

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

At the end of the program year, the County evaluated progress made in meeting its objectives through these programs and activities and summarized the use of the funds during the program year. The County presents the information to its citizens in the form of this CAPER as a year-end report.

Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) administers the Utah County CDBG program and works to ensure that funds are used in accordance with all program requirements. Mountainland Association of Governments and Utah County have worked to develop a strong CDBG program through its commitment to building solid partnerships. MAG staff has worked to cultivate a collaborative relationship between HUD, County staff, adjacent local government representatives, and non-profit organizations, in order to provide quality services and programs to low and moderate-income residents of the County.

As the administrator of the CDBG grant, Mountainland Association of Governments recognizes the importance of providing a high level of technical assistance to our sub-recipients. During the 2018 program year, MAG staff provided several training opportunities for sub-recipients, such as hosting How to Apply Workshops in October 2017. The How to Apply Workshops address the objectives of the CDBG program, eligible projects, and instructions regarding the application process. MAG staff conducted a site visit for each potential applicant to ensure project readiness and eligibility. In addition, MAG staff also hosted a Sub-Recipient Training Session in May 2018. During these trainings, staff explains the cross-cutting regulations that will apply to the CDBG program, such as Davis-Bacon, and the Fair Housing Act, which includes stressing the importance of incorporating fair housing information and working to affirmatively further fair housing through their federally funded grants. Sub-recipients that have active projects can contact MAG staff as needed at any time with their questions and concerns. MAG staff also meets frequently with prospective applicants and citizens of the County to discuss potential.

New in 2018, Utah County, Provo and the Orem CDBG programs began collaborating to deliver larger more impactful projects in the County. The results of this collaboration will be reported in the 2019 CAPER.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$287526	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%			
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$287526	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		20	0	0.00%
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$287526	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	6	24.00%	7	6	85.71%
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$287526	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development		Jobs created/retained	Jobs	5	0	0.00%			
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development		Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	3	0	0.00%			

Public facilities and infrastructure improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$634474	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	38100	190	0.50%	891	190	21.32%
Public facilities and infrastructure improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$634474	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	206	0	0.00%			
Public facilities and infrastructure improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$634474	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	18		0	18	
Public Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$153750	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	4075	5406	132.66%	6646	5406	81.34%

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

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

The mission of the Utah CDBG program is to improve the quality of life for low and moderate in residents, by increasing access to decent and attainable housing, improving their living environment, and expanding their economic resources. CDBG staff has worked to provide successful

applicants funding for programs and projects that addressed the priorities outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Applicants may include non-profit agencies, governmental and quasi-governmental agencies and housing authorities. To expand upon this mission, Utah County has incorporated a proactive approach of providing assistance to the organizations on the front lines, providing help to the at-risk population.

Staff works with the non-profit community serving Utah County to identify the needs of the low and moderate-income residents of the community and coordinates with them to address gaps in the delivery system. We believe that, by combining the resources available to the County with those of local jurisdictions and the non-profit organizations, these gaps will begin to close. CDBG staff has worked to establish partnerships with these community stakeholders to combine resources for a coordinated response, providing a widespread approach to address the current gaps in services.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	5,224
Black or African American	28
Asian	4
American Indian or American Native	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	160
Total	5,418
Hispanic	2,719
Not Hispanic	2,699

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

Narrative

In Utah County, 12% of people report Hispanic origin. The American Community Survey Data also shows Utah County as 92.9% White. In general, services provided for within the CDBG program serve the low-income population at large, without regard to race or origin. Other minority populations are present in Utah County, there are less than 1% each of Black/African American, American Indian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and only 1.8% Asian.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,292,242	513,710

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Leveraging

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

Federal dollars leveraged additional funds in many of the projects completed during the 2018 grant year. Often, an agency will utilize its own funds to complete the necessary budget for the project. The leveraged dollars represent a benefit to all concerned. They stretch the grant funds received by the County, while allowing the projects to proceed, which benefits either the area or a specific clientele and at the same time aids the agencies supplying the leveraged funds in meeting their goals. The funds represent the community commitment and the perceived need of that project in the community.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

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

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	13	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	25	6
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	38	6

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

Habitat for Humanity was awarded a grant to rehab 25 existing units. They completed rehab on 6 units before a change of leadership that caused the project to be put on hold.

Self Help homes was awarded funding for a land acquisition that would result in at least 13 new units. As property prices substantially increase in the county, there was a delay in acquiring the land.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Utah County actively recruits projects that address fostering and maintaining affordable housing. In 2018 Utah County received 2 such applications.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	2	0
Low-income	4	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	6	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Habitat for Humanity has completed critical home repair projects for six families, four were low income, two were extremely low-income.

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

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

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

In the County, approximately 170 people were homeless in 2018, of which 26 percent were unsheltered homeless (2018 Point-in-Time Count). The County rate is higher than the 15 percent share of unsheltered homeless in the state of Utah. Only 6 percent of the state homeless population is in the County. Overall, homelessness in the County has decreased since 2010, when 360 persons were experiencing homelessness; the share of unsheltered homelessness was also higher in 2012, at 55 percent.

In 2018, there were no applications made to assist our homeless population. Utah County is represented on the Mountainland Continuum of Care Board that focuses their efforts on addressing homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

86 emergency shelter beds available via motel vouchers from Food and Care Coalition, Community Action Services, and WM. There are not enough rooms available to meet the need for emergency shelter.

The Continuum of Care provides an on-going forum for service providers to coordinate efforts and identify and correct any gaps in the service delivery system. Continuum members are currently participating in the Zero:2018 initiative to end chronic and veteran homelessness. This process requires strong regional collaboration. Any gaps in the system are addressed within the Continuum setting, in continuum subcommittees, and among service providers.

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

Utah County is an active participant in the Mountainland Continuum of Care. Led by the United Way of Utah County, this organized body of local jurisdictions, government agencies, local non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and other service providers seeks to maximize resources,

prevent duplication of services, and provide unified planning for the area. The vision of the Continuum of Care is to provide decent, safe and affordable housing and effective support services to homeless and at-risk families and individuals including stabilization, transitional housing, permanent housing, case management, and independence from government assistance.

The CoC recently joined the Zero: 2018 initiative driven by Community Solutions, a non-profit dedicated to ending homelessness throughout the nation. This initiative is comprised of 75 communities nationwide that have all committed to end veterans and chronic homelessness by the end of 2018. These communities come together to support each other's effort through sharing best practices, resources, and energy.

The CoC plans to work towards this goal by achieving functional zero. This means that we will have more housing resources available for veterans and chronic homeless persons than people needing these resources. To achieve this goal, we estimate that we need to house one veteran and two chronically homeless individuals every month.

Utah County sits on the review subcommittee for the Continuum of Care. This subcommittee is made up of individuals in the community who have interest in the Continuum of Care process but are not an application for the funding cycle of HUD's NOFA. This committee uses CoC established criteria to thoroughly review and score applications to ensure strong applications in response to identified community gaps and needs.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

There is a discharge subcommittee of the CoC. They formulate policy and procedures for handling discharge from health care facilities and corrections facilities and related issues and barriers faced by this population. Can get a roster and summary of activities.

As discussed above, the Continuum of Care provides an on-going forum for service providers to coordinate efforts and identify and correct any gaps in the service delivery system. Continuum members are currently participating in the Zero:2018 initiative to end chronic and veteran homelessness. This process requires strong regional collaboration. Any gaps in the system are addressed within the Continuum setting, in continuum subcommittees, and among service providers.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Housing Authority of Utah County manages 146 rent-assisted units (79 formerly public housing, 36 tax credits, 13 farm labor, 18 other agency owned) and have given 1,059 Section 8 Vouchers (231 households currently have a senior household member). Of the 36 tax credits, 8 are victims of domestic violence and 28 are for seniors. They have also provided 39 Shelter + Care Vouchers. In all of Utah County, there are ten tax credit rental projects, for a total of 1059 units. Currently, these units are divided between 880 family tax credit units and 179 senior tax credit units. There are also two HUD project-based apartments and one HUD 202 Senior project. The Provo City Housing Authority (PCHA) does not operate any units within the Utah County CDBG Program area, but their units in Provo are available to all county residents, therefore they are important to consider in the overall housing picture. They provide 875 Section 8 Vouchers and 36 Shelter + Vouchers (PCHA does not distinguish between senior and family). They maintain 108 Senior and 140 Family Public Housing Units. Their 107 Tax Credit Units are divided as follows: 61 – Senior, 24 - Mentally Ill, 8 - Domestic Violence Victims, 6 - Rent to Own, 8 – Family. They also provide shared housing for 10 Homeless Mentally Ill.

The Housing Authority of Utah County (HAUC) itself owns more than 100 rental units throughout Utah County. Units with 2, 3, 4 and 5-bedrooms are available to eligible families in duplexes or 4-plexes located in Lindon, Orem, Springville, Spanish Fork and Spring Lake.

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

Public Housing resident participation is encouraged by holding an Annual Advisory Board meeting where resident concerns and agency goals are discussed. HAUC does not currently have any other programs in place to help residents participate in management of public housing units. Home ownership is an important goal of public housing. HAUC has a program called *Family Self-Sufficiency* that helps tenants set goals and make plans that will lead them to home ownership within 5 years. Several families have successfully completed the program to become

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Resident feedback is taken seriously as the authority implements new plans and strategies. Helping residents progress toward standards and that tenant damage is kept to a minimum. A HAUC staff member also does a weekly drive-by to monitor outside conditions of the house and tenant activity. In addition, HAUC monitors units to check for compliance with section 504 requirements. This monitoring is used to identify capital improvement or modernization needs for housing units.

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

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

Although the County has a high homeownership rate compared to the nation, particularly among younger households, homeownership is becoming increasingly expensive, and the affordability of buying a home has declined since late 2012 as home prices have increased at a much faster rate than income. The National Association of Home Builders' (NAHB)/Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) for the County, which represents the share of homes sold that would have been affordable to a family earning the local median income, was 55.1 during the first quarter of 2019 (Figure 12) and 181 metropolitan areas out of the 239 areas measured, or 76 percent, had greater housing affordability than the County. By comparison, the HOI during the first quarter of 2018 was 58.5 and 177 metropolitan areas out of the 237 areas measured, or 75 percent, had greater housing affordability than the County. The HOI reached a high of 84.8 during the third quarter of 2012 when nonfarm payrolls were nearly recovered, but a relatively large number of distressed homes for sale kept downward pressure on home prices. The HOI in the other two metropolitan areas along the Wasatch Front, the Salt Lake City and Ogden-Clearfield metropolitan areas, were 56.1 and 72.8, respectively, during the first quarter of 2019, falling from 80.8 and 93.2 during the third quarter of 2012.

The number of distressed sales in the County has declined year-over-year since 2012. The downward trend in the index is due to rapidly increasing

home sales prices, which were 57 percent higher during the first quarter of 2019 than during the third quarter of 2012. The median income in the County increased only 19 percent during the same period, however the downward trending index indicates a decline in affordability because home prices have risen faster than incomes, reducing the number of potential new homeowners in the County.

During the next 3 years, demand for an additional 10,900 homes is expected. The 1,550 homes currently under construction are expected to meet a portion of demand during the first year of the forecast period. Demand is expected to slow slightly during each year of the forecast as population and job growth slow. Most of the demand is expected for homes priced below \$400,000.

The rental market in the County is affordable, despite a decrease in affordability from 2016 to 2017. From 2011 to 2016, the median gross monthly rent increased 14 percent from \$818 to \$936. During the same time, the median income for rental households in the County rose 34 percent from \$30,539 in 2011 to \$40,859 in 2016. As a result, the HUD Rental Affordability Index (RAI), a measure of median renter household income relative to qualifying income for the median-priced rental unit, has trended upward. The index was 93.3 during 2011 and peaked at 109.1 during 2016 (Figure 15). The HUD RAI is currently at 105.0 and declining because the median gross rent increased 8 percent, faster than median

renter household income, which increased only 4 percent.

Other Actions 91.220 (j)

A HUD RAI index value greater than 100 indicates that the median income of renter households is more than enough to qualify for the median-priced rental unit. Qualifying income is defined by the income eligibility requirement of most landlords, which is that a household's annual rent be no greater than 30 percent of the household's annual gross income. 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's 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. From 2010 to 2015, a total of 190 LIHTC units, or an average of 32 units a year, were placed in service in the Provo-Orem HMA (HUD LIHTC database). By comparison, from 2000 through 2009, a total of 390 units, or an average of 39 units annually, was placed in service. Households earning 60 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) or below may be eligible to reside in LIHTC units. In addition to LIHTC, income-eligible residents may qualify for housing choice vouchers (HCV) through the local public housing authority (PHA) or project-based rental assistance (PBRA). PHAs within the County managed approximately 1,975 Housing Choice Vouchers in 2018. Within the County, there are approximately 2,375 subsidized units through PBRA and other programs. The number of households receiving federal rental assistance and that have an HCV in the HMA has increased by 2.4 and 2.2 percent since 2010, respectively. By comparison, the total number of assisted and voucher households expanded by respective averages of 4.5 and 11.6 percent nationwide. The inflation-adjusted HUD subsidy declined 10.1 percent and the inflation-adjusted tenant contribution increased 9.2 percent since 2010 in the County. During the 3-year forecast period, demand is expected for an additional 3,025 rental units. The 1,275 units currently under construction are expected to meet a portion of demand during the first and second year of the forecast. Demand is expected to slow during each year of the forecast, coinciding with slowing population, household, and job growth.

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

A major obstacle to meeting underserved housing and community development needs in the County is a lack of sufficient resources to address all of the needs that exist. The County does collaborate with several organizations to prioritize and focus funding on these types of projects. In addition, Utah County recruits organizations that are serving the underserved populations to apply for CDBG funding.

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

In the Mountainland Region, lead-based paint testing is available through the Utah Valley Consortium of Cities and County. Equipment for lead-based paint testing was purchased with CDBG Small Cities funding. The Consortium works closely with the Housing Authority of Utah County. Mountainland Association of Governments has recently taken over responsibility for weatherization or repair services to any pre-1978 units, lead-based paint testing is completed as a precaution.

The Utah County Health & Justice Center sells a crayon for \$2.00 that when rubbed on the paint will indicate if lead is present. The crayon can be purchased at the Environmental Health Department, Suite 2600 151 S. University Avenue, Provo, Utah 84601. In the event of a positive result the county will provide instruction about where one can go to receive more information and assistance. Utah County does not currently offer removal or rehabilitation services.

Another lead-based paint resource is the Utah Department of Environmental Quality. They provide information about Utah's Lead Based Paint Program, access to information about prevention of lead based paint poisoning, and contact information for agencies and contractors that are certified in safe removal or rehabilitation of lead based paint.

As a sub-recipient of the Utah County CDBG program, Habitat for Humanity of Utah County runs a critical home repair program. Lead-based paint hazards are assessed during the environmental review process. If the home was built prior to 1978 and Habitat will be disturbing a painted work area, Habitat will ensure a certified lead abatement contractor tests the paint for lead. If testing reveals the presence of lead-based paint, the NR Committee will determine on a case-by-case basis whether to approve or deny the project.

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

Utah County CDBG supports and often Bridge out of Poverty and Circles

Right now, there is an ever-increasing desire to reach out in the community and help those who are suffering in poverty. We facilitate workshops for the community and individual organizations that teach how poverty works, its effects on a family, and how best to communicate with and overcome poverty's harmful restrictions and habits.

Those who attend Bridges out of Poverty workshops learn key lessons for working with individuals in poverty. You will learn:

- The unspoken expectations and hidden rules of middle class and poverty.
- Tools necessary for understanding and helping those living in poverty bridges the gap to a more sustainable lifestyle.

We offer free introductory workshops for the community as well as workshops for individual organizations.

This free class will be invaluable to you if you are interested in:

- Simply learning more about poverty.
- Becoming part of the conversation regarding why and what poverty is in Utah County.
- Volunteering with any organization that works with people in poverty.

Circles is a nation-wide initiative focused on helping individuals and families overcome poverty and become self-reliant. In an initial 12-week class, participants establish goals and future plans and learn new tools to secure and sustain better jobs. Participants (called Circle Leaders) are then matched with community volunteers (known as Allies) who meet with them weekly and support them in their personalized goals. Through this accountability process, Circle Leaders are able to decrease their debt, increase their income, and wean themselves from public assistance. We also empower our participants to influence positive changes in the community.

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

This CDBG urban county entitlement program serves nearly all jurisdictions in Utah County outside of Provo, Orem and Lehi. The 2018 participating municipalities include American Fork, Cedar Fort, Cedar Hills, Elk Ridge, Fairfield, Genola, Goshen, Highland, Lehi, Lindon, Mapleton, Payson, Pleasant Grove, Salem, Santaquin, Saratoga Springs, Spanish Fork, Springville, and Vineyard.

Utah County is governed by the Board of County Commissioners. This three-member Board has executive, legislative, and judicial functions which are set by State statute. The Commission is responsible for levying taxes, adopting ordinances, and making policy which affect all of the County's nearly 550,000 residents. Commissioners are elected for four year terms.

The municipalities operate with city or town councils elected from their respective jurisdictions, with the exception of Goshen and Genola, whose population is less than 1000 persons each. Each municipality has departments to oversee differing aspects of housing and community development within their own authority.

The mission of the Utah CDBG program is to improve the quality of life for low and moderate income residents, by increasing access to decent and attainable housing, improving their living environment, and expanding their economic resources. CDBG staff has worked to provide successful applicants funding for programs and projects that addressed the priorities outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Applicants may include non-profit agencies, governmental and quasi-governmental agencies and housing authorities. To expand upon this mission, Utah County has incorporated a proactive approach of providing assistance to the organizations on the front lines, providing help to the at-risk population.

Staff works with the non-profit community serving Utah County to identify the needs of the low and moderate-income residents of the community and coordinates with them to address gaps in the delivery system. We believe that, by combining the resources available to the County with those of local jurisdictions and the non-profit organizations, these gaps will begin to close. CDBG staff has worked to establish partnerships with these community stakeholders to combine resources for a coordinated response, providing a widespread approach to address the current gaps in services.

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

The Mountainland Region Continuum of Care (CoC) is a group of homeless service providers and other agencies in the Utah, Wasatch, and Summit County area. The Local Homeless Coordinating Committee is comprised of many of these same agencies. The Mountainland CoC coordinates to provide a continuum of services to meet the needs of our community's homeless population, which also represents possibly the largest under-served population in the county. The CoC's primary goal is to organize and coordinate efforts by other agencies as they seek to end homelessness. The Continuum has established a "10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness". The vision statement for the Plan includes their goals and purpose:

The Mountainland Region's vision is to end homelessness by providing decent, safe and affordable housing and effective support services to homeless, chronic homeless and near homeless families and individuals including—initial stabilization, transitional housing, permanent housing, access to mainstream resources and independence from governmental assistance. The vision emphasizes the complete cooperation, coordination and spirit of partnership of all housing organizations, faith-based organizations, service agencies as well as the private and public sector to efficiently utilize limited resources and to implement effective programs.

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

The Utah County CDBG Program (UCCDBG Program) acknowledges that multiple stakeholders are needed to make improvements to impediments. As a guiding rule, the UCCDBG Program will seek the input and coordination of community partners and will provide or organize the use of facilities, some limited financial support, technical expertise, and program management to address these impediments. As the entitlement jurisdiction for the CDBG program, the Utah County government has final oversight and authority in addressing these impediments.

Major community partners include Utah County, the State Division of Housing and Community Development, HUD's regional office, Utah Apartment Association, Mountainland Continuum of Care, United Way of Utah County, Utah Housing Coalition, churches and/or charities and local governments throughout the county.

The Utah County CDBG Program partnered with several agencies engaged in activities to build awareness of fair housing. These activities included sending letters to government entities and appropriate business or nonprofit organizations in which Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) offered technical expertise in various policy-making activities. These activities include, in no particular order: (1) offering professional assistance in developing affordable housing plans, (2) creating and offering to cities a pro forma Fair Housing ordinance, (3) a letter encouraging diversity in appointed boards and commissions for each city, (4) communication encouraging a restructuring of the Utah Valley Housing Consortium, (5) proposing a change to the UCCDBG Program's Area Review Committee which adds additional weight to CDBG applications that help improve housing conditions, availability, or education, and (6) communicating with the State Tax Commission on improving and updating the Affordable Housing Model used by cities when preparing their Moderate Income Housing Elements.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

In FY18 all sub-recipients received a desk-audit on a quarterly basis.

A desk-audit is completed each time a subgrantee submits a draw, which is typical on a monthly or quarterly basis. This includes assuring that performance goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan are being achieved through Subgrantee's projects and programs, reviewing the subgrantees contract, comparing the scheduled timeframe and budget to draw down requests, and if necessary, taking appropriate actions to address performance problems. Subgrantees also monitor their own programs for compliance and maintain records documenting their efforts.

Monitoring either in person, through the draw process or by phone allows CDBG staff to have one-on-one discussions regarding federal regulations that impact CDBG Subgrantees, such as Davis-Bacon, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, etc.

Staff will conduct informal and formal monitoring of the subgrantees in order to review programmatic and financial aspects of projects and activities. Informal monitoring is ongoing in the form of desk audits for all active subgrantees, as well as CDBG staff contacting subgrantees by phone and email to demonstrate staff-availability, answer questions, provide updated information and technical support, and encourage the subgrantees. Staff stresses the importance of submitting the required reports and drawdown requests in a timely manner. As staff is in regular contact with subgrantees, technical assistance is provided frequently, and if draws are not submitted regularly, a conference call or meeting is scheduled to determine if the subgrantee is in need of assistance or if unexpected circumstances have occurred. This informal monitoring allows staff to assess the subgrantees progress in spending down their grant allocation within a one-year timeframe, helps identify the need for increased technical assistance, recognize potential problems and help the subgrantee adjust accordingly. If a problem persists a more thorough on-site monitoring review will be scheduled. As a last resort, funds are reallocated in order to spend them in a timely and appropriate fashion.

Formal monitoring includes a review of financial management, labor standards, procurement and contracting procedures, documentation of national objectives, and client data records. On-site visits are scheduled with advance notice to the subgrantee. A letter is sent to the subgrantee confirming the time and date of the visit. During the visit each subgrantee is asked to respond to a number of questions designed to evaluate the agency's practices regarding eligibility, financial documentation, and reporting accomplishments. In some instances agencies will be asked to provide access to project files and finances for further review. Following each formal monitoring visit, a completed monitoring form summarizing the visit is provided to the subgrantee for their records. The form documents the

monitoring discussion, lists any corrective actions that need to be implemented, and provides suggestions as needed. The monitoring summary will include a timeframe in which the subgrantee must complete the corrective action in order to demonstrate compliance with the CDBG program requirements.

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

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

It is the policy of the Utah County Community Development Block Grant Program to:

- Give citizens timely notice of local meetings and reasonable and timely access to information, performance reports, and records relating to the program's proposed and actual use of CDBG funds.
- Take reasonable steps to provide technical assistance to groups or organizations representing persons of low and moderate-income that request assistance in developing proposals.
- Hold public hearings for the purpose of obtaining the views of citizens and responding to proposals and questions.
- Take reasonable steps to assist non-English speaking residents to be able to understand and participate in discussions that take place at public hearings, when a significant number of non-English speaking residents can reasonably be expected to attend.
- Provide translation services when needed.
- Provide TDD/TTY device information and State Relay number on all announcements.
- Provide citizens with reasonable advance notice of and opportunity to comment on the CAPER and any proposed deletion or other substantial change to the activities.
- Take reasonable steps to address concerns expressed by citizens and to respond to any formal complaints or grievances in a timely manner.
- Encourage citizen participation, particularly of low and moderate-income persons who reside in the areas for which grant funding is proposed to be used.
- Conduct Public Hearing Meetings in buildings that ADA accessible.

In preparing the FY18 CAPER, MAG consulted with various organizations located in Utah County and at the State level. In some instances, these consultations were part of on-going interactions between MAG and the agencies. MAG distributed an online community needs survey in an effort to increase consultation responses. This strategy made it easy and effective for agencies to respond to requests for input. The survey was sent to the following groups:

- Elected officials and staff of all cities and towns within Utah County
- Utah County Board of Commissioners
- All members of the Mountainland Continuum of Care
- Organizations who have applied for or received CDBG funding from Utah County in the past
- Key service providers in the region including those that serve non-english speakers.

State agencies with community development involvement in Utah County

No public comments were received.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

No changes.

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

No

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

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

No changes.

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

No

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