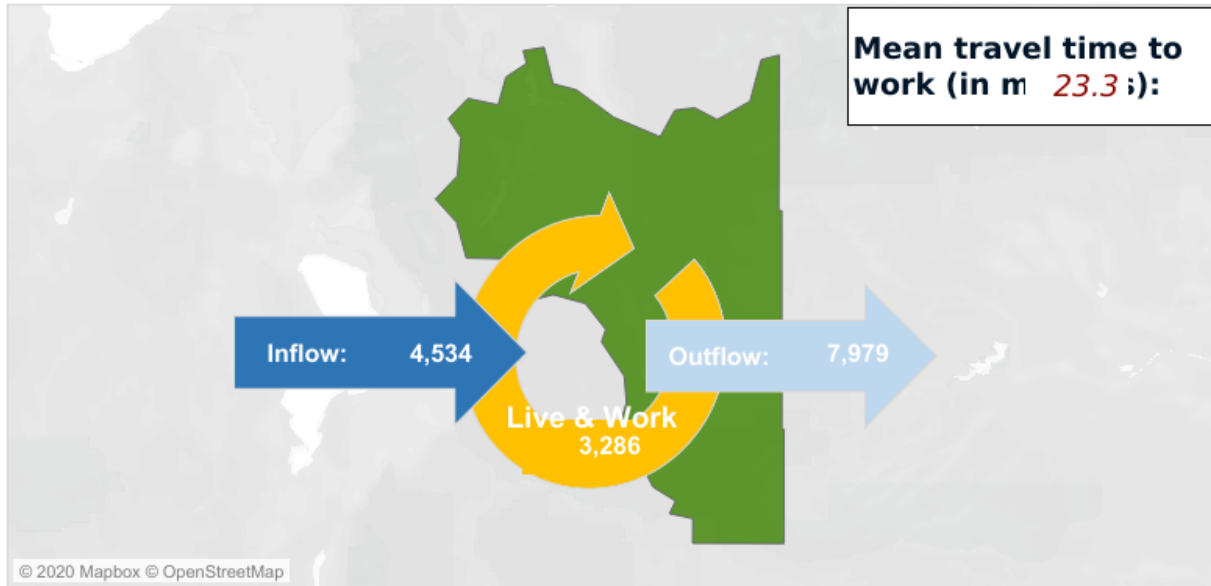
Total population in labor force	
Employed persons 16 yrs and over	14772
Unemployment Rate	2.3
Unemployment rate ages 16-24	2246
Unemployment rate ages 25-65	8760

Travel time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
Less than 30 minutes		
30-59 minutes		
60 or more minutes		
Total		

Wasatch County Commuting Patterns

Select Area:



Individuals who reside and work in Wasatch County:
3,286

Where Wasatch County workers come from

Beaver	3
Box Elder	35
Cache	126
Carbon	29
Daqgett	20
Davis	199
Duchesne	112
Emery	9
Garfield	1
Grand	8
Iron	24
Juab	12
Kane	2
Millard	6
Morgan	24
Out of State	398
Piute	0
Rich	12
Salt Lake	941
San Juan	0
Sanpete	19
Sevier	16
Summit	1,175
Tooele	90
Uintah	117
Utah	957
Washington	80
Wayne	0
Weber	119

Where Wasatch County residents work

Beaver	7
Box Elder	41
Cache	116
Carbon	32
Daqgett	2
Davis	365
Duchesne	90
Emery	15
Garfield	8
Grand	11
Iron	22
Juab	9
Kane	10
Millard	5
Morgan	11
Out of State	320
Piute	0
Rich	4
Salt Lake	2,881
San Juan	1
Sanpete	25
Sevier	31
Summit	2,061
Tooele	62
Uintah	92
Utah	1,349
Washington	44
Wayne	0
Weber	365

Sources: 2014 Census Bureau LODES, Census Bureau 20..

Last Updated: 12/2..

Educational attainment (by age)

Educational attainment by employment status (population 16+)			
Educational attainment	In labor force		Not in labor force
	Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	786		
High school graduate (or equivalency)	2064		
Some college of associates degree	4362		
Bachelors degree or higher	4669		

Median Earnings

Educational attainment	Median earnings in the past 12 months
Less than high school graduate	
High school graduate (or equivalency)	
Some college of associates degree	
Bachelors degree or higher	
Graduate or professional degree	

Wasatch County continues to be a fast-growing county, fueled by its beauty, available land, and proximity to the state's employment growth, which is centered upon the nearby urban corridor. Wasatch County's rate of job growth continues to accelerate, most recently up to 10.8 percent. This growth is, in part, fueled by the rapid population expansion in the area. Construction added a whopping 491 jobs, an increase of 35.5 percent, in the past year. This increase makes construction account for 15 percent of the overall employment in Wasatch County. The tourism

Goals & Objectives

Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	Unit of Measurement
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activity other than low/moderate income housing benefit	500	Persons Assisted
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Households Assisted
Public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Persons Assisted
Public service activities for low/moderate income housing benefit	0	Households Assisted
Facade treatment/Business building rehabilitation	0	Business
Rental units constructed	0	Household Housing Unit
Rental units rehabilitated	0	Household Housing Unit
Homeowner housing added	0	Household Housing Unit
Homeowner housing rehabilitated	0	Household Housing Unit
Direct financial assistance to homebuyers	0	Households Assisted
Homelessness prevention	0	Persons Assisted
Businesses assisted	0	Businesses Assisted
Other	0	Other

Five year goals for the number of households supported through:	
Rental assistance	0
The production of new units	0
Rehab of existing units	0
Acquisition of existing units	0
Total	0

Allocation priorities

1. Culinary Water
2. Sewer/Storm Drain
3. Secondary Water
4. Public Health/Safety
5. Other Public Facilities/Housing
6. Streets/Sidewalks

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities: ADA Upgrades

How were these needs determined? Assessment Surveys

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements: Water and Sewer Improvements

How were these needs determined? Assessment Surveys

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services: None

How were these needs determined? Assessment Surveys

Expected Resources

Annual Allocation	550000
Program Income	0
Prior Years Resources	\$0
Total	550000

It is estimated the region will receive approximately \$550,000 per year in CDBG funding. This allocation will leverage approximately \$150,000 in local match money per year. No match is required, however applications are scored based on percentage of matching dollars for the proposed project.

Method of Distribution

MOUNTAINLAND CDBG POLICIES

The following policies have been established to govern the MAG CDBG award process so that HUD dollars are targeted toward projects of greatest need and impact, and to determine project eligibility under CDBG federal and state program guidelines. All eligible project applications will be accepted for rating and ranking.

1. In compliance with the policies of the State of Utah CDBG program, in order to be eligible for funding consideration, all grantees or sub-grantees must have expended 50% of any prior year's CDBG funding prior to the Rating and Ranking Committee's (RRC) rating and ranking session (generally mid-January).
2. Applicants must provide written documentation of the availability and status of all other proposed funding at the time the application is submitted, including all sources of funding which are considered local contributions toward the project and its administration. A project is not mature if funding cannot be committed by the time of application.
3. All proposed projects must be listed in the latest capital improvements list submitted by the applicant for the Consolidated Plan, and must meet the regional priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan. First time applicants and those submitting projects through a sponsoring city or county must make reasonable effort to amend the sponsor's listing in MAG's Consolidated Plan in a timely manner as determined by the RRC.
4. To maintain project eligibility, attendance at the annual "How to Apply" Workshops held in the Mountainland Region is **mandatory** for all applicants and sub-grantees. The project manager and an elected official from the applicant's jurisdiction should be in attendance. Newly elected officials and project managers are especially encouraged to attend since the administrative requirements and commitments of a CDBG project are considerable.
5. HUD regulations provide that no more than 15% of the State CDBG allocation can be used for "Public Service" activities. It is MAG's intent to generally apply that same cap to the regional allocation. Consideration of any exceptions will be coordinated with the State and will be based upon impact to the state-wide cap.
6. The state allows up to \$50,000 in funding for the MAG region for program administration and consolidated planning. The actual amount of funding allocated to the AOG for regional program administration and planning will be determined by the RRC.
7. The minimum CDBG allocation per project is \$30,000.

8. The RRC may establish a set aside for project applications in a broad category on an annual basis based on regional needs identified in the MAG Consolidated Plan (i.e., planning, housing, infrastructure, economic development, public service, etc.). For any such set aside(s) that may be established, the RRC will provide notification to eligible jurisdictions of the type and amount of the set aside(s), and rating and ranking policies to be applied, prior to the commencement of the application process, usually in August of each year. There is no specific set aside identified for project applications received in the FY2019 program year.

9. Projects that are primarily designed to enhance private businesses or developers will be denied. Ownership of CDBG funded improvements must remain in the public domain.

10. Mountainland Association of Governments will provide application assistance at the request of any jurisdiction. Technical assistance provided prior to the award of the contract, such as filling out applications, submitting information for the Consolidated Plan, LMI surveys or public hearings, shall be provided without cost to the applicant.

11. RRC, MAG staff and State staff review of all applications will proceed as follows:

- a. MAG staff will review all applications and become familiar with each project prior to meeting with State staff for review.
- b. RRC will interview applicants at least one week prior to application deadline.
- c. MAG staff will review all applications with the State CDBG staff to determine eligibility and national objective compliance.
- d. RRC members will review all applications that are determined eligible.
- e. RRC members will rate and rank projects.
- f. The RRC determines final rating and ranking of projects and funding allocations. This information is reported to Executive Council.

12. Funding will be awarded based on project ranking. The RRC may award less funding than the application request based upon project needs and ability of the jurisdiction to complete the project, including consideration of project planning (is the community prepared to implement the project), project timing (when will the project begin), project phases (can the project be completed in phases), supplemental funding (timing and availability of matching funds), jurisdiction commitment to the project, demonstrated need for the project in the community weighted against project needs for other communities.

13. Multi-year funding (maximum of two years) for projects will generally not be awarded, unless a specific request for multi-year status is received from the project applicant based on defined project needs, and the amount and timing of future funding available can be adjusted to meet such a request.

14. Any appeal of the Mountainland CDBG review process and/or funding allocations will follow the State Regional Appeal Procedure.

15. Emergency Projects: An emergency project is defined as one that addresses a detriment to the health, safety and/or welfare of residents. For any critical project that meets this definition, a jurisdiction may submit an application for emergency CDBG funding outside the normal allocation cycle.

a. The application must be made utilizing the state's application form for the most recent funding cycle, and by holding a public hearing. All emergency applications must meet CDBG program requirements, and the Mountainland CDBG policies defined herein, including meeting minimum matching requirements, if any (see Paragraph 5).

b. AOG staff will review the application for eligibility and consistency with the Consolidated Plan.

c. The RRC will review the project application, including the jurisdiction's capacity to meet funding needs.

d. If the RRC recommends the application to the State Policy Committee, the state staff will review the application to ensure the project meets program eligibility and national objective compliance. The state reserves the right to reject or amend applications that do not meet these threshold requirements.

e. The state will permit applications for emergency projects. The State Policy Committee will make the final review and funding determination on all emergency projects.

f. Any emergency funds distributed to projects in the region will be deducted from the region's allocation during the next funding cycle. Therefore, any emergency funds awarded to a jurisdiction will be considered as a funded project in the next funding cycle. Policies on second round funding will be applied as outlined in Paragraph 5.

g. Additional information on the Emergency Fund program is available in the Application Policies and Procedures handbook developed annually by the state in Chapter 2, Funding Processes.

16. Membership on the RRC is by appointment of the Chairman of the Executive Council with annual ratification by the full Council. RRC membership will include at least two representatives from each county (1 from the county and 1 from a city/town). There are four members of the RRC. One member of the RRC will be appointed to sit on the State CDBG Policy Committee. RRC members representing jurisdictions that are submitting applications must abstain from ranking their applications.

17. MAG CDBG Rating and Ranking Policies are updated annually by MAG Staff and the RRC, with consideration given to guidance from the State CDBG Policy Committee and/or State CDBG Staff. Rating and Ranking policies are published for public comment and provided to all eligible cities and counties. The RRC has final review and is responsible to adopt the MAG CDBG Policies and Rating and Ranking System.

18. In the event of a tie for the last funding position, the following are the tie breakers in order of priority:

- The project with the highest percentage of LMI
- The project that has highest percent of local funds leveraged
- The project with the most other funds leveraged
- The project with the largest number of LMI beneficiaries

19. After all projects have been fully funded in the order of their Rating and Ranking prioritization and a balance remains insufficient for the next project in priority to complete a project in the current year, the balance will be divided proportionately to the cost of each funded construction project, and those grantees will be directed to place that amount in their budget as "construction contingency". After completion of those projects, if the dollars are not needed as contingency, they are to be released back to the state to be reallocated in the statewide pool.

2019 MOUNTAINLAND CDBG RATING AND RANKING SYSTEM

NOTE: Underlined Criteria are required by the State of Utah.

1. PERCENT OF THE APPLICANT'S TOTAL POPULATION DIRECTLY BENEFITTING FROM THE PROJECT. (5 POINTS)

Regardless of size, the applicant jurisdiction is given greater priority for projects that benefit the highest proportion of the applicant's total population. Direct benefit will result from the project for:

More than 2/3 of the applicant's total population	5 points
1/3 to 2/3 of the applicant's total population	3 points
Less than 1/3 of the applicant's total population	1 point

2. PERCENT OF THE JURISDICTION'S LMI POPULATION DIRECTLY BENEFITTING FROM THE PROJECT (for site-specific or city/county-wide projects). (5 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants serving the highest percentage of their LMI population.

A substantial proportion of LMI served (more than 2/3)	5 points
A moderate proportion served (1/3 to 2/3)	3 points
A small proportion served (less than 1/3)	1 point

OR

PROJECT SERVES A LIMITED CLIENTELE GROUP (presumed to be 51% LMI) OR TARGETED LMI GROUP (100% LMI).

Points are awarded to limited clientele activities that serve a HUD presumed LMI group (abused children, elderly, disabled, homeless, etc.), a documented low income group (LMI income certification required for program eligibility), or activities that serve a targeted LMI group, where benefit is provided exclusively to LMI persons based upon their income eligibility (example: construction of new housing whose occupancy is limited exclusively to LMI individuals or families).

Project serves a limited clientele or targeted LMI group as defined by HUD
3 points

3. POINTS ARE AWARDED TO PROJECTS WHICH SERVE LOW INCOME (defined as 50% of the County Median Income) AND VERY LOW INCOME (defined as 30% of the County Median Income) BENEFICIARIES AS DOCUMENTED BY SURVEY. (5 POINTS)

Points are awarded to projects whose direct beneficiaries are low or very low income as follows:

25% or more of the direct beneficiaries are low or very low income

5 points					
20-24.9%	"	"	"	"	"
"				4 points	
15-19.9%	"	"	"	"	"
"				3 points	
10-14.9%	"	"	"	"	"
"				2 points	
1 - 9.9%	"	"	"	"	"
"				1 point	

4. LOCAL DOLLARS INVESTED IN THE PROJECT. (5 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants investing local (city/county) dollars in their own projects, thus leveraging regional CDBG funding. Local contribution must be documented, and includes bonded indebtedness that is directly attributable to a proposed project. Points are awarded based upon the following scale:

Population	5 Points	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
< 1,000 population	> 10%	7.1% – 10%	4.1% – 7.0%	2.1% – 4.0%	<2%
1,001 to 10,000	> 20%	14.1% – 20%	8.1% – 14%	2.1% – 8%	<2%
> 10,000 population	> 30%	20.1% – 30%	10.1% – 20%	2.1% – 10%	<2%

5. AMOUNT OF OUTSIDE PROJECT LEVERAGING BY THE APPLICANT. (8 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants who are able to use CDBG dollars to leverage other private, state or federal funds. Leveraging is based on outside funds committed that are currently available.

Outside funding is 50% or more of the total cost	8 points
Outside funding is 40-49% of the total cost	6 points
Outside funding is 30-39% of the total cost	4 points
Outside funding is 10-29% of the total cost	2 points
Outside funding is 0-9% of the total cost	0 point

6. TYPE OF JOBS CREATED OR RETAINED: PERMANENT OR CONSTRUCTION. (5 POINTS)

The type of actual jobs created or retained as a result of the project is evaluated as follows:

Permanent full time jobs created or retained	5 points
Temporary jobs only	2 points

7. THE CAPACITY OF THE GRANTEE TO CARRY OUT THE PROJECT. (5 POINTS)

Points will be awarded on a scale of 1-5 to grantees who have previously demonstrated the ability to successfully administer and carry out a CDBG project, or to new grantees who have administered other grants in the past and demonstrated an understanding, capacity and desire to successfully administer a CDBG project.

Previous Performance (Rated by State CDBG Office) 1-5 Points

OR

No Previous Experience
3 Points

8. POINTS ARE AWARDED TO APPLICANTS (not project sponsor) BASED ON AMOUNT OF FUNDING RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS (5 POINTS)

Applicant has not received funding in the last two years
5 Points

Applicant received less than \$150,000 in last two years
3 Points

Applicant has received from \$150,000 to \$299,999 in last two years
1 Points

Applicant has received more than \$300,000 in last two years
0 Points

9. MODERATE INCOME HOUSING PLANNING BY THE APPLICANT OR ITS SPONSOR. (5 POINTS)

Towns less than 1,000 are not required to have a housing plan, however they will receive 2 points if they do not have one and 5 points if they do have a housing plan.

Housing Plan

Part of General Plan	5 Points
Completed	2 Points
In Process	0 Point

10. PROJECTS WHICH SUPPORT AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR LMI up to 80% AMI.

(3 POINTS)

The majority of project funds will be used to improve, expand, or support LMI housing education, choice, availability, affordability, or opportunity.

Projects benefiting 10 or more units or individuals	3 Points
Projects benefiting 5-9 units or individuals	2 Points
Projects benefiting 1-4 units or individuals	1 Point

11. PROJECTS WHICH DEVELOP/IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE. (6 POINTS)

The majority of project funds are for the expansion of basic infrastructure (water, sewer) or other physical infrastructure (fire stations, community center, etc.) to create suitable living environments for the residents of the community.

Water Projects	7 Points
Sewer/Storm Drainage	6 Points
Secondary Water	5 Points
Public Health/Safety	3 Points
Other Public Facilities/Housing	2 Points
Streets/Sidewalks	1 Point

12. FOR WATER PROJECTS - ARE YOUR SYSTEM USER FEES COMPETITIVE ACCORDING TO STATE DRINKING WATER AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS? (10 POINTS)

Maximum Affordable Water Bill = 1.75% of MAGI

Non Water Projects get a default score of 5

10 Points	5 Points	3 Points	0 Points	Your Jurisdiction's Tax Rate as a Percentage of State Ceiling
Fee rate > 1.25% of MAGI	Fee rate 0.75-1.25% of MAGI	Fee rate 0.51-.75	Fee rate < 0.5% of MAGI	

13. ATTENDANCE BY AN ELECTED OFFICIAL OF THE APPLICANT AT THE "HOW TO APPLY" WORKSHOP. (2 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants with an elected official in attendance

2 Points

14. JURISDICTION PARTICIPATED IN UPDATING THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN. (5 POINTS)

Jurisdiction provided MAG with updated materials for the consolidated plan and capital improvement list. 5 Points

Jurisdiction did not provide MAG with updated materials for consolidated plan and capital improvement list. 0 Points

15. PROJECT MEETS JURISDICTION PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN PRIORITIES (10 POINTS)

Local priorities identified in each jurisdictions capital improvements list will be used to determine jurisdiction priorities.

First Priority

10 Points

Second Priority

7 Points

Third Priority

4 Points

Civil Rights Compliance – Applicants (City/County) will receive points for compliance with federal laws, executive orders and regulations related to civil rights. (Checklist and templates available from State CDBG staff.)

16. COMPLETE “ADA CHECKLIST FOR READILY ACHIEVABLE BARRIER REMOVAL” FOR CITY/COUNTY OFFICE. (1 POINT)

Checklist is available from AOG Staff.

17. CITY/COUNTY HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING POLICIES – GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, SECTION 504 AND ADA EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION POLICY, LANGUAGE ACCESS PLAN AND SECTION 504 AND ADA REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION POLICY. (1 POINT)

Templates are available from AOG Staff.

18. PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO PROJECTS THAT ARE MATURE AND HAVE A DEMONSTRATED ABILITY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM. (12 POINTS)

A mature project exhibits a specific and detailed scope of work, a time line, a well thought out funding plan with supplemental funding already applied for and committed, and a detailed engineer's cost estimate. Immediate viability of the project means CDBG dollars can be spent in a timely manner.

- a. The problem or need is clearly identified in application; applicant is able to present project clearly and concisely and can respond to questions; staff and/or engineer, etc., are involved in and understand the planning process. 3 Points
 - b. Proposed solution is well defined in Scope of Work and is demonstrated to solve the problem or need. 3 Points
 - c. Applicant has secured matching funds 3 Points
- OR-**
- Applicant is pursuing matching funding. 1 Point
- d. Applicant can demonstrate a time line for project completion during grant period, and can give concise description of how the project will be completed in a timely manner. 3 Points

UNDER THIS SYSTEM, A MAXIMUM OF 98 POINTS ARE POSSIBLE.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

In February 2019, the state of Utah passed Senate Bill (SB)34, which requires cities to take state-approved steps aimed at encouraging affordable housing to be eligible to receive funds from the Utah Department of Transportation. To receive state transportation funds, cities are required to adopt 3 or more strategies from a menu of 23 strategies that "allow people with various incomes to benefit from and participate in all aspects of neighborhood and community life" by December 2019. A one-time \$20 million contribution in 2020 to the state Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, which provides low-interest lending to affordable residential construction is planned, and the state would contribute \$4 million to the fund each year thereafter. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) is the primary source of funding for new affordable rental housing in the nation.

Protected Classes-

Summit County Demographics

Current population: 42,829

Projected population growth during con plan period: 46,404

Current number of households: 14,555

Current median income: \$100,453 and proportion that are

d. low income:

e. moderate income: 35.71%

f. poverty level income: 6.2%

Race and ethnicity:

White 94.7%

Black or African American 1.2%

American Indian or Native Alaskan 0.6%

Asian 1.8%

Native Hawaiian Or other Pacific Islander 0.2%

Hispanic or Latino 11.4%

Current number of disabled individuals or households: 3.5%

Median age:38.8

Elderly population: 7.6%

Familial status/Family Households 71.4%

Wasatch County Demographics

Current population: 35,713

Projected population growth during con plan period: 42,027

Current number of households: 9,567

Current median income and proportion that are

d. low income,

e. moderate income: 48.52%

f. poverty level income: 7.8%

Race and ethnicity

White 95.5%

Black or African American 0.8%

American Indian or Native Alaskan 0.8%

Asian 1.0%

Native Hawaiian Or other Pacific Islander 0.2%

Hispanic or Latino 13.8%

Current number of disabled individuals or households: 5.3%

Median age: 33.3

Elderly population: 13%

Familial status/Family Households: 78.5%

Sexual orientation

Are you aware of the instances in which persons were adversely impacted due to their sexual orientation during the process of acquiring housing? No

Gender Identity

Are you aware of the instances in which persons were adversely impacted due to their gender identity during the process of acquiring housing? No

Source of Income

Are you aware of instances in which persons were adversely impacted due to receiving government assistance during the process of acquiring housing? No

Homeless

Coordinate with your local homelessness coordinating committee (LHCC) in providing a narrative describing the needs of homeless in your AOG. Include if possible estimates of the # of individual experiencing homelessness on a given night (both those who are sheltered and unsheltered). Estimate the # of homeless each year, becoming homeless each year, and the existing homelessness each year.

List homeless shelters available in your AOG area and their capacity – there are no homeless shelters in Summit and Wasatch County.

Also list the race/ ethnic make-up of shelter residents if available

Veterans

Include any information you may have regarding veterans needs in your area

Fair Housing and Affordability

Are you aware of any barriers to fair housing choice within your region? No

Are there communities which have resisted building affordable housing? No

Appendix I Community Assessment Form

(Show form used by staff to evaluate community needs)

Appendix II Consultation Forms

(Show filled out Consultation Tracking Forms for each consultation)

1. AOG: _____ Employee: _____

2. Name of Agency Consulted: _____ Date of Consultation: _____

3. Agency/Group/Organization Type (**Check all that apply**)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing PHA | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Persons with Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Elderly Persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Employment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Victims of Domestic Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Services-Fair Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Publically funded institution/System of Care* | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Welfare Agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Leaders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other government-County | <input type="checkbox"/> Other government-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> Other government-State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Other government-Local | <input type="checkbox"/> Grantee Department |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Business leaders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood Organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Employer | <input type="checkbox"/> Banking/Financing | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Foundation | |

*Organizations which may discharge persons into homelessness, such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions.

4. What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? (**Check all that apply**)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Needs Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Housing Needs | <input type="checkbox"/> Market Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless Needs- Chronically homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless Needs-Families with Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness Needs-Veterans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness Needs-Unaccompanied Youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness Strategy | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Homeless Special Needs |

HOPWA Strategy Economic
 Lead-based Paint Strategy Development Anti-Poverty-Strategy
 Other:

5. Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted?