

SALT LAKE COUNTY CONSORTIUM 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN



South Jordan hereby submits an amendment to their 2020 action plan
West Jordan City hereby submits an amendment to their 2020 action Plan
Salt Lake County sf forms have been updated
Taylorsville submitted and update

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

This document contains the Five Year Plan for the Salt Lake County Consortium. It also includes first year action that describes the allocation of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds for 2020. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban development requires any communities that receive any of the following grants to complete a Consolidated Plan.

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnership Grant Funds
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

This Annual Action Plan reviews the needs of Salt Lake County and details how the Salt Lake County Consortium has allocated CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding to meet some of those needs.

URBAN COUNTY

Salt Lake Urban County includes unincorporated Salt Lake County and the cities of Alta, Bluffdale, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, Herriman, Millcreek, Holladay, Midvale, Murray, Riverton and South Salt Lake, the townships of Kearns, Magna, Copperton, White City, Emigration, unincorporated Salt Lake County

SALT LAKE COUNTY CONSORTIUM

The Salt Lake County Consortium includes the Urban County and the cities of West Jordan, Sandy, South Jordan, Taylorsville and West Valley. Included as part of the Salt Lake County Consortium Consolidated Plan are the Action Plans of Salt Lake County, Sandy City, South Jordan City, City of Taylorsville, West Valley City and West Jordan City.

ACTION PLAN

These action plans identify how approximately five million dollars of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds will be spent. Salt Lake County is the lead agency for the Urban County and the Consortium and will disperse the funds to Urban County cities and Consortium HOME program cities, respectively, as well as service providers for projects identified in the One-Year Action Plan.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The objective of the Salt Lake County Consortium Consolidated Plan is to identify the greatest needs in Salt Lake County through a public process and public input, and input received from a variety of agencies and organizations. Through the review and the analysis of the needs the priorities for the next five years were established (See Strategic Section) and goals were developed. The strategic needs and goals were used to help to decide on how CDBG, HOME and ESG funds will be allocated to mitigate some of those needs from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

The impact of the coronavirus has dramatically changed the economic health of Salt Lake County. In March to May 2020, the number of unemployed in Salt Lake County increased by over 50,000. Many of the un- employed are low-to moderate income. Many of these households could lose their housing. In the future Salt Lake County will utilize additional stimulus funding and work with agencies to assist those with the greatest needs caused by the impact of COVID 19.

- **Decent Housing Affordability:** Home Improvement Program: 1,250 households over five years or 300 households annually will receive some form of emergency repair, minor home repair, or a home improvement loan/energy efficiency retrofit.
- **Rental Housing:** HCD anticipates helping finance the development and construction building of 600 Affordable Rental Housing Units over five years or 120 units annually. In addition to these objectives, HCD has estimated that 300 rental housing units will be built over five years or 60

units annually for the chronically homeless, seniors and those with special needs, providing new rental housing as well as preserving existing units for Homeless and those with Special Needs.

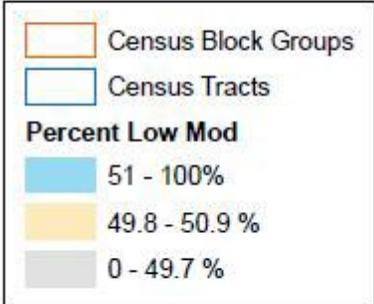
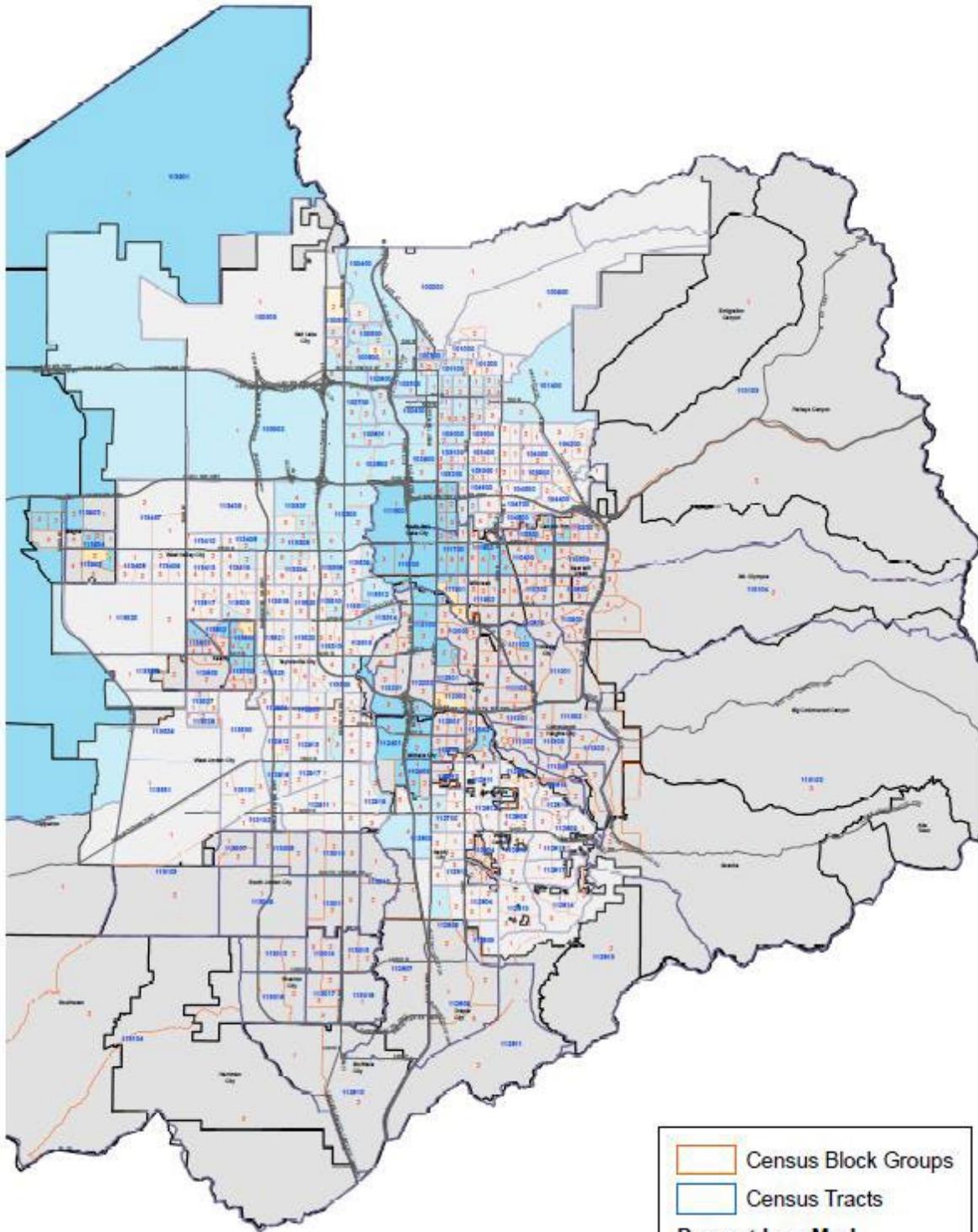
- **Tenant Based Rental Assistance:** It is estimated that over the next five year, 1,000 homeless households or households at risk of becoming homeless, or 200 households annually will receive short term rental assistance. As additional resources become available more funding will be provided to increase the amount of rental assistance for the prevention of homelessness.

Suitable Living Environment; Availability and Accessibility; Capacity of Nonprofit Organizations: 25 nonprofit organizations over five years, or 5 annually will receive funding for operations and/or building improvements.

Infrastructure, Neighborhood and Park Improvements: 20 projects over five years or 4 annually will be funded and completed.

- **Creating Economic Opportunity and Sustainability** Economic Development: 10 businesses over five years or 2 annually will receive some form of assistance.

Low Mod by Census Block Group
Salt Lake County, Fiscal Year 2009



Source: 2000 Census and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Other entitlement cities are shown in lighter shades of color.

Salt Lake County Low Mod Areas

3. Evaluation of past performance

Summary of activities for the last fiscal year

CDBG, HOME and ESG funds were committed to a broad range of programs and projects benefiting low to moderate-income households.

HOME Investment Partnership Program

- Four affordable rental housing projects were completed, HiGrade (100 units), MODA Meadowbrook (145 units), Cornell (142 units), Opportunity HUB (89 units)
- 35 Aging in Place Salt Lake projects were completed, \$750,000 of Federal Home Loan Bank Funds were combined with \$250,000 of HOME funds to fully fund the substantial retrofit of 35 homes to make them fully accessible, safe and healthy.

Community Development Block Grant Program:

- Home Improvement/Emergency Home Repairs were completed on 156 homes.
- Down Payment assistance was provided with CDBG funds to 47 low-income homebuyers during the year.
- Two infrastructure improvement projects were completed
- Seven non-profit agencies completed facility improvements to serve homeless and low-moderate income people.
- Six agencies provided public services which addressed crisis needs, stabilization, and economic mobility for low-and-moderate income people.

Emergency Solutions Grant Program: Two agencies were provided funding through the ESG program, which facilitated three programs. Both Agencies matched these funds at 100% and the accomplishments include:

- Two agencies received funding for emergency shelter services covering the costs of operations, counseling and supportive services for clients. These agencies provided services to more than 6,590 homeless persons.
- One agency was provided funding for Rapid Re-housing to provide financial assistance and stabilization and relocation services for homeless clients. Salt Lake County ESG funds supported 10 households comprised of 41 individuals out of the Road Home's overall Rapid Re-Housing program.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

- Starting in the latter part of 2019, Salt Lake County Housing and Community Development completed a community needs assessment to gain a better understanding of the community needs of low-to moderate-income households in Salt Lake County, Utah. The purpose was to help use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant funding for organizations whose programs can best address the needs of low-to moderate-income households in Salt Lake County, Utah. The needs assessment was completed in a multi-step process which included:
 1. Literature review of prior needs assessments
 2. Coordination and guidance from the Housing and Community Development (HCD) Director and Program Managers
 1. Public Comment Process
 1. Internal stakeholder meeting with Salt Lake County
 1. Follow up by Housing and Community Development to the internal stakeholder meetingIn particular, the Public Comment Process on the above list greatly informed the finalized identification of needs. The Public Comment period was administered through two in-person meetings held on December 12, 2019, as well as an option to submit written comments through January 2020. Prior to the public comment period a draft copy of the Needs Assessment was posted on the Housing and Community Development web site, a legal notice was run in the Salt Lake Tribune and Deseret News on September 8, 2019, and email reminders were sent to community organizations. Public response was representative of a range of community organizations and individuals. In total, 27 organizations and 2 private citizens engaged in the public comment process. The identified highest needs of low-to-moderate income households in Salt Lake County, Utah, are provided below. These needs were incorporated into the Request for Proposals (RFP) processes for Salt Lake County for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant funding. Safe, affordable and accessible homeownership and rental opportunitiesCrisis shelters and housing for special needs populationsSupportive services to assist with housing stability and housing accessJob readiness/knowledge of work supportsPost –secondary and adult learning opportunitiesFinancial education and legal resources to increase incomeAccess to emergency food resourcesSafe and healthy families and communities; services to prevent and address substance abuse, child and elder abuse, domestic violence and criminal behaviorAccess to legal services and information resources

Low-opportunity areas are places that lack access to quality jobs and education, and have higher rates of poverty, housing instability and labor market engagement. Low-opportunity areas in Salt Lake County include Kearns, Magna, Midvale, Murray and South Salt Lake City. Combined, 231 individuals from these areas took the public survey, with participants from Kearns making up 45% of total responders.

5. Summary of public comments

See Attachment 1 for comments received

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

The comments were considered

7. Summary

The onset of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) required a reset of the needs, priorities and goals for the five-year plan and more focus on the most critical needs to be mitigated by the 2020 Action Plan. The challenges and needs appear overwhelming; however, Salt Lake County will continue to assess the evolving priorities and integrate responsive goals into the strategy for the deployment of federal resources in 2020-2024.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	SALT LAKE COUNTY	
CDBG Administrator	SALT LAKE COUNTY	Salt Lake County Housing & Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	SALT LAKE COUNTY	Salt Lake County Housing & Community Development
ESG Administrator	SALT LAKE COUNTY	Salt Lake County Housing & Community Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1– Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Salt Lake County is the administrative agent for the Salt Lake County HOME Program Consortium, Emergency Solution Grant and the Salt Lake County CDBG Urban County.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Randy Jepperson, 385-468-4886, rjepperson@slco.org

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

As the administrative agent for the Home Program Consortium, Salt Lake County CDBG Urban County, ESG as well as the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated plan, Salt Lake County has several processes in place for coordination and collaboration with other public entities. The 16 cities and four metro townships (outside of Salt Lake City) are all a part of the geographic area for the Salt Lake County consolidated plan.

Five of those cities are CDBG entitlement cities and all are part of the HOME Consortium. Each of the entitlement cities are developing their own consolidated plan which is included in the overall Salt Lake County Five-year consolidated plan for 2020-2024. There is constant communication with these entities as the consolidated plan has been prepared. Salt Lake County engaged two consultants; one for the development of the Community Engagement and Needs Assessment and the other for the development for housing Needs Assessment analysis. The cities and townships have been included in those efforts particularly in the sharing of information that the consultants provided. The cities and townships were helpful in making available the citizen survey to the residents of their geographic areas. Responses to the survey particular to the individual cities was provided. A special meeting with the city mayors was convened to share the purposes and scope of the Community Engagement and Needs Survey to gather their input. The allocation of CDBG and HOME funding is done by citizen committees made up of representation from the various cities. The results of their work then go to the individual mayors of the County for final review which is then forwarded to the mayor of Salt Lake County for approval. These funding recommendations then become part of the Consolidated and Annual Action plan

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

(CoC)-Preparation of Homeless needs assessment, strategic plan, homeless facilities

Mexican Consulate-Education and solicitation of feedback from Hispanic population on community needs

Council of Mayors-Input into the development of the Community Survey and feedback on community needs

Homeless individuals-Survey of homeless to get feedback on barriers and services that they need

Community Health Centers-Distribution of Community Needs Survey

Utahn's Against Hunger Distribution of Community Needs Assessment to food pantries, laundromats

Salt Lake County Mayor's Diversity Dinner-Distribution of Community Needs Survey

Downtown Famers Market- Distribution of Community Needs Survey

Private non-profit providers such as Volunteers of America, Odyssey House, Utah Community Action, Asian Association, Guadalupe Center Distribution and response to Community Needs Survey.

Grants Coordination Committee – group of local planners involved in HOME & CDBG funding Review and critique of community Needs Survey, response, and distribution of surveys

Salt Lake County Aging Services Distribution of Community Needs Survey in Community Senior Centers

Salt Lake County Library Services-Distribution of Community Needs Survey in Salt Lake County Libraries

Salt Lake Valley Health Department Distribution of Community Needs Survey in Health Clinics

County Clerks Office Distribution of Community Needs Survey in Passport and Marriage License offices

United Way 211 Pulled a report of the top housing needs by jurisdiction for calendar year 2019

Housing Connect Completion of the Public Housing Analysis and Needs Assessment and action plan. Distribution of Community Needs Survey in Public Housing sites

University of Utah Kem Gardner Institute Completion of Housing Needs Assessment and Analysis for Salt Lake County

Partner group - Partner organizations, advocacy groups and local governments Educate about the Community Engagement Process and Needs survey and provide feedback on outreach opportunities

Domestic Violence Focus Group Identify gaps in services to those experiencing domestic violence

Department of Workforce Services Distribution of Community Needs Assessment Surveys in employment centers

Hispanic Heritage Parade and Street Festival Distribution and response to Community Needs Surveys

Housing Element Open House (Kearns, White City, Magna)) Educate about Community Needs process and distribute surveys

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

County staff are members of the Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness that is the entity that oversees the Continuum of Care (CoC). One of the primary goals of the SLVCEH is to end homelessness in Salt Lake County for all homeless populations. The geographic area of Salt Lake County⁸ is the same covered the Salt Lake County CoC. To do this, the SLVCEH has developed a broad partnership with a variety of stakeholders in the community. A subgroup of the SLVCEH (priority setting), staffed by Salt Lake County provides input and analysis of the CoC programs that are recommended to be funded. Data gathered and reviewed by the CoC in the application process for funding the application for CoC funded but is shared with County staff who plan on how services will be delivered with ESG. The CoC provided the information for the Consolidated Plan in the areas of NA – 40 Homeless Needs Assessment, Ma-30 Homeless Facilities and Services, and SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

County staff serve as a member of the priorities committee of the Continuum of Care which reviews, analyses and makes recommendations for funding of CoC programs. Information used in that decision-making process includes data on program needs, gaps in services, performance, outcomes, etc. That data along with reports from current ESG providers is considered when making funding decisions on the ESG dollars that come to Salt Lake county. The goal is to make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring. The populations serviced by ESG and CoC programs are similar and being aware of CoC activities allows the county to use ESG funds in a supportive but non duplicative manner. HUD requires the use of an HMIS to track and report out on outcomes of service for both CoC and HMIS. County staff are members of the HMIS Steering Committee which sets policies and procedures for use and information provided by HMIS. Because HMIS is a statewide information system, the steering committee is represented by the other two CoC's within the state of Utah. In these discussions on HMIS, the representatives bring to the table both a respect for the management needs of the system but also needs for a system that can meet provider needs.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2– Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF SALT LAKE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	We reviewed their agency plan and they reviewed the Consolidated Plan. We had several direct conversations on the needs in the community and asked for their input.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF UTAH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Education Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	We met directly with the agency and asked for their input on the greatest needs in the community.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Salt Lake Community Action Program
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	We met with them directly and asked for their input. They presented to the HOME allocation committee, and spoke at the public hearing on April 6, 2015.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	ASSIST INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	We met with them directly and asked for their input, they spoke at the public hearing on April 6, 2015 on the need for emergency home repairs, and accessibility design
5	Agency/Group/Organization	University of Utah Health Plans
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	We are working with the U of U health plan in assessing needs of their patients, and working to develop plan of action to help them.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Outreach and contact was made to all known agencies

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Salt Lake County	The Strategic Plan overlaps with the goals of each plan, in that Salt Lake County administers both programs and works closely with agencies to coordinate all efforts.

Table 3– Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The key to full implementation of the Salt Lake County Consortium Consolidated Plan is to build it on the platform of the development of the plan. The greatest need is to take a coordinated effort to mitigate the impact of the COVID 19 through use of funds to help those with the greatest needs. Listed below are the different partners and programs we will work with.

(CoC)-Implement strategic plan, coordination of services for the homeless

Council of Mayors-

Homeless individuals-Survey of homeless to get feedback on barriers and services that they need

Utah's Against Hunger

Grants Coordination Committee –

Salt Lake County Aging Services

Salt Lake Valley Health Department

United Way

Housing Connect

University of Utah Kem Gardner Institute

Domestic Violence Focus Group

Department of Workforce Services

Hispanic Heritage Parade and Street Festival

Housing Element Open House (Kearns, White City, Magna)

Circle

Narrative

The advent of COVID 19 has increased the need for collaboration and cooperation among entities within the county and the state of Utah as CARES Act funding has become available. Meetings have taken place to identify which services and providers will be used. Planning to avoid duplication and streamline access for services to those affected have been helpful. All entities will be using this experience and the information shared as part of their individual (where appropriate) development of their Consolidated Plans.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Salt Lake County entered in a consultant contract with People + Place, LLC to develop a Community Engagement and Needs Assessment Plan for the Development of the five-year Consolidated plan (2020-2024). The purpose was to identify the greatest needs in the county and to identify which of those needs could be addressed with the federal funds the County receives. Those funds include: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Salutations Grant (ESG)).

Efforts began by conducting a literature review of 15 of the most recent reports of studies that had been conducted in Salt Lake County regarding the needs of its residents. The top issues from the literature review were:

1. Health
2. Economy
3. Housing
4. Transportation/Access to Opportunity
5. Stability and Safety
6. Quality of Life
7. Education.

This information helped inform the development of an online community survey which was made available to County residents in both English and Spanish. Some of the methods used to make the survey available to the public included a posting of the Salt Lake County's home page, notices in County libraries, senior centers, health clinics, private non-profit health clinics, Utah State Department of Workforce Services Employment Centers, areas foodbanks, laundromats and housing authority properties. Information at these locations included a poster about the survey with a link to the survey.

Email invitations were made to partner organizations, advocacy groups, and local governments including a poster and invitations that they could post and forward to their constituents.

Salt Lake County also participated in several community events such as the County's Diversity Dinner, Farmers Market, Council of Mayors meeting and other places where different segments of the population were gathered and invited to take the public survey.

Although the general public was encouraged to participate, specific efforts were made to target low and moderate income persons those living in blighted areas, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities and residents or targeted revitalization areas.

The Salt Lake County Community Needs Survey was open from September 9, 2019 to October 20, 2019. A total of 1,602 residents participated in the survey. Overall, across the survey and the companion events, Health (Air Quality) and housing (housing affordability) rose to the top of the list most often.

Further analysis was done of the survey responses. Information was broken down by different geographic areas of the county, low opportunity zones, very low, low, and moderate income, ethnic and minority, and elderly populations. Although there were some geographic differences throughout the county, the top needs and those that could be funded with HOME, CDBG and ESG funds were:

Housing Services (Down Payment Assistance, home repairs and energy efficiency, rental assistance, construction and preservation of affordable housing and supportive services to help people maintain housing).

Neighborhood Improvements (sidewalks, street lighting, streets, ADA accommodations)

Public Building Improvements (parks, restrooms, improvements to access to public facilities)

Economic Independence (Education, employment training and case management services)

Access to Crisis Services (Services to individuals who are amid crisis such as homelessness and domestic abuse)

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing languages	A virtual public hearing was held on April 17th, 2020, on the proposed and recommendations by the Citizen Review Committees for the allocation of HOME, CDBG, and ESG funds. It was attended by Salt Lake County Mayor and the Mayors from Murray, South Salt Lake, Herriman, Midvale, Riverton and Holladay as well as members of the Citizen Review Committees. Representatives from 39 Agencies spoke at the Public Hearing. A legal notice was published see Attachment 2	See Attachment 1: Input received		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing languages	5 agencies attended and were asked for input on housing needs in the community	No comments were received		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community languages	a public meeting was held on December 12, 2019	See attachment 1	all comments were accepted	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	<p>Legal ad published January 22, 2020 asking for input on the needs of the community. See Attachment 2 for a copy of the ad</p>	<p>See Attachment 1 for comments received</p>	<p>All comments were accepted</p>	

Table 4– Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Disproportionate Need - The housing needs assessment shows that renters with incomes below 50% AMI have a disproportionately greater need for affordable housing or assistance than households (renters and owners) with incomes above 50% AMI. The rapid rise in home prices and rental rates, since 2014, has jeopardized the economic well-being of one out of every five renter households in the Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City). These 30,111 extremely low and very low-income households face a severe housing cost burden and have at least one housing problems, and many are one life event (auto accident, health issue, unemployment) away from homelessness.

Homeless Assessment -Three recently completed resource centers with 700 beds for the homeless are operating at full capacity. About 9,500 individuals in Salt Lake County lose their housing each year, while about 9,500 exit homelessness each year. Over a full year, 19,000 individuals, about two percent of the county's population, will experience some period of homelessness. The average length of homelessness is 70 days.

Special Population Assessment - Many non-homeless special needs households, comprised of elderly, disabled, HIV/AIDs, or victims of domestic violence, face a housing shortage and often have severe housing cost burdens. The facilities that provide permanent supportive housing are at full capacity, and the availability of tax credit units or affordable market-rate units is limited.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

The annual Point-in-Time count of January 2019 shows 1,651 sheltered homeless individuals in Salt Lake County and 193 unsheltered. During 2018 12,768 individuals in Salt Lake County become homeless while 9,291 individuals exited homelessness. The number of people experiencing homelessness at some time during the years was over 20,000, about 1.7% of the county's population. The number of persons who lose their housing and become homeless each year is about 10,000 individuals in Salt Lake County, while nearly 10,000 exit homeless. The average number of days that a person experiences homelessness in Salt Lake County is 70 days (includes persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing).

The 2019 Point-in-Time count shows that 297 chronically homeless individuals were sheltered and 86 were unsheltered. In addition, 145 homeless veterans, 95 homeless unaccompanied youth, and 19 homeless persons with HIV were sheltered. The most recent data on the race and

y coordinates closely with the State of Utah and its State Homeless Coordinating Committee, the Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness, Salt Lake City and local homeless housing and service providers. This partnership has allowed all of the homeless service programs to better coordinate efforts and streamline policies and goals to determine the best ways to increase access to mainstream services for those experiencing homelessness in our community.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	824	6	4,045	0	0	53
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,262	84	5,765	0	0	68
Chronically Homeless Individuals	143	0	151	0	0	365
Chronically Homeless Families	9	0	0	0	0	365
Veterans	277	10	1,371	0	0	45
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5- Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

- **Chronic:** Salt Lake County has joined the Community Solutions Zero:2016 Campaign. One of the Campaign goals is to end Chronic Homelessness by December 30, 2016. “End” means there will be enough monthly capacity to house newly homeless veterans each month. Those existing the system would be equal or greater than the number entering the system on an annual basis.
- **Families with Children:** Salt Lake County has adopted a Progressive Engagement Model for homeless families. This involves an initial light touch approach with a large percentage of families resolving homelessness with little to no assistance within 15 days. For those who remain, Rapid Rehousing Assistance is offered to varying degrees depending on the needs of the family. Rapid Rehousing is a limited time assistance which allows a family to transition in place. By utilizing Progressive Engagement in conjunction with Rapid Rehousing a greater number of families can be assisted.
- **Veterans:** Salt Lake County has joined the Community Solutions Zero:2016 Campaign. One of the Campaign goals is to end Veteran Homelessness by December 30, 2015. “End” means there will be enough monthly capacity to house newly homeless veterans each month. Those existing the system would be equal or greater than the number entering the system on an annual basis.
- **Unaccompanied Youth:** An emergency shelter for homeless youth is being developed. This will assist in a more accurate homeless youth count in the future. In addition, two transitional housing programs have been developed for homeless youth. Both are focused on self-sufficiency and helping homeless youth positively exit the homeless housing and services system.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,569	72
Black or African American	237	5

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Asian	30	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	83	7
Pacific Islander	167	5
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	1,575	75
Not Hispanic	511	15

Data Source Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

On the night of the 2019 Point-in-Time Count reported in the HUD HDX system:

- there were 153 households with at least one adult and one child counted as homeless
- there were 3 veteran households with at least one adult and one child counted as homeless

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

The following data is from an analysis of racial and ethnic data for clients enrolled Salt Lake CoC projects in HMIS from 7/1/2018 to 6/30/2019.

The majority of racial and ethnic minorities make up a disproportionately high percentage of those receiving services when compared to Salt Lake County July 1, 2018 US Census Projections

- Black or African American individuals make up 13.1% of those receiving homeless services, but only 2.2% of the total population. This population is nearly 6 times larger than we would expect based on the county's demographics.
- American Indian or Alaska Native individuals make up 5.2% of those receiving homeless services, but only 1.4% of the total population. This population is 3.7 times larger than we would expect based on the county's demographics.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander individuals make up 2.5% of those receiving homeless services, but only 1.7% of the total population. This population is 1.4 times larger than we would expect based on the county's demographics.
- Multi-Racial individuals make up 3.7% of those receiving homeless services, but only 2.9% of the total population. This population is 1.3 times larger than we would expect based on the county's demographics.
- Hispanic or Latino individuals make up 22% of those receiving homeless services, but only 18.6% of the total population. This population is 1.2 times larger than we would expect based on the county demographics.
- White, Asian, and Non-Hispanic or Latino individuals each represent small percentages of those receiving homeless services than we would expect based on the county's demographics.

There are racial and ethnic disparities in clients' exit destinations, the primary outcome considered in this analysis.

- Minorities make up a disproportionately high percentage of those exiting to a permanent destination. All racial minorities make up a greater percentage of those exiting to permanent destinations than they do of those receiving services. White individuals make up only 65.3% of those exiting to permanent destinations, yet make up 71.2% of those receiving services and 87.2% of the county's population. Hispanic or Latino individuals make up 24.7% of those exiting to a permanent destination, but only 22% of those accessing homeless services.
- Asian and Black or African American individuals make up a disproportionately low percentage of those exiting to a homeless destination when compared to those receiving services. All other races make up a disproportionately high percentage of those exiting to a homeless destination when compared to those receiving services.

- Hispanic or Latino, American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander individuals make up a disproportionately high percentage of those exiting to a temporary destination when compared to those receiving services. Other races and ethnicities make up a disproportionately low percentage of those exiting to a homeless destination when compared to those receiving services.
- White and Multi-Racial individuals make up a disproportionately high percentage of those exiting to an institutional destination when compared to those receiving services.
- All other races make up a disproportionately low percentage of those exiting to an institutional destination when compared to those receiving services.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

On the night of the 2019 Point-in-Time Count:

there were 1,315 homeless persons in households without children

- there were 526 homeless persons in households with children
- there were 3 homeless persons in households with only children

Of those who were counted as homeless, 193 persons were unsheltered.

Discussion:

Salt Lake County has set as one of this highest priorities to provide assistance and support for thre homeless and at risk of becoming homeless. HOME funds are committed to Tenant Based Rental Assistance to be adminstered by the Road Home, Utah Community Action and Housing Connect provide assistance for homeless prevention, and rapid re housing programs. HOME funds are committed to rental housing developments which will provide housing affordable to households at below 50% of ami. CDBG and ESG funds will help fund agencies who are provide services to the homeless and help prevent homeless. Of our goals is to help increse the housing stability of households so they do not become homeless.

Data from HUD’s Special Tabulations show that of the 154,308 elderly individuals in Salt Lake County, 10,300 have incomes below \$20,000 Table 1. These households receive no housing assistance and are either living in market-rate rental units or owner-occupied housing units that likely have deferred maintenance issues. These 10,300 elderly households are financially vulnerable and most likely to face housing instability and the possibility of homelessness. Over the next five years, the number of these vulnerable elderly households will increase to about 450 households annually or 1,800 households from 2020 to 2025. The Gardner Policy Institute is the source for these population projections. The Gardner Policy Institute has developed population projections by age for Utah's 29 counties.

Salt Lake County has 62,192 non-elderly persons with a disability. Not all of these households face housing instability or housing need. While no local data exists on the housing needs of non-elderly disabled persons, some national ratios allow for local estimates of the housing need of this special needs population. The national ratios come from *2009 Worst Case Housing Needs of People with Disabilities*, published by HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research. This study reported that 11% of non-elderly renter households had a disabled individual. Renter households are most relevant since two-thirds of all disabled renters households are very low-income households and the households most in need of housing. One-quarter of the non-elderly renter households with a disabled individual are very low income to extremely low-income households. Applying the national ratios to Salt Lake County's renter population yields an estimate of 3,000 very low or extremely low-income renter households with a disabled individual. Using the recent rate of growth (2000-2018) in renter households in Salt Lake County of 3.0%, the number of very low and extremely low income non-elderly disabled renter households will increase by about 90 households annually.

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The types of supportive services for individuals with special needs include case management, crisis services, and counseling, health services, legal services, education and training, employment services for at-risk youth and housing services. These services have been structured to prevent homelessness, strengthen families, and provide crisis services. How the housing needs for the elderly and disabled was determined is

described above and for victims of domestic violence described below. The Green and Healthy Homes initiative will be available for all low to moderate income homeowners to make their homes healthy and safe.

The number of persons with HIV in Salt Lake County in 2018 was 1,860. The annual increase in this special needs population has been about 4% or approximately 80 individuals Table 2. No data exist on the number of persons with HIV that need housing, but it's reasonable to assume that at least 10%these individuals would have a need for affordable housing.

Approximately 1,300 individuals annually access shelter services in Salt Lake County due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The two shelters operate at full capacity. The YWCA shelter for victims of domestic violence has 181 beds, and the South Valley Sanctuary has 53 beds. Additional beds are needed for victims of domestic violence.

One of Salt Lake County's top priorities for the next five years is to commit what funds are available to meet some of the needs mention above. To help the elderly Salt Lake County's Green and Healthy homes program will provide grants and loans to help increase housing stability by making each home healthy and safe, by substantial investment of around \$20,000 per home to help with aging in place through installing fully accessible bathrooms, chair lifts, ramps, and new flooring. We will further increase housing stability by improving the energy efficiency of each homes, reducing their energy costs.

CDBG funds will help fund a variety of services provided through nonprofits that are mentioned above.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Many of the facilities that are owned or occupied by agencies that provide the services needed to meet the outcomes identified for the Consolidated Plan period are in need of improvements in order to provide these services. The criteria needed for these types of improvements are identified in the Request for Applications each year with all the requirements listed for the grant funding.

Agencies who provide services may apply for funding for physical improvements to their facilities. A deed restriction is placed on properties improved with these funds for a minimum of five to fifteen years depending on the funding amount to ensure the building is used for an eligible CDBG activity. If the agency does not own the building, it must have a lease agreement for not less than 5 years. Agencies applying for "Facility Improvements" need to identify if the improvements are required to meet existing building codes, are required for health and safety reasons or if the improvement is required to provide the program services. Agencies must demonstrate a facility improvement need is not fulfilling a preventive measure. General maintenance and repair of a building would not be considered an eligible expense under CDBG guidelines.

How were these needs determined?

The funding priorities and needs for public facility improvements are a result of a comprehensive analysis which factors in growing service needs and expansion of the services, updates of building codes and emergency and urgent needs. However, the increased priorities of affordable housing and housing preservation have resulted in a lessening demand for public facility improvements to housing activities. This shift in priorities is documented in the responses from the community needs assessment and the data demonstrating the increase housing costs and housing instability in Salt Lake County. A strong emphasis has been placed on meeting performance measurements and outcomes for the Consolidated Plan term. The information from the Fair Housing Equity Assessment is also included in how the needs are determined. Agencies that are working in areas that have low opportunity and are providing services to underserved populations are able to receive higher scores and rankings through the evaluation criteria for submitted proposals.

Projects located outside of the Urban County eligible census tracts may receive facility improvement resources from the County CDBG Program if the program services has a history of serving residents of the Urban County and plans to continue to serve the Urban County residence. Such improvements financial awards will only be provided based on the ratio of eligible clientele.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Projects submitted under Infrastructure Improvements must be located within the Urban County and be located in a CDBG eligible census tract with the exception of ADA Improvements. ADA Improvements can be made anywhere in the Urban County to allow for accessibility for persons with disabilities. Salt Lake County also supports activities that promote Healthy Communities and Expanding services to underserved communities as identified by HCD service level analysis.

How were these needs determined?

The funding priorities and needs for public improvements are a result of a comprehensive analysis which factored in literature reviews of multiple needs assessments, the public needs hearing process and internal stakeholder meetings. A strong emphasis has been placed on meeting performance measurements and outcomes for the Consolidated Plan term. The information from the Fair Housing Equity Assessment is also used in determining the needs for public improvements. Areas that have been identified as low opportunity cities and neighborhoods meet a higher need than areas that have high opportunity. Access to housing, transportation, employment, health services, school proficiency, food deserts and childcare are just a few of the areas that are used in the criteria for low opportunity.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The funding priorities for community and support services that have been established are directly linked to the outcomes which Salt Lake County is seeking to effect in our community. Eligible services will be funded for programs that can show progress towards the specified outcomes through established performance indicators.

The following needs have been identified as a priority in the Consolidated Plan, which will be mitigated by the corresponding outcome achieved through Public Services activities: ACCESS TO CRISIS SERVICES: Healthy People through the provision of Crisis Services; HOUSING: Healthy People through Housing Stabilization ; ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OR SUPPORT: Expanded Opportunity through Economic Mobility ; STABILITY AND SAFETY: Healthy People through Stabilization and through the provision of Crisis Services.

Salt Lake County is also promoting the following initiatives, which are often addressed by programs that provide community and support services ("soft cost" projects). If applicable, Housing and Community Development (HCD) encourages agencies to demonstrate how proposed projects align with these efforts: Neighborhood Revitalization; Healthy Communities; and Expanding services to underserved communities as identified by HCD service level analysis

How were these needs determined?

The public services needs have been informed by the Opportunity Index (originally a product created from the HUD Sustainable Communities Grant) measuring access to opportunities (jobs, education, transportation, health, housing stability and quality food) further overlaying the Analysis of Impediments, Fair Housing and the Housing Conditions Assessment. It is further determined that public infrastructure improvements in underserved and low opportunity communities need to be supported by the social service structure in place. This alignment of resources is to improve the residence physical and mental health and housing stability. Salt Lake County has correlated Housing and Community Stability with the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH).

By correlating housing stability with the SDOH it will provide Salt Lake County with the ability to measure the impact of the public services investment by implementing a cloud-based technology that provides the client/resident control and door opening to their access to opportunities.

Based on the needs analysis above, describe the State's needs in Colonias

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Housing Market Characteristics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) housing market had an estimated total of 317,090 housing units, 301,117 of these units were occupied and 15,973 were vacant in 2018. The number of owner occupied units was 261,471 units, 72% of occupied units. Rental occupied units accounted for 84,646, 28% of occupied units. The median sales of an existing home increased by 7% in 2019 to \$380,000. Two years ago, the median sales price was \$325,000. Rental rates in 2019 were up 6.8%. The rental vacancy rate was at 3.4%, and 2019 was the eighth consecutive year the rental vacancy rate was below 4%. In 2019 the home sales market was exceptionally strong. The average days on the market before a home sold was only 23 days. Two years ago, the median days on the market for an existing home was at an all-time low of 15 days. A housing shortage has characterized the Salt Lake County market over the past five years.

The housing shortage and the rapid rise in both home prices and rental rates have been particularly burdensome for special needs households; the elderly, large families, single-parent, minority, disabled, victims of domestic violence, and households with a member with HIV/AIDS. A disproportionate share of these special needs households are very low and extremely low-income renters. Apartment developers can't produce affordable rental units for households below 50% AMI, with the exception of tax credit units, which rarely reach households below 30% AMI. Special needs households face a persistent shortage of safe, affordable housing.

Three new resources centers provide housing to Salt Lake City homeless population. The Gail Miller Resource Center (Salt Lake City) has 200 beds for men and women, the Geraldine King Women's Center (Salt Lake City) has 200 beds for women, and the Men's Resource Center (South Salt Lake) has 300 beds. An additional 300 beds are in the family Shelter in Midvale. Although facilities for 700 beds have recently been completed, the resources centers are fully occupied. Homeless overflow has people sleeping on the floor in St. Vincent de Paul dining room. More beds are needed for homeless persons and those in need of permanent supportive housing.

The greatest regulatory barriers to affordable housing are zoning ordinances, which increase the cost of housing, delay development, and limit the supply. Zoning ordinances reflect the sentiment of the community, and NIMBYism has been and is the greatest impediment to increasing the supply of affordable housing.

The Salt Lake County economy has an employment base of 738,300 non-farm workers, 440,000 of these jobs are located outside of Salt Lake City and in Salt Lake County. This workforce represents about one-third of all jobs in the state. The largest employment sectors are retail trade and health care. The unemployment rate of 2.2% in Salt Lake County in December 2019 was the lowest in 70 years. The number of jobs in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) increases by about 10,000 jobs annually. The county economy is primarily a service economy.

Impact of COVID 19 on Employment and Housing

The COVID-19 induced recession will have a significant impact on employment and housing in Salt Lake County. The employment forecast for the state predicts a job loss of 100,000 in 2020, approximately 30,000 of those jobs will be located in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City). Job losses and the associated reduced level of net in-migration will weaken housing demand.

The forecast for new residential construction shows the number of residential permits in 2020 to fall by 25%–30%, a decline of somewhere around 1,500 units in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City). Severe economic contractions cause buyers and sellers to head for the sidelines. The suddenness, severity, and uncertainty of this downturn will cause some developers and buyers to postpone transactions that would have occurred in the spring and summer of 2020. Another factor that could hamper residential construction is the disruption in the construction industry supply chain. China supplies 30% of construction materials. Furthermore, the approval process for new developments will likely be extended as city and county personnel work remotely. Overall, 2020 will be the most challenging for the homebuilding industry since the Great Recession bottomed in 2011.

Single-Family Construction—There were no signs in 2019 that the single-family market was overbuilt. The number of new homes receiving building permits in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) was 5,900 units slightly below 2017 and 2018, and still well below the pre–Great Recession peak. Homebuilders reported strong demand for their product, and they held little in the way of speculative inventory. The single-family market, however, will not be insulated entirely from market headwinds. The initial shock of the economic shutdown, combined with social distancing and the stay-at-home directive will slow new construction activity and sales, particularly in the second quarter. For the year, the number of permits issued for single-family homes will be down 10%–15%—a smaller decline than the 45% drop in the fourth quarter of 2008 during the Great Recession. Unlike 2008–2011 credit is available, and mortgage rates are near historic lows. This critical distinction will cushion the downside for the new single-family market.

Condominium and Townhome Construction—The number of permits issued for condominium and townhome units accelerated in recent years, reaching the two highest years on record, 2018-2019 for Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City). In 2019 the number of condominium units receiving permits in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) was 1,733 units. The investor market drove some of the recent surge in demand. Hundreds of condominium and townhome units over the past few years have been sold to investors buying three to four units to rent. Investors are unlikely to have the same appetite for rental units during a serious stock market correction and historic job losses. A pullback by investors will cut into demand, and buyer interest will probably fade some as well. The young, moderate-income household is the primary target market for condominiums, and these households are more vulnerable to the uncertainties of the job market and more likely to postpone home-buying decisions, either by choice or necessity. Weaker demand from investors and buyers will shave 15%–20% off the number of condominium and townhome permits in 2020.

Impact of COVID 19

Apartment Construction—The apartment boom in Salt Lake County has been under way since 2014. Salt Lake City has nearly 40 percent of the new rental units development in recent years. The suburban market has been strong as well with six consecutive years above 1,500 new rental units. Even without COVID-19, apartment construction was likely headed lower in 2020. Given the current environment, some developers will delay potential projects due to weaker market conditions as well as less advantageous financial markets, thereby pushing apartment construction activity lower. The number of permits issued for apartment units will experience a substantial drop in activity in 2020, falling by 45%–50%.

Existing Homes Sales - While not as vulnerable as the homebuilder, real estate agents will face similar challenges: extreme market uncertainty and reluctant buyers and sellers. So far, financial market liquidity has not been affected by COVID-19; in fact, the pandemic has kept mortgage rates near historic lows. The performance of the residential real estate market in 2020 comes down to whether economic uncertainty offsets the advantage of low-interest rates. A share of both potential buyers and sellers will feel it's to their advantage to wait six to 12 months before entering the market, while others will see the current market as a buying opportunity. However, the impossible-to-ignore job losses could seriously dampen demand in the second quarter. But, as the economy recovers in the second half of the year, strong demand for homes will follow, and sales of existing homes, condominiums, and townhomes will finish the year down 15%–20%.

Home Prices and Rental Rates - Home prices will see little change in 2020 provided the anticipated job recovery, in the third and fourth quarters, arrives on schedule. In 2020 Salt Lake County's median sales price for all types of residential units was \$342,000 and \$380,000 for single family homes. Rental rates

are more likely to decline as job and income losses force some tenants to move out and double-up with friends and family. . The long string of annual rate increases will be interrupted in 2020 with rents flat at best and possibly falling 3%–4%.

Rental Market - The rental market is bound to see higher vacancy rates. Over the last four or five years, the vacancy rates in Wasatch Front markets have consistently been below 4%. In recent months, however, rates had started to move higher due to the completion of several new projects. The increasing supply of rental units combined with the loss of nearly 100,000 jobs statewide and 30,000 jobs in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) will put serious pressure on the market and inevitably push vacancy rates higher.

The rental market is particularly vulnerable to recessions, but fortunately the CARES Act, through the expansion of unemployment insurance, will shield many landlords and renters, at least for a while, from a major loss in revenue and tenants. . Vacancy rates throughout the Wasatch Front are currently between 5%–6%. I expect rates to move up 2–3 percentage points as recently completed projects experience slow rates of absorption, and existing projects see an increased rate of move-outs.

CARES Act

CARES Act - The CARES Act provides only limited protection for renters. Eviction protection is available for renters in apartment units backed by loans from Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHA, and HUD and USDA rent assisted units (tax credit, project-based units, voucher holders, 515, 202, and 815 units).

The CARES Act:

• Halts evictions of renters living in single-family and multifamily properties with federally backed mortgages (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHA and HUD, and USDA Assisted Units) for 120 days after its enactment, *regardless of whether the landlord receives forbearance.*

• Halts evictions of renters from federally backed multifamily properties (see above) whose landlords receive forbearance, effective for the duration of the forbearance, which is capped at 90 days.

The Urban Institute estimates that 28% of renters live in Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and FHA backed rental housing. Applying this ratio to the number of renters in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) of 85,000 produces an estimate of 23,800 renters with eviction protection from the CARES Act. In addition, there are 7,000 renters in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) in HUD plus another 2,500 renters with Section 8 housing vouchers from Housing Connect (formerly the Housing Authority of Salt Lake County). Therefore, the total number of renters protected, for 120 days, from eviction by the CARES Act is about 33,000. This leaves approximately 52,000 renters without eviction protection from the CARES Act. Many of these renter households are likely to include individuals who are not covered by Unemployment Insurance. At least 30,000 individuals in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) have lost their jobs since March and have not applied or are not covered by Unemployment Insurance. A share of the “not covered” or ineligible workers probably includes many of the 75,000 undocumented workers in Utah.

The data suggest a sizeable number (tens of thousands) of renters do not have eviction protection from the CARES Act, and many of these same renters are also likely to lack Unemployment Insurance coverage. These renters and their households are the most vulnerable for housing insecurity and homelessness.

The Executive Order issued by Governor Herbert provides an eviction moratorium for all renters in Utah who have suffered wage or job loss due to COVID-19. Therefore, the moratorium covers those renters not covered by the CARES Act; however, the moratorium expired May 15, 2020 without an extension. Salt Lake County is developing rental assistance programs for impacted households using CARES Act funds and Homes funds.

Threat of foreclosures

Two factors make a wave of foreclosures in the COVID-19 recession much less likely than in the Great Recession. First, in 2020, homeowners are in much better financial shape than in the subprime market of 2005-2007. Liar and ninja (no income no assets) loans no longer exist. Second, the CARES Act provides foreclosure protection and mortgage payment forbearance for homeowners in financial trouble due to COVID-19, whereas the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) of 2008 targeted assistance to financial institutions at the exclusion of homeowner and renter assistance. TARP provided the Treasury with the resources (\$700 million) to purchase toxic loans, thus protecting financial institutions rather than homeowners and renters.

Foreclosure protection - Under the CARES Act, any lender or loan servicer of a federally backed mortgage loan (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHA, VA, and USDA) can't foreclose on a homeowner for 60 days after March 18, 2020.

Forbearance protection - Homeowners experiencing financial hardship due to COVID-19 have the right to request forbearance from federally backed loans (see above) for up to 180 days. These financially distressed homeowners also have the right to request an additional 180-day forbearance extension. Forbearance provides a pause in payments of 6 to 12 months. Forbearance does not mean forgiveness. Homeowners are required, in the future, to repay any missed or reduced payments. The repayment arrangements depend on the financial institution and type of loan, but can include; lump-sum payment, modified loan, or extension of the loan's term.

Changes in Foreclosures Compared to Employment - Typically, the annual percentage increase in employment in Utah is around three percent, and the percentage of foreclosed homes sold as a share of total home sales is less than one percent. In the Great Recession, job growth turned negative, and the share of foreclosed homes increased to nearly 23% at the peak; that is, nearly one in four homes sold were bank-owned foreclosed properties. Figure 1 shows the lag in the Great Recession between job losses and foreclosures. Foreclosures lagged job losses by nearly 18 months. The job recovery was well underway when foreclosures peaked in 2011. The lag is probably overstated some due to the time from initial foreclosure action to the listing, by the bank, of the foreclosed property.

Given the foreclosure and forbearance provisions of the CARES Act and the consensus that the COVID-19 recession will not extend into 2021 it is very unlikely that the residential market will see a wave of foreclosures.

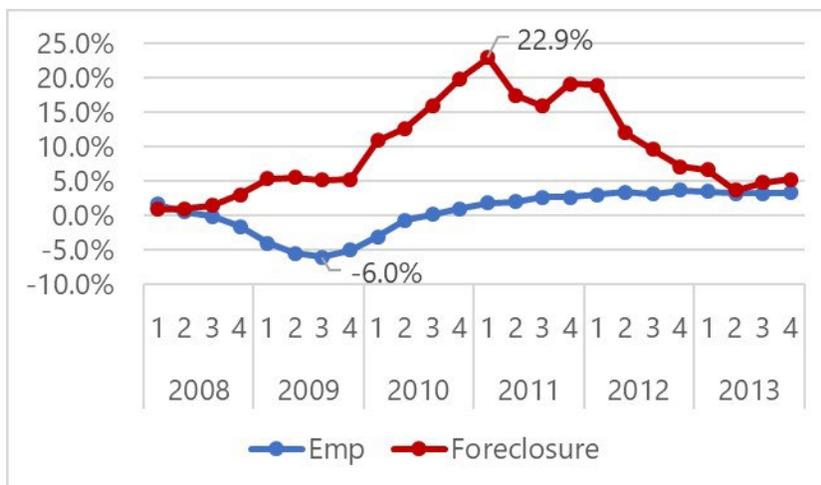
Home Mortgages

CARES Act: Federally Backed and Non-Federally Backed Home Mortgages (Table 1)

The federally backed mortgage loans that provide foreclosure and forbearance assistance for homeowners account for about 82% of all home mortgage loans in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City), a total of 128,100 loans. Non-federally backed or private mortgages total 28,100 homeowner loans. Nearly one in five residential mortgages lack the CARES Act foreclosure and forbearance protection.

Table 1

Number of Federally and Non-Federally Backed Mortgages in Utah, 2019



unemployment

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

Four facilities provide emergency shelter in Salt Lake County: (1) Men’s Resource Center in South Salt Lake, operated by The Road Home, 300 beds, (2) Gail Miller Resource Center (men and women) in Salt Lake City, operated by Catholic Community Services, 200 beds, (3) Geraldine E. King Women’s Resource Center Women’s in Salt Lake City, operated by Volunteers of America, 200 beds, and (4) Family Shelter in Midvale, operated by The Road Home, 300 beds.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	280	455	764	1,293	0
Households with Only Adults	766	0	144	1,193	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	974	0
Veterans	0	0	225	382	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6- Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons.

The Federal and State governments have developed/administer a variety of mainstream service programs designed to help people maintain their independence. This includes, but is not limited to:

-Health – Medicaid, Medicare, CHIP. Effective January 2020, Utah has full Medicaid expansion for adults 19-64 with household income up to 138% of the poverty level.

-Mental health – SSDI

TANF and child care assistance

The above mainstream services can be a significant resource for homeless persons. The Salt Lake County homeless housing and service delivery system supports access through the following activities:

-Case managers receive SOAR training – SOAR is a national program designed to increase access to disability income benefit programs for eligible adults who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

-Access to safe, affordable housing. The benefit includes having a permanent address, thus meeting eligibility criteria for some services. Shelter staff help homeless persons access safe, affordable housing with supportive services.

-Use of TANF funds to provide Rapid Rehousing assistance to homeless individuals

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on

screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

- Multiple facilities have been developed in Salt Lake County to end homelessness for these populations by providing them with safe, affordable housing with on-site access to services. -Homeless Veterans – Project-based grant per diem and permanent supportive housing project including: Freedom Landing, Sunrise Metro, and Valor House. Programs are operated in partnership with the VA and local housing authorities. Residents have access to VA and housing authority sponsored case management and supportive services. - Homeless families – project-based permanent supportive housing projects including Palmer Court and Bud Bailey Apartments. Projects have access for on-site services. -Chronically Homeless –Project-based permanent supportive housing projects including: Grace Mary Manor, Kelly Benson Apartments, Sunrise Metro, Palmer Court, and The Magnolia (under construction). Projects utilize the housing first model. Residents have access to on-site case management and supportive housing. -Homeless Youth – project-based transitional housing projects include: Young Men's Transitional House and Young Women's Transitional House. Residents have access to on-site case management and supportive housing. A number of services for the homeless population are provided by government offices and non-profit organizations including: crisis information and outreach, emergency shelters, day centers, prepared meals and food pantries, medical and dental services, veterans assistance, employment, welfare and financial assistance, substance abuse treatment, crisis nursery and daycare, and adult education. Link provides contact information and detail of homeless services provided; [https://slco.org/homeless-services/resource-directory/..](https://slco.org/homeless-services/resource-directory/)

The greatest unmet need within Salt Lake County is the need for more supportive care housing units and as part of that is lack of funding and facilities for those with mental health issues.

The elderly household face a number of challenges, Salt Lake County Aging Services provides strong supportive services. the greatest need for the elderly is about housing. For those who are homeowners over 1,000 households need significant investment to make their homes fully accessible, and livable, to be able to age in place. Salt Lake County this year allocated HOME funds to Assist Inc. and Salt Lake Valley Habitat for Humanity to fund an Aging in Place program to made substantial improvements.

By end of 2020 the Magnolia rental housing project will be completed. It will provide 65 affordable rental units with supportive care. Salt Lake County needs to have at least a project like this completed each year for the next five years,

Elderly and Extra Elderly - The increase in cost burdened elderly and extra elderly owners and renters will be rather nominal over the next five years. Generally increases are less than 200 households over the five-year period. However, the current gap in affordable housing for elderly and extra elderly renter households is extremely high. Of the nearly 1,500 elderly and extra elderly renters in the low income group 30%-50% AMI, 1,219 or 82 percent have housing problems. While not a rapidly growing category it is an income and tenure category with a sizeable gap or shortage of affordable rental housing.

Victims of Domestic Violence-There are two facilities in Salt Lake County that provide housing services for victims of domestic violence; South Valley Sanctuary (West Jordan) and the Salt Lake City YWCA. Demand for crisis and extended housing exceeds the supply. Both facilities had to refer clients to other housing options in 2009 due to full occupancy. In response to this condition the YWCA has just expanded their 75 bed facility by 31 beds and are in the process of beginning construction on a new structure that will add another 75 beds. Therefore, over the next year the inventory of beds for crisis and extended stays by victims of domestic violence will increase from 132 beds (South Valley Sanctuary 57 beds and YWCA 75 beds) to 238 beds. Before considering any more beds the occupancy rate of these new beds should be evaluated over the next few years.

HIV/AIDS-The housing director for HIV/AIDS at the Salt Lake Community Action Program maintains that this special needs population would be best served by increases in the number of rental units willing to take tenants with multiple problems including HIV/AIDS. Units targeted solely for HIV/AIDS are not the best solution due to stigma attached to units. HOPWA vouchers have been the most effective tool for addressing housing problems of this population. Currently for HIV/AIDS individuals there are 76 HOPWA vouchers, 36 shelter+care vouchers and 10 housing units in Salt Lake County. The strategy to meet the supply gap and future needs should be to increase the number of HOPWA vouchers.

Households with Disabled Individual – The number of very low income disabled renters is projected to grow by about 400-500 renters over the five-year period. Increases in disabled households in other income and tenure categories increase by less than 200 households by 2019.

The Housing and Community Development Division has partnered with the Salt Lake County Behavior Health Division and the Housing Connect, aka Housing Authority for the County of Salt Lake, to provide transitional housing provided by the HOME TBRA resources and matching resources from Salt Lake County for formally homeless and those with substance abuse and mental health concerns that have existed residential treatment with a case management plan to become socially and economically independent. The Division of Behavior Health provides the resource for case management services with behavior health partnering agencies working towards housing stability with every client.

The INN Between, a 24 hour hospice and physical health recovery facility purchased a formally long-term care facility two years ago to provide the special care services where terminal homeless individuals released from local hospitals can live out their lives and for those homeless individuals just need a place to recover after being released from health procedures and have no safe place to recover from surgery of other medical procedures. The Salt Lake County CDBG Program has provided funding for substantial rehabilitation to bring the 40-year old facility back to local jurisdiction and State Health Codes and occupancy.

Goal Homeownership Priority will be given to funding of programs that will provide housing counseling; landlord disputes, foreclosure prevention, and homeownership training.

Goal Housing: Rental Housing: HOME funds will be used to fund the development and construction of new rental housing, preservation through rental rehabilitation, funding of mobile home parks, and other preservation of affordable housing projects. Approximately 1 new rental housing projects with supportive care be funded each year.. Msngolia 65 ssupportive care project for specials needs will be completed by the end of 2020.

Senior Rental: HOME funds will be used to fund the development and construction of new rental housing, preservation of existing rental housing, and preservation of mobile home parks and other affordable housing developments. HOME funds will be committed to help finance the development of senior housing. The HOME funds will be combined with State of Utah funds, LIHTC, and Section 202 funding.

Senior Housing Need: There is a need for an additional 100 to 125 new senior units annually. It is likely the HOME program will assist in the funding of 40 new senior housing units, and that the market will develop 60 units annually.

HIV Housing Need: There is a critical need for at least 100 additional units for this special needs population

TB Housing Need: One to two units that would house families who have a member with active TB disease.

-

Domestic Violence Housing Need: An additional 20 unit facility with approximately 55 beds would accommodate much of the current “turned away” clientele.

Households with Accessibility Housing Need: An additional 100 Type A accessible units in apartment communities for very low income renters will be completed over the next five years,

-

Goal Rental Housing: Magnolia rental housing project has 65 supportive care units for special needs will be completed by the end of 2020.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

The COVID-19 induced recession will have a significant impact on employment and housing in Salt Lake County. The employment forecast for the state predicts a job loss of 168,000 in 2020, approximately 80,000 of those jobs will be located in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City). Job losses and the associated reduced level of net in-migration will weaken housing demand.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,284	1,583	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	20,119	17,388	12	10	-2
Construction	12,281	14,830	7	9	2
Education and Health Care Services	26,256	31,794	16	19	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17,175	20,148	10	12	2
Information	5,849	4,370	3	3	0
Manufacturing	16,181	10,852	10	7	-3
Other Services	5,691	5,760	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	20,820	18,858	12	11	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	24,796	27,551	15	17	2
Transportation and Warehousing	7,677	2,198	5	1	-4
Wholesale Trade	9,311	10,812	6	7	1
Total	167,440	166,144	--	--	--

Table 7 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	225,809
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	214,154
Unemployment Rate	5.16
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.36
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.14

Table 8 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	59,502
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,455
Service	17,934
Sales and office	60,487
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	16,785
Production, transportation and material moving	11,561

Table 9 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	140,078	70%
30-59 Minutes	51,918	26%

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
60 or More Minutes	7,015	4%
Total	199,011	100%

Table 10 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	12,371	827	5,449
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34,585	2,250	10,854
Some college or Associate's degree	63,239	2,655	16,815
Bachelor's degree or higher	64,225	1,337	10,698

Table 11 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	341	1,208	1,969	2,357	1,102
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,380	4,444	3,238	5,438	2,642
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,154	14,560	12,760	20,373	11,828
Some college, no degree	15,358	20,344	14,911	25,860	12,328
Associate's degree	3,045	7,732	5,881	8,223	2,485
Bachelor's degree	2,302	16,822	14,089	19,898	8,682
Graduate or professional degree	77	6,089	7,276	12,169	5,659

Table 12 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	417,975
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	745,256
Some college or Associate's degree	1,028,850
Bachelor's degree	1,587,762
Graduate or professional degree	2,194,394

Table 13 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Employment Base – Salt Lake County's employment base had a total of 435,424 jobs (excluding Salt Lake City) in 2018. Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake County) accounts for nearly 30% of all jobs in the state. The largest employment sectors are: retail trade with over 85,000 jobs, followed by professional and business services with 77,700 jobs and health care 55,000. The local economy is primarily a service based economy supported by rapid demographic growth.

Growth Sectors – Professional and business services has been the fastest growing major sector with an annual employment growth rate of 5.3% since 2010. The professional and business services sector has a wide-range of occupations including janitorial staff, administrative staff, and professional staff (lawyers, accountants, engineers, etc.). The second and third ranks sectors in terms of rate of growth are financial activities and health care. Manufacturing employment has not grown much in the past since 2010; an increase of only 4,150 jobs in eight years for an annual rate of increase of 1.8%.

Major Employers – The major employers in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City) are providers of health care services, educational services, and retail. Intermountain Health Care (17,500 jobs) is the largest employer in Salt Lake County, followed by the Granite School District (8,500 jobs), Jordan School District (6,000 jobs) Wal-Mart (6,000 jobs) and Smith’s Food and Drug (4,500 jobs).

Wages - Salt Lake County is a high wage county. The average wage is \$54,156, fourteen percent above the state average wage. The highest wage sector is utilities with an average wage of \$111,000. Other high wage sectors are management companies (average wage \$91,656), professional and scientific services (\$80,880), and finance activities (\$79,092).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Employment Change and Unemployment – Since the Great Recession ended in 2011, Salt Lake County has had eight solid years of gains. In 2018 the number of jobs in Salt Lake County reached 435,424. The most recent annual unemployment rate for Salt Lake County is 3.0 percent for 2018. In December of 2019, the unemployment rate was 2.2 percent. The unemployment rate is the lowest in 70 years. The local labor shortage has persisted for the last few years. The sector most affected by the labor shortage are construction, retail trade, and accommodations and food services. The very strong local job market has produced the rising demand for housing, both owner and renter-occupied housing. The full impact of the COVID 19 is not known right now. we had a very strong economy and then over 80,000 lost their jobs because of COVID 19.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The up-coming completion of the Redevelopment of the Salt Lake International Airport will give a long-term boost to economic activity in Salt Lake County. This \$3.7 billion, 8-year project has been one of the largest nonresidential construction projects in the U.S. In addition to the completion of the Salt Lake International Airport. Another large project is in the early stages of pre-development, the Salt Lake Inland Port.

Sixteen thousand acres, in Salt Lake City's northwest quadrant, have been designated as the jurisdictional boundaries of the Inland Port by the Utah State Legislature. The Inland Port is billed as the largest economic development project in Utah's history. Both the Redevelopment of the Salt Lake International Airport and the Inland Port are located in Salt Lake City but, their economic impacts will be felt throughout Salt Lake County. These two projects are two of the largest development projects in the state's history.

The completion of the new Utah State Prison and transfer of inmates in June 2022 will free-up over 600 acres of state owned land in Salt Lake County. This large parcel of land, which is adjacent to I-15 and located in the heart of Utah's Silicon Slopes, will become a mixed used development to include high tech companies, office parks, residential communities, and recreational sites. The development of this 600 acres plus the surrounding property will be the location of intensive residential and commercial development from 2022 to 2030. This development will put additional pressure on surface transportation in the southern end of Salt Lake County. Alleviating congestion in the portion of Salt Lake County with improved infrastructure will be a high priority in the coming decade.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

Until COVID 19 hit , employers cite worker shortages overall, but particularly in construction, retail trade, accommodations and food services. The unemployment rate in Salt Lake County is at an all-time low of 2.2%, an indication of the worker shortage. It has now shifted and large increase in unemployment, over the next few months the needs for training will become clearer.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Utah Department of Workforce Service (DWS) is the key referral and support center for training and job openings. Salt Lake County works closely with the DWS offices located in Salt Lake County. DWS provides funding and support for affordable housing development (Olene Walker Loan Fund) and SSDI and SNAP support for homelessness as well as income-qualified individuals.

The COVID-19 pandemic will likely cause a loss of about 80,000 jobs in Salt Lake County (excluding Salt Lake City). The state's recovery plan, Utah Leads Together 3.0, released in May 2020, calls for funding of retraining programs for some of those workers impacted by COVID-19

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

No

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

in response to the impact of COVID 19, Salt Lake County is working with Salt Lake City and the State of Utah to develop a plan to help businesses and individuals, work through this crisis.

Discussion

Before COVID 19 hit Utah's economy was one of the strongest in the country with one of the lowest unemployment rates. We expect within the next year there will be a substantial improvement from where we are at right now. There will be a large number of small businesses who will cease to exist along with their jobs. It is unknown how long this will last.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Yes, very low and extremely low-income minority housing are disproportionately affected by housing problems. The incidence of poverty for minority households is about three times as high for the minority population as it is for the non-Hispanic white population; 18% compared to 6%. Poverty and extremely low income inevitably lead to high-cost burdens, the most common housing problem.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Yes, the minority and very low to extremely low-income households in Salt Lake County are concentrated in six jurisdictions: Kearns, Magna, Midvale, South Salt Lake, Taylorsville, and West Valley. These six areas account for 35% of the county's population but have nearly 60% of the county's minority population. Further evidence of the concentration of very low and extremely income households is the spatial distribution of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. Map 1 illustrates the concentration of these renters in the aforementioned cities.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

The housing markets in these areas have a disproportionate share of rental units, Section 8 voucher holders, moderate price homes, older housing stock (both rental and owner), very low rental vacancy rates, scarcity of developable land and in some cases land locked, moderate to low income households, and housing prices increasing faster than the countywide rate of increase.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

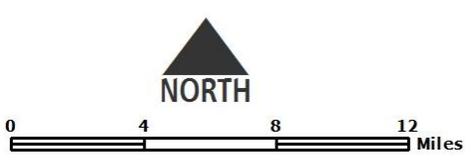
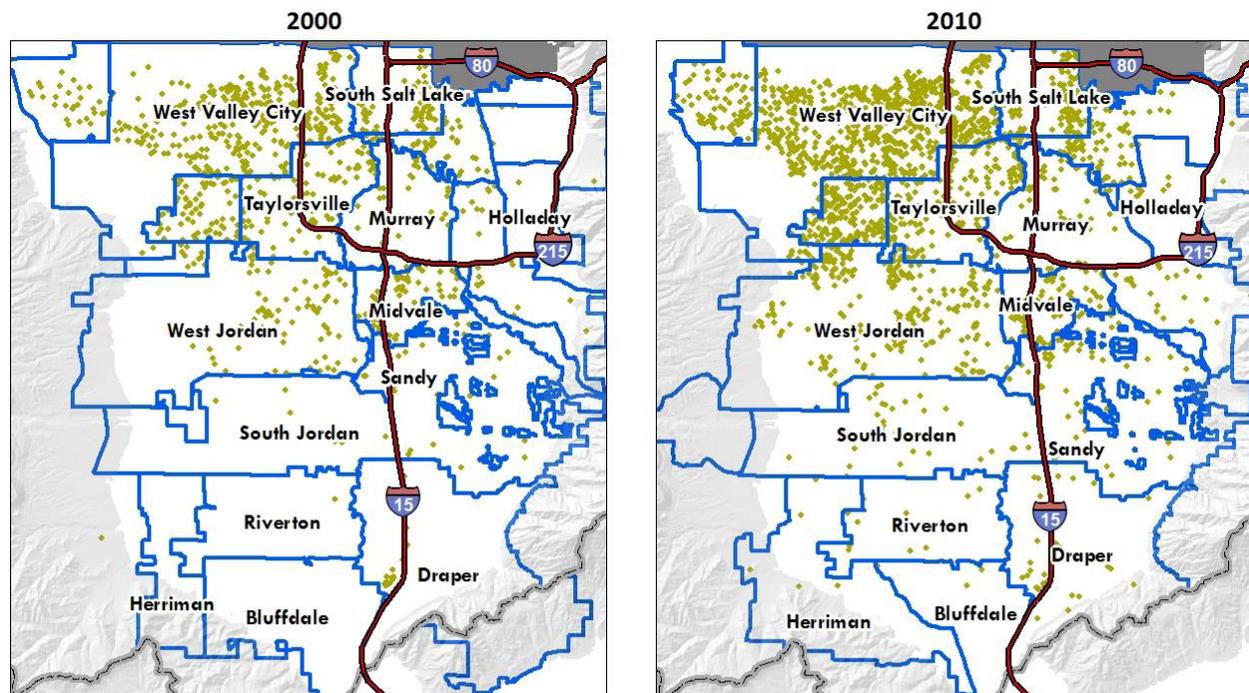
While most of these cities have adequate access to public transportation, proximity to sizeable labor markets and in some cases well developed recreational facilities, they are, by and large, low opportunity cities in terms of access to health care, quality public education, educational attainment of residents, poverty rates, and homeownership rates. The attached map shows the low to high opportunity census tracts in Salt Lake County. The seven cities discussed above are low opportunity cities. See attached Map 2.

Salt Lake County, West Valley City and South Salt Lake all have active efforts to bring assets into these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are strategic needs for these communities; more day care centers, higher quality grocery stores, collaboration with public schools to provide community service as well as health care services, student mentoring, and language classes for Hispanic population.

Salt Lake County is actively supporting the revitalization of Kearns and Magna. Salt Lake County, South Salt Lake and West Valley City are both using the Idea House approach to neighborhood revitalization, the purchase and rehab of homes abandoned, and made an example of what can be done.



LEGEND

- 1 Dot = 75
- Minority

Cartography: John Downen, BEBR | March 2012
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses;
 Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

Increase in concentration of minorities

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Over 96% of all households in the Salt Lake Valley have access to broad band servcies. Many of low income households do not have high enough of the income to cover the cost of broadband service.

As often as possible the rehabilitation program will include improvements to the home to support the access to broad band servcies.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

There are multiple broad band serices available, we have contacted several of them and will work help our clients to get access to these services

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Salt Lake County often times has poor air quality. It can be very serious during the winter for those with any kind of respiratory issues, Salt Lake County is working with the University of Utah Office of Pediatrics to start a pilot project to fully assess the air quality inside and outside of the home for those with severe respiratory issues and mitigate the home as needed to improve the health outcome for the family members. HOME funds along with Lead and Healthy Homes funding will fund this critically needed project.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Salt Lake County completes a full healthy homes and safety of each home assisted. For those with asthma the reduction of asthma triggers can create a safe haven for the household. We also complete a radon gas hazard assessment of each home assisted, this can help those with any type of respiratory issues included the COVID 19. The poor air quality

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The elements of Salt Lake County's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan have been developed after an extensive public engagement and needs assessment process that used multiple efforts to reach out and receive input from the community. This effort began with a literature review of fifteen major reports completed within the last two years. The information from those reports were categorized into seven areas of identified needs. This helped inform the development of a community survey completed by over 1,800 county residents. They reaffirmed the needs from the literature review and provided a prioritization of need. Supplementing the community engagement and needs assessment work were three other assessments. First was a housing needs assessment and analysis conducted by the University of Utah, Kem Gardner Center of the housing conditions within Salt Lake County excluding Salt Lake City. Second was an analysis of public housing needs by Housing Connect, the Housing Authority within Salt Lake County. Finally, the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Salt Lake County was asked to weigh in on the needs of those who are homeless. Each analysis indicated what existed, what are the gaps in service and recommendations of what should be done.

The need for immediate housing assistance has been exacerbated with the COVID 19 pandemic. Salt Lake County has not been immune. Thousands of residents have lost their jobs. Many of these worked in the service industry where wages are low. Given rising housing rental costs, maintaining housing is a real challenge. Current HOME funding and funding from the CARES Act will be used to immediately provide rental assistance. In conjunction with the need for rental assistance is appropriate supportive services. Beyond the needs for a variety of housing services were recommendations for infrastructure and public facility improvements in the community.

The Strategic goals in the County's consolidated plan for 2020-2024 will focus funding on the following:

Housing: Provide housing options for individuals and families that give opportunities to acquire, preserve, and improve housing.

- Housing Rehabilitation: Improving existing housing stock to preserve housing for targeted populations,
- Rental Housing: Affordable housing development that increases the number of housing units for eligible individuals and families.

- Homeownership: Financial opportunities for individuals and families to access homeownership.
- Rental Assistance: Temporary financial assistance with supportive services focused on housing stability.

Neighborhood/Community Improvements: Provide improvements to increase the safety, livability, and functionality.

- Infrastructure: Improvements to streets, sidewalks, lighting, and water systems to increase safety, health and livability.
- Public Facilities: Improvement to parks, senior citizen centers, public and private facilities to increase safety, health, and usability.

Crisis Services: Provide access to emergency services for low income and vulnerable populations experiencing crisis.

- Provide support for low income and vulnerable populations in housing.
- Provide support for low income and vulnerable populations who are at risk of losing their housing.
- Provide case management support to connect those experiencing a crisis access to stable housing.
- Provide case management support to connect those in crisis to ensure their safety and stability.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 14 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Salt Lake County
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

Salt Lake County’s geographic strategy is based on (1) eligible areas for programs and projects to be funding out of the HOME program, ESG program, and CDBG program, (2) location of greatest needs identified by data, location of Low Opportunity Zones, and location of Opportunity Zones, and (3) input received from citizens on the greatest needs in Salt Lake County.

Eligible Areas

-Salt Lake County HOME Consortium includes all of Salt Lake County except for Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake County Consortium consists of the Salt Lake County Urban County and the cities of West Jordan, West Valley City, Sandy, Taylorsville, and South Jordan.

1. The following activities funded with Salt Lake County Consortium HOME funds will be located in Salt Lake County except for Salt Lake City Housing rehabilitation Downpayment assistance

2. The following activities funded with Salt Lake County Consortium HOME Funds can be located anywhere in Salt Lake County Rental housing new construction and preservation. A project located in Salt Lake City if it shows a county wide benefit and if Salt Lake City is providing part of the funding. Tenant based rental assistance can be provided county wide if it is homeless

-For CDBG the Salt Lake Urban County includes Unincorporated Salt Lake County, Alta, Bluffdale, Copperton Metro Township, Cottonwood eights, Draper, Emigration Metro Tokr wnship, Herriman, Holladay, Kearns Metro Township, Magna Metro Township, Midvale, Millcreek, Riverton, South Salt Lake, and White City Metro Township.

-Location of greatest need:

Greatest need geographic areas in Salt Lake County are illustrated in the Low Opportunity Zones and Opportunity Zones maps. The results of the FHEA identify five low opportunity cities; Salt Lake City (River District), South Salt Lake, Midvale, Taylorsville and West Valley City as well as two low opportunity neighborhoods in unincorporated Salt Lake County; Magna and Kearns *Figure 1*. Within these cities and neighborhoods opportunity and equity are at risk.

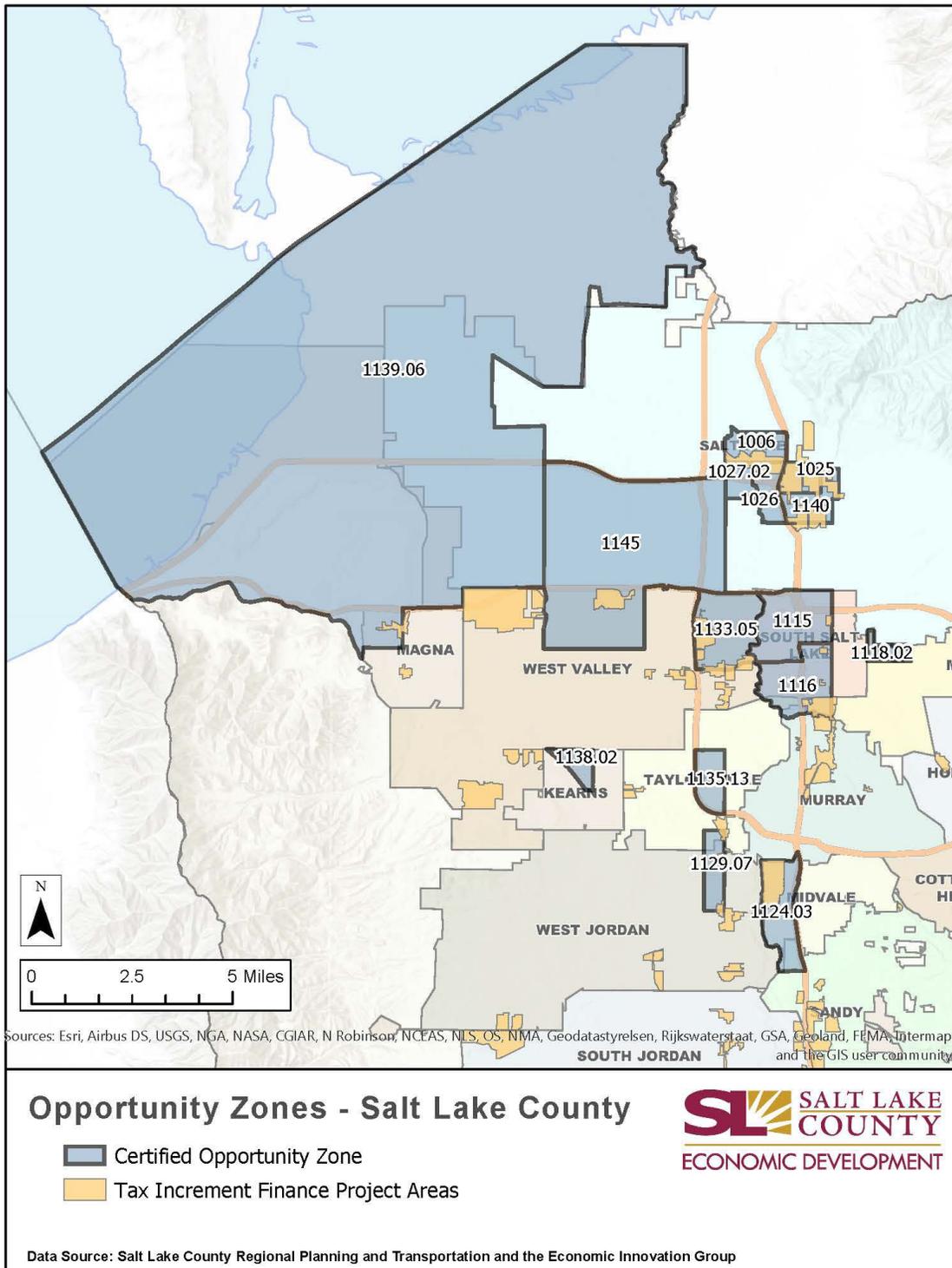
-Input received

The Northwest Quadrant (Kearns, Magna, Taylorsville, West Valley) indicated that neighborhood revitalization is the top need. This included home repairs and energy efficiency improvements. Also, neighborhood improvements to improve safety were important to those communities.

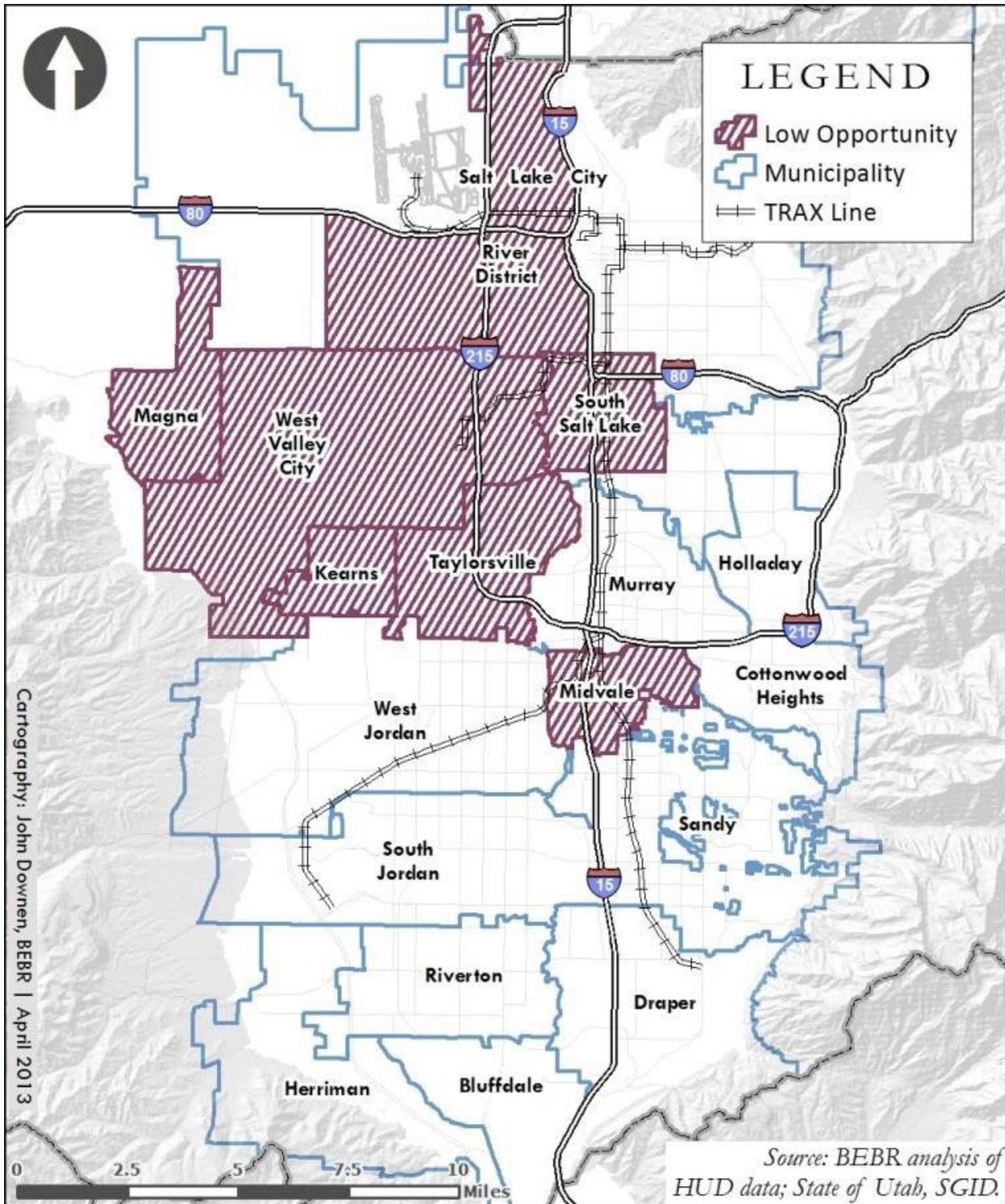
The Northeast Quadrant (Emigration, Holladay, Millcreek, South Salt Lake) data shows that housing services were most needed. This includes more affordable housing, rental assistance, home ownership assistance and preserving existing affordable housing.

The Southwest Quadrant (Bluffdale, Copperton, Herriman, Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan) responses indicated transportation as their #1 priority followed by home ownership assistance.

The Southeast Quadrant (Alta, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, White City) feedback that creating higher wage jobs and job training as the most important areas they would like to see services increased. They also noted that park enhancements as a high priority.



Salt Lake County Opportunity Zones



Salt Lake County Low Opportunity Zones

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 15 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	Objective: Preservation of existing housing stock, Emergency Home Repair and Neighborhood revitalization Over the next five years, CDBG and HOME funds will finance emergency home repairs, accessibility design, retrofitting for accessibility and the renovation of 1,000 owner-occupied homes (HOME & CDBG funds) to preserve the existing housing stock. These funds will be allocated to nonprofit organizations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on the input received, the analysis of census data, there is a great need for funding for emergency home repairs and accessibility design, retrofitting homes to make them more accessible and rehabilitating homes to maintain the existing housing stock. It is estimated that over the next five years, 400 households will be assisted through these programs.

2	Priority Need Name	Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Rental Housing Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	There is a critical shortage of affordable housing units for very low to low income households. One of the main priorities will be to provide funding to rental housing developments which provide housing affordable to households below 50% of AMI
	Basis for Relative Priority	The data shows a shortage of housing affordable to households at or below 50% of AMI
3	Priority Need Name	Rental assistance

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Rental Assistance Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	One of the main impacts of COVID 19 is a large number of people have been laid, as of May 2020 over 100,000 people have lost their jobs in the previous two months. There is a tremendous need for short term rental assistance this need will likely persist throughout the next five years.
	Basis for Relative Priority	HOME and ESG funds will be committed to Tenant based rental assistance programs to provide short term rental assistance along with rapid re housing to prevent and reduce homelessness
4	Priority Need Name	Homeownership
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Homeownership Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	The price of homes remain high even with lower interest rates, low to moderate income households need downpayment assistance to be able to afford to buy a home. Increasing the percentage of homeownership in low income neighborhoods increases the stability of the neighborhood.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Homeownership is one of the best ways a low to moderate household can begin to develop equity and financial stability.
5	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County

	Associated Goals	Infrastructure Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	CDBG funds will be committed to fund infrastructure projects, park improvements, sidewalks, ADA curb cuts, street and lighting improvements, and other projects that create neighborhood revitalization and safety. In the next five years over 10 projects should be financed and completed.
	Basis for Relative Priority	.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Public facilities Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	There is a significant need for improvements of public facilities in low income neighborhoods
	Basis for Relative Priority	In South Lake City, Kearns, Magna, Midvale there are several aging public facilities which need improvements
7	Priority Need Name	Access to crisis assistance
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Access to crisis assistance Rental Assistance Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	Salt Lake County will allocate funds to help those with the greatest need and who may be facing a significant challenge, to prevent homelessness and other needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	0
8	Priority Need Name	Stability and Safety
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
	Associated Goals	Stability and safety Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Description	CDBG funds will be committed for community and support services that enable individuals and families to be stabilized and safe. This includes programs that will reduce or eliminate dependency on outside assistance. These programs will include case management, education and training, legal services, special services for youth at risk of criminal involvement. The most critical needs which unmet households will have housing instability households
	Basis for Relative Priority	Non-Profit organizations need to receive sufficient funding to cover operations in order to achieve effective outcomes. This enables a partnership with the County to coordinate targeted efforts for neighborhood revitalization, homeless initiatives, anti crime programs and other needs. Research has identified a critical shortage of funding for youth programs.
9	Priority Need Name	Economic Stability
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development

Geographic Areas Affected	Salt Lake County
Associated Goals	Economic stability Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
Description	Creating Economic Opportunity- CDBG funds will be used for neighborhood revitalization and job creation for low income households. Salt Lake County is developing a plan to help mitigate the impact of the covid on local businesses and possible retraining of workers.
Basis for Relative Priority	Research and data support the need for economic opportunities to assist with job creation and economic stability. Technical assistance for refugee start up businesses and microenterprise businesses will be priorities.

Narrative (Optional)

The priority needs were developed by reviewing the input received, analysis of the data received and input from different agencies. Impact of the COVID 19 has created a number of significant challenges in Salt Lake County. The full impact is not known at the time of the submittal of the Consolidated Plan and as we are able to better identify the greatest needs we may make adjustments in these priorities.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Listed below are the listing of the resources of CDBG funds allocated to the Urban County, the HOME allocated to the Consortium of Salt Lake County, and the ESG funds allocated to Salt Lake County.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,528,574	0	276,216	2,804,790	0	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,754,451	200,000	2,216,188	4,170,639	0	Salt Lake County has excessive overlap of match from previous years, see 2018 match report
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	217,817	0	0	217,817	0	

Table 16 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Salt Lake County provides a match from general funds for the amount of \$200,000 to help meet the match requirements of the HOME Investment Partnership Program. The additional match requirement of over \$750,000 from the Federal Home Loan Grant we received in 2019 to fund the retrofit of 35 homes as part of the aging in place program.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

not applicable

Discussion

The impact of COVID 19 occurred at the end of the process to allocate 2020 funds. Salt Lake County will begin the implementation of the COVID 19 CDBG, ESG funding around the end of June. The plan for the use of these funds will be placed in the substantial amendment to 2019 action plan. As we better understand the impact of COVID 19 we may need to adjust the use of 2020 funding to meet critical needs caused by the impact of COVID 19

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
SALT LAKE COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Other
The Road Home	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Salt Lake Community action Program	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental	Region
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF UTAH	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF SALT LAKE	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
ASSIST INC	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Region

Table 17 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Listed above are some of the key agencies involved in delivery services as part of Salt Lake County over all program. All of these agencies have in past have proven to be well managed agencies. The gap in institutional delivery system often relates more to gaps in coordinattion of assistance to particular individuals.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			
	X		

Table 18 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness is a large, diverse, community and government agency represented organization. Charged with making homelessness, brief, rapid and non-recurring the Coalition carries that same philosophies to all segments of the homeless community. The array of services noted above have been specifically designed to meet the needs and be accessible for subgroups of the homeless population. One key to access has for services has been the development of the Coordinated Entry capability within the service delivery system. While a continuing work in progress, those who in a homeless situation can present for services and be given options for services that best meet their needs. Coupled with data from the Point in Time Count, HMIS, and other data collected by the agencies help inform providers in making real time decisions on service needs and delivery. Because “one size doesn’t fit all”, there are specialty programs and services for the particular homeless sub populations, each designed to fit specific needs.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Strengths beyond the array of services noted above, continues to be (1) the ability of all parties involved in the homeless services delivery system to be willing to set down together, hash out problems and come to solutions that benefit the homeless population. (2) Major funders at the State, City and County level can do the same, put aside political and jurisdictional issues to focus on the issues at hand and take action. (3) A remarkable array of service agencies with talent staff who work hard at serving the homeless populations with dignity and respect. (4) Using best practices in the delivery of services such as housing first. (5) Being nimble as exemplified with the current COVID 19 pandemic in looking at alternative solutions in housing and treating those who contracted the disease or needed to be quarantined because of association with someone who had COVID 19.

Currently gaps in the service delivery system include (1) lack of and access to affordable housing. (2) case managers with manageable caseloads that can deal more effectively with clients given a workable caseload. (2) Upgrade and/or replacement of the HMIS to provide a more robust array of data and the ability to easily put in and report out information. (3) Rental assistance for those economically impacted by COVID 19 and lack the resources to maintain their housing and are now at risk of becoming homeless. (4) Better access to and more resources for those with behavioral health challenges which impact their ability to get into and maintain housing.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The strategy that has worked in the past and continues today in overcoming gaps and solving problems is (1) Get the right people around the table (2) Using data, identify and quantify what are the problems (gaps) that need to be resolved. (3) Come to an agreement on what are the goals and outcomes expected. (4) Obtain buy off on those goals and outcomes from those who have the authority and power to make decisions for the organization or sector of the community they represent (5) Ask someone/organization to lead the effort with responsibility and skills to keep focused on the goal and keep everyone apprised of progress toward meeting the goals and expectations.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Salt Lake County	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$495,000 HOME: \$1,290,037 ESG: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 250 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Salt Lake County	Rental Housing	HOME: \$1,838,543 ESG: \$0	Rental units constructed: 307 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 46 Household Housing Unit
3	Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Homeless	Salt Lake County	Rental assistance Access to crisis assistance	HOME: \$550,000 ESG: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
4	Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Salt Lake County	Homeownership	CDBG: \$204,741 HOME: \$117,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 30 Households Assisted
5	Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Salt Lake County	Infrastructure	CDBG: \$755,000 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Public facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Salt Lake County	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$465,259 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2 Households Assisted
7	Access to crisis assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Salt Lake County	Access to crisis assistance	CDBG: \$379,076 ESG: \$217,817	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted
8	Stability and safety	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Salt Lake County	Stability and Safety	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$0	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
9	Economic stability	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Salt Lake County	Economic Stability	CDBG: \$0 ESG: \$0	Jobs created/retained: 0 Jobs Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Salt Lake County	Rental Housing Economic Stability Homeownership Rental assistance Housing Rehabilitation Infrastructure Access to crisis assistance Public Facilities Stability and Safety	CDBG: \$505,714 HOME: \$375,059	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Households Assisted Other: 1 Other

Table 19 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility
	Goal Description	Over the next five years 1,250 households will receive assistance. Funding will be provided to cover the cost of renovation, rehabilitation to improve the existing housing stock and retrofitting housing units to make them more accessible. The program will include the Green & Healthy Homes Initiative and the Lead Safe Housing partnership which provides neighborhood revitalization and healthy communities by making the homes more energy efficient and eliminates health hazards for families.

2	Goal Name	Rental Housing
	Goal Description	HOME will be provided to help finance the development and construction of at least 15 affordable housing developments over the next five years and to finance the preservation and retrofitting of 5 affordable rental housing projects.
3	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Grant funds will be provided to the Road Home \$300,000 HOME, Housing Connect \$250,000, estimated to provide assistance to 200 households
4	Goal Name	Homeownership
	Goal Description	West Valley City and Taylorsville City have allocated HOME funds for the operation of a downpayment assistance program, CDBG funds were allocated to International rescue mission and to Community Development Corporation of Utah to administer down payment assistance programs, it is estimated that 30 households will receive downpayment assistance
5	Goal Name	Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Over the next five years is estimated 10 infrastructure projects will be funded and completed
6	Goal Name	Public facilities
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will fund an estimated 30 public facility improvement projects over the next five years, which could include park improvements
7	Goal Name	Access to crisis assistance
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will provide supportive services to at least 30 agencies over the next five years to provide case management
8	Goal Name	Stability and safety
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will be provided to at least 30 agencies over the five years to provided assistance to households to help increase their housing stability and safety

9	Goal Name	Economic stability
	Goal Description	it is estimated at least 10 businesses will receive assistance, counseling short term loans
10	Goal Name	Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Goal Description	HOME, CDBG, ESG funds will be used to adminster and manage the respective programs

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

During this next year it is hoped that at least three new affordable rental housing developments will begin construction, the new Habitat for Humanity Kearns subdivision should begin construction and one new home through CDCU Idea House program will be completed

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

- Street Outreach serves clients who do not seek shelter services, and Street Outreach programs will ensure that coordinated entry services are available to unsheltered households who do not actively seek shelter or services, yet have a high need for assistance from the homeless crisis response system. Salt Lake County's homeless outreach teams will serve as mobile Access Points and will be trained to perform the Community-Based Screening and Housing Problem Solving steps, and will connect people to an appropriate Resource Center for diversion or placement into a bed if needed.
- Street Outreach Teams will soon be able to conduct a Housing Needs Assessment (an assessment tool) for people who are unsheltered. If unsheltered households initially decline an offer of shelter or housing assistance, mobile outreach teams are expected to continue to engage with these clients over an extended period, with the goal of eventually assisting the client in the transition to permanent housing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are nine agencies in Salt Lake County that provide emergency shelter to those experiencing homelessness. Shelter options include those for individuals, families, youth, domestic violence survivors, and those that are medically frail. Salt Lake County has been transitioning from a model with a large shelter operating the majority of the Emergency Shelter to three new resource centers for individuals. The majority of the shelters utilize the coordinated entry system and are housing focused; this includes housing problem solving services prior to shelter intake.

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.

- The CoC identifies factors of persons who return to homelessness through: Interviews with families to identify the causes of returns to homelessness Increased case management to monitor stability & measure risk for returns to homelessness. Utilizing “progressive engagement” to help understand individuals & families’ housing plans PHA monitoring exits from housing to homelessness Researching factors
- Strategies to reduce rates include: Increased RRH efforts & beds using diverse funding sources including TANF, CoC & ESG dollars. Increased case management services which extend beyond the time of exit. Increased support of prevention programs, including those provided by Utah

Community Action (UCA)

- Increased PSH projects & the use of VI-SPDAT assessment
- Expanded efforts of diversion, focusing on connecting individuals to supportive services & resources including employment.
- -Constructing 3 resources centers designed to offer a higher level of support for individuals & families, help them transition into housing more quickly.
- -Coordinated Entry prioritization of households who need to be rehoused/a different type of housing assistance to prevent returns to homelessness
- While the Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homelessness steering committee is responsible for overseeing the CoC’s strategy to reduce the rate individuals and persons in families return to homelessness, they look to Core Function Groups, including Housing, Crisis Response and Client Focus to recommend strategies. Agencies provide data, which is tracked in HMIS, and reports are pulled to show progress on System Performance Measures which include returns to homelessness.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

- Continuum of Care works to coordinate discharge planning for those exiting foster care, health care, mental health care, and correctional facilities to ensure that those leaving systems of care are not discharged into homelessness and are able to access resources to avoid becoming homeless.
- CoC identifies risk factors for those who may become homeless based upon data & research. Factors include income less than 50% FPL, mental health, substance abuse, & chronic health problems, education, & history of incarceration. Risk factors are evaluated through data collection & analysis with HMIS team. Local PHAs work to identify risk factors for potential eviction.

- Our strategy to reduce first time homelessness includes comparing annual numbers to understand trends, strengthen our prevention & diversion programs, & share data on risk factors with partner systems such as State employment, mainstream resources, food pantries, housing authorities & others who can target their resources to those at risk of homelessness. Local programs include: Prioritizing rehuses/housing stability. YWCA provides domestic violence survivors with flexible financial assistance to help avoid homelessness by obtaining or maintaining housing, & other support services. VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) helps people stay housed. Service providers reduce/eliminate barriers to services through the provision of supportive employment services. Landlord Tenant Mediation to prevent evictions & ensure tenants understand their rights. SLCo Jail treatment program which aims to identify those at risk of homelessness & connect them with treatment. Expanded access to detox beds & inpatient substance abuse treatment which provide immediate diversion from shelter
- The community will review data tracked in HMIS to show progress on System Performance Measures which include first time homeless.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

Salt Lake County has had a lead safe housing program since 2002, funded with Lead Hazard Control grants from HUD, since 2017 a lead outreach grant from the Center of Disease Control, and this program has been integrated into the HOME and CDBG funded rehabilitation programs.

Salt Lake County has developed a Lead Free Salt Lake community wide effort to meet the following objectives:

1. Increase the number of children who are tested for lead poisoning-We have over the last year more than doubled the number of children under the age of six who are tested. In 2017 the Utah Lead Coalition was formed and there are now 40 agencies working together to increase the awareness of lead poisoning, and increase the number of children tested.
2. Improve the collection of data pertaining to those children who have tested positive for lead poisoning, improve surveillance and analysis
3. Improve the coordination between agencies on outreach and education
4. Increase the number of households referred to Salt Lake County lead safe housing program

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

In order to address these critical needs, the five year goal of the Salt Lake County Lead Safe Salt Lake Housing Program is to reduce lead hazards in 300 housing units. .

Salt Lake County has been allocated \$5.1 million in lead and healthy homes funding. This funding will over the next four years meet the following objectives:

- Select, qualify, enroll, and make lead safe 250 low to moderate income housing units in targeted neighborhoods.
- Increase the integration of lead-safe projects into the weatherization, rehabilitation and Energy Star programs.
- Increase the involvement of community based organizations such as the Housing Coalition and Community Health of Magna. Perform community outreach and education with faith-based organizations and other community based organizations to increase awareness and enroll housing units.
- Provide training to increase the number of contractors and workers.

- Do outreach among the Housing Authorities to recruit possible contractors and workers. Perform outreach to low income neighborhoods and housing authorities on the availability of jobs and training for lead related work and contracts.

Units will be made lead safe by using a combination of interim controls and abatement techniques. Emphasis will be placed on interim controls with ongoing efforts to control costs and maximize the use of grant funds. A typical abatement technique is window replacement and is done when it is not economically feasible to repair the building component. As each household is assisted, they will be given the booklet Renovate Right and Title X lead disclosure information sheet.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Salt Lake County created an Intergenerational Poverty Task Force under the direction of a member of the elected Salt Lake County Council. The task force is composed of various stakeholders in the community including education, behavioral health, School of social work, non-profit and religious organizations and those who have been in poverty. Using data provided the Utah State Department of Workforce Services areas of the community with the highest incidence of those on Public Assistance has been analyzed. The data suggests that there are various approaches needed to help those in poverty. The focus is on eliminating barriers that keep households from getting out of poverty and preventing households from falling into poverty. Those activities include:

1. Identification of a target areas within Salt Lake County with the highest percentage of households in intergenerational poverty. Develop a mentoring program (Circles) which is a national program designed to engage and empower households to develop the skills and abilities to make to improve their economic situation.
2. Ensure that all contracts with private -nonprofit providers contain the expectation that outreach be performed to low income populations to enable households access to services.
3. Stabilizing households that that be at risk of losing their housing by provided needed homeless repairs, renovations including health, safety and energy efficiency assistance to allow them to remain in their own homes.
4. Provide job training, job placement and skills training.
5. Provide supportive services to vulnerable populations
6. Expand housing opportunities.
7. Neighborhood and Infrastructure improvements.
8. Economic development

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The major focus of the County's efforts in providing services to vulnerable populations is to ensure access to affordable housing and offer services to help households maintain housing. The County's Housing plan encourages the development of affordable housing, rehabilitation, eliminating or reducing costly or unneeded regulations, and providing financial assistance.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

CDBG: Each year there is a risk assessment made of all recipients of funding. A meeting is held to review the recipient's history, capacity, and performance and then based on this analysis a monitoring plan is developed each year.

ESG: Each year there is a risk assessment made of all recipients of funding. A meeting is held to review the recipient's history, capacity, and performance and then based on this analysis a monitoring plan is developed each year.

HOME: Every grantee will be monitored. Before funding decisions are made staff prepares a risk assessment for each potential grantee and completes a layering analysis of the request for funding. Each year a monitoring plan is developed both for current recipients of funding and the previously funding rental housing projects.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Listed below are the listing of the resources of CDBG funds allocated to the Urban County, the HOME allocated to the Consortium of Salt Lake County, and the ESG funds allocated to Salt Lake County.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,528,574	0	276,216	2,804,790	0	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,754,451	200,000	2,216,188	4,170,639	0	Salt Lake County has excessive overlap of match from previous years, see 2018 match report
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	217,817	0	0	217,817	0	

Table 20 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Salt Lake County provides a match from general funds for the amount of \$200,000 to help meet the match requirements of the HOME Investment Partnership Program. The additional match requirement of over \$750,000 from the Federal Home Loan Grant we received in 2019 to fund the retrofit of 35 homes as part of the aging in place program.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

not applicable

Discussion

The impact of COVID 19 occurred at the end of the process to allocate 2020 funds. Salt Lake County will begin the implementation of the COVID 19 CDBG, ESG funding around the end of June. The plan for the use of these funds will be placed in the substantial amendment to 2019 action plan. As we better understand the impact of COVID 19 we may need to adjust the use of 2020 funding to meet critical needs caused by the impact of COVID 19

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator

Table 21 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility
	Goal Description	HOME funding will be provided to Community Development Corporation of Utah, Salt Lake Valley Habitat for Humanity, West Valley City, and Assist CDBG funds will be provided to Assist Inc, for an emergency home repair program.
2	Goal Name	Rental Housing
	Goal Description	HOME funds are committed to the Tayslorville Liberty Beacon project \$88,457, Magnolia project (\$1,000,000) and 144 South project \$250,000 HOME CHDO set aside funding of \$500,000 is committed to a preservation project of 23 duplexes

3	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	HOME funds are committed to Road Home \$300,000 and Housing Connect \$250,000 to provide short term rental assistance
4	Goal Name	Homeownership
	Goal Description	West Valley City allocated HOME funds for the administration of a downpayment assistance program
5	Goal Name	Infrastructure
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will be committed to two infrastructure projects, one is in Magna
6	Goal Name	Public facilities
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will be committed to improve public facilities
7	Goal Name	Access to crisis assistance
	Goal Description	Funding will be provided to Community & Support Services organizations providing public services
8	Goal Name	Stability and safety
	Goal Description	funding will be provided to Community & Support Services organizations providing public services
9	Goal Name	Economic stability
	Goal Description	no funding
10	Goal Name	Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG
	Goal Description	HOME, CDBG, ESG funds will be used to administer respective programs

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

Salt Lake County has allocated funds to these activities to help mitigate critical needs in Salt Lake County.

#	Project Name
1	HOME housing rehabilitation
2	HOME Rental Housing
3	HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance
4	HOME downpayment assistance
5	Administration
6	01-CDBG Affordable Housing
7	01-CDBG Housing Improvement Program
8	Action Plan Administration (CDBG)
10	02 & 05-CDBG Public Infrastructure and Public Works
11	08-CDBG Private Non-Profit Facility Improvements
12	09-CDBG Private Non-Profit Public Services
13	HESG20 - Salt Lake County

Table 22 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

See appendix for citizen and process used to allocated funds

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	HOME housing rehabilitation
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$1,290,037
	Description	HOME funds have been committed to Community Development Corporation of Utah, Assist, West Valley City, Taylorsville City, and Salt Lake Valley Habitat for Humanity to fund housing rehabilitation programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	it is estimated at least 100 households will be assisted
	Location Description	Salt Lake County except for Salt Lake City
	Planned Activities	All of the housing rehabilitation program will follow Green and Healthy Homes Initiative guidelines. Each of the homes assisted will receive a healthy homes assessment which will include 29 hazards assessment, a lead risk assessment when appropriate, radon as hazard assessment, safety, energy efficiency assessment, and when appropriate aging in place. All homes will be brought up to meet local property standards.
2	Project Name	HOME Rental Housing
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Rental Housing

	Needs Addressed	Rental Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$1,838,543
	Description	HOME funds have been committed to funding the following rental housing projects; Taylorsville Liberty Beacon (142 units) \$88,543, Magnolia (65 units) \$1,000,000, 144 South Project (100 units) \$250,000. and Utah Nonprofit chdo set aside preservation project \$500,000
	Target Date	12/30/2011
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	353 rental units, of these 229 units will be affordable to households at or below 60% of ami and the remaining units are affordable to households at or below 80% of ami
	Location Description	Taylorsville Liberty Beacon project is located at about 5400 South 1500 West, The Utah Nonprofit preservation of 23 duplexes are located at multiple sites throughout Salt Lake County, Magnolia is located at 165 South 300 East, 144 South project is located at 144 South 500 East
	Planned Activities	Three are new construction, Magnolia, 144 South, and Taylorsville Liberty Beacon. The Utah Non project of retrofitting 26 duplexes. is a preservation project.
3	Project Name	HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Rental assistance
	Funding	HOME: \$550,000
	Description	HOME funds will be provided to Road Home \$300,000, and Housing Connect \$250,000
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated 100 households will receive short term rental assistance

	Location Description	Throughout Salt Lake County
	Planned Activities	Short term rental assistance, security deposits and utilities are provided to households at or below 60% of ami.
4	Project Name	HOME downpayment assistance
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership
	Funding	HOME: \$117,000
	Description	West Valley City will provide \$33,000 for downpayment assistance and Taylorsville will provide \$84,000 for dpa
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 households will receive down payment assistance
	Location Description	West Valley City and Taylorsville City
	Planned Activities	Downpayment assistance is provided to house holds located in West Valley City and Taylorsville City
5	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Salt Lake County

Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility Rental Housing Rental Assistance Homeownership Infrastructure Public facilities Access to crisis assistance Stability and safety Economic stability
Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Rental Housing Rental assistance Homeownership Infrastructure Public Facilities Access to crisis assistance Stability and Safety Economic Stability
Funding	HOME: \$375,059
Description	Salt Lake County will use HOME funds to cover the cost of administering this program
Target Date	6/30/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	it is estimated that through HOME funds: 100 very low income households will be assisted through the funding of TBRA programs (Road Home, Housing Connect), four rental housing projects will assistance to help fund the Taylorsville Liberty Beacon (142 units), Magnolia (65 units for very low income households), 144 South (100 units very low income, low income and moderate income), Utah Nonprofit Preservation of 23 duplexes. Downpayment assistance will be provided to 10 moderate income households through West Valley City and Taylorsville City. 100 low and moderate income households will receive funding through to Salt Lake Valley Habitat for Humanity, and CDCU to make their homes healthy and safe.

	Location Description	Salt Lake County
	Planned Activities	Salt Lake County will use these funds to cover the cost of administering the HOME program
6	Project Name	01-CDBG Affordable Housing
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$204,741
	Description	Funds may be allocated to activities that provide Home Ownership through Down Payment Assistance and Property Acquisition for Housing Development.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	56 LMI households (families) will benefit from down payment assistance
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Community Development Corporation (CDC) will provide DPA to 50 LMI households International Rescue Committee (IRS) will provide Down Payment Assistance (DPA) to 6 LMI households.
	7	Project Name
Target Area		Salt Lake County
Goals Supported		Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility
Needs Addressed		Housing Rehabilitation
Funding		CDBG: \$495,000

	Description	Housing Rehabilitation, Emergency Home Repair Program and Accessibility Improvements to single family homes. CDBG activities will include: Assist, Inc. Emergency Home Repair Program and Accessibility and Project Delivery.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	150 low income households (below 80% AMI), elderly and persons with disabilities
	Location Description	Salt Lake Urban County
	Planned Activities	- Emergency Home Repairs: 200 repairs for 150 unique households - Accessible Design Assistance: 80 design proposals and modifications - Community Design Assistance: Architectural or Planning Services for 4 community projects
8	Project Name	Action Plan Administration (CDBG)
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation & Accessibility Rental Housing Rental Assistance Homeownership Infrastructure Public facilities Access to crisis assistance Stability and safety Economic stability Administration of HOME, ESG and CDBG

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Rental Housing Rental assistance Homeownership Infrastructure Public Facilities Access to crisis assistance Stability and Safety Economic Stability
	Funding	CDBG: \$505,714
	Description	Funds will be used to administer the CDBG Programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Administrative funds to support all activities in the FY20 Action Plan for the CDBG program
	Location Description	Salt Lake Urban County
	Planned Activities	Administrative program management costs for FY20 CDBG
9	Project Name	02 & 05-CDBG Public Infrastructure and Public Works
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$755,000
	Description	Infrastructure Improvements including streets, sidewalks, parks, etc.
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 10,379 individuals in Low-Mod Areas will benefit from the infrastructure improvements in South Salt Lake, Magna, Midvale City & Millcreek City
	Location Description	South Salt Lake City (Main Street from 3700 - 3900 S in zip code 84115), Magna (west side of 8950 West between 2700 South and 2800 South in zip code 84044) , Midvale City (multiple locations), Millcreek City (4013 South 700 West in zip code 84107)
	Planned Activities	<p>South Salt Lake City: Project will add street and pedestrian lighting on Main Street from 3700-3900 S in zip code 84115.</p> <p>Magna: Replace crumbling and deteriorated sidewalks located along the west side of 8950 West, between 2700 South and 2800 South in Magna, Utah 84044.</p> <p>Midvale City: Provide pedestrian ramps which are ADA compliant</p> <p>Sunnyvale Park in Millcreek City: Lighting and playground expansion</p>
10	Project Name	08-CDBG Private Non-Profit Facility Improvements
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Public facilities Stability and safety
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities Stability and Safety
	Funding	CDBG: \$465,259
	Description	Funds will be utilized to provide improvements to facilities utilized by Non-Profit Agencies that provide services to homeless and/or low- and moderate-income people. Funds may also be used for engineering and architectural needs for new homeless facility resource centers.
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1648 LMI clients will benefit from receiving services at the improved facilities in the FY20 program year,
	Location Description	Guadalupe School: 1385 North 1200 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116 Project Reality: 150 East 700 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84111 The INN Between: 1216 East 1300 South Salt Lake City, UT 84105 Odyssey House: Salt Lake City, UT 84111
	Planned Activities	Funds will provide critical fire safety equipment and ADA access, and facility improvements for non-profit agencies that serve the homeless and those that are struggling to overcome opioid addiction.
11	Project Name	09-CDBG Private Non-Profit Public Services
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	Access to crisis assistance Economic stability
	Needs Addressed	Access to crisis assistance Stability and Safety Economic Stability
	Funding	CDBG: \$379,076
	Description	Funds will be used to provide assistance to Non-Profit agencies to provide services that meet specific outcomes identified through the Needs Assessment and the County Goals and Priorities.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 3749 LMI clients will benefit from public services provided by non-profit agencies which serve those who are underserved or vulnerable, including those who are homeless, have disabilities, those who are fleeing domestic violence or have experienced sexual violence, those who are struggling with mental health and substance abuse issues, and refugee and new Americans entrepreneurs.

	Location Description	<p>Columbus Foundation: 3495 S. West Temple and in the community</p> <p>First Step House: 411 N. Grant Street, Salt Lake City 84116 - FSH Residential Treatment Facility; 440 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City 84111 - Recovery Campus/Veterans' Services; 2200 South State St., South Salt Lake 84115 - Outpatient Facility</p> <p>International Rescue Committee: Spice Kitchen Incubator located at 350 W 600 S, SLC, UT.</p> <p>Rape Recovery Center: 2035 South 1300 East, Salt Lake City 84105</p> <p>South Valley Services: Non-disclosed location to protect domestic violence survivors</p> <p>The INN Between: 1216 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84105</p>
	Planned Activities	Public service activities including case management, employment support, and advocacy.
12	Project Name	HESG20 - Salt Lake County
	Target Area	Salt Lake County
	Goals Supported	<p>Rental Assistance</p> <p>Access to crisis assistance</p> <p>Stability and safety</p>
	Needs Addressed	<p>Rental assistance</p> <p>Access to crisis assistance</p> <p>Stability and Safety</p>
	Funding	ESG: \$217,817

Description	Funding will be provided to all eligible activities under the HESG program. This includes Emergency Shelter Activities, Rapid Re-Housing, Homeless Prevention (Diversion) and Administration.ESG-CV funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) among individuals and families who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance; and to support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. Salt Lake County intends to utilize funds for the eligible components of Rapid Re-Housing, Homelessness Prevention, Emergency Shelter, and/or Temporary Shelter, including the activities of rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services, shelter operations, and administrative costs.
Target Date	6/30/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 4624 homeless individuals and homeless persons in families will benefit from Salt Lake County ESG funded activities in the FY20 program year.
Location Description	<p>The Road Home Emergency Shelter Program: Midvale Family Resource Center, 529 W. 9th Ave, Midvale, UT - shelter/supportive services; Men's HRC 3380 S. 1000 West, S. SL, UT 84119 shelter/supportive services</p> <p>The Road Home Rapid ReHousing Program: Midvale Family Resource Center, 529 W 9th Ave, Midvale, Utah - shelter & case management services; Scattered motels, Salt Lake County shelter & case management services; Scattered housing sites, Salt Lake County - case management site visits.</p> <p>YWCA Women in Jeopardy Program: 322 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; crisis shelter and supportive services for domestic violence survivors and their children</p>
Planned Activities	ESG funds will support Emergency Shelter at the Road Home and the YWCA, through essential services and shelter operations. Rapid Rehousing will be facilitated by the Road Home through rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Salt Lake County’s geographic strategy is based on (1) eligible areas for programs and projects to be funding out of the HOME program, ESG program, and CDBG program, (2) location of great needs identified by data, location of Low Opportunity Zones, and location of Opportunity Zones, and (3) input received on the greatest needs in Salt Lake County.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Salt Lake County	75

Table 23 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Eligible Areas

-Salt Lake County HOME Consortium includes all of Salt Lake County except for Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake County Consortium consists of the Salt Lake County Urban County and the cities of West Jordan, West Valley City, Sandy, Taylorsville, and South Jordan.

1. The following activities funded with Salt Lake County Consortium HOME funds will be located in Salt Lake County except for Salt Lake City Housing rehabilitation Downpayment assistance
2. The following activities funded with Salt Lake County Consortium HOME Funds can be located anywhere in Salt Lake County Rental housing new construction and preservation. A project located in Salt Lake City if it shows a county wide benefit and if Salt Lake City is providing part of the funding. Tenant based rental assistance can be provided county wide if it is homeless

-For CDBG the Salt Lake Urban County includes Unincorporated Salt Lake County, Alta, Bluffdale, Copperton Metro Township, Cottonwood eights, Draper, Emigration Metro Tokr wnship, Herriman, Holladay, Kearns Metro Township, Magna Metro Township, Midvale, Millcreek, Riverton, South Salt Lake, and White City Metro Township.

-Location of greatest need:

Greatest need geographic areas in Salt Lake County are illustrated in the Low Opportunity Zones and Opportunity Zones maps.

-Input received

The Northwest Quadrant (Kearns, Magna, Taylorsville, West Valley) indicated that neighborhood revitalization is the top need. This included home repairs and energy efficiency improvements. Also, neighborhood improvements to improve safety were important to those communities.

The Northeast Quadrant (Emigration, Holladay, Millcreek, South Salt Lake) data shows that housing services were most needed. This includes more affordable housing, rental assistance, home ownership assistance and preserving existing affordable housing.

Discussion

ESG: Outside Urban County - Eligibility based on Low/Mod Limited Clientele - 570.208(a)(2) -The percentage of funds requested cannot exceed the percentage of clients that live in the eligible “Urban County”. *Maximum amount eligible to be funded based on pro-rata of LMI clients to be served.

CDBG-PS- Funding 6 Agencies Outside Urban County - Eligibility based on Low/Mod Limited Clientele - 570.208(a)(2) -The percentage of funds requested cannot exceed the percentage of clients that live in the eligible “Urban County”. *Maximum amount eligible to be funded based on pro-rata of LMI clients to be served.

Salt Lake City- **Columbus Foundation, Inc.**- Community Employment Program

Salt Lake City- **First Step House** - First Step House Housing Case Management Program

Salt Lake City- **International Rescue Committee Scaling SPICE**: Leveraging a new, expanded facility to increase support for diverse food entrepreneurs in SLC

Salt Lake City- **Rape Recovery Center**- Stabilization Healing Services for Survivors of Sexual Violence

South Jordan - - DV Homeless Shelter and Stabilization Services

Salt Lake City- **The INN Between-** The INN Between, Temporary Housing for Terminally Ill and Medically Frail Homeless (Operations)

Housing-Homeownership Programs and Housing-Rehab & Accessibility Programs that will be funded with CDBG are available Urban County Wide. *Eligibility is based on: **Low/Mod Housing - 570.208(a)(3)**.*

We will be funding 3 agencies:

CDCU- DPA,

IRC- DPA,

Assist, Utah.

Infrastructure Improvements and Facility Improvement Projects *Eligibility based on Low- and Moderate-Income (Low/Mod) Area Benefit - 572.208(a)(1) -*

We will be funding 4 projects.

City of South Salt Lake-Main Street TOD Lighting

Greater Salt Lake Municipal Services District -Magna Downtown Revitalization

Guadalupe Center Educational Programs Inc.-Guadalupe School Health and Safety improvements

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Salt Lake County Homeless Service Delivery System has undergone significant changes in the last 2-3 years. The focus is to make homelessness, rare, brief and non-recurring. Added to this plan is the aspect of diversion which is to intercede with a family and individual before they become homeless which may include stabilizing them in their current housing situation, finding a new housing situation and offering supportive services to help maintain current housing. In order to focus efforts on particular population needs, the downtown shelter which used to house 1,100 people a night which included single men, single women, couples and families was closed. IN its place, three new homeless resources centers were established; one for men only, one for single men, and the third for single men and women. These three new resource centers complement the existing youth, families and domestic violence, and medical frail shelters. Making this all work is the close coordination between Salt Lake Valley Coalition to End Homeless, the Utah State Homeless Coordinating Committee, Salt Lake City and local homeless housing and service providers.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

When the point in time (PIT) count for 2019 was taken there were 193 persons who identified as unsheltered. This is approximately 1% of the total number of homeless counted that night. One of the core function groups of the Salt Lake Valley coalition to end Homelessness is the Client Focus. These groups made up of a variety of stakeholders within the community continue to search for and implement ways to engage the homeless into services. There are four outreach teams organized in Salt Lake County. They include:

1. The Homeless Outreach team which provides basic survival items. Once a contact is established, the outreach staff will refer and engage the homeless individual to agencies in the community.
2. The medical Outreach Team brings medical assistance to individuals living on the street and provide and engages them in referrals for services and housing.
3. The Library Engagement Team focuses outreach to individuals who gather at the Salt Lake City Library. They work to identify each person's needs and link them with services.

4. The Street Engagement Team focuses outreach to individuals who gather in the downtown area. Each of these locations contain several homeless and unsheltered individuals.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The recent advent of the COVID 19 has heightened the awareness of the at-risk populations in Salt Lake County that often have existing underlying health conditions. These include those who are homeless and are currently in a variety of homeless and transitional housing living situations. These include domestic violence shelters, residential programs, for Runway/homeless youth, and those living in hotels. Extra effort has been and will continue to be focused on these populations. The outbreak of COVID 19 in the homeless resource centers, the County has and will continue to lease employ hotel space to increase social distancing and provide more individual care. Mobile testing has been made available to these homeless resource centers to check individuals who may be having symptoms of the virus. Information on tests, cases and hospitalized are helping to inform the services that are needed. The goal is to provide safe, decent and affordable housing for this population. Often with continuing support services to maintain their housing. Fortunately, CARES Act funding has provided some resources to help in these areas for vulnerable populations

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

Performance measure reports track the length of time individuals and families remain homeless. Reports include the average number of days in shelter for individuals/families and the average number of months in transitional housing. Using the data from the reports and the needs of the community, the following strategies help persons experiencing homelessness to transition to housing and not return to homelessness.

1. Increased use of RRH efforts including funding from TAF, COC and ESG dollars

2. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of RRH through lessons learned from best practices.
3. Follow prioritization guidance for PSH projects, giving priority to those with the highest service needs and longest history of homelessness.
4. Use of the VI-SPDAT assessment as one part of the procedures for placing Chronically Homeless individuals in housing.

Performance measure reports track the length of time individuals and families remain homeless. Reports include the average number of days in shelter for individuals/families and the average number of months in transitional housing. Using the data from the reports and the needs of the community, the following strategies help persons experiencing

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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) or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The most significant action taken to prevent homelessness in Salt Lake County is through Diversion. A private non-profit agency has been provided funding, staff capacity, and linkages to all the homeless resource centers and other agencies where people who are on the verge of homelessness present. Through the funding availability and the training of case managers, those on the verge of a homeless crisis are provided resources to abate that experience. A needs assessment of the individuals or household is performed looking at all resources that can be used. These include staying with family, church or philanthropic, one-time, short term rental assistance, financial counseling, one-time payment of utilities or owed charges, etc.

Discussion

The impact of the COVID 19 is not fully known. In the Market Analysis section James Wood stated that there are at least 30,000 people who have lost their jobs and are not receiving unemployment benefits. According to a national study, it is estimated that the homeless population will increase by 50%. Salt Lake County along with other cities and state of Utah will work and help finance an increase of the capacity of agencies providing services to prevent homelessness and help the homeless.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

Undoubtedly there are powerful underlying economic and demographic forces at work leading to greater concentrations of minority and poor populations, significant disparities of opportunity and major impediments to fair housing choice. For the most part these forces are independent of policies and practices of local governments and the action plans set forth in consolidated plans. It's generally accepted that economic and demographic forces—income, employment, housing prices and to a lesser extent population trends—reflect conditions of supply and demand. While these forces may be largely independent of local policies and practices there are cases where local public policy can have rather significant impacts on local economic conditions, particularly housing prices.

Income – Probably the factor with the most widespread impact on fair housing choice and access to opportunity is income. For thirty years the Utah economy and households have struggled with relatively low wages.

Affordable rental housing is the greatest housing need for protected classes. Over half of all minority households rent and these households are more likely to be very low or extremely low income households. Therefore policy measures that encourage additional affordable rental housing are the most effective in meeting the unmet housing needs of protected classes and affirmatively furthering fair housing. And conversely policy measures that limit or preclude the development of additional affordable rental housing are serious impediments to fair housing choice.

The most critical unmet housing needs are concentrated in the very low and extremely low income households. These households comprise a significant share of the county's population. One-in-four households in the county have incomes below 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). Of the 355,000 households in Salt Lake County in 2012, 88,750 were households with very low income; \$35,000 or less for a family of four. There were over 53,000 households with extremely low income, approximately \$21,000 or less for a family of four Table 1. Again these households are much more likely to be renter households of protected classes.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Salt Lake County in this year's allocation of funds placed a high priority on the development of a more effective allocation process to help improve the quality of and value of outcomes to be achieved. See Appendix 2 Public process for more description of the efforts taken to improve the allocation of CDBG and other funding. This effort coupled with the efforts for Collective Impact for homeless, with the Green & Healthy Homes Initiative, the development of Pay for Success Initiatives, the implementation of the Sustainable Grant planning, and the development and implementation of a Regional Analysis of

Impediments Action Plan will all help address and mitigate the obstacles to become better at meeting underserved needs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

A

Salt Lake County through the use of HOME funds has helped finance the development and improvement of 58 rental housing developments with over 4,000 rental units. HOME funds will continue to be critical in helping support and bring together funding for special needs rental housing developments. Over the five years it is anticipated that at least 10 more rental housing developments will be funded and completed. These projects will include housing for the homeless, seniors and other special needs. Additionally the implementation of the Green & Healthy Homes Initiative Salt Lake will support through funding and education the importance of preservation of existing housing and making homes as healthy as possible.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

On January 1, 2020 Salt Lake restarted the implementation of a \$5.1 million lead hazard grant to fund the retrofit of 260 homes over the next three and half years. This funding is coupled with a grant from the Center for Disease Control for outreach and education. Additionally as required by the HOME program each project that is older than will receive a lead hazard assessment. These different elements have been combined to put into place Lead Safe alt Lake with the following goals:

1. Increase the number of children tested for lead poisoning. The Utah Lead Coalition was formed 2017, which consists of 40 agencies working together to increase the number of children tested for lead poisoning.
2. Improve the collection of data and development of surveillance to improve the tracking and analysis of children who have elevated blood levels

- 3 Improve the coordination of agencies through Utah Lead Coalition
4. Increase referrals to Salt Lake County's lead safe housing program.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Several initiatives are occurring to help reduce the number of poverty level families. It is a difficult challenge. The improvement in the economy has increased the number of jobs that are available. The Collective Impact for Homelessness is part of an effort to more effectively help low income households become self-sufficient. Improving the health of homes through Green & Healthy Homes Initiative helps low income families with severely sick children to become more stable, able to keep jobs and the children to attend school.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Sa

Salt Lake County is a national leader in the development and use of Pay for Success/Social Investment Bond financing as a way to meet some of the most critical needs in the community and have more effective outcomes. Salt Lake County supported the development and implementation of Pay for Success investment in improving after school programs and this effort helped improved the reading levels which in turn improve attendance and graduation. Green & Healthy Homes, Homelessness, improving the opportunities for the ones coming out jail, and healthy children are other initiatives that will receive funding through Pay for Success/social investment bonds that will help further develop institutional structure.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

About four years ago Salt Lake County received a Sustainable Communities Planning Grant. After three years a number of issues were resolved and initiatives started to take an integrated regional approach for meeting the current and future needs of housing, transportation, economic development and investment decisions. Impediments to fair housing choice are common impediments shared by most cities within the region. The most effective mitigation to these common impediments is a coordinated, shared approach by the cities in the region. Collaboration between service providers and jurisdictions to develop a regional approach has been developed and is being further developed. The Collective Impact Initiative for homelessness and the Green & Healthy Homes Initiative are two other examples of coordinated and integrated approaches that will be used to improve coordination between

public and private housing and social service agencies.

Discussion

The Sustainable Communities Planning Grant is a multi-agency program to encourage the integration of housing, transportation and economic development decision on a regional basis. HUD's goal is to raise the priority of housing in the capital investment decision making process. Locally the relevant agencies for coordination are Wasatch Front Regional Council (MPO), Envision Utah, Utah Transit Authority and Utah Department of Transportation. The housing and transportation needs of protected classes, who are disproportionately public transit dependent, will be a high priority in decisions regarding public transit investments, schedules, routes and fees. More attention will be given to work on making sure there is equitable housing choices. The transit needs of protected classes in the long range planning of these agencies is also a major part of these efforts.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

Listed below are the program specific requirements for CDBG, HOME and ESG

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	347,477
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	347,477

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	98.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

For GHHI Salt Lake HOME funds have been combined with foundation, donated labor and materials,

and other short term financing provided through industrial banks.

For rental housing developments, the most common other funding consists of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, and the State of Utah Olene Walker funding

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Salt Lake County Consortium Recapture guidelines

Salt Lake County will follow and implement the HOME recapture provisions established at §92.254. If the property sells before the end of the affordability period Salt Lake County will recapture the full amount of HOME funds invested in the home.

In the current 2020 Salt Lake County Consortium Consolidated Action Plans:

1. Salt Lake County has allocated HOME funds to and contracted with Community Development Corporation to provide downpayment assistance loans and provide housing rehabilitation loans to qualified recipients.
2. Taylorsville City allocates its portion of HOME funds to be administered by Community Development Corporation of Utah for funding of a downpayment assistance program.
3. Salt Lake County has allocated HOME funds to Salt Lake Valley Habitat for Humanity to provide rehabilitation loans
4. Salt Lake County has allocated HOME funds to Assist Inc. to provide housing rehabilitation loans.
5. West Valley City uses a portion of its allocation of HOME funds to provide housing rehabilitation loans and downpayment assistance loans.

For its housing rehabilitation and downpayment assistance programs, Salt Lake County will recapture all of the HOME-assistance provided to the original homebuyer and homeowner

The Salt Lake County HOME funded contracts for each of the organizations listed above contain these recapture guidelines.

Salt Lake County will require that each organization listed above will have each household assisted sign a clear, detailed written agreement ensures that all parties are aware of the specific HOME requirements applicable to the unit (recapture requirement), and helps Salt Lake County enforce those requirements.

If the ownership of the housing is conveyed pursuant to a foreclosure or other involuntary sale, Salt Lake will attempt to recoup any net proceeds that may be available through the foreclosure sale.

Because all recapture provisions must be limited to net proceeds, Salt Lake County's repayment obligation is limited to the amount of the HOME subsidy, if any, that it is able to recover. Net proceeds is defined as the sales price minus the mortgage(s) minus any sales commission, and closing costs.

On rare occasions the house may be sold for less than what the total of the outstanding balance of the mortgages (including the Salt Lake County loan for down payment assistance or housing rehabilitation loan) which are owed.

Once the net proceeds are identified the homeowner may recover his/her investment (downpayment and principal paydown) in the property. After the homeowner has recovered their investment if there any remaining net proceeds they will be shared per the formula listed below.

HOME Investment _____

HOME Investment + Homeowner Investment x Net Proceeds = HOME \$ to be recaptured

Homeowner Investment _____

HOME Investment + Homeowner Investment x Net Proceeds = Amount to Homeowner

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Salt Lake County will follow the requirements of 92.254 (a)(4)

For homebuyer and rental projects, the length of the affordability period depends on the amount of the HOME investment in the property and the nature of the activity funded. Listed below are the affordability periods. For rehabilitation the length of affordability is determined by HOME Investment per Unit.

Less than \$15,000 5 years

\$15,000 - \$40,000 10 years

More than \$40,000 15 years

New construction 20 years

Salt Lake County downpayment assistance program does not exceed \$15,000 per unit, the length of affordability for downpayment assistance program is five years

Salt Lake County housing rehabilitation assistance will vary, for projects under \$15,000 the length of affordability period will be five years, for rehabilitation projects over \$15,000 and less than \$40,000 the affordability period will be ten years, none of our single family housing rehabilitation projects will exceed \$40,000.

For rental housing development new construction projects will have deed restriction recorded to ensure the rental unit housing project is in compliance for twenty years.

For the rehabilitation of rental units the affordability period will vary, factoring in subsidy limits and percentage of funding to determine the number of HOME assisted units. The total amount of HOME funds will then be divided by the number of HOME assisted units to equal the subsidy limit according to dollar amount. For example if the number of HOME assisted units in a project is 10 and the total amount of HOME funds is \$300,000 the subsidy per unit is \$30,000 will have a ten year affordability period enforced by a recorded deed restriction

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that

will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

There are no plans to use HOME funds to help refinance

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(I)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

In Attachment 2 is found the Salt Lake County Emergency Solutions Grant Policy and Procedures.

These fund are included as part of our streamlined funding process. We have combined the funding from ESG, the 15% Public Service CDBG, and the Social Services Block grant funding to address our funding priorities to allow for more impactful outcomes for our County residents.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

1. There are currently systems in place for the Chronically Homeless, Homeless Veterans and Families. The process for the Chronically Homeless includes a Community Triage Group of agencies that meet each week at The Road Home to evaluate client needs. They use the SPDAT and other information to assess progress and status of clients. This same process is in place for homeless veterans however the Veterans Administration is a partner in these weekly meetings to ensure the certifications for actual veterans status is included in the process. The Road Home is currently the lead agency for coordinated intake for families as well. They continually provide training for all agencies to ensure the referral process is working. Approximately 25-30% of the clients currently being placed are coming from referral agencies. The new NOFA for the CoC may provide additional funds to assist with the analysis of these processes to evaluate effectiveness and outcomes.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Several changes were made in the grant process for this new timeframe. A new process has been implemented where all ESG, CDBG Public Service, and SSBG funds are pooled and distributed through a collaborative decision-making process. Under this new process, applicants, including both non-profit service providers including community and faith-based organizations and local jurisdictions, will apply for funding through an open RFP process. The Citizen Participation Process

has been amended to include two citizen review committees that better reflects the various jurisdictions and have expertise in the areas of services to score and rank the various applications. A representative of the Continuum of Care is include as a member of the review committee that scores and ranks the ESG funds. The County will then hold a joint public hearing to solicit public input on the preliminary budget recommendations from the citizen committees. Following the public hearing, the approval body will either consent to the preliminary budget, or in consultation with the County Mayor, recommend modifications to it. Upon receiving the final budget recommendation of the approval body, final approval will be made and submitted to HUD. This process creates a more streamlined, efficient and effective grant process for all involved and will enable the County to collectively have a greater impact to the challenges we seek to address. To ensure coordination of funding for the crisis services, the County coordinates with the housing Authorities as well as the Continuum of Care on policies and priorities to ensure all activities funded compliment each other rather than duplicate services.If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

All agencies are provided technical assistance as well as training regarding the unique program requirements for each of the grant sources included in our collaborative process. This includes the match requirements for each program as well as the homeless participation requirement for the ESG program. Any agency that is unable to meet this requirement is not allocated funding from this program source. THis requirement is verified for all agencies that recieve ESG funding though monitoring as well as by reviewing their policies and board lists.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

All programs for the Emergency Solutions Grant are evaluated according to the identified outputs and performance indicators outlined in the Request for Proposals and included in each contract. These are measured each quarter as agencies work toward providing the outcomes of their programs. All programs are evaluated on timeliness of payment requests and how they meet the reporting requirements of the program. All ESG Subgrantees are required to enter data into the State HMIS system except agencies that provide domestic violence services. These agencies are required to submit the same type of summary data provided by HMIS on a quarterly basis. As the priorities are identified, the County works with the State, Salt Lake City (Entitlement Jurisdiction) and the Continuum of Care to review performance standardes and outcomes identified for projects and activities. This allows consistency as the programs provide the services to homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. As a funding agency, the County works with the State HMIS office on reporting requirements to again ensure consistency in information and data quality

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

All programs for the Emergency Solutions Grant are evaluated according to the identified outputs and performance indicators outlined in the Request for Proposals and included in each contract.

These are measured each quarter as agencies work toward providing the outcomes of their programs. All programs are evaluated on timeliness of payment requests and how they meet the reporting requirements of the program. All ESG Subgrantees are required to enter data into the State HMIS system except agencies that provide domestic violence services. These agencies are required to submit the same type of summary data provided by HMIS on a quarterly basis. As the priorities are identified, the County works with the State, Salt Lake City (Entitlement Jurisdiction) and the Continuum of Care to review performance standards and outcomes identified for projects and activities. This allows consistency as the programs provide the services to homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. As a funding agency, the County works with the State HMIS office on reporting requirements to again ensure consistency in information and data quality.

Discussion

Salt Lake County

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

April 30, 2020

Salt Lake County Division of Housing and Community Development
 2001 South State Street, Suite S2-100
 PO Box 144575
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575

PRESIDENT
 Greg M. Johnson

PROSENIOR VICE
 Emily Webb

SECRETARY
 Christina Johnson-Gibson

TREASURER
 Duane Allen

ASST. PRESIDENT
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 Jane P. Johnson
 Steve Kappeler
 Scott Marston
 Leslie Markey
 Joyce Pell
 Susan Perry
 Pauline Pizzoni
 Chris Scarsini
 H. Elaine Walker
 Emily Wiggner

Dear Salt Lake County HCD and Salt Lake Urban County Mayors:



Thank you for your time and thoughtful consideration of the many worthy programs that serve the needs of County residents. Recognizing that resources are finite, that needs are great, and that COVID-19 has added new challenges, I reconfirm that we are thankful for the committed support The Road Home has received from Salt Lake County for many years to partner in serving low-income community members in dire circumstances. Our current COVID-19 prevention and management efforts would not be possible without the County's and community's support.

We are grateful for the County's recommendations to fully fund our HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance request and the promise that it brings to help resolve a household's homeless crisis. We have an Emergency Shelter request before you that has been recommended at 58% of our request. The cost to deliver shelter continues to rise and is now compounded by challenges and costs of COVID-19. As a critical safety net, shelter fills an essential human need. Government directives to *Stay Home, Stay Safe* are difficult for people who do not have a place to call home. Please help us provide for this for fellow community members in this time of additional need.

Additionally, we have a request before you asking \$200,000 for our Rapid Rehousing Program, which aligns with the Federal, State, and County strategies to assist people experiencing homelessness to move swiftly into permanent housing with appropriate person-centered services. Rapid Rehousing accelerates moves home by helping people access housing opportunities, and it is an important key to helping our community meet capacity limits and ensure success of the new shelter resource center model. Rapid Rehousing funding includes

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 FAX: 801.359.4178 www.theroadhome.org



support for case management, which remains an underfunded but essential component that helps unlock the longer-term success of housing stability to prevent returns to homelessness. Case management, in tandem with rental support, is the boost needed to lift people back into our community. People who leave shelter through our Rapid Rehousing program are supported with person-centered housing case management focused on housing stability. Case managers do this by connecting households to community resources that support increasing income, finding affordable daycare, obtaining benefits, and accessing employment. Case managers also help people with budgeting, problem-solving, as well as crisis management.



Your support and partnership are essential in meeting the needs of our community members who are experiencing homelessness. Together we can help them set a path out of homelessness and build a stronger community for everyone.

Sincerely,

Michelle C. Flynn
Executive Director

PRESIDENT
Craig H. Johnson

PRESIDENT-ELECT
Betsy Fiddle

SECRETARY
Christina Johnson-Duffan

TREASURER
Gavin Allen

DEPT. CHIEF
Chris Allen

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FAX: 801.359.4179 www.theroadhome.org



From: [Mark Cornelius](#)
To: PublicComment@slc.org
Cc: [Michael Gallegos](#); [Bandy Jonnerson](#)
Subject: Public Comment
Date: Friday, April 17, 2020 5:27:38 PM

Due to technical difficulties, I was unable to comment in the virtual meeting this afternoon. I did want to add the following comments:

Item #13 Cowboy Partners has long appreciated our partnership with Salt Lake County Housing Services over the years. We are committed to developing and managing quality affordable housing and are very grateful for staff's recommendations to help fund the Liberty Beacon Apartments to be located on 5400 South and Redwood Road. These funds will help us deliver badly needed apartment homes for very low income families.

Item #42 The Magnolia Apartments is a critically needed building comprised of 65 living units for women in need of transitional housing. Shelter the Homeless is the Owner and The Road Home is the manager and service provider. We are working with them providing development services (donating our development fee) to insure that this long awaited building becomes a reality. The recommendation for this badly needed funding will help fill a financial gap that has greatly challenged this facility.

Thanks again for your on-going support. It is very much appreciated.

Mark Cornelius | Partner
COWBOY PARTNERS
6440 South Wasatch Blvd. Ste. 100 | Salt Lake City, Utah 84121
Direct Dial 801.424.4415 | Cell phone: 801-550-8222
mcornelius@cowboypartners.com | www.cowboypartners.com



Meaning • Purpose • Recovery

4475 500 E, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
P 801.359.8862
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firststephouse.org

April 13, 2020

RE: Public Comment -2020-2021 Federal Funding Recommendations

Dear Salt Lake Urban County Mayors and SLCo Housing & Community Development,

We want to express our gratitude to Salt Lake County for your enduring commitment to assisting organizations like First Step House address the healthcare, housing, and employment needs of vulnerable individuals in our community. We are thankful for your thoughtful work and support throughout this process. We concur with and appreciate the 2020-21 tentative recommended funding levels for the following programs:

First Step House – Employment Preparation and Placement Program (SSBG) - \$57,728

First Step House – Housing Case Management (CDBG) - \$86,061

Both programs are currently supported by Salt Lake County and have had tremendous positive impact for people experiencing homelessness, substance use disorders, and mental health conditions in our community. Our SLCo quarterly reports indicate that we are exceeding our projected number of people served due to the demand for these services in our community. We are also achieving anticipated program outcomes in the areas of helping our target population achieve meaningful employment, increase income, successfully complete treatment, and exit to stable and permanent housing.

At this time, we do not feel it necessary to make public comment at the Public Hearing on April 17th. However, I will join the WebEx Session and be available for comment or questions. I can also best be reached on my cell phone at: 801-518-3257.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for additional information. We appreciate SLCo's continued support and your commitment to bettering our community.

With gratitude,

Shawn M. McMillen, MPA, ASUDC
Executive Director
First Step House

Board of Directors

Kerry Bate- Chair
Joe Calbertson
Brandy Farmer
Pamela Gold
Kylie Jensen

Jacob C. Smith, CPA
Annette Fleckenstein, MS, PhD
Charles W. Talcott

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SALT LAKE COUNTY

Grantee Unique Appendices

Attachment 2 Grantee Unique Attachments

Fair Housing Plan

Legal Notices

Summary of Community Engagement

Public Survey Results and Analysis – Geography

Public Survey Results and Analysis – Low Opportunity Zone

Citizen Participation Plan

ESG Procedures and Policies



Salt Lake County's Fair Housing Action Plan

INTRODUCTION

Background

Salt Lake County is the largest county in Utah, with approximately 37 percent of the entire State's population residing within one of the approximately 369,805 housing units. The 2010 Census indicated a total County population of 1,029,655, which the Census Bureau estimates has increased to 1,107,314 in 2015, totaling approximately 15,547 people per year. Likewise, employment in Salt Lake County has also increased in recent years. The Department of Workforce Services estimates that the total employment in Salt Lake County has increased from 573,449 in 2009 to 639,453 in 2014, approximately 13,200 jobs per year. These recent increases in population and employment have created additional demand for housing options throughout the County. These increases make long-term housing planning vital so that growth is beneficial and fair to all residents. Planning for fair housing is also required of municipalities by State Code.

Facilitating proper housing development that is safe, efficient and diverse in type and affordability can improve the economic performance of the municipality, encourage a safe and uplifting environment to raise families, promote a feeling of community, and enhance the quality of life for residents. A variety of housing options is important to ensure that the needs are met for all stages of the lifecycle, including entry-level home buyers, larger households, aging population, low-income residents and special needs populations. Ensuring that housing development fairly and equitably meets the needs of families is influenced by government regulations, policies and programs, zoning, existing land uses, and market forces.

Salt Lake County is dedicated to removing barriers to housing choice in our community and operate under the belief that we are strongest when everyone has equal access to a safe, affordable place to call home. Working with our partners, we are committed to enforcing the federal, state and local fair housing laws that prohibit discrimination based on a person's race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, source of income, familial status, marital status, military status, and physical or mental disability. In addition to enforcing fair housing laws, the County and its partners will work to address practices,

2

programs, and behaviors that have the effect of restricting housing choice for protected classes.

3. Analysis of Impediments

Every five years, Salt Lake County is required to submit an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The latest Analysis of Impediments report was submitted to HUD in August, 2016 and is available online for viewing at www.slco.org. A summary of the Action Plan follows.

4. The Action Plan

This Action Plan sets forth the specific actions the Salt Lake County, and will work end discrimination in rental housing. It builds on the visionary work of the Analysis of Impediments Review Committee, and provides a comprehensive approach – blending enforcement, education, and increased access to affordable homes and services. Salt Lake County will hold itself and its partners accountable for these outcomes and will monitor the actions set forth in this Plan, and report annually on our results. A sample report can be found at the end of this Plan as Exhibit A.

ACTION PLAN

Goal 1: Increase Regional Collaboration

- Impediments Addressed: Disparities in Opportunity, Lack of Affordable Housing, Lack of Housing Price Diversity, Segregation and R/ECAPs, Lack of Accessible Housing, Lack of Housing Supply for Larger Families, Discriminatory or Predatory Lending Practices, Inadequate Good Landlord Programs, Lack of Transportation in Low-Opportunity Areas, Limited Supply of Vouchers and Other Rental Assistance Programs
- Responsible Parties: Metro Township Administration, City Councils, Community Development, Planning Departments, Planning Commissions, Redevelopment Agencies, Housing Authorities, Developers, Private Partnerships

There currently is a lack of regional collaboration. The intent of the grant that funded the FHEAs and AI, the Sustainable Communities Grant, was to encourage jurisdictions to plan together since most issues do not stop at city boundaries and are common to each city. Mitigation of impediments can be most effective when coordinated well on a regional level. The current affordable housing statute in Utah encourages a jurisdictional approach, which allows for individual community preference and needs, in addition to being very broad in affordability requirements.

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Work with other communities to revise their housing plans to reflect the region.		impediments identified in this plan

By implementing the following goals and action items on a regional level, the impediments to fair housing choice can be better addressed and overcome, than if individual cities and agencies act alone. For example, nimbyism and the segregation that is subsequently created could be addressed if each community reviewed zoning requirements regarding high-density and mixed-use housing. More affordable units could be created if each community revised their policies regarding accessory units.

Goal 2: Encourage Development of Affordable Housing

- Impediments Addressed: Disparities in Opportunity, Lack of Affordable Housing, Lack of Housing Price Diversity, Segregation and R/ECAPs, Lack of Accessible Housing, Lack of Housing Supply for Larger Families, Limited Supply of Vouchers and Other Rental

Assistance Programs

- Responsible Parties: Metro Township Administration, City Councils, Community Development, Planning Departments, Planning Commissions, Redevelopment Agencies, Housing Authorities, Developers, Private Partnerships

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Collaborate with individual cities on different incentives to locate affordable housing	1 year	Number of new potential affordable housing sites

2. Examine low-density affordable options and availability, including voucher programs and other possible uses of CRA funding.	1 year	
3. Implement new development standards, which incentivize a variety of units by size and price for new developments.	1 year	Number of new projects using incentives
4. Partner with multi-family developers to reduce development costs or incentivize builders to provide affordable units.	1-5 years	Total reduction in development costs
5. Provide financial assistance and tools to developers to encourage affordable housing at TOD sites, when appropriate.	1-5 years	Number of projects using financial assistance at TOD sites; total amount of financial assistance used
6. Waive fees to reduce construction and maintenance costs, allowing lower rental fees to be more fea	1-5 years	Total fees waived or reduced

This report includes sections on financial resources, tools, and mechanisms that can be used to affirmatively further fair housing in Salt Lake County. As those tools are used, in conjunction with the following action items, the overall availability of affordable units for all income levels, but specifically low- and moderate-income households, will increase.

Goal 3: Focus Development of Affordable Housing at Transit Sites and Significant Transportation Corridors

- Impediments Addressed: Lack of Affordable Housing, Lack of Housing Price Diversity, Lack of Accessible Housing, Lack of Housing Supply for Larger Families, Lack of Transportation in Low Opportunity Areas
- Responsible Parties: Metro Township Administration, Community Development, Planning Department, Planning Commission, Redevelopment Agency, Developers

Concentration of affordable housing at TOD sites and along bus routes is highly encouraged by HUD as these sites also reduce cost of living and increase access to employment opportunity for low-income families. These are also great locations for special needs housing as they provide transportation options to populations that cannot drive. Major transportation corridors are busy areas more suited to affordable development than single-family homes, with ample access to UTA bus routes.

Furthermore, the County would prefer that developers include in new developments a mix of units of various sizes and affordable at varying AMI income thresholds, rather than stand-alone developments that are only affordable at one income threshold (for example, a development in which all units are affordable at 30 percent AMI).

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Identify affordable housing development sites along major transportation corridors with access to	Less than 6 months	Number of sites identified

current bus routes.		
2. Identify TOD Sites	Less than 6 months	Number of TOD sites identified
3. Create CRAs at each site if needed	1 year	Number of CRAs created
4. Partner with multi-family developers to reduce development costs or incentivize builders to provide affordable units.	1-5 years	Total reduction in development costs
5. Provide financial assistance and tools to developers to encourage affordable housing at TOD sites, when appropriate.	1-5 years	Number of projects using financial assistance at TOD sites; total amount of financial assistance used

6. Waive fees to reduce construction and maintenance costs, allowing lower rental fees to be more feasible.	1-5 years	Total fees waived or reduced
7. Assist low-income families to purchase affordable units at TOD or bus route sites through a revolving loan fund with down- payment assistance and interest rate buy- downs (or deferred payment loans).	1-5 years	Number of units purchased through revolving loan funds

Goal 4: Encourage Energy Efficient Housing that Reduces Resident Costs

- Impediments Addressed: Lack of Affordable Housing, Lack of Housing Price Diversity
- Responsible Parties: Planning Department, Planning Commission, Community Development, City Council, Township Administration, Developers

Energy efficiency and green building practices are a win-win for all parties involved. Not only are they an attractive selling point, especially to millennials, but they also reduce housing costs for low-income households. Several projects in the County have capitalized on this practice with much success.

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Educate homebuilders on federal and state tax credits for energy efficient building.	1 year	Number of builders educated on tax credits
2. Provide incentives for green building, such as grants, loan assistance, waived fees, or expedited approval processes to builders and developers on affordable housing	1-5 years	
3. Provide loans to multi-family developments to install green features, such as water saving features or solar panels. These developments can use these features as a marketing tool and use the saved energy costs to pay back the loan.	1-5 years	Percent of units incorporating green features
4. Provide zero interest deferred payment loans for down payments to low-income households seeing an efficient home.	1-5 years	Number of households receiving assistance

Goal 5: Provide More Affordable Units through Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), Vouchers, and Other Assistance Programs

- Impediments Addresses: Lack of Affordable Housing
- Responsible Parties: Administration, Housing Authorities

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Create a revolving loan fund with CRA funds, including provisions for disability housing and accessibility modifications for existing units.	2 years	Number of additional units created through CRA funds or units made accessible through modifications
2. Collaborate with the Utah Housing Corporation (UHC) to further incentivize the location of new housing developments in high-opportunity areas through LIHTCs.	1-5 years	Number of new developments using incentive.
3. Collaborate with the Rocky Mountain Community Reinvestment Corporation (UCRC) to further incentivize the location of new housing developments in high- opportunity areas through LIHTCs.	1-5 years	Number of new developments using incentive

Goal 6: Support Housing Needs for Special Needs Residents

- Impediments Addressed: Lack of Accessible Housing
- Responsible Parties: Planning Department, Planning Commission, Council, Community Development

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Ensure all new developments meet accessibility requirements.	1 year	
2. Identify units that are non-legal and non-conforming to accessibility requirements.	1 year	
3. Provide education to landlords regarding fair housing laws and regulations, especially for single-family and accessory rental units.	1 year	Number of existing units made accessible through code enforcement.
4. Maintain CDBG grants to special needs agencies, such as South Valley Sanctuary and ASSIST.	1 year	Total CDBG grants used for special needs agencies.
5. Create a revolving loan fund with CRA funds, including provisions for disability housing and accessibility modifications for existing units.	2 years	Number of additional accessible units created through CRA funds or units made accessible through modifications.

Goal 7: Provide More Affordable Units through Accessory Unit Support

- Impediments Addresses: Disparities in Opportunity, Lack of Affordable Housing
- Responsible Parties: Planning Department, Administration, Community Development Department

Accessory units provide low-cost rental housing without significantly impacting established neighborhoods through increased density, while providing great advantages to low-income renters to participate in high-opportunity neighborhoods and school systems. These apartments also provide opportunities for seniors to live near family. Modifying current zoning requirements will likely require additional education and training for landlords regarding fair housing laws.

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Ensure zoning laws allow SFRs to provide accessory apartments.	1 year	Number of new accessory units as a result of zoning changes.

2. Streamline permit and inspection processes for accessory units.	Number of new accessory units as a result of streamlined permits and Inspections.
3. Provide education to landlords regarding fair housing laws and regulations, especially for single-family and accessory rental units.	

Goal 8: Address Issues of Disparate Housing Impacts and Discrimination

- Impediments Addressed: Disparities in Opportunity, Discriminatory or Predatory Lending Practices
- Responsible Parties: Administration, Council, Planning Department, Community Development, Disability Law Center

The Analysis of Impediments identified that minority groups were often most vulnerable in finding adequate housing opportunities and are more likely to be concentrated in low areas of opportunity. A significant barrier to the choice of these groups to relocate to areas of high opportunity or to living quarters more suitable to family size and income levels is discrimination in home loan and rental applications - the denial rate for Hispanics is double the rate for white non-Hispanics. Data also shows that Hispanics were victims of predatory lending.

<u>Action Item</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Measurable Results</u>
1. Provide translation services for County housing assistance and public notices, in addition to special needs accommodations.	6 months	
2. Explore the possibility of partnerships with local lenders to provide streamlined lending opportunities for new developments.	6 months	
3. Partner with the Disability Law Center to conduct discrimination-testing services for both mortgage lenders and rental property management.	6 months	Positive and negative test results
4. Partner with state and regional agencies to follow-through on discrimination testing results, ensuring appropriate action istaken against patterns of discriminatory practices.	1 year	
5. Provide housing education to low income and protected class families.	1 year	Number of participating households
6. Incentivize development projects and examine zoning to encourage affordable units in transit-oriented neighborhoods.	1 year	Number of new units in TODs
7. Encourage mixed-income development, including the revision of zoning ordinances.	1 year	Number of new units, especially those in revised zones.
8. Implement new ordinances, which incentivize a variety of units by size.	1 year	Number of new units by size

9. Provide education to landlords regarding fair housing laws and regulations, especially for single-family and accessory rental units.	1 year	
10. Increase housing vouchers and analyze distribution of vouchers to ensure they are able to provide a variety of housing options and economic opportunities for growth.	1 year	Number of additional vouchers
11. Focus on outreach efforts to provide education to protected classes against predatory lending practices.	1 year	
12. Ensure any current or future good landlord programs are equitable and do not create disparate impacts on minorities or other protected classes.	1-5 years	

Goal 9: Work with UTA to Improve and Increase Bus Routes in Low-Opportunity Areas

- Impediments Addresses: Lack of Affordable Housing, Lack of Transportation in Low Opportunity Areas
- Responsible Parties: Planning Department, Administration, Community Development Department, UTA

Access to affordable transportation improves the cost of living for low-income households, as well as improving access to opportunity.

<u>Action Item</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Measurable Results</u>
1. Work with UTA to conduct a transportation study to analyze ridership and access to public transit in low-opportunity areas.	1-2 years	
2. Work with UTA to add more bus routes and frequency, especially between TRAX and FrontRunner, in low- opportunity areas.	2-3 years	Change in ridership from new or modified routes.
3. Work with UTA to promote access to commercial and residential nodes.	2-3 years	Change in ridership from new or modified routes.

Goal 10: Provide Opportunities for Residents to Reside in the Community throughout the Lifecycle

- Impediments Addressed: Lack of Affordable Housing, Segregation, Lack of Accessible Housing
- Responsible Parties: Planning Department, Administration, Community Development Department

The ability to age in place is a key factor for any community, especially those with aging populations, allowing residents to maintain proximity with already-formed support networks, family and friends. However, aging in place does not only apply to aging populations. Aging in place applies to individuals of all ages, races, and those with disabilities.

<u>Action Item</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Measurable Results</u>
1. Ensure zoning law allow for a variety of housing types, as well as proximity to essential services.	6 years	
2. Work with UTA to conduct a transportation study to analyze ridership and access to public transit.	1-2 years	Change in ridership from new or modified routes.
3. Work with UTA to add more bus routes and frequency, especially between TRAX and Fronrunner.	2-3 years	Change in ridership from new or modified routes.

Goal 11: Maintain Existing Housing Stock Appeal and Quality

- Impediments Addresses: Lack of Affordable Housing, Segregation
- Responsible Parties: Planning Department, Public Works, Code Enforcement, Residents

Action Item	Time Frame	Measurable Results
1. Maintain design and maintenance standards outlined in the General Plan.	6 months	
2. Ensure new development is cohesive and integrative to its community.	1-5 years	
3. Create a revolving loan fund with CRA funds, including provisions for disability housing and	1 year	Number of units made accessible through revolving loan fund

accessibility modifications for existing units, and other housing improvements.

The preservation of existing neighborhoods is extremely important to property owners, residents, and officials. Maintaining and improving the existing housing stock appeal and quality can allow for individuals to age in place, provide more housing opportunities for households of varying incomes, and can attract new development or redevelopment to areas with deteriorating housing inventory.

CONCLUSION

We will not tolerate discrimination in housing in Salt Lake County, but we will not eliminate housing discrimination overnight. It will take persistence, collaboration, and creativity.

Salt Lake County and its partners will regularly review the Action Plan and the recommendations in the Fair Housing Equity and Impediments Action Plan to identify additional actions or steps needed to keep moving the Fair Housing agenda forward over the next five years.

We commit to be bold in our actions and accountable for results. Thanks to our partners for joining us in this effort.

Director

Director

1770 S. 5600 W.
WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH 84118
FED. TAX I.D.# 87-0217663
801-204-6910

Deseret News



The Salt Lake Tribune

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CUSTOMER NAME AND ADDRESS		ACCOUNT NUMBER
SALT LAKE CO COMMUNITY RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT,		9001414833
PO BOX 144575	DATE	
	1/22/2020	
SALT LAKE CITY UT 84114	ACCOUNT NAME	
SALT LAKE CO COMMUNITY RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT,		
TELEPHONE	ORDER # / INVOICE NUMBER	
3854684864	0001280340 /	
PUBLICATION SCHEDULE		
START 01/22/2020	END 01/22/2020	
CUSTOMER REFERENCE NUMBER		
VR1BJ1001		
CAPTION		
SALT LAKE COUNTY OFFICE of REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT Housing and Community		
SIZE		
98 LINES	3 COLUMN(S)	
TIMES	TOTAL COST	
3	498.92	

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

AS NEWSPAPER AGENCY COMPANY, LLC dba UTAH MEDIA GROUP LEGAL BOOKER, I CERTIFY THAT THE ATTACHED ADVERTISEMENT OF SALT LAKE COUNTY OFFICE of REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT Housing and Community Development NOTICE OF 2020-21 REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS FOR HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP GRA FOR SALT LAKE CO COMMUNITY RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT, WAS PUBLISHED BY THE NEWSPAPER AGENCY COMPANY, LLC dba UTAH MEDIA GROUP, AGENT FOR DESERET NEWS AND THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, DAILY NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH GENERAL CIRCULATION IN UTAH, AND PUBLISHED IN SALT LAKE CITY, SALT LAKE COUNTY IN THE STATE OF UTAH. NOTICE IS ALSO POSTED ON UTAHLEGAL.S.COM ON THE SAME DAY AS THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION DATE AND REMAINS ON UTAHLEGAL.S.COM INDEFINITELY. COMPLIES WITH UTAH DIGITAL SIGNATURE ACT UTAH CODE 46-2-101; 46-3-104.

PUBLISHED ON Start 01/22/2020 End 01/22/2020

DATE 1/22/2020

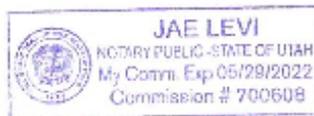
SIGNATURE *Loraine Gudmundson*

STATE OF UTAH)

COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THIS 22ND DAY OF JANUARY IN THE YEAR 2020

BY LORAIN GUDMUNDSON,



Jae Levi
NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Office of Regional Development
Housing and Community Development
NOTICE OF 2020-21 REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS FOR HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP GRANT FUNDS FOR ALL OF SALT LAKE COUNTY

Salt Lake County Consortium HOME Investment Partnership Program

The Salt Lake County Division of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) will be selecting a request for applications for the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development HOME Investment Partnership Program.

Applications will be accepted via ZoomGrants™, an online grant management system.

For more information or how to apply visit the Housing and Community Development website at www.slc.gov/dhcd to enter applications through the process as well as the link for ZoomGrants™ for the applications.

The County will be providing a training session to help applicants with the process. The training will be held at the Salt Lake County complex 2100 South State Street in room 32-950 January 30, 2020 at 9:00 am.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, reasonable accommodations (including auxiliary communication aids and services or alternate formats) for individuals with disabilities may be provided upon receipt of a request with the working days notice. To request accommodation requests and accommodations, call 385-468-4900 or 385-468-4893. TTY user's 711.

Completed applications must be submitted via ZoomGrants™ by 11:59 pm MST on Thursday, February 27, 2020.

Hard copy applications will not be accepted.

Late applications will not be accepted.

A Salt Lake County HOME Consortium meeting will be held immediately following the RFA training. It will be held at 9:30 am in the Salt Lake County complex 2100 South State Street, 32-950. This is a meeting to begin the process of getting input on the housing and other needs in Salt Lake County for the Salt Lake County Consortium Consolidated Plan for 2020-21.

Link to Zoom grants
Brenta r/c
<http://zoomgrants.com/grp/grp?projectId=22048&linked=2586>

Homeownership, Home programs
<http://zoomgrants.com/grp/grp?projectId=22048&linked=2582>

SALT LAKE COUNTY
OFICINA DE DESARROLLO REGIONAL
Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario
NOMBRACIÓN DE 2020-21 SOLICITUD PARA FONDOS DE SUBVENCIÓN DE LA ASOCIACIÓN DE INVERSIÓN DE CASAS PARA TODOS LOS CONDADOS DE SALT LAKE COUNTY

Consejo del Condado de Salt Lake Programa de Asociación de Inversión HOME

La División de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario (DHCD), por un siglo en inglés/vea el Condado de Salt Lake emite una solicitud para el Programa de Asociación de Inversión HOME del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos.

Las solicitudes de inscripción a través de ZoomGrants™, un sistema de gestión de subvenciones en línea.

Para obtener más información sobre cómo presentar una solicitud, visite el sitio web de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario en www.slc.gov/dhcd para ayudar a los solicitantes a través del proceso, así como el enlace de ZoomGrants™ para las solicitudes.

El Condado proporcionará una sesión de capacitación para ayudar a las agencias con el proceso de inscripción. Se llevará a cabo en el complejo Salt Lake County 2100 South State Street en la sala 32-950, el 30 de enero de 2020 a las 9:00 am.

En cumplimiento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades, se pueden proporcionar acomodaciones razonables (incluidas ayudas y servicios de comunicación) a familiares o terceros para personas con discapacidades al recibir una solicitud con un aviso de cinco días hábiles. Para obtener las solicitudes de alojamiento y la acomodación, llame al 385-468-4900 o al 385-468-4893. De usuarios de TTY: 711.

Las solicitudes completas deben enviarse a través de ZoomGrants™ a las 11:59 pm MST del jueves 27 de febrero de 2020.

No se aceptarán solicitudes en papel.

No se aceptarán solicitudes tardías.

Se llevará a cabo una reunión del Consejo HOME del Condado de Salt Lake inmediatamente después de la inscripción en RFA. Se llevará a cabo a las 9:30 am en el complejo del Condado de Salt Lake 2100 South State Street, 32-950. Esta es una oportunidad para comenzar el proceso de obtener información sobre la vivienda y otras necesidades en el Condado de Salt Lake para el Condado de Salt Lake Consortium Plan Consolidado para 2020-21.

1230540 UPAALP

4770 S. 5600 W.
WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH 84118
FED. TAX I.D.# 87-0217663
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CUSTOMER NAME AND ADDRESS		ACCOUNT NUMBER
SALT LAKE CO COMMUNITY RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT, PO BOX 144575		9001414833
SALT LAKE CITY UT 84114		DATE
ACCOUNT NAME		4/2/2020
SALT LAKE CO COMMUNITY RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT,		
TELEPHONE	ORDER # / INVOICE NUMBER	
3854684864	0001286794 /	
PUBLICATION SCHEDULE		
START 04/02/2020	END 04/02/2020	
CUSTOMER REFERENCE NUMBER		
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE		
CAPTION		
Salt Lake County Announces the Public Hearing and Public Comment Period for the 2021		
SIZE		
128 LINES	4 COLUMN(S)	
TIMES	TOTAL COST	
3	871.88	

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

AS NEWSPAPER AGENCY COMPANY, LLC dba UTAH MEDIA GROUP LEGAL BOOKER, I CERTIFY THAT THE ATTACHED ADVERTISEMENT OF Salt Lake County Announces the Public Hearing and Public Comment Period for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, including the Year-One Action Plan and the Recomm FOR SALT LAKE CO COMMUNITY RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT, WAS PUBLISHED BY THE NEWSPAPER AGENCY COMPANY, LLC dba UTAH MEDIA GROUP, AGENT FOR DESERET NEWS AND THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, DAILY NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH GENERAL CIRCULATION IN UTAH, AND PUBLISHED IN SALT LAKE CITY, SALT LAKE COUNTY IN THE STATE OF UTAH. NOTICE IS ALSO POSTED ON UTAH.FGALS.COM ON THE SAME DAY AS THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION DATE AND REMAINS ON UTAH.FGALS.COM INDEFINITELY. COMPLIES WITH UTAH DIGITAL SIGNATURE ACT UTAH CODE 46-2-101; 46-3-104.

PUBLISHED ON Start 04/02/2020 End 04/02/2020

DATE: 4/2/2020

SIGNATURE: _____

STATE OF UTAH)

COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THIS 2ND DAY OF APRIL IN THE YEAR 2020

BY LORAIN GUDMUNDSON,



NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE

Salt Lake County Announces the Public Hearing and Public Comment Period for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, including the Year-One Action Plan and the Recommendations for the 2020-2021 Federal Funding, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report for the 2018-19 Funding year.

WHAT: Salt Lake Urban County Weyers seek public comment on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the 2018-2019 funding year, and the proposed 2020-2021 projects to be funded with the federal dollars from the Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Sheltering Block Grant, Social Services Block Grant and the HOME Investment Partnerships Grant.

WHEN: Public Hearing: Friday, April 17th, 2020 from 4:00 – 6:00 PM.
Public Comment Period: April 20th – May 5th, 2020
WHERE: Due to the rapidly evolving COVID-19 situation and related precautions, Salt Lake County will be facilitating a Virtual Public Hearing. Updated information on participation options may be found at www.slco.org and www.slco.org/had prior to the start of the meeting on April 17th.

As of the date of this publication, the Salt Lake County Mayor, Steve Stiles, Mayor Steve Heath Greer (in place until April 13th) dependent on the date of the order as of April 17th, members of the public may be able to opt to participate in person at the Salt Lake County Council Chamber, 2001 South State Street, First Floor, North Building, Room NT-100. In-person attendance is subject to the ongoing guidance of the Salt Lake County Health Department on public health orders which may cause modifications to be imposed, including limits on the number of persons who may gather in one area. Accommodations will be made as necessary to facilitate citizen participation and public comment, and will be posted on www.slco.org and www.slco.org/had.

A Public Hearing will be held before the Salt Lake County Mayor and the Mayors of the Town of Alto, Buffalo, Copperton, Westwood Heights, Draper, Intermountain West, Jordan, Herriman, Holladay, Kaysville, Magna, Westwood, Midvale, Millcreek, Murray, Riverdale, South Salt Lake and White City. We're Townships to accept comment on the proposed projects and activities to be undertaken with 2020-2021 federal funds under the following programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Emergency Sheltering Grant (ESG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Grant (HOME)
- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

Funding recommendations will be posted on the website on April 2nd, 2020. Prior to making final decisions, the Weyers will consider and review all comments received at the public hearing as well as funding recommendations provided by the three Citizen Advisory Boards.

Comments will be accepted through May 5th, 2020 on the draft 5-year Consolidated Plan, including the Year-One Action Plan for FY20. These plans provide the strategy for the expenditures for the following grants: CDBG, ESG and HOME.

Due to implemented best practices to curb the spread of COVID-19, the County Government Center was closed effective March 23, 2020 until further notice. In the event that the facilities reopen prior to April 17th, hard copies can be obtained from the Salt Lake County Division of Planning and Community Development, 2001 South State Street, Suite 527-100, Salt Lake City, Utah 84144-4575 or by calling Randy Jeppesen at (385) 268-4886. You may also access a copy on our website.

<http://slco.org/housing-community-development/public-notice-and-comments/>

Written comments on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan including the FY20 Year-One Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the 2018-2019 funding year may also be mailed to Planning and Community Development, PO Box 144-075, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575. For further information contact Randy Jeppesen at (385) 496-4886.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, reasonable accommodations (including auxiliary communication aids and services or alternate formats) for individuals with disabilities may be provided upon receipt of a request with five working days' notice. To request accommodations and coordination, call 385-468-4900 or 385-268-4886. TTY/VO users should call 7-1-1. Accessible parking and entrance are available on the east side of the north building. Accessible parking is also available on the east side of the south building.

**Agenda del Condado de Salt Lake del
Audience Pública y Tiempo de Comentario Público del
Plan Consolidado de 2020-2024, Incluido el Plan de Acción del Primer Año y las Recomendaciones para los
Fondos Federales de 2020-2021, y el Informe Anual Consolidado del Rendimiento y Evaluación del Año Financiero
2018-2019**

QUÉ: Los miembros del condado urbano de Salt Lake solicitan comentarios públicos sobre el Plan Consolidado de 2020-2024, el Informe Anual Consolidado de Rendimiento y Evaluación ("CAPER") del año financiero 2018-2019, y los proyectos propuestos para 2020-2021 que se financiará con fondos federales de la Subvención en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario, Subvención en Bloque de Soluciones de Emergencia, Subvención en Bloque para Servicios Sociales, y la Subvención de Seda de Inversión HOME.
CUANDO: La Audiencia Pública viernes, el 17 de abril de 2020 hora 4:00 a 6:00 PM.

COMO: Debido a la situación en evaluación rápida de COVID-19, y las precauciones de la misma, el condado de Salt Lake realizará una Audiencia Pública Virtual. Información actualizada de cómo participar se encuentra a www.slco.org y www.slco.org/had antes del comienzo de la Audiencia en el 17 de abril.

A partir de la fecha de esta publicación, el orden de sala pública del Condado de Salt Lake, Montezuma Seguro, Quedará en Casa en vigor hasta el 13 de abril. Sujeta a la condición de este orden el 17 de abril, es posible que los miembros de la pública tendrá la opción de participar en persona a las Cámaras de Consejo del Condado de Salt Lake, 2001 South State Street, en el primer piso del edificio norte, en la sala de NT-100. Lo ordena en persona depende de la orientación del departamento de salud del condado de Salt Lake o los ordenes de sala pública que se puede imponer limitaciones, incluso el límite el número de personas que pueden ingresar. Preparativos necesarios serán hecho para facilitar la participación ciudadana y el comentario público, y toda la información será publicada a www.slco.org y www.slco.org/had.

La audiencia pública ante el alcalde del condado de Salt Lake y los alcaldes de la ciudad de Alto, Buffalo, el municipio de Copperton, Comarcas, Kaysville, Draper, el municipio de Intermountain West, Herriman, Holladay, el municipio de Jordan, Magna, Westwood, Midvale, Millcreek, Murray, Riverdale, South Salt Lake y el municipio White City. We're Townships aceptar comentarios sobre los proyectos propuestos y las actividades que se financiarán con los fondos federales 2020-2021 bajo los siguientes programas:

- Subvención en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario ("CDBG")
- Subvención de Soluciones de Emergencia ("ESG")
- Subvención de Seda de Inversión HOME ("HOME")
- Subvención en Bloque para Servicios Sociales ("SSBG")

Las recomendaciones sobre los fondos serán publicadas el sitio de web en el 2 de abril de 2020. Antes de hacer una decisión final, los alcaldes considerará y revisará todos los comentarios recibidos de la Audiencia Pública, así como las recomendaciones primarias de los tres Comités de Consulta Ciudadana.

Salt Lake County Announces the Public Hearing and Public Comment Period for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, including the Year-One Action Plan and the Recommendations for the 2020-2021 Federal Funding, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report for the 2018-19 funding year.

WHAT: Salt Lake Urban County Wayers seek public comment on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the 2018-2019 funding year, and the proposed 2020-2021 projects to be funded with the federal dollars from the Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Solutions Block Grant, Social Services Block Grant and the HOME Investment Partnership Grant.

WHERE: Public Hearing: Friday, April 17th, 2020 from 4:00 – 6:00 PM
Public Comment Period: April 2nd – May 9th, 2020

WHERE: Due to the rapidly evolving COVID-19 situation and related precautions, Salt Lake County will be facilitating a Virtual Public Hearing. Updated information on participation options may be found at www.slco.org and www.slco.org/had prior to the start of the meeting on April 17th.

As of the date of this publication, the Salt Lake County Stay Safe, Stay Home Public Health Order is in place until April 15th. Depending on the status of the order on or April 17th, members of the public may be able to go to participate in person at the Salt Lake County Council Chambers, 2001 South State Street, First Floor, North Building, Room 111-100. In-person attendance is subject to the ongoing guidance of the Salt Lake County Health Department on public health orders which may cause restrictions to be imposed, including limits on the number of people who may gather in one area. Accommodations will be made as necessary to facilitate citizen participation and public comments, and will be posted on www.slco.org and www.slco.org/had.

A Public Hearing will be held before the Salt Lake County Wayer and the Wayers of the Town of Alto, Buffalo, Copperton Metro Townships, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, and the City of Englewood, Herriman, Holladay, Kaysville, Murray, Ogden, Provo, Sandy, South Jordan, West Valley, and the City of West Valley. The hearing will be held on the proposed projects and activities to be undertaken with 2020-2021 federal funds under the following programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
- HOME Investment Partnership Grant (HOME)
- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

Funding recommendations will be posted on the website on April 2nd, 2020. Prior to making final decisions, the Wayers will consider and review all comments received at the public hearing as well as funding recommendations provided by the three Citizen Advisory Boards.

Comments will be accepted through May 9th, 2020 on the draft 5-year Consolidated Plan including the Year-One Action Plan for FY20. These plans provide the strategy for the expenditures for the following grants: CDBG, ESG and HOME.

Due to implemented best practices to curb the spread of COVID-19, the County Government Center was closed effective March 23, 2020 until further notice. In the event that the facilities reopen prior to April 17th, hard copies can be obtained from the Salt Lake County Division of Housing and Community Development, 2001 South State Street, Suite 321-001, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4575 or by calling Randy Jeppesen at (385) 468-4818. You may also access a copy of our website:

<http://slco.org/housing-community-development/public-notice-and-comments/>

Written comments on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan including the FY20 Year-One Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the 2018-2019 funding year may also be mailed to Housing and Community Development, PO Box 141573, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575. For further information contact Randy Jeppesen at (385) 468-4896.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, reasonable accommodations (including auxiliary communication aids and services on alternate formats) for individuals with disabilities may be provided upon receipt of a request with five working days' notice. To request accommodations requests and accommodations, call 385-468-4900 or 385-468-4896. TTY: 385-468-4900. Accessible parking and entrance are available on the east side of the north building. Accessible parking is also available on the east side of the south building.

Ayuntamiento del Condado de Salt Lake del

Audiencia Pública y Tiempo de Comentario Público del

Plan Consolidado de 2020-2024, Incluido el Plan de Acción del Primer Año y las Recomendaciones para los Fondos Federales de 2020-2021, y el Informe Anual Consolidado de Rendimiento y Evaluación del Año Financiero 2018-2019

QUÉ: Los miembros del condado urbano de Salt Lake solicitarán comentarios públicos sobre el Plan Consolidado de 2020-2024, el Informe Anual Consolidado de Rendimiento y Evaluación ("CAPER") del año financiero 2018-2019, y los proyectos propuestos para 2020-2021 que se financiarán con fondos federales de la Subvención en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario, Subvención en Bloque de Soluciones de Emergencia, Subvención en Bloque para Servicios Sociales, y la Subvención de Seda de Inversión HOME.

CUANDO: La Audiencia Pública Virtual, el 17 de abril de 2020 hora 4:00 a 6:00 PM.

TIEMPO DE COMENTARIO PÚBLICO: el 2 de abril hasta el 9 de mayo

NOTAS: Debido a la situación en evolución rápida de COVID-19, y los precauciones de la misma, el condado de Salt Lake realizará una Audiencia Pública Virtual. Información actualizada de cómo participar se encuentra a www.slco.org y www.slco.org/had antes del comienzo de la Audiencia en el 17 de abril.

A partir de la fecha de esta publicación, el orden de salud público del Condado de Salt Lake, Alcaldesías Sagrada, Quejidos en Como está en Vigor hasta el 15 de abril. Según la condición de este orden el 17 de abril, es posible que los miembros de la pública puedan la opción de participar en persona a las Cámaras de Consejo del Condado de Salt Lake, 2001 South State Street, en el primer piso del edificio norte, en la sala de NT-100. La asistencia en persona depende de la orientación del departamento de salud del condado de Salt Lake a los ordenes de salud pública que se imponen limitaciones, incluido el limitar el número de personas que pueden juntarse. Inconvenientes necesarios serán hechos para facilitar la participación ciudadana y el comentario público, y toda la información será publicada a www.slco.org y www.slco.org/had.

La audiencia pública virtual el viernes del condado de Salt Lake y los alcaldes de la ciudad de Alto, Buffalo, el municipio de Copperton, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, el municipio de Englewood, Herriman, Holladay, el municipio de Kaysville, Murray, Ogden, Provo, Sandy, South Jordan, West Valley, y la ciudad de West Valley y el municipio de White City Wayer expresarán comentarios sobre los proyectos propuestos y las actividades que se realizarán con los fondos federales 2020-2021 bajo los siguientes programas:

- Subvención en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario ("CDBG")
- Subvención de Soluciones de Emergencia ("ESG")
- Subvención de Seda de Inversión HOME ("HOME")
- Subvención en Bloque para Servicios Sociales ("SSBG")

Las recomendaciones sobre los fondos serán publicadas al sitio de web en el 2 de abril de 2020. Antes de tomar una decisión final, los alcaldes considerarán y revisarán todos los comentarios recibidos de la Audiencia Pública, así como las recomendaciones provisionales de los tres Consejos de Ciudadanos.

Community Engagement and Needs Assessment for Salt Lake County’s Consolidated Plan

Prepared by People + Place, LLC

Consolidated Planning

The objective of the Salt Lake County Consolidated Plan is to identify the greatest needs in Salt Lake County and, through a public process and public input, with input from a variety of agencies and organizations, develop a five-year strategy to address and mitigate the greatest needs and identify how funding received will be used to address and mitigate those needs from 2020-2024. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban development requires any communities that receive any of the following grants to complete a Consolidated Plan:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnership Grant Funds

- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

The Needs Assessment and Public Engagement Process

This summary focuses on the needs assessment and public engagement process within the consolidated planning effort. The process began with a literature review to identify the universe of needs in Salt Lake County. These issues were the starting point for creating subsequent public engagement tools, including an online survey, in-person presentations and surveys, and booth activities used at public events.

Public engagement included outreach to two primary groups: (1) partner organizations, advocacy groups and local governments, and (2) underrepresented populations, protected classes and the general public.

The first group, partner organizations, advocacy groups and local governments were invited to participate in a kick-off meeting to learn about the participation process and provide feedback on plans for outreach, including a review of a draft survey for group two, underrepresented populations, protected classes and the general public. Group one received regular updates and progress reports as the participation process progressed. The County also conducted follow up meetings with subgroups in this category, including mayors of local municipalities and nonprofits working with those experiencing domestic

LITERATURE REVIEW

The needs assessment effort in the consolidated planning process began with a literature review to identify the universe of needs in Salt Lake County.

Universe of Needs: Top Issues

1. Health
2. Economy
3. Housing
4. Transportation/Access to Opportunity
5. Stability and Safety
6. Quality of Life
7. Education

abuse. Interactive, real-time phone polling was used in these meetings to gather more feedback on needs and to foster more detailed discussions. Efforts to reach group one organizations included outreach to the Continuum of Care, nonprofit/philanthropic organizations, developers and community-based organizations.

Outreach to the second group, underrepresented populations, protected classes and the general public, included an online survey housed on the County’s website. Many efforts were employed to encourage survey participation, including the following:

- Media release in English and Spanish
- Social media posts/website banner on Salt Lake County’s home page
- Targeted destinations for “take the survey” posters/fliers, including: Salt Lake County libraries, senior centers and health clinics, as well as nonprofit community health clinics, Department of Workforce Services Salt Lake County Employment Centers, area foodbanks and laundromats, and housing authorities/properties.
- Email invitations: partner organizations, advocacy groups and local governments were provided with email posters and invitations that they could print and post and also forward to their constituents, encouraging them to take the survey.
- Event participation: Salt Lake County participated in a

number of events encouraging survey participation. Alternate activities were also provided at the events themselves, including a “game” that enabled even those who couldn’t read or who didn’t know English to provide feedback.

The efforts above encouraged the general public to participate, but outreach and activities specifically targeted low-and moderate-income persons, those living in blighted areas, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, public housing residents and other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas, as events and promotional materials centered around service providers, public facilities, and geographic locations/events that directly “touched” these populations.

**Top Salt Lake County Issues and Needs:
What Did We Learn?**

Salt Lake County’s Community Needs Survey was open from September 9, 2019-October 20, 2019. A total of 1,602 residents participated in the survey, nearly double the 870 who participated in 2017, the last time the survey was done. Overall, across the survey and companion events, health (air quality) and housing (housing affordability) rose to the top of the list most often.

WHICH ISSUES ROSE TO THE TOP MOST OFTEN?

- **Health (air quality)**
- **Housing (housing affordability)**

Public Survey Results

What follows is summary data for all survey respondents as well as a summary of key differences in the results among various demographic and geographic subgroups.

ALL RESPONDENTS: PRIORITIES

What needs the most improvement in your local community?

1. Air Quality
2. Housing Affordability and Options
3. Mental Health Services
4. Transportation
5. Education

Top Health Concerns:

1. Air Quality
2. Mental Health/Suicide Prevention
3. Health Care Access and Insurance
4. Substance Abuse/Addiction
5. Children’s Health

Top Economic Concerns:

1. Living Wage/Cost of Living
2. Economic Independence

3. Adult Education & Workforce Training
4. Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty
5. Job Creation/Access to Jobs

Priority Economic Development Initiatives:

1. Higher Wage Jobs
2. Job Training
3. Creating Jobs

Top Housing Concerns:

1. Housing Affordability
2. Housing/Neighborhood Condition
3. Housing Choices
4. Housing Shortage

Priority Housing Programs:

1. Building More Affordable Housing Units
2. Home Ownership Assistance
3. Preserving Existing Affordable Housing
4. Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance
5. Providing Rental Assistance

Priority Services and Improvements

1. Mental Health Services
2. Housing Services
3. Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)
4. Homeless Services
5. Substance Abuse and Addiction
6. Transportation Services
7. Childhood Education Programs
8. Job/Vocational Training
9. Childcare
10. Neglected/Abused Child Services

Community/Neighborhood Priorities

1. Street Improvements
2. Sidewalk Improvements
3. Park Enhancements
4. Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)
5. Water Improvements

IS HOUSING AVAILABLE?

70% = respondents that do not think that the **availability of housing** meets the needs of Salt Lake County’s growing population.

81% = respondents that say there is **not enough housing for low-income families.**

79% = respondents that say there is **not enough housing for people experiencing homelessness.**

IS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE?

51% = yes

49% = no

DEMOGRAPHIC AND GEOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS

LOW OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Low opportunity areas are places that lack access to quality jobs and education, and have higher rates of poverty, housing instability and labor market engagement. Low opportunity areas in Salt Lake County include Kearns, Magna, Midvale, Murray and South Salt Lake. Combined, 231 individuals from these areas took the public survey, with participants from Kearns making up 45% of total responses. Key differences between all survey responses and survey responses from low opportunity areas are noted below.

What needs the most improvement in your local community? Two of the five top concerns among low opportunity areas do not appear at all when considering Salt Lake County as a whole, including top ranked **neighborhood revitalization** (49%) and fourth ranked **safety** (36%). While air quality is the top improvement according to 51% of respondents overall, it falls to number five (32%) among low opportunity areas. Mental health services and transportation do not appear on the top five list for low opportunity areas.

Health: While air quality ranks as the top health concern overall, it ranks second among low opportunity areas overall, behind top ranked **mental health/suicide prevention**. Overall, air quality and mental health/suicide prevention are among the top two concerns of all low opportunity communities except Midvale, which identifies healthcare access and insurance.

Housing Programs: Among all survey respondents, building more affordable units is the #1 ranked program overall, with home ownership assistance ranking second. However, among low opportunity areas, **home ownership assistance** is the #1 ranked program, with building more affordable units ranking second.

VARIOUS INCOME SEGMENTS

Noted below, survey responses from various income segments, including very low income (>\$35,000), low income (\$35,000->\$50,000) and moderate income (\$50,000->\$75,000), reflect some key differences from survey responses overall.

What needs the most improvement in your local community? While air quality is the top improvement according to 51% of survey respondents overall, **housing affordability and options** is the top improvement identified by very low- and low-income individuals (53% and 54% respectively).

Health: Air quality ranks as the top health concern overall, but those with very low incomes rank **mental health/suicide prevention** as a top concern.

Services and Improvements Priorities: Overall, mental

health services topped the list of respondents' priorities, with a #1 ranking and 40% selecting it in their top three. The top pick was **housing services** for very low- and low-income respondents. Mental health services were ranked significantly lower (30%) for very low-income residents than for respondents overall.

OLDER ADULTS

Survey responses from adults aged 55+ generally correspond to responses overall. A key difference occurs when asked about services and improvements priorities, where **housing services** is the top pick for those aged 55+, in contrast to respondents overall, who identify mental health services as the top pick.

GEOGRAPHIC QUADRANTS

There are distinctions in survey results when considering Salt Lake County's four geographic quadrants:

Northwest Quadrant (Kearns, Magna, Taylorsville, West Valley City)

- Air quality is the top improvement according to 51% of all survey respondents, but **neighborhood revitalization** is the top need for respondents from the northwest quadrant of Salt Lake County (51%), a concern that only ranks sixth, at 24%, among all respondents.
- Though air quality ranks as the top overall health concern among all survey respondents, residents living in the northwest quadrant of Salt Lake County rank **mental health/suicide prevention** as the top health concern.
- For survey respondents overall, the **condition of housing and neighborhoods** secures the #2 rank for housing concerns. This concern is especially high among residents in the northwest quadrant of the county.
- While building more affordable units is the #1 ranked program overall, in the northwest quadrant building more affordable units is ranked #3, behind **home repairs and energy efficiency improvement assistance**.
- 67% of all survey respondents express a positive view of their community's safety; however, respondents from the northwest are **less likely to feel safe**, with only 40% expressing a positive view.
- 41% of all survey respondents express a positive opinion when asked if children in their community are **receiving the education they need**. However, 50% of respondents in the northwest quadrant of the County have a negative view.

Northeast Quadrant (Emigration, Holladay, Millcreek, Salt Lake City, South Salt Lake)

- When looking at all survey responses, mental health services topped the list of services and improvements priorities; however, the top pick was **housing services**

for the northeast quadrant. Housing services was ranked significantly higher (44%) in the northeast quadrant than for respondents overall (34%). Homeless services also ranked significantly higher (41%) in the northeast quadrant, in contrast to 25% overall.

Southwest Quadrant (Bluffdale, Copperton, Herriman, Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan)

- While air quality is the top improvement according to 51% of all survey respondents, **transportation** is the top improvement cited by those from the southwest quadrant (47%).
- Building more affordable units is the #1 ranked housing program when considering all survey responses, but in the southwest quadrant of Salt Lake County respondents identify **home ownership assistance** as the top ranked program.
- 67% of all survey respondents express a positive view of their community's safety, with respondents from the southwest **feeling safer** than any other group, with 83% expressing a positive view.
- 41% of all survey respondents express a positive opinion when asked if **children in their community are receiving the education they need**, whereas 60% of respondents in the southwest quadrant of the County have a positive view.
- When asked about community/neighborhood priorities, southwest quadrant respondents expressed significantly less interest in sidewalk improvements (34%) than respondents overall (50%) and significantly more interest in **water improvements** (44%) than respondents overall (34%).

Southeast Quadrant (Alta, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, White City)

- Though creating higher wage jobs is the top priority in southeast Salt Lake County, its score was somewhat lower than in other quadrants due to more interest in **creating jobs and job training** in this part of the county.
- When asked about community/neighborhood priorities, street improvements garnered top position, and was identified 64% of the time when all survey respondents were asked to identify their top three priorities; however, in the southeast quadrant of Salt Lake County, respondents identified **park enhancements** (59%) as their top pick.

Literature Reviewed as Foundation for Engagement Process:

- 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment (Intermountain Healthcare)
- 2018 Community Needs Assessment (Utah Community Action)
- 2019-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Wasatch Choice 2050 (Wasatch Front Regional Council)
- Moderate Income Housing & Action Plan, February 2017 (Salt Lake County)

- State of Utah Affordable Housing Assessment, 2017 (Workforce Services)
- Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Plan, 2018-2020 (Health University of Utah)
- Housing Prices and the Threat to Affordability, March 2018 (Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute)
- 2019 Economic Report to the Governor (Utah Economic Council)
- Utah 211 Annual Report, July 2017-June 2018 (United Way)
- 2018 Results Matter Report of the Promise Partnership
- Utah's Long-Term Demographic and Economic Projections Summary, July 2017 (Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute)
- 2017 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Wasatch Front Economic Development District)
- Your Utah Your Future Vision for 2050 (Envision Utah)
- Building a Better Beehive, June 2019 (Utah Foundation)
- Utah Foundation Quality of Life Index, September 2018



Public Survey Summary Findings:

All Data Plus Geographic Quadrant, Income, and Age Cross Tabs (112019 Draft)

Prepared by People + Place, LLC

SUMMARY CONTENT

Salt Lake County's Community Needs Survey was open from September 9, 2019-October 20, 2019. A total of 1,602 residents participated in the survey. This survey summary reflects summary data from all respondents as well as the following demographic subcategories:

1. Northwest quadrant (Kearns, Magna, Taylorsville, West Valley City) n=251
2. Northeast quadrant (Emigration, Holladay, Millcreek, Salt Lake City, South Salt Lake) n=343
3. Southwest quadrant (Bluffdale, Copperton, Herriman, Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan) n=238
4. Southeast quadrant (Alta, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, White City) n=271
5. Very Low Income (<\$35,000) n=116
6. Low Income (\$35,000-<\$50,000) n=134
7. Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) n=218
8. Aged 55+ n=277

WHAT NEEDS THE MOST IMPROVEMENT IN YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITY?

1. Air Quality
2. Housing Affordability and Options
3. Mental Health Services
4. Transportation
5. Education

Air quality is the top improvement according to 51% of respondents overall, and it is the top concern across respondents living in the northeast (66%) and southeast (59%) quadrants of Salt Lake County, as well as among moderate income residents (54%) and those aged 55+ (48%). Housing affordability and options is the top improvement identified by very low- and low-income individuals (53% and 54% respectively). Neighborhood revitalization is the top improvement need for respondents from the northwest quadrant of Salt Lake County (51%), a concern that only ranks sixth, at 24%, among all respondents. Transportation is the top improvement cited by those from the southwest quadrant (47%).

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<\$75,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Air Quality	Neighborhood Revitalization	Air Quality	Air Quality	Transportation	Housing Affordability and Options	Housing Affordability and Options	Air Quality	Air Quality
2	Housing Affordability and Options	Education	Housing Affordability and Options	Housing Affordability and Options	Air Quality	Air Quality	Air Quality	Housing Affordability and Options	Housing Affordability and Options
3	Mental Health Services	Housing Affordability and Options	Homeless Services	Transportation	Housing Affordability and Options	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services	Services for Aging Populations
4	Transportation	Safety	Mental Health Services	Education	Mental Health Services	Housing Affordability and Options	Transportation	Education	Mental Health Services
5	Education	Air Quality	Transportation	Mental Health Services	Education	Neighborhood Revitalization	Education	Transportation	Transportation

HEALTH**Top Health Concerns:**

1. Air Quality
2. Mental Health/Suicide Prevention
3. Health Care Access and Insurance
4. Substance Abuse/Addiction
5. Children's Health

Air quality ranks as the top health concern overall, with an average ranking of 6.27 out of 8. It is the top health concern across all demographic subcategories, with the exception of residents living in the northwest quadrant of Salt Lake County and those with very low incomes, who rank mental health/suicide prevention as a top concern, with average rankings of 5.77 and 5.82 respectively.

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Air Quality	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Air Quality	Air Quality	Air Quality	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Air Quality	Air Quality	Air Quality
2	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Air Quality	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Air Quality	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Health Care Access and Insurance
3	Health Care Access and Insurance	Health Care Access and Insurance	Health Care Access and Insurance	Health Care Access and Insurance	Health Care Access and Insurance	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention			
4	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Children's Health	Children's Health	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Substance Abuse/Addiction
5	Children's Health	Children's Health	Children's Health	Access to the Outdoors/Physical Activity	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Access to the Outdoors/Physical Activity	Children's Health	Children's Health	Children's Health

ECONOMY

Top Economic Concerns:

1. Living Wage/Cost of Living
2. Economic Independence
3. Adult Education & Workforce Training
4. Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty
5. Job Creation/Access to Jobs

Living wage/cost of living ranks as the top economic concern overall with an average ranking of 5.86 out of 7. It is also the top concern across all demographic subcategories.

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<\$50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Living Wage/Cost of Living				
2	Economic Independence & Stability	Economic Independence & Stability (1)	Economic Independence & Stability	Economic Independence & Stability	Economic Independence & Stability	Economic Independence & Stability			
3	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Job Creation/Access to Jobs (2)	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Adult Education & Workforce Training
4	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Job Creation/Access to Jobs
5	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty

Priority Economic Development Initiatives:

1. Higher Wage Jobs
2. Job Training
3. Creating Jobs

Creating higher wage jobs is the top economic development priority across all demographic subcategories, with an average overall ranking of 3.93 out of 5. Though it is the top priority in southeast Salt Lake County, its score is somewhat lower (3.39) due to more interest in creating jobs and job training in this part of the county.

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs				
2	Job Training	Job Training	Job Training	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Job Training	Job Training	Job Training
3	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Job Training	Support for New Businesses and Small Businesses	Job Training	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs

HOUSING

Top Housing Concerns:

1. Housing Affordability
2. Housing/Neighborhood Condition
3. Housing Choices
4. Housing Shortage
5. Other

Housing affordability garners the #1 overall ranking with an average ranking of 4.52 out of 5. Further, it is the #1 ranked housing issue across all demographic subcategories.

Overall, the condition of housing and neighborhoods secures the #2 rank, with an average rank of 3.18. This concern is especially high among residents in the northwest quadrant of the county, who give it a score of 3.77.

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability					
2	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing Shortage	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing Choices	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing/Neighborhood Condition
3	Housing Choices	Housing Choices	Housing Choices	Housing Choices	Housing Shortage	Housing Choices	Housing Shortage	Housing Choices	Housing Choices
4	Housing Shortage	Housing Shortage	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing Shortage	Housing/Neighborhood Condition	Housing Shortage	Housing Choices	Housing Shortage	Housing Shortage
5	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

Priority Housing Programs:

1. Building More Affordable Housing Units
2. Home Ownership Assistance
3. Preserving Existing Affordable Housing
4. Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance
5. Providing Rental Assistance

Overall, building more affordable units is the #1 ranked program overall, with an average rank of 4.46 out of 6. Subcategories that identify different #1 rankings include the northwest and southwest quadrants of Salt Lake County, whose respondents identify home ownership assistance as the top ranked program, with ranks of 4.45 and 4.46 respectively. For northwest quadrant respondents, building more affordable units is ranked #3, behind home repairs and energy efficiency improvement assistance.

The second ranked program overall is homeownership assistance, with a rank of 4.21.

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units			
2	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Home Ownership Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance
3	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing
4	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Home Ownership Assistance
5	Providing Rental Assistance								

Availability of Housing in Salt Lake County

Does the availability of housing meet the needs of a growing population?

No. Overall, 70% of respondents do not think that the availability of housing meets the needs of Salt Lake County’s growing population, with 33% strongly disagreeing and 37% disagreeing. Only 13% feel positively, with 10% agreeing and 3% strongly agreeing that housing needs are met. Those who disagree most strongly include respondents living in the northwest quadrant of the County, where 43% strongly disagree, and those with low or moderate incomes, who strongly disagree 38% and 36% of the time, respectively. Those from the southwest quadrant of the County were the least likely to strongly disagree (21%).

Is there enough housing for...

Low-income families?

No. Overall, 81% of respondents disagree (48% strongly disagree and 33% disagree) that there is enough housing for low-income families in Salt Lake County, with only 7% agreeing or strongly agreeing that there is enough housing. Respondents picked “strongly disagree” most often across all demographic subcategories, with those in the northeast

quadrant of the County strongly disagreeing most often (58%). Those in the southwest quadrant expressed strong disagreement the least often of demographic subcategories (36%).

People experiencing homelessness?

No. Overall, 79% of respondents disagree (46% of respondents strongly disagree and 33% disagree) that there is enough housing for people experiencing homelessness in Salt Lake County, with only 11% agreeing or strongly agreeing there is enough housing. Respondents picked “strongly disagree” most often across all demographic subcategories, with those in the northeast quadrant strongly disagreeing most often (58%). Those in the southwest quadrant expressed strong disagreement the least often of demographic subcategories (35%).

Seniors?

Neutral, sort of. Overall, respondents answered “neutral” more often (36%) than other responses. Demographic categories that identified a neutral response most often include residents from the northeast, southeast and southwest quadrants of the County, as well as low- and moderate-income residents. Those 55+ picked “disagree” most often (31%). With the exception of the southwest quadrant, residents, when not feeling neutral, overwhelmingly selected “disagree” or “strongly disagree” over “agree” or strongly agree.”

People with Disabilities or Special Needs?

Neutral, sort of. Overall, respondents selected “neutral” more often (36%) than other responses, or just over one third of the time. Demographic subcategories that identified a neutral response as their top pick include the northwest, southwest and southeast quadrants of the County, as well as low income respondents. However, there are significant demographic subcategories that select “strongly disagree” more often than other responses, including respondents from the northeast quadrant, very low-income respondents, and those aged 55+. Moderate income residents select “disagree” more often (36%) than other responses. Although a neutral response was selected most often, overall, responses expressing disagreement or strong disagreement were logged the majority of the time across all respondents and across all demographic subcategories.

TRANSPORTATION**How Frequently Are Various Modes of Transportation Used?**

All Respondents	Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
Bike-share	90%	9%	1%	0%
Biking	61%	31%	8%	1%
Car	2%	5%	34%	59%
E-scooter	83%	14%	3%	0%
Transit (bus, rail, etc.)	31%	55%	11%	3%
Walking	12%	54%	29%	5%

Bike-share:

The highest rates of bike-share use are among respondents in the northeast quadrant of Salt Lake County and among those with very low incomes, where it is used sometimes by 15% and 12% of the respondents respectively.

Biking:

Rates of bike use are highest among respondents in the northeast quadrant, where only 50% say they never bike, with 23% saying they sometimes bike and 11% saying they frequently bike. A full 3% of respondents in the northeast quadrant say they always bike. Biking is used significantly less often than the overall population by those in the northwest quadrant of Salt Lake County, where 72% of respondents say they never bike and 23% say they sometimes bike, and by those aged 55+ (69% say they never bike and 26% say they sometimes bike).

Car:

Nearly 60% of respondents overall “always” drive. Respondents in the northeast quadrant of the county fall farthest from this trend, stating they “frequently” drive more often (46%) than they “always” (45%) drive. Generally, rates of driving are higher on the west side of the County and lower among very low- and low-income populations.

E-scooter:

While e-scooters are never used by 83% of respondents overall, those in the northeast quadrant of the County use them most often, with 24% saying they use them sometimes, and 7% using them frequently. Those 55+ use them least often, with 96% saying they never use them.

Transit:

Overall, 55% of respondents sometimes use transit, with somewhat higher rates of use on the east side of the County. Very low-income residents use transit most often, with 43% saying they use it sometimes and 20% saying they use it frequently.

Walking:

Overall, 54% of respondents sometimes walk. Slightly fewer respondents walk in the northwest quadrant than respondents overall. Slightly more residents in the northeast quadrant walk, with 9% of residents walking “always,” 37% of residents walking frequently, and only 6% saying they “never” walk. Additionally, 9% of very low-income and 8% of low-income residents also say they “always” walk.

Availability and Affordability of Public Transportation:

Availability

Overall, 51% agree (“agree” or “strongly agree”) that public transportation is available to them while 49% of respondents disagree (“disagree” or “strongly disagree”). Respondents in the southwest quadrant “strongly disagree” slightly more often (15%) than others in the County (8%). Those with low and very low incomes tend to feel more positively about the availability of transit than other groups, with 61% and 58% respectively expressing a positive response.

Affordability

Overall, 61% of respondents agree (“agree” or “strongly agree”) that public transportation is affordable to them, with 39% disagreeing (“disagree” or “strongly disagree”). In the northwest quadrant, fewer respondents feel transit is affordable, with 53% expressing a negative opinion (43% disagree, 10% strongly disagree). A majority of those with very low and low incomes also express a negative opinion, with 56% and 51% respectively expressing negative responses.

SAFETY

Overall, a 67% of respondents express a positive view of their community’s safety, with 17% expressing a neutral view and 17% expressing a negative view. Geographic differences occur most clearly on the west side. Respondents from the northwest are less likely to feel safe, with only 40% expressing a positive view. Respondents from the southwest, by contrast, feel safer than any other group, with 83% expressing a positive view. Very low-income respondents are more likely to have a tempered view of safety, with 28% expressing a neutral view and only 16% expressing “strong” opinions.

EDUCATION

Overall, 41% (34% agree and 7% strongly agree) of respondents express a positive opinion when asked if children in their community are receiving the education they need. The second most common response (25%) was neutral, while 35% of respondents express a negative view (23% disagree and 12% strongly disagree). However, 50% of respondents in the northwest quadrant of the County have a negative view, whereas 60% of respondents in the southwest quadrant of the County have a positive view. Very low-income residents were more likely to have a tempered view of education, with 35% expressing a neutral opinion and only 13% expressing “strong” opinions.

SERVICES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Priorities

1. Mental Health Services
2. Housing Services
3. Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)
4. Homeless Services
5. Substance Abuse and Addiction
6. Transportation Services
7. Childhood Education Programs
8. Job/Vocational Training
9. Childcare
10. Neglected/Abused Child Services

Overall, mental health services topped the list of respondents' priorities, with a #1 ranking and 40% selecting it in their top three. Among demographic subcategories, it was the top pick for four groups, including moderate-income respondents, and residents of the northwest, southeast, and southwest quadrants of the County. The top pick was housing services across other demographic subcategories, including in the northwest quadrant (where housing services and mental health services are tied for #1), the northeast quadrant, very low- and low-income respondents, and those aged 55+. Housing services was ranked significantly higher (44%) in the northeast quadrant than for respondents overall (34%). Homeless services ranked significantly higher (41%) in the northeast quadrant, and significantly lower (14%) in the northwest quadrant, in contrast to 25% overall. Mental health services were ranked significantly lower (30%) for very low-income residents than for respondents overall (40%).

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<\$50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services (1)	Housing Services	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services	Housing Services	Housing Services	Mental Health Services	Housing Services
2	Housing Services	Housing Services (1)	Mental Health Services	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Housing Services	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services	Housing Services	Mental Health Services
3	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Homeless Services	Housing Services	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)
4	Homeless Services	Childhood Education Programs	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Transportation Services	Transportation Services	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Homeless Services	Homeless Services	Homeless Services (4)
5	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Homeless Services	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Substance Abuse and Addiction (4)			
6	Transportation Services	Job/Vocational Training	Transportation Services	Homeless Services	Recreational Programs	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Childhood Education Programs (6)	Transportation Services	Transportation Services
7	Childhood Education Programs	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Childhood Education Programs	Childhood Education Programs	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Disability Services	Transportation Services (6)	Childhood Education Programs	Job/Vocational Training
8	Job/Vocational Training	Transportation Services	Childcare	Childcare	Job/Vocational Training	Domestic Violence Services	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Job/Vocational Training	Neglected/Abused Child Services
9	Childcare	Childcare	Job/Vocational Training	Neglected/Abused Child Services (9)	Homeless Services	Childcare	Childcare	Childcare	Disability Services
10	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Homeless Services	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Recreational Programs (9)	Childhood Education Programs	Job/Vocational Training	Job/Vocational Training	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Childhood Education Programs

COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD PRIORITIES

Priorities:

1. Street Improvements
2. Sidewalk Improvements
3. Park Enhancements
4. Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)
5. Water Improvements

Overall, street improvements garnered top priority position, identified 64% of the time when respondents were asked to identify their top three priorities. Street improvements were the top pick among all demographic subcategories except the southeast quadrant of Salt Lake County, which identified park enhancements (59%) as their top pick. The northwest quadrant expressed significantly less interest in water improvements (23%) than other places (34%). Southwest quadrant respondents expressed significantly less interest in sidewalk improvements (34%) than respondents overall (50%) and significantly more interest in water improvements (44%) than respondents overall (34%).

Ranking by Demographic Subcategories

Rank	All Respondents	Northwest	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Very Low Income (<\$35,000) (n=116)	Low Income (\$35,000-<\$50,000) (n=134)	Moderate Income (\$50,000-<\$75,000) (n=218)	Aged 55+ (n=277)
1	Street Improvements	Street Improvements	Street Improvements	Park Enhancements	Street Improvements				
2	Sidewalk Improvements	Sidewalk Improvements	Park Enhancements	Street Improvements	Park Enhancements	Park Enhancements	Sidewalk Improvements	Park Enhancements	Park Enhancements
3	Park Enhancements	Park Enhancements	Sidewalk Improvements	Sidewalk Improvements	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Sidewalk Improvements	Park Enhancements	Sidewalk Improvements	Sidewalk Improvements
4	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Water Improvements	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)						
5	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Sidewalk Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements

Public Survey Results - Priority Demographic Categories	All (n=1602)		Northwest (n=251)		Northeast (n=243)		Southeast (n=271)		Southwest (n=238)		Very Low Income (<\$15,000) (n=116)		Low Income (\$15,000-\$30,000) (n=134)		Moderate Income (\$30,000-\$75,000) (n=27)		High Income (>\$75,000) (n=27)	
	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score
In your opinion, which of the following do you think needs most improvement in your local community? (select up to 5)																		
Access to crisis services	15	11%	13	11%	12	14%	15	8%	12	11%	11	14%	16	7%	13	13%	16	9%
Access to food/meals	17	11%	11	14%	14	10%	14	11%	13	9%	12	13%	12	16%	16	7%	15	10%
Access to outdoors/outdoor activity	10	17%	8	24%	14	13%	9	16%	6	23%	14	9%	11	16%	9	19%	14	12%
Air quality	1	51%	5	27%	1	66%	1	59%	2	46%	2	41%	2	46%	1	54%	1	48%
Economic development	13	15%	7	25%	15	9%	13	11%	7	18%	12	13%	13	13%	11	15%	13	14%
Education	5	31%	2	42%	6	25%	4	34%	5	26%	6	24%	5	25%	4	36%	9	18%
Environment	9	19%	12	13%	8	20%	6	25%	8	16%	8	16%	10	19%	10	17%	6	22%
Health care	11	17%	9	17%	7	22%	11	14%	10	14%	10	15%	9	19%	9	19%	10	18%
Homeless services	7	23%	10	16%	3	45%	8	17%	15	8%	4	29%	7	22%	7	26%	8	19%
Housing affordability and options	2	49%	3	40%	2	61%	2	45%	3	44%	1	53%	1	54%	2	50%	2	47%
Job creation	18	7%	14	10%	16	9%	16	4%	11	13%	13	10%	17	5%	17	6%	17	7%
Legal services	19	3%	16	5%	8	1%	17	1%	16	3%	15	7%	28	2%	8	3%	18	5%
Mental health services	3	34%	6	27%	4	41%	5	33%	4	31%	3	32%	3	35%	3	37%	4	29%
Neighborhood revitalization	6	24%	1	51%	9	19%	7	19%	14	8%	5	27%	6	24%	6	28%	7	21%
Quality of life	16	11%	15	9%	17	7%	10	14%	10	14%	8	16%	14	11%	15	7%	12	14%
Safety	8	22%	4	33%	10	18%	7	19%	7	18%	7	21%	8	21%	8	23%	7	21%
Services for aging populations	12	16%	11	14%	11	14%	7	19%	7	18%	10	15%	11	16%	12	13%	3	31%
Transportation	4	32%	7	25%	5	25%	3	34%	1	47%	9	16%	4	31%	5	31%	5	27%
Other, please specify	14	13%	15	9%	13	14%	12	13%	9	15%	12	13%	15	9%	14	12%	11	16%
HEALTH																		
In your opinion, which are the most pressing health concerns in your community? (rank)																		
Air quality	1	6.27	2	5.57	1	6.6	1	6.58	1	6.21	2	5.73	1	6.10	1	6.03	1	6.25
Access to the outdoors/physical activity	6	4.10	6	4.29	7	3.61	5	4.30	6	4.36	5	4.17	6	4.25	6	4.13	6	3.98
Health care access and insurance	3	5.49	3	5.36	3	5.77	3	5.36	3	5.37	3	5.20	3	5.53	3	5.61	2	5.77
Mental health/suicide prevention	2	5.78	1	5.77	2	5.79	2	5.71	2	5.84	1	5.82	2	5.80	2	5.73	3	5.56
Disease/obesity prevention	7	3.89	7	3.80	6	3.64	7	3.94	7	4.27	6	3.79	7	3.91	7	3.91	7	3.96
Substance use/addiction	4	4.80	4	4.94	4	5.14	4	4.57	5	4.38	3	5.20	4	4.85	4	4.92	4	4.92
Children's health	5	4.37	5	4.84	5	4.18	6	4.16	4	4.42	4	4.59	5	4.31	5	4.42	5	4.31
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	8	1.44	8	1.44	8	1.41	8	1.45	8	1.40	7	1.71	8	1.41	8	1.30	8	1.56
ECONOMY																		
In your opinion, which are the most pressing economic concerns in your community? (rank)																		
Economic independence & stability	2	5.24	2	5.30	2	5.01	2	5.27	1	5.49	2	5.18	2	5.14	2	5.17	2	5.37
Adult education & workforce training	3	4.43	3	4.47	4	4.39	3	4.39	3	4.48	3	4.47	3	4.51	3	4.51	3	4.51
Job creation/access to jobs	5	4.20	4	4.28	5	3.97	4	4.13	2	4.52	5	4.25	5	4.20	5	4.08	4	4.26
Living wage/cost of living	1	5.86	1	5.74	1	6.15	1	5.95	1	5.49	1	5.74	1	6.13	1	5.96	1	5.74
Poverty/intergenerational poverty	4	4.23	5	4.19	3	4.78	5	4.12	4	3.57	4	4.27	4	4.33	4	4.26	5	4.17
Opportunities for entrepreneurship & innovation	6	2.89	6	2.93	6	2.59	6	2.88	5	3.28	6	2.75	6	2.60	6	2.91	6	2.82

Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	7	1.23	7	1.13	7	1.26	7	1.33	6	1.17	7	1.39	7	1.15	7	1.09	7	1.27	
In your opinion, how should Salt Lake County prioritize the following "economic development initiatives"? (rank)																			
Creating jobs	3	3.35	3	3.33	3	3.21	2	3.40	2	3.51	2	3.45	3	3.46	3	3.27	3	3.38	
Job training	2	3.37	2	3.35	2	3.39	3	3.39	4	3.33	3	3.29	2	3.54	2	3.47	2	3.44	
Higher wage jobs	1	3.93	1	3.88	1	4.19	1	3.39	1	3.66	3	3.68	1	4.05	1	4.00	1	3.81	
Support for new businesses and small businesses	4	3.18	4	3.25	4	3	4	3.14	3	3.36	4	3.10	4	2.80	4	3.17	4	3.12	
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	5	1.22	5	1.16	5	1.25	5	1.19	5	1.23	5	1.44	5	1.17	5	1.12	5	1.36	
In your opinion, which are the most pressing housing concerns in your community? (rank)																			
Housing Affordability	1	4.52	1	4.34	1	4.67	1	4.54	1	4.47	1	4.46	1	4.66	1	4.56	1	4.50	
Housing Choices	3	3.10	3	3.05	3	3.01	3	3.08	2	3.33	3	3.06	4	3.04	3	3.10	3	3.12	
Housing Shortage	4	3.04	4	2.65	2	3.33	4	3.01	3	3.05	4	2.99	3	3.09	4	3.00	4	2.95	
Housing/Neighborhood Condition	2	3.18	2	3.77	4	2.89	2	3.17	4	2.98	2	3.15	2	3.10	2	3.27	2	3.29	
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	5	1.21	5	1.13	5	1.14	5	1.29	5	1.27	5	1.26	5	1.16	5	1.11	5	1.28	
In your opinion, how should Salt Lake County prioritize the following "housing programs"? (rank)																			
Building more affordable housing units	1	4.46	3	4.12	1	4.87	1	4.40	2	4.28	1	4.41	1	4.70	1	4.47	1	4.47	
Home ownership assistance	2	4.21	1	4.45	3	3.84	2	4.73	1	4.46	2	4.26	2	4.11	2	4.30	4	3.95	
Home repairs and energy efficiency improvement assistance	4	4.02	2	4.35	4	3.65	3	4.08	3	4.14	3	3.88	4	3.80	4	3.99	2	4.28	
Preserving existing affordable housing units	3	4.04	4	3.98	2	4.17	4	4.05	4	3.90	4	3.74	3	4.05	3	4.08	3	4.24	
Providing rental assistance	5	3.08	5	2.91	5	3.40	5	2.98	5	2.94	5	3.32	5	3.31	5	3.05	5	3.02	
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	6	1.28	6	1.22	6	1.19	6	1.29	6	1.40	6	1.26	6	1.13	6	1.19	6	1.24	
The availability of housing units in Salt Lake County meets the needs of the growing population.																			
Strongly disagree	2	33%	2	34%	1	49%	2	29%	2	21%	2	31%	1	38%	1	36%	2	34%	
Disagree	1	37%	1	38%	2	34%	1	38%	1	40%	1	37%	2	31%	1	36%	1	34%	
Neutral	3	17%	3	18%	3	13%	3	19%	3	19%	3	23%	3	15%	2	14%	3	17%	
Agree	4	10%	4	8%	4	7%	4	12%	4	15%	4	5%	4	12%	3	9%	4	11%	
Strongly agree	5	3%	5	2%	5	3%	5	3%	5	5%	5	3%	5	4%	4	4%	5	4%	
There is enough housing in Salt Lake County for:																			
Low-income individuals / families																			
Strongly disagree	1	48%	1	50%	1	58%	1	42%	1	36%	1	54%	1	53%	1	48%	1	53%	
Disagree	2	33%	2	33%	2	31%	2	36%	2	33%	2	26%	2	33%	2	34%	2	31%	
Neutral	3	11%	3	10%	3	6%	3	14%	3	18%	3	12%	3	8%	3	9%	3	8%	
Agree	4	5%	4	3%	4	4%	4	5%	4	11%	4	6%	4	3%	4	6%	4	5%	
Strongly agree	5	2%	4	3%	5	1%	5	3%	5	2%	5	2%	4	3%	5	2%	5	2%	
People experiencing homelessness																			
Strongly disagree	1	46%	1	40%	1	58%	1	44%	1	35%	1	47%	1	50%	1	44%	1	51%	
Disagree	2	30%	2	35%	2	29%	2	25%	2	31%	2	32%	2	27%	2	33%	2	29%	
Neutral	3	14%	3	18%	3	6%	3	16%	3	18%	3	8%	3	15%	3	13%	3	11%	
Agree	4	7%	4	3%	5	3%	4	10%	4	12%	4	5%	5	4%	4	7%	4	6%	
Strongly agree	5	4%	4	3%	4	4%	5	4%	5	3%	3	8%	4	5%	5	3%	5	3%	
Seniors																			
Strongly disagree	3	22%	3	24%	2	27%	3	20%	4	15%	1	30%	2	28%	3	19%	2	28%	
Disagree	2	25%	1	31%	3	26%	2	23%	3	20%	3	26%	3	21%	2	29%	1	31%	
Neutral	1	32%	2	29%	1	31%	1	33%	1	36%	2	28%	1	31%	1	30%	3	27%	
Agree	4	17%	4	14%	4	5%	3	20%	2	23%	4	12%	4	18%	4	18%	4	12%	
Strongly agree	5	4%	5	2%	5	3%	4	3%	5	5%	5	4%	5	2%	5	5%	5	2%	
People with disabilities or special needs																			
Strongly disagree	3	27%	3	26%	1	34%	2	26%	3	20%	1	35%	2	32%	3	21%	1	33%	
Disagree	2	28%	2	32%	3	29%	3	24%	2	26%	3	24%	3	25%	1	30%	3	30%	
Neutral	1	36%	1	33%	2	31%	1	39%	1	42%	2	31%	1	35%	2	35%	2	32%	
Agree	4	8%	4	8%	4	5%	4	9%	4	12%	4	8%	4	5%	4	8%	4	6%	

Strongly agree	5	1%	5	1%	5	2%	5	2%	5	0%	5	3%	5	3%	5	0%	5	0%
TRANSPORTATION																		
How often do you use the following transportation modes? (Never, sometimes, frequently, always)																		
Bike-share																		
Never	1	90%	1	91%	1	84%	1	93%	1	92%	1	84%	1	91%	1	92%	1	93%
Sometimes	2	9%	2	7%	2	15%	2	6%	2	7%	2	12%	2	8%	2	8%	2	6%
Frequently	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	3%	3	2%	3	0%	3	0%
Always	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	4	1%	4	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Biking																		
Never	1	61%	1	72%	1	50%	1	60%	1	65%	1	65%	1	62%	1	64%	1	69%
Sometimes	2	31%	2	23%	2	37%	2	34%	2	29%	2	28%	2	32%	2	27%	2	26%
Frequently	3	8%	3	5%	3	11%	3	7%	3	6%	3	6%	3	5%	3	9%	3	5%
Always	4	1%	4	0%	4	3%	4	0%	4	0%	4	1%	4	1%	4	0%	4	0%
Car																		
Never	4	2%	4	2%	4	2%	4	2%	4	1%	4	3%	4	2%	3	3%	4	2%
Sometimes	3	5%	3	3%	3	7%	3	4%	3	3%	3	12%	3	5%	4	2%	3	5%
Frequently	2	34%	2	20%	1	46%	2	31%	2	30%	2	36%	2	41%	2	33%	2	38%
Always	1	59%	1	69%	2	45%	1	63%	1	66%	3	48%	1	52%	1	62%	1	55%
E-scooter																		
Never	1	83%	1	91%	1	69%	1	88%	1	89%	1	83%	1	84%	1	85%	1	96%
Sometimes	2	14%	2	8%	2	24%	2	11%	2	10%	2	13%	2	15%	2	12%	2	3%
Frequently	3	3%	4	0%	3	7%	3	1%	3	1%	3	2%	3	2%	3	3%	3	0%
Always	4	0%	3	1%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	3	2%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Transit (bus, rail, etc.)																		
Never	2	31%	2	96%	2	26%	2	27%	2	35%	2	31%	2	29%	2	34%	2	31%
Sometimes	1	55%	1	53%	1	57%	1	57%	1	53%	1	43%	1	53%	1	50%	1	55%
Frequently	3	11%	3	9%	3	13%	3	11%	3	10%	3	20%	3	13%	3	11%	3	11%
Always	4	3%	4	2%	4	4%	4	4%	4	3%	4	6%	4	5%	4	5%	4	3%
Walking																		
Never	3	12%	3	16%	4	6%	3	13%	3	14%	3	11%	3	12%	3	12%	3	8%
Sometimes	1	54%	1	57%	1	47%	1	55%	1	57%	1	51%	1	51%	1	53%	1	55%
Frequently	2	29%	2	24%	2	37%	2	27%	2	27%	2	29%	2	30%	2	31%	2	30%
Always	4	5%	4	3%	3	9%	4	5%	4	2%	4	9%	4	8%	4	4%	4	6%
Public transportation is available to me.																		
Strongly disagree	4	8%	4	10%	4	4%	4	7%	4	15%	3	8%	4	6%	4	7%	4	11%
Disagree	1	41%	1	41%	1	39%	1	44%	1	42%	1	37%	1	34%	1	42%	1	38%
Agree	3	24%	3	20%	3	28%	3	22%	2	25%	2	28%	3	30%	3	24%	3	22%
Strongly agree	2	27%	2	29%	2	29%	2	27%	3	18%	2	28%	2	31%	2	27%	2	30%
Public transportation is affordable for me.																		
Strongly disagree	4	7%	4	10%	4	6%	4	6%	4	7%	4	13%	4	12%	4	6%	4	9%
Disagree	2	32%	1	43%	3	26%	3	30%	1	34%	1	43%	1	39%	1	40%	2	28%
Agree	3	27%	3	22%	2	27%	2	30%	3	26%	2	24%	3	22%	3	25%	3	26%
Strongly agree	1	34%	2	26%	1	42%	1	34%	2	33%	3	20%	2	27%	2	29%	1	37%
SAFETY																		
I feel safe in my community.																		
Strongly disagree	5	5%	4	8%	5	5%	5	3%	4	3%	5	7%	1	4%	5	5%	5	5%
Disagree	4	12%	3	23%	4	10%	4	10%	4	3%	3	22%	2	16%	3	17%	4	12%
Neutral	3	17%	2	28%	3	17%	3	11%	3	12%	2	28%	3	24%	2	17%	2	18%
Agree	1	48%	1	34%	1	50%	1	53%	1	54%	1	34%	4	42%	1	47%	1	48%
Strongly agree	2	19%	5	7%	2	18%	2	23%	2	29%	4	9%	5	14%	4	14%	3	17%

EDUCATION																		
Children in my community are receiving the education they need.																		
Strongly disagree	4	12%	4	18%	4	10%	4	11%	5	8%	4	10%	5	11%	4	15%	4	10%
Disagree	3	23%	1	52%	3	26%	3	18%	3	15%	2	27%	3	27%	3	24%	3	20%
Neutral	2	25%	3	23%	1	32%	2	23%	2	17%	1	35%	2	29%	2	24%	2	27%
Agree	1	34%	2	24%	2	29%	1	37%	1	49%	3	25%	1	30%	1	31%	1	36%
Strongly agree	5	7%	5	7%	5	4%	5	11%	4	11%	5	3%	4	4%	5	6%	5	7%
SERVICES AND IMPROVEMENTS																		
In your opinion, how should Salt Lake County prioritize the following services? (select your top three priorities)																		
Childcare	9	15%	8	16%	8	15%	8	18%	12	10%	11	8%	10	11%	8	16%	12	10%
Childhood education programs	7	20%	3	27%	7	17%	7	22%	10	15%	8	17%	6	19%	7	22%	9	13%
Computer/technology proficiency	15	7%	13	8%	13	4%	13	6%	12	10%	11	8%	14	4%	14	3%	14	8%
Disability services	14	10%	10	13%	11	9%	12	10%	14	9%	7	18%	10	11%	12	9%	8	14%
Domestic violence services	13	10%	10	12%	12	7%	11	11%	11	12%	8	17%	12	10%	12	9%	10	12%
Healthcare services (medical and dental)	3	26%	2	28%	4	27%	2	27%	5	21%	4	23%	3	31%	3	28%	3	31%
Homeless services	4	25%	9	14%	3	41%	6	22%	9	17%	5	21%	4	28%	4	23%	4	27%
Housing services	2	34%	1	33%	1	44%	3	26%	2	30%	1	42%	1	43%	2	39%	1	36%
Job/vocational training	8	16%	5	20%	9	11%	10	14%	8	18%	9	16%	8	14%	8	16%	6	18%
Language programs	17	3%	14	7%	14	1%	15	3%	16	3%	13	3%	13	5%	15	2%	16	3%
Mental health services	1	40%	1	33%	2	42%	1	40%	1	45%	2	30%	2	32%	1	45%	2	33%
Neglected/abused child services	10	15%	6	19%	10	9%	9	15%	7	18%	6	19%	7	15%	9	15%	7	15%
Recreational programs	11	13%	12	11%	11	9%	9	15%	6	20%	12	6%	11	10%	10	12%	11	12%
Substance abuse & addiction	5	24%	4	20%	5	26%	5	23%	3	25%	3	29%	5	20%	5	23%	4	27%
Transportation services	6	21%	7	16%	6	22%	4	24%	4	24%	8	17%	6	19%	6	22%	5	20%
Youth services	12	10%	11	12%	12	7%	10	14%	13	10%	10	9%	9	12%	11	11%	13	9%
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	16	6%	15	6%	12	7%	14	4%	15	7%	11	8%	13	5%	13	4%	15	7%
How should Salt Lake County prioritize the following "Community/Neighborhood Improvements"? (select your top three priorities)																		
Publicly owned facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	4	49%	4	52%	4	44%	4	52%	3	49%	4	40%	4	49%	4	50%	4	39%
Park enhancements	3	57%	3	53%	2	56%	1	59%	2	63%	2	54%	3	52%	2	63%	2	58%
Sewer improvements	6	19%	6	22%	6	23%	6	16%	6	16%	6	18%	6	19%	6	16%	6	22%
Sidewalk improvements	2	50%	2	55%	3	52%	3	56%	5	34%	3	53%	2	55%	3	52%	3	48%
Street improvements	1	64%	1	68%	1	66%	2	57%	1	65%	1	62%	1	69%	1	64%	1	68%
Water improvements	5	34%	5	23%	5	38%	5	31%	4	44%	5	36%	5	31%	5	34%	5	31%
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	7	11%	7	16%	7	7%	7	11%	7	12%	7	14%	7	9%	7	11%	7	13%

Notes:

- Number 1 ranked fields are shaded in light blue.
- Numbers appear in red when spread between all responses and demographic category is 10% or greater or .5 or greater in raking questions. Numbers appear in orange when spread between all responses and demographic category is 5% or greater.
- Percent is rounded to nearest whole number. This means that percent totals do not always equal 100, and that differences may be evident in rankings that are not evident in percent columns.



Public Survey Summary Findings:

All Respondents Compared with Low Opportunity Areas

Prepared by People + Place, LLC

SUMMARY CONTENT

Salt Lake County’s Community Needs Survey was open from September 9, 2019–October 20, 2019. A total of 1,602 residents participated in the survey. This survey summary reflects summary data from all respondents as well as the following demographic subcategories:

1. Low Opportunity Areas (Areas 2-6 Combined) (n=231)
2. Kearns (n=105)
3. Magna (n=34)
4. Midvale (n=31)
5. Murray (n=28)
6. South Salt Lake (n=33)

Note that Kearns residents comprise 45% of survey responses in the low opportunity areas group, making them an overrepresented community relative to others in this category.

WHAT NEEDS THE MOST IMPROVEMENT IN YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITY?

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Air Quality	Neighborhood Revitalization	Neighborhood Revitalization	Education	Housing Affordability and Options	Housing Affordability and Options	Air Quality
2	Housing Affordability and Options	Housing Affordability and Options	Safety	Neighborhood Revitalization	Air Quality	Air Quality	Mental Health Services
3	Mental Health Services	Education	Education	Mental Health Services	Homeless Services	Mental Health Services	Homeless Services
4	Transportation	Safety	Housing Affordability and Options	Economic Development	Education	Homeless Services	Safety
5	Education	Air Quality	Economic Development	Access to Outdoors/Outdoor Activity	Neighborhood Revitalization	Education	Healthcare

- *Light green = top response across all respondents and where it ranks among low opportunity areas*
- *Light blue = top response across low opportunity areas combined and where it ranks among individual communities*

Air quality, housing affordability and education appear among the top five issues that need improvement in Salt Lake County as a whole and among low opportunity areas; however, two of the five top concerns among low opportunity areas do not appear at all when considering Salt Lake County as a whole, including top ranked neighborhood revitalization (49%) and fourth ranked safety (36%). While air quality is the top improvement according to 51% of respondents overall, it falls to number five (32%) among low opportunity areas. Mental health services and transportation do not appear on the top five list for low opportunity areas.

Notable differences exist among the individual communities, as illustrated in the table above.

HEALTH

Top Health Concerns:

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Air Quality	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Health Care Access and Insurance	Air Quality (1)	Air Quality
2	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Air Quality	Air Quality	Air Quality	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention (1)	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention
3	Health Care Access and Insurance	Health Care Access and Insurance	Health Care Access and Insurance (3)	Children's Health	Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Health Care Access and Insurance (2)	Substance Abuse/Addiction
4	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Children's Health (3)	Substance Abuse/Addiction	Air Quality	Substance Abuse/Addiction (3)	Health Care Access and Insurance
5	Children's Health	Children's Health	Substance Abuse/Addiction (4)	Health Care Access and Insurance	Children's Health	Children's Health (4)	Access to the Outdoors/Physical Activity

Light green = top response across all respondents and where it ranks among low opportunity areas

Light blue = top response across low opportunity areas combined and where it ranks among individual communities

Air quality ranks as the top health concern overall, though it ranks second among low opportunity areas overall, behind mental health/suicide prevention. Overall, air quality and mental health/suicide prevention are among the top two concerns of all low opportunity communities except Midvale, which identifies healthcare access and insurance.

Overall, the top five health issues are the same, though with somewhat different rankings, across all areas, with the exception of South Salt Lake, which identifies access to the outdoors/physical activity as a top pick instead of children's health.

ECONOMY

Top Economic Concerns:

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
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1	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Economic Independence & Stability	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Living Wage/Cost of Living			
2	Economic Independence & Stability	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Economic Independence & Stability	Economic Independence & Stability			
3	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty
4	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Living Wage/Cost of Living	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Adult Education & Workforce Training
5	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Poverty/Intergenerational Poverty	Job Creation/Access to Jobs	Adult Education & Workforce Training	Job Creation/Access to Jobs

Light green = top response across all respondents and low opportunity areas and where it ranks among individual communities
 Light blue= second ranked response across all respondents and low opportunity areas and where it ranks among individual communities

Overall, the top five economic concerns are the same across Salt Lake County and its low opportunity areas, though with somewhat different rankings. Living wage/cost of living ranks as the top economic concern overall with the exception of Midvale, which ranks it fourth. Economic independence & stability ranks second overall with the exception of Midvale, which ranks it first.

Priority Economic Development Initiatives:

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs	Higher Wage Jobs
2	Job Training	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs	Support for New Businesses and Small Businesses	Higher Wage Jobs	Creating Jobs	Creating Jobs
3	Creating Jobs	Job Training	Job Training	Job Training	Job Training	Job Training	Job Training

The colors in the table above illustrate how similar economic development priorities are across areas.

The top three priority economic development initiatives, (1) higher wage jobs, (2) job training and (3) creating jobs, are identical across all areas except Magna, where higher wage jobs does not make the top three and support for new businesses and small businesses ranks second.

HOUSING

Top Housing Concerns:

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability	Housing Affordability

2	Housing/ Neighborhood Condition	Housing Shortage					
3	Housing Choices	Housing/ Neighborhood Condition					
4	Housing Shortage	Housing Choices					
5	Other						

The colors in the table above illustrate how similar housing concerns are across areas.

Housing concerns are ranked identically in Salt Lake County and low opportunity areas, with housing affordability at the top, followed by housing/neighborhood condition, housing choices, housing shortage and other. The exception is South Salt Lake. While South Salt Lake ranks housing affordability first, its second pick is housing shortage followed by housing/neighborhood condition, housing choices and other.

Priority Housing Programs:

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Ownership Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Building More Affordable Housing Units
2	Home Ownership Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Ownership Assistance	Home Ownership Assistance
3	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing
4	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Building More Affordable Housing Units	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance	Preserving Existing Affordable Housing	Home Repairs and Energy Efficiency Improvement Assistance
5	Providing Rental Assistance						

- Light green = top response across all respondents and where it ranks among low opportunity areas
- Light blue = top response across low opportunity areas combined and where it ranks among individual communities

Among all survey respondents, building more affordable units is the #1 ranked program overall, with home ownership assistance ranking second. However, among low opportunity areas, home ownership assistance is the #1 ranked program, with building more affordable units ranking second.

Areas that identify programs different from building more affordable units and home ownership assistance in their top two put home repairs and energy efficiency improvements toward the top, with Kearns ranking the program #1 and Magna ranking the program #2.

Availability of Housing in Salt Lake County

Does the availability of housing meet the needs of a growing population?

No. Overall, 70% of respondents do not think that the availability of housing meets the needs of Salt Lake County’s growing population, with 33% strongly disagreeing and 37% disagreeing. Only 13% feel positively, with 10% agreeing and 3% strongly agreeing that housing needs are met. Rankings are similar when looking at low opportunity areas combined. When looking at individual low opportunity areas, those who disagree most strongly include respondents living Midvale and South Salt Lake, where 47% and 48% respectively strongly disagree. Sentiments are more neutral in Magna, where only 53% do not think housing meets the needs of a growing population, and 21% are neutral.

Is there enough housing for...

Low-income families?

No. Overall, 81% of respondents disagree (48% strongly disagree and 33% disagree) that there is enough housing for low-income families in Salt Lake County, with only 7% agreeing or strongly agreeing that there is enough housing. Respondents picked “strongly disagree” most often across all low opportunity subcategories, where respondents selected “strongly disagree” more often than respondents overall, with a high of 60% in South Salt Lake.

People experiencing homelessness?

No. Overall, 79% of respondents disagree (46% of respondents strongly disagree and 33% disagree) that there is enough housing for people experiencing homelessness in Salt Lake County, with only 11% agreeing or strongly agreeing there is enough housing. Respondents picked “strongly disagree” more often in Murray (54%) and South Salt Lake (58%) more often than respondents overall, while Magna and Kearns selected “strongly disagree” less often (26% and 43% respectively).

Seniors?

Neutral, sort of. Overall, respondents answered “neutral” more often (36%) than other responses. Demographic categories that identified a neutral response more often than other responses include residents from Murray and South Salt Lake. Those from Kearns, Magna and Midvale all selected “strongly disagree” or “disagree” more often than providing a neutral response.

People with Disabilities or Special Needs?

Neutral, sort of. Overall, respondents selected “neutral” more often (36%) than other responses, or just over one third of the time. Although a neutral response was selected most often, overall, responses expressing disagreement or strong disagreement were logged the majority of the time across all respondents and across all low opportunity areas except Murray.

TRANSPORTATION

How Frequently Are Various Modes of Transportation Used?

All Respondents	Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
Bike-share	90%	9%	1%	0%

Biking	61%	31%	8%	1%
Car	2%	5%	34%	59%
E-scooter	83%	14%	3%	0%
Transit (bus, rail, etc.)	31%	55%	11%	3%
Walking	12%	54%	29%	5%

Shaded boxes indicate responses logged most often for each category of transportation

Bike-share:

The highest rates of bike-share use are among respondents in South Salt Lake and Magna, where it is used sometimes by 13% and 9% respectively, and where it is always used in Magna 3% of the time.

Biking:

Rates of bike use are somewhat lower among low opportunity areas (66% never use bikes) than respondents overall (61% never use bikes), with 80% in Magna never using bikes and 75% in Kearns never using bikes. In low opportunity areas, rates of bike use are highest in South Salt Lake, where 57% say they use bikes sometimes or frequently. Murray is second, where respondents report using bikes either sometimes or frequently 43% of the time.

Car:

Nearly 60% of respondents overall “always” drive. Overall, respondents from low opportunity areas drive more (66% always drive) than respondents overall, with 70% in Kearns, and 65% in Magna and Midvale always driving. However, only 61% in Murray and South Salt Lake always drive.

E-scooter:

While e-scooters are never used by 83% of respondents overall, those in low opportunity areas report they use them even less often, with 89% overall saying they never use them.

Transit:

Overall, 55% of respondents sometimes use transit, 11% frequently use transit, and 3% always use it. Low opportunity areas overall mirror those numbers, except that only 51% report sometimes using transit. Among low opportunity areas, the lowest rates of transit use are in Kearns, where 43% report never using it. The highest rates are in Murray, where 18% report always using transit, 21% report frequently using it, and 43% report sometimes using it.

Walking:

Overall, 54% of respondents sometimes walk, 29% frequently walk, and 5% always walk. Among respondents in low opportunity areas results are similar, with 58% of respondents sometimes walking, 22% frequently walking, and 7% always walking. Respondents report never walking the most often in Magna (18%) and least often in South Salt Lake (9%). Notably, more respondents in Murray (14%) and South Salt Lake (12%) always walk than in other places.

Availability and Affordability of Public Transportation:

Availability

Overall, 51% agree (“agree” or “strongly agree”) that public transportation is available to them while 49% of respondents disagree (“disagree” or “strongly disagree”). Among respondents in low opportunity areas, results are slightly more positive, with 54% agreeing (“agree” or “strongly agree”) that transit is available and 47% disagreeing (“disagree” or “strongly disagree”). Opinion is most positive in Murray and South Salt Lake, where 64% and 63%

respectively agree or strongly agree that transit is available. Opinion is most negative in Magna, where 57% disagree or strongly disagree.

Affordability

Overall, 61% of respondents agree (“agree” or “strongly agree”) that public transportation is affordable to them, with 39% disagreeing (“disagree” or “strongly disagree”). In low opportunity areas generally, fewer people agree or strongly agree that transit is affordable. Respondents in Kearns and Magna have a positive opinion (49% and 36% respectively) less often than other low opportunity areas. Respondents in Midvale, Murray and South Salt Lake have a positive opinion more often (61%, 57% and 72% respectively).

SAFETY

Overall, 67% of respondents express a positive view of their community’s safety, with 17% expressing a neutral view and 17% expressing a negative view. Respondents in low opportunity areas feel less safe, with only 45% expressing a positive view, 23% expressing a neutral view, and 32% expressing a negative view. Among low opportunity areas, respondents in Kearns and Midvale express a negative view most often (39% and 32% respectively), and respondents in Murray and South Salt Lake express a positive view most often (68% and 54% respectively). A neutral view occurs most often in Magna (41%).

EDUCATION

Overall, 41% (34% agree and 7% strongly agree) of respondents express a positive opinion when asked if children in their community are receiving the education they need. The second most common response (25%) was neutral, while 35% of respondents express a negative view (23% disagree and 12% strongly disagree). Respondents in low opportunity areas, don’t feel as optimistic, with only 29% (26% agree, 3% strongly agree) expressing a positive opinion and 49% expressing a negative opinion (15% strongly disagreeing and 34% disagreeing). Among low opportunity areas, respondents in Magna and South Salt Lake have the most negative opinions (59% and 54% respectively), respondents in Murray and Midvale have the most positive opinions (36% and 32% respectively), while respondents in Murray also express a neutral opinion (39%) more of the time than other low opportunity areas.

SERVICES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Priorities

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services	Childhood Education Programs	Housing Services	Mental Health Services	Housing Services	Housing Services
2	Housing Services	Housing Services	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services (2)	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental) (2)	Mental Health Services	Mental Health Services
3	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Job/Vocational Training	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental) (2)	Substance Abuse and Addiction (2)	Homeless Services	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)
4	Homeless Services	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Childhood Education Programs (3)	Housing Services (3)	Healthcare Services (Medical and Dental)	Substance Abuse and Addiction

7 | Salt Lake County Consolidated Plan Community Engagement and Needs Assessment

5	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Childhood Education Programs (5)	Housing Services	Childcare (3)	Homeless Services (4)	Childcare (5)	Homeless Services
6	Transportation Services	Job/Vocational Training (5)	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Substance Abuse and Addiction (4)	Recreational Programs (4)	Job/Vocational Training (5)	Transportation Services (5)
7	Childhood Education Programs	Homeless Services (6)	Substance Abuse and Addiction	Disability Services (5)	Childcare (5)	Transportation Services (5)	Childhood Education Programs (5)
8	Job/Vocational Training	Childcare (7)	Transportation Services	Youth Services (5)	Domestic Violence Services (6)	Youth Services (5)	Childcare (5)
9	Childcare	Transportation Services (8)	Youth Services (9)	Transportation Services (6)	Childhood Education Programs (7)	Domestic Violence Services (5)	Recreational Programs (6)
10	Neglected/Abused Child Services	Recreational Programs (9)	Recreational Programs (9)	Job/Vocational Training (6)	Language Programs (7)	Childhood Education Programs (6)	Transportation Services (7)
				Recreational Programs (6)		Substance Abuse and Addiction (6)	Neglected/Abused Child Services (7)
							Domestic Violence Services (7)
							Disability Services (7)

Overall, mental health services (#1, shaded green), housing services (#2, shaded blue) and Health Care Services (Medical and Dental) (3# shaded yellow) topped the list of priorities, for both all respondents and respondents in low opportunity areas. When looking at individual low opportunity areas, these priorities still remain in the top five in each area, though childhood education programs and jobs/vocational training make the top three in Kearns, substance abuse and addiction make the top three in Midvale, and homeless services make the top three in Murray.

Though the rankings are different, the top 10 issues among all respondents and combined low opportunity areas is the same, with the exception of the 10th ranking spot, where neglected/abused child services appears for all respondents, and drops of and is replaced by recreational programs for low opportunity areas. A more diverse set of issues, ranging from disability services to domestic violence services appear when looking at the rankings among individual low opportunity areas.

COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD PRIORITIES

Priorities:

Rank	All Respondents	Low Opportunity Areas Combined	Kearns	Magna	Midvale	Murray	South Salt Lake
1	Street Improvements	Street Improvements	Street Improvements	Sidewalk Improvements	Park Enhancements	Street Improvements	Park Enhancements
2	Sidewalk Improvements	Park Enhancements	Sidewalk Improvements	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Sidewalk Improvements	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)

3	Park Enhancements	Sidewalk Improvements	Park Enhancements	Street Improvements	Street Improvements	Park Enhancements	Street Improvements
4	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Park Enhancements	Sidewalk Improvements	Water Improvements	Sidewalk Improvements
5	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Water Improvements	Publicly Owned Facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	Water Improvements
6	Sewer Improvements	Sewer Improvements	Sewer Improvements	Sewer Improvements	Other	Sewer Improvements	Sewer Improvements
7	Other	Other	Other	Other	Sewer Improvements	Other	Other

Overall, street improvements (#1, shaded green), sidewalk improvements (#2, shaded blue) and park enhancements (3# shaded yellow) topped the list of priorities for respondents overall. Low opportunity areas combined identify the same three top issues, but with park enhancements ahead of sidewalk improvements. Some differences emerge when looking at individual low opportunity areas. Magna prioritizes publicly owned facilities over street improvements and park enhancements. Midvale and South Salt Lake prioritize publicly owned facilities over both sidewalk and street improvements.

		All (n=1602)		Low Opportunity Areas-Combined (n=231)		Kearns (n=185)		Magna (n=34)		Midvale (n=31)		Murray (n=28)		S. Salt Lake (n=33)	
		Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score	Rank	%/score
Public Survey Results - Low Opportunity Areas															
In your opinion, which of the following do you think needs most improvement in your local community? (select up to 5)															
Access to crisis services	15	11%	14	10%	12	10%	9	9%	11	3%	9	11%	9	15%	
Access to food/meals	17	11%	12	14%	9	17%	9	9%	9	10%	7	18%	10	12%	
Access to outdoors/outdoor activity	10	17%	9	21%	6	23%	5	26%	6	19%	10	7%	7	21%	
Air quality	1	51%	5	32%	8	20%	7	15%	2	52%	2	50%	1	58%	
Economic development	13	15%	7	26%	5	34%	4	29%	6	19%	8	14%	11	9%	
Education	5	31%	3	40%	3	45%	1	50%	4	32%	5	32%	6	24%	
Environment	9	19%	12	14%	12	10%	7	15%	6	19%	8	14%	7	21%	
Health care	11	17%	11	18%	10	13%	6	18%	6	19%	7	18%	5	30%	
Homeless services	7	23%	10	20%	15	5%	7	15%	3	42%	4	36%	3	39%	
Housing affordability and options	2	49%	2	46%	4	39%	3	32%	1	58%	1	61%	1	58%	
Job creation	18	7%	16	8%	12	10%	8	12%	10	6%	10	7%	14	0%	
Legal services	19	3%	17	3%	16	4%	10	6%	11	3%	11	0%	13	3%	
Mental health services	3	34%	6	31%	8	20%	3	32%	3	42%	3	39%	2	45%	
Neighborhood revitalization	6	24%	1	49%	1	72%	2	47%	5	29%	8	14%	6	24%	
Quality of life	16	11%	15	10%	14	8%	9	9%	8	13%	8	14%	11	9%	
Safety	8	22%	4	36%	2	47%	6	18%	4	32%	7	18%	4	36%	
Services for aging populations	12	16%	13	13%	11	11%	6	18%	6	19%	9	11%	12	6%	
Transportation	4	32%	8	22%	7	22%	5	26%	7	16%	6	29%	8	18%	
Other, please specify	14	13%	14	10%	13	9%	10	6%	9	10%	10	7%	7	21%	
HEALTH															
In your opinion, which are the most pressing health concerns in your community? (rank)															
Air quality	1	6.27	2	5.63	2	5.32	2	5.13	4	5.31	1	6.12	1	7.03	
Access to the outdoors/physical activity	6	4.10	6	4.27	5	4.28	6	4.66	6	4.17	5	4.38	5	3.84	
Health care access and insurance	3	5.49	3	5.25	3	5.09	5	4.94	1	5.59	2	5.73	4	5.38	
Mental health/suicide prevention	2	5.78	1	5.90	1	5.98	1	5.71	3	5.40	1	6.12	2	6.13	
Disease/obesity prevention	7	3.89	7	3.76	6	3.65	7	4.22	7	3.90	6	3.78	7	3.52	
Substance use/addiction	4	4.80	4	5.15	4	5.08	4	4.97	2	5.55	3	4.78	3	5.50	
Children's health	5	4.37	5	4.70	3	5.09	3	5.03	5	4.30	4	4.41	6	3.74	
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	8	1.44	8	1.38	7	1.50	8	1.58	8	1.45	7	1.09	8	1.00	
ECONOMY															
In your opinion, which are the most pressing economic concerns in your community? (rank)															
Economic independence & stability	2	5.24	2	5.30	2	5.50	2	5.22	1	5.16	2	5.15	2	5.00	
Adult education & workforce training	3	4.43	4	4.40	3	4.38	4	4.66	3	4.53	5	4.19	4	4.28	

Job creation/access to Jobs	5	4.20	5	4.22	4	4.24	3	4.69	5	4.03	4	4.22	5	3.88
Living wage/cost of Living	1	5.86	1	5.84	1	5.78	1	5.38	4	5.47	1	6.26	1	6.47
Poverty/intergenerational poverty	4	4.23	3	4.44	5	4.23	5	4.16	2	4.93	3	4.52	3	4.81
Opportunities for entrepreneurship & innovation	6	2.89	6	2.71	6	2.79	6	3	6	2.57	6	2.44	6	2.53
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	7	1.23	7	1.14	7	1.07	7	1.35	7	1.22	7	1.23	7	1.04
In your opinion, how should Salt Lake County prioritize the following "economic development initiatives"? (rank)														
Creating jobs	3	3.35	2	3.46	2	3.43	1	3.66	1	3.50	2	3.48	2	3.29
Job training	2	3.37	3	3.29	3	3.34	3	3.28	3	3.43	3	3.26	3	3.03
Higher wage jobs	1	3.93	1	3.89	1	3.88	4	3.25	2	3.47	1	4.33	1	4.61
Support for new businesses and small businesses	4	3.18	4	3.19	4	3.22	2	3.41	4	3.34	4	2.81	3	3.03
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	5	1.22	5	1.14	5	1.10	5	1.36	5	1.18	5	1.14	4	1.04
In your opinion, which are the most pressing housing concerns in your community? (rank)														
Housing Affordability	1	4.52	1	4.37	1	4.29	1	4.06	1	4.36	1	4.76	1	4.66
Housing Choices	3	3.10	3	3.05	3	3.04	3	3.27	3	3.14	3	3.04	4	2.75
Housing Shortage	4	3.04	4	2.70	4	2.42	4	2.41	4	2.74	4	2.96	2	3.59
Housing/Neighborhood Condition	2	3.18	2	3.71	2	4.04	2	3.91	2	3.50	2	3.20	3	3.00
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	5	1.21	5	1.12	5	1.10	5	1.32	5	1.18	5	1.06	5	1.00
In your opinion, how should Salt Lake County prioritize the following "housing programs"? (rank)														
Building more affordable housing units	1	4.46	2	4.24	3	4.01	4	3.68	2	4.17	1	5.00	1	4.97
Home ownership assistance	2	4.21	1	4.45	2	4.55	1	4.63	1	4.47	2	4.52	3	3.87
Home repairs and energy efficiency improvement assistance	4	4.02	3	4.23	1	4.66	2	4.50	3	3.70	4	3.48	4	3.71
Preserving existing affordable housing units	3	4.04	4	3.92	4	3.92	3	4.13	4	3.60	3	3.81	2	4.13
Providing rental assistance	5	3.08	5	2.89	5	2.71	5	2.55	5	3.27	5	3.04	5	3.29
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	6	1.28	6	1.24	6	1.09	6	1.81	6	1.57	6	1.05	6	1.04
The availability of housing units in Salt Lake County meets the needs of the growing population.														
Strongly disagree	2	33%	2	37%	2	32%	1	32%	1	47%	2	36%	1	48%
Disagree	1	37%	1	35%	1	41%	2	21%	2	33%	1	39%	2	27%
Neutral	3	17%	3	17%	3	19%	2	21%	3	13%	3	14%	3	15%
Agree	4	10%	4	9%	4	7%	2	21%	4	3%	4	11%	4	6%
Strongly agree	5	3%	5	2%	5	1%	3	6%	4	3%	5	0%	5	3%
There is enough housing in Salt Lake County for:														
Low-income individuals / families														
Strongly disagree	1	48%	1	53%	1	53%	1	47%	1	55%	1	54%	1	60%
Disagree	2	33%	2	30%	2	30%	2	24%	2	29%	2	32%	2	36%
Neutral	3	11%	3	10%	3	12%	3	27%	3	10%	3	11%	4	0%
Agree	4	5%	4	3%	4	5%	5	0%	4	3%	4	4%	4	0%
Strongly agree	5	2%	5	3%	5	1%	4	9%	4	3%	5	0%	3	3%
People experiencing homelessness														
Strongly disagree	1	46%	1	46%	1	42%	1	26%	1	48%	1	54%	1	58%
Disagree	2	30%	2	31%	2	36%	3	35%	2	23%	2	21%	2	33%
Neutral	3	14%	3	15%	3	17%	2	21%	4	10%	3	18%	5	0%
Agree	4	7%	4	4%	4	3%	5	9%	3	13%	4	7%	4	3%
Strongly agree	5	4%	5	4%	5	2%	4	9%	5	6%	5	0%	3	6%
Seniors														
Strongly disagree	3	22%	3	26%	3	21%	2	26%	1	32%	2	25%	3	33%
Disagree	2	25%	2	27%	1	34%	1	35%	4	19%	3	14%	2	12%

Neutral	1	32%	1	31%	2	27%	3	21%	2	26%	1	54%	1	36%
Agree	4	17%	4	14%	4	17%	4	9%	3	23%	4	7%	5	6%
Strongly agree	5	4%	5	3%	5	1%	4	9%	5	0%	5	0%	4	12%
People with disabilities or special needs														
Strongly disagree	3	27%	2	30%	3	21%	2	29%	2	29%	2	37%	1	50%
Disagree	2	28%	3	27%	2	30%	1	38%	1	32%	3	11%	3	16%
Neutral	1	36%	1	32%	1	39%	3	15%	3	19%	1	48%	2	25%
Agree	4	8%	4	9%	4	10%	4	9%	4	16%	4	4%	4	6%
Strongly agree	5	1%	5	2%	5	0%	4	9%	5	3%	5	0%	5	3%
TRANSPORTATION														
How often do you use the following transportation modes? (Never, sometimes, frequently, always)														
Bike-share														
Never	1	90%	1	91%	1	91%	1	88%	1	97%	1	89%	1	87%
Sometimes	2	9%	2	8%	2	8%	2	9%	2	3%	2	7%	2	13%
Frequently	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	4	0%	3	0%	3	4%	3	0%
Always	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	3	3%	3	0%	4	0%	3	0%
Biking														
Never	1	61%	1	66%	1	75%	1	80%	1	61%	1	57%	1	44%
Sometimes	2	31%	2	27%	2	23%	2	26%	2	29%	2	32%	2	38%
Frequently	3	8%	3	7%	3	2%	3	3%	3	10%	3	11%	3	19%
Always	4	1%	4	0%	4	0%	3	3%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Car														
Never	4	2%	4	1%	4	0%	4	3%	3	3%	4	4%	4	0%
Sometimes	3	5%	3	4%	3	1%	3	9%	3	3%	3	11%	3	3%
Frequently	2	34%	2	29%	2	29%	2	24%	2	29%	2	25%	2	36%
Always	1	59%	1	66%	1	70%	1	65%	1	65%	1	61%	1	61%
E-scooter														
Never	1	83%	1	89%	1	91%	1	94%	1	93%	1	85%	1	72%
Sometimes	2	14%	2	9%	2	7%	2	3%	2	7%	2	15%	2	16%
Frequently	3	3%	3	2%	3	1%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	13%
Always	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	2	3%	3	0%	3	0%	4	0%
Transit (bus, rail, etc.)														
Never	2	31%	2	32%	2	43%	2	32%	2	27%	3	18%	2	19%
Sometimes	1	55%	1	51%	1	47%	1	59%	1	57%	1	43%	1	59%
Frequently	3	11%	3	11%	3	10%	4	3%	3	10%	2	21%	3	16%
Always	4	3%	4	5%	4	1%	3	9%	4	7%	3	18%	4	6%
Walking														
Never	3	12%	3	14%	3	15%	3	18%	3	16%	4	11%	4	9%
Sometimes	1	54%	1	58%	1	66%	1	53%	1	42%	1	43%	1	63%
Frequently	2	29%	2	22%	2	17%	2	24%	2	35%	2	32%	2	15%
Always	4	5%	4	7%	4	3%	4	6%	4	6%	3	14%	3	12%
Public transportation is available to me.														
Strongly disagree	4	8%	4	6%	4	6%	3	18%	4	3%	4	0%	3	0%
Disagree	1	41%	1	41%	1	45%	1	39%	1	39%	2	35%	1	36%
Agree	3	24%	3	23%	3	18%	2	21%	3	26%	3	18%	1	36%
Strongly agree	2	27%	2	31%	2	31%	2	21%	2	32%	1	46%	2	27%

Public transportation is affordable for me.														
Strongly disagree	4	7%	4	10%	4	6%	4	12%	3	13%	4	7%	4	9%
Disagree	2	32%	1	37%	1	45%	1	52%	2	26%	1	36%	3	18%
Agree	3	27%	3	23%	3	18%	3	15%	2	26%	3	25%	2	27%
Strongly agree	1	34%	2	32%	2	31%	2	21%	1	35%	2	32%	1	45%
SAFETY														
I feel safe in my community.														
Strongly disagree	5	5%	4	7%	4	10%	4	9%	4	6%	4	0%	5	3%
Disagree	4	12%	2	25%	2	29%	3	18%	2	26%	3	18%	2	24%
Neutral	3	17%	3	23%	3	23%	1	41%	3	16%	2	14%	3	18%
Agree	1	48%	1	39%	1	36%	2	26%	1	48%	1	50%	1	45%
Strongly agree	2	19%	5	6%	5	3%	5	6%	5	3%	2	18%	4	9%
EDUCATION														
Children in my community are receiving the education they need.														
Strongly disagree	4	12%	4	15%	4	19%	3	18%	4	13%	4	7%	4	9%
Disagree	3	23%	1	34%	1	32%	1	41%	1	32%	3	18%	1	45%
Neutral	2	25%	3	23%	3	20%	4	15%	3	23%	1	39%	2	24%
Agree	1	34%	2	26%	2	27%	2	26%	2	26%	2	29%	3	18%
Strongly agree	5	7%	4	3%	5	2%	5	0%	5	6%	4	7%	5	3%
SERVICES AND IMPROVEMENTS														
In your opinion, how should Salt Lake County prioritize the following services? (select your top three priorities)														
Childcare	9	15%	7	16%	10	13%	3	26%	5	13%	5	18%	5	15%
Childhood education programs	7	20%	5	23%	1	30%	3	26%	7	10%	6	14%	5	15%
Computer/technology proficiency	15	7%	14	6%	14	7%	8	6%	9	3%	7	11%	8	6%
Disability services	14	10%	12	11%	11	12%	5	18%	9	3%	8	7%	7	9%
Domestic violence services	13	10%	11	13%	10	13%	7	12%	6	13%	5	18%	7	9%
Healthcare services (medical and dental)	3	26%	3	29%	4	25%	2	29%	2	35%	4	21%	3	42%
Homeless services	4	25%	6	17%	12	10%	8	9%	4	23%	3	32%	5	30%
Housing services	2	34%	2	34%	5	24%	1	38%	3	32%	1	50%	1	52%
Job/vocational training	8	16%	5	20%	3	27%	6	15%	4	23%	5	18%	9	3%
Language programs	17	3%	13	7%	13	10%	8	6%	7	10%	8	7%	10	0%
Mental health services	1	40%	1	36%	2	29%	2	29%	1	55%	2	36%	2	45%
Neglected/abused child services	10	15%	10	14%	6	22%	7	12%	9	3%	9	4%	7	9%
Recreational programs	11	13%	9	15%	9	16%	6	15%	4	23%	9	4%	6	12%
Substance abuse & addiction	5	24%	4	24%	7	20%	4	24%	2	35%	6	14%	4	33%
Transportation services	6	21%	8	15%	8	19%	6	15%	8	6%	5	18%	7	9%
Youth services	12	10%	10	14%	9	16%	5	18%	8	6%	5	18%	8	6%
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	16	6%	15	4%	15	4%	9	3%	8	6%	9	4%	10	0%
How should Salt Lake County prioritize the following "Community/Neighborhood Improvements"? (select your top three priorities)														
Publicly owned facilities (libraries, senior centers, etc.)	4	49%	4	53%	4	50%	2	65%	2	61%	5	36%	2	58%
Park enhancements	3	57%	2	57%	3	53%	4	44%	1	77%	3	50%	1	67%
Sewer improvements	6	19%	6	17%	6	14%	6	26%	7	6%	6	21%	6	21%
Sidewalk improvements	2	50%	3	56%	2	59%	1	71%	4	42%	2	54%	4	48%
Street improvements	1	64%	1	66%	1	79%	3	56%	3	48%	1	64%	3	55%
Water improvements	5	34%	5	27%	5	15%	5	32%	5	32%	4	43%	5	39%
Other, please specify (blank for 30 characters here)	7	11%	7	12%	7	16%	7	3%	6	13%	7	11%	7	6%

Notes:

<p>1. Number 1 ranked fields are shaded in <i>light blue</i>.</p>
<p>2. Numbers appear in <i>red</i> when spread between all responses and demographic category is 10% or greater or .5 or greater in raking questions. Numbers appear in <i>orange</i> when spread between all responses and demographic category is 5% or greater.</p>
<p>3. Percent is rounded to nearest whole number. This means that percent totals do not always equal 100, and that differences may be evident in rankings that are not evident in percent columns.</p>



Salt Lake County Citizen Participation Plan

Division of Housing and Community Development
2001 S. State Street, S2-100, P.O. Box 144575, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4575

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

County of Salt Lake Consortium

Community Development Block Grant HOME Investment Partnership Program Emergency Solutions Grant Section 108 Loan Guarantees

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the County of Salt Lake's mission, the Division of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is committed to providing "honest, open, efficient and ethical government that is fiscally responsible, accessible and responsive to Salt Lake County's needs." The Division of Housing and Community Development follows the Citizen Participation Plan detailed in this document in order to: better determine and prioritize the needs of communities in its jurisdiction; administer programs intended to address those needs; and to involve the public in the Consolidated Plan process.

As required by law, the Citizen Participation Plan adheres to guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 24 CFR Part 91.105, in order to qualify for participation in the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the HOME investment Partnership Program (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG), and the Section 108 Loan Guarantees Program (Section 108).

About this Citizen Participation Plan

This Citizen Participation Plan was originally made available for public review and comment in November 2012, published on Salt Lake County's Division of Housing and Community Development website, and available in hard copy upon request from the County HCD office. The final Citizen Participation Plan was approved after a comment and review period of 15 days. The Citizen Participation Plan has been updated as necessary to reflect current information, with the date of the most recent update reflected in the page header.

This Citizen Participation Plan has been approved by Salt Lake County's Division of Housing and Community Development, and is available at 2001 S. State St. S2100, PO Box 144575, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575, tel: (385) 468-4880, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Reasonable accommodations for individuals with Disabilities or those in need of language interpretation services can be provided if five days' notice is given by calling 385-468-4880. TTY/TDD users should call 7-1-1.

To review the Citizen Participation Plan's schedule for the upcoming Program Year, see the "Stages in the Process" Section on page (7). A specific timeline will be set each year by Housing and Community Development.

Definitions

Action Plan – The Action Plan is the one-year portion of a participating jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan. It includes the participating jurisdiction's annual application for all HUD entitlement funds. Development of the Action Plan and the five-year Consolidated Plan is the primary focus of residents participating in the Citizen Participation Plan.

Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) - a streamlined process to analyze the local fair housing landscape and set fair housing priorities and goals. The rule identifies four fair housing issues that program participants will assess: Patterns of integration and segregation; racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty; Disparities in access to opportunity; and Disproportionate housing needs. The AFH process begins with the provision of data, guidance, and an assessment tool that will help program participants identify fair housing issues and related contributing factors in their jurisdiction and region. Program participants are required to set goals to overcome fair housing issues and related contributing factors. Those goals must inform subsequent housing and community development planning processes.

Assessment of Fair Housing Tool – Tool developed by HUD for use by local governments that receive Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), or Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula funding from HUD when conducting and submitting their own Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

CAPER – The Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) is the document used to evaluate the performance of programs like HOME, CDBG, ESG, and Section 108 Loan Guarantees. It reports on the progress made on the five-year Consolidated Plan through the actions identified in the annual Action Plan.

CDBG – The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is a Federal program created under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. This program provides grant funds to local and state governments to be used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing with a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities to assist low-and-moderate income residents. Grant funds are awarded to programs that offer "brick & mortar" improvements to public facilities and public services, including the acquisition, planning, and redevelopment of real property, and other hard costs. A small amount of grant funds are also available for program administration, operations, staffing, equipment, and other soft costs.

Salt Lake County's annual CDBG appropriation is allocated to programs that benefit the Urban County which includes the eleven participating non-entitlement cities, including

Alta, Bluffdale, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, Herriman, Holladay, Millcreek, Midvale, Murray, Riverton, and South Salt Lake as well as the Metro Townships of Copperton, Emigration, Kearns, Magna, Millcreek and White City, and the balance of Unincorporated Salt Lake County.

CEDAC – The Community and Economic Development Advisory Council (CEDAC) is a twelve to fourteen-member council appointed by the County Mayor. Each Mayor of a Participating City selects a representative for this Council and the balance of the members are selected to represent the unincorporated areas. This council acts in an advisory capacity to the collective group of Mayors, and is charged with the responsibility of reviewing each program application for the CDBG hard cost funding from both the Nonprofit Agencies as well as the Participating Urban Cities and delivering its recommendations as to which programs ought to be included in the Proposed Action Plan and/or the Proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the year.

CSSAC – The Community & Support Services Advisory Council (CSSAC) is an eight to fifteen -member council appointed by the County Mayor. This council acts in an advisory capacity to the County Mayor and the Mayors of the Urban County, as it relates to specific Community & Support Service Programs which may include General Funds monies appropriated for grant purposes, the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) Program, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program and up to 15% of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and any other matters as deemed germane and appropriate by the Mayor. The committee makes funding recommendations to the collective groups of Mayors for programs that ought to be included in the Proposed Action Plan and/or the Proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the year.

Consolidated Plan – The Consolidated Plan is a document written by any jurisdiction participating in the aforementioned HUD programs that describes the housing needs of low-and-moderate income residents, the homeless, and community development needs among others. The Consolidated Plan also outlines strategies to meet the needs and lists the resources available for implementation. This document is required to receive HUD Community Planning and Development funds, and it exists in forms that detail housing and community development needs and strategies over five-year and one-year periods.

CPP – The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is a plan that must be developed by all participating jurisdictions to describe and document efforts that will be undertaken to provide for and encourage residents to participate in the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), any revisions of the AFH, Consolidated Plan, any substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

HCD – Housing and Community Development (HCD) is the division of Salt Lake County Government responsible for administering any and all programs outlined in this document for its jurisdiction. In addition to carrying out the County’s Mission Statement, the Division of Housing and Community Development strives to make a positive

difference in people's lives by developing and implementing strategies and services to increase the quality of life and living in Salt Lake County neighborhoods.

ESG – The Emergency Solutions Grants program (ESG) provides funding for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter for the homeless, payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance.

HOME – The HOME Investment Partnership Program: HOME consists of a Federal block grant which provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use—often in partnership with local nonprofit groups—to fund a wide range of activities. These activities include building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low to moderate income people.

Salt Lake County's annual HOME appropriation is allocated to programs that benefit the Salt Lake County Consortium which is made up of the Urban County, and the Entitlement Cities of Sandy, South Jordan, Taylorsville, West Jordan and West Valley City.

HOME Consortium Housing Committee – The HOME Consortium Housing Committee is a ten-member council consisting of a representative from each of the Consortium Cities. The Committee is charged with the responsibility of reviewing each program application for HOME funds and delivering its recommendations to the Mayor as to which programs ought to be included in the Proposed Action Plan and/or the Proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

HUD – The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is a Cabinet Department in the executive branch of the U.S. Federal Government, founded to develop and execute policy related to housing and urban areas. It is the governing body responsible for the oversight and implementation of housing programs as well as calculating and distributing funds to entitled jurisdictions like Salt Lake County. HUD's mission is "to increase homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, HUD will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and forge new partnerships—particularly with faith-based and community organizations—that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level."

Low and Moderate Income - A family, household or individual whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, households or individuals.

Plan to Minimize Displacement – The Plan to Minimize Displacement is a set of guidelines the County follows when persons of low and moderate income are forced to

relocate or move as a direct result of housing and development activities which are federally funded.

Salt Lake County Consortium – The Salt Lake County Consortium includes the Urban County along with the entitlement cities of West Jordan, Sandy, South Jordan, Taylorsville, and West Valley. The Consortium administers the HOME Investment Partnership Grant.

Section 108 – The Section 108 Loan Guarantee program is the loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. Section 108 provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. It allows local governments to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Such public investment is often needed to encourage private economic activity, providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms and individuals may need to invest in distressed areas. Section 108 loans are not risk-free, however; local governments borrowing funds guaranteed by Section 108 must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations to cover the loan amount as security for the loan.

Urban County – The Salt Lake Urban County includes the Metro Townships of Copperton, Emigration, Kearns, Magna, and White City, the balance of unincorporated Salt Lake County and the non-entitlement cities of Alta, Bluffdale, Cottonwood Heights, Draper, Herriman, Holladay, Midvale, Millcreek, Murray, Riverton, and South Salt Lake. Salt Lake County qualifies as an urban county because it (1) is authorized under State law to undertake essential community development and housing assistance activities in its unincorporated areas which are not units of general local government; and (2) has a population of more than 200,000 (excluding the population of the 6 entitlement cities therein).

Encouraging Citizen Participation

As required by law, the Citizen Participation Plan should both provide for and encourage public participation. It should emphasize involvement by low- and moderate-income people—especially those living in low and moderate income neighborhoods including low-income residents of any targeted revitalization areas, areas designated by either a local jurisdiction or a state as a slum and blighted area, areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used, minority populations, non-English speaking persons and limited English proficiency residents, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons and agencies, residents of public and assisted housing developments including any resident advisory boards, resident councils and resident management corporations. Participation by businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faithbased organizations are encouraged to be involved in the process of developing and implementing the Assessment of Fair Housing and the Consolidated Plan.

Coordination, collaboration, and consultation with the Continuum of Care (CoC) agencies and other ESG Grantees will be a priority to analyze patterns of use and to evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness for both ESG and CoC projects. The County will consult with public housing authorities (PHAs) operating with the County and will continue to consider public housing needs, planned programs and activities under the consolidated plan. It will also consult on strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing and on proposed actions to affirmatively further fair housing in the consolidated plan. Information will be provided to the public housing agencies (PHA's) about the Assessment of Fair Housing, the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Strategy, and consolidated plan activities related to the developments and surrounding communities so that the PHA's can make this information available at the annual public hearing required for the PHA Plan.

In compliance with the Emergency Solutions Grant requirements, the County will include one or more homeless individuals and/or formerly homeless individuals in the planning phase of our Needs Assessment, which guides the development of the annual Request for Applications. Subsequently, one or more homeless individuals will be given the opportunity to participate in the review stage of applications that have been submitted for programs that provide services for populations that are either homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. This participation will happen prior to funding recommendations being made to the Mayor, and before the public hearing and final funding decisions are published. Detailed processes and procedures are in place to ensure meaningful participation of homeless or formerly homeless individuals in the policy and decision-making process for facilities, services and/or other assistance that receives funds under the Emergency Solutions Grant allocated through Salt Lake County. The "Consumer Participation – Community & Support Services Grants Process and Procedures" is included in the annual action plan for Salt Lake County, and it is incorporated into this Citizen Participation Plan by reference. A current copy of the procedures is attached to this document.

Citizen Engagement

Salt Lake County HCD will actively solicit participation from public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services, including those focusing on services to children, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, and the homeless. Participation will be sought from public and private agencies that represent minority groups living in Salt Lake County; and organizations representing non-English speaking residents and limited English proficiency residents in Salt Lake County to promote dialogue on needs and program performance. The County will also consult with community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent protected class members and organizations that enforce fair housing laws when preparing both the AFH and the consolidated plan. The consultation process will include contacting regional government agencies, adjacent units of general local government and local government agencies. This includes local government

agencies with metropolitan-wide planning and transportation responsibilities, particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction.

Role of Low- and Moderate-Income People

Because the primary purpose of the programs covered by this Citizen Participation Plan is to improve communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and growing economic opportunities for all principally low- and moderate-income people; it is important to include potential and actual program beneficiaries in all stages of the process, including:

- Needs identification;
- Priority setting among these needs, deciding how much money should be allocated to each high-priority need, and suggesting the types of programs to meet high-priority needs;
- Overseeing the way in which programs are carried out; and
- Evaluating the efficacy of program performance.

Various Stages of the Consolidated Plan Process

The policies and procedures outlined in this Citizen Participation Plan conform to six stages of action referenced in laws and regulations. These include:

1. Preparation or update the Assessment of Fair Housing
2. Identification of housing and community development needs;
3. Preparation of a Proposed Action Plan (and/or Five-Year Consolidated Plan) for the upcoming program year, outlining how expected funds will be allocated;
4. Approval of a Final Action Plan (and/or Five-Year Consolidated Plan) by the Mayor;
5. If necessary, Action Plans may have to be amended in order to reallocate funding or modify program language. If the amendment is considered substantial (the criteria are outlined later in this document), a formal amendment will be proposed, considered, and acted upon;
6. At one of the public hearings, the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) must be available for public review and comment. After the completion of the program year, a new CAPER must be drafted and submitted to HUD.

Final Implementation Authority

The Citizen Participation Plan recognizes that as the elected officer of Salt Lake County, the Mayor has the ultimate responsibility and authority for the implementation of the Assessment of Fair Housing, the Consolidated Plan and CDBG, ESG, HOME and Section 108 activities.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Items Covered by the Public Notice Requirement

There shall be advanced public notice once a federally required document is available, such as the Assessment of Fair Housing, Proposed Annual Action Plan or Five-Year Consolidated Plan, any proposed Substantial Amendment to the Assessment of Fair Housing, Action Plan or Consolidated Plan, the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER), and the Section 108 Guaranteed Loan Fund availability and the 108's final application.

In addition, there shall be advance public notice of all public hearings relating to the funds or planning processes covered by this Citizen Participation Plan.

Forms of Public Notice

1. Any activity requiring public notice will be placed on the Division of Housing and Community Development's web page at <<http://www.slco.org/HCD>>.
2. Newspapers of General Circulation: Public notices will be published as notices in the legal section of The Salt Lake Tribune and The Deseret News at least 15 days before the date of a hearing.
3. Press Releases will be sent to the County's Public Information Officer for distribution to the local media.
4. Notice will be given to organizations that have received funds or collaborated with HCD in the past, neighborhood organizations, community councils, and any other parties on our mailing list. The list includes, but is not limited to: units of local government, public and private agencies that provide housing, health, and social services including those that provide services to children, elderly, disabled, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the homeless; public and private agencies that represent minority groups living in Salt Lake County; organizations representing non-English speaking and limited English proficiency residents in Salt Lake County; and other interested parties on the Salt Lake County CDBG mailing list.
5. Notice will be sent out through the County Mayor's Diversity Website email listing.
6. Notice will be posted on the Utah Public Notice website.
7. Notice will be posted on the public bulletin board outside the County Council Chambers.
8. Notice will also be given to any person or group that requests information.
9. Notice through social media is currently being explored and utilized, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

Salt Lake County shall provide residents, public agencies and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the Assessment of Fair Housing, Consolidated Plan and the County's use of resources under Federal programs during the preceding five years.

Standard Documents

Standard documents include: copies of the proposed and final Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), copies of the proposed and final Annual Action Plans, the proposed and final Consolidated Plan, proposed and final substantial amendments, the proposed and final Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), the Citizen Participation Plan, and the Plan to Minimize Displacement, as well as information regarding use of funds and other program information will be maintained by Salt Lake County Housing and Community Development staff.

Availability of Standard Documents

The public may access standard documents by contacting the Division of Housing and Community Development (HCD), 2001 S. State St. S2100, PO Box 144575, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575, tel: (385) 468-4880, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities or those in need of language interpretation services can be provided if five days' notice is given by calling 385-468-4880. TTY/TDD users should call 7-1-1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

Salt Lake County is required by law to host two public hearings at two different stages of the program year to obtain the public's views and to provide the public with the County's responses to public questions and proposals.

Access to Public Meetings

The County will provide timely notice of public meetings to be posted in public areas and will provide timely access to information and records relating to the County's proposed and actual use of Federal assistance, grant funds, loan funds, and program income. The County will follow the requirements of the Open and Public Meetings Act as required by UC 52-4-102. The County may facilitate Virtual Public Meetings, or otherwise utilize relevant technology to ensure access.

Access to Public Hearings

The County will provide reasonable notice and opportunity to comment 15 or 30 days' (as per regulation) adequate advance notice prior to any public hearing. The Hearings

will be held at times and locations convenient to potential or actual beneficiaries. Notices are described more fully in the "Public Notice" section of this Citizen Participation Plan. The schedule of Public Hearings is described more fully in the "Stages in the Process" section. The County may facilitate Virtual Public Hearings, or otherwise utilize relevant technology to ensure access.

In accordance with 24 CFR 5.110 and 24 CFR 91.600, HUD may, upon a determination of good cause and subject to statutory limitations, waive regulatory provisions. These regulatory provisions provide HUD the authority to make waiver determinations for the ESG, CoC, and HOPWA Programs and consolidated planning requirements for all CPD formula programs. This Citizen Participation Plan may be amended as necessary to document applicable waivers, and the justification and relevant timeframe for each waiver will be noted in the appropriate section of this plan.

Public Meetings and Hearings and Populations with Unique Needs

All public meetings, workshops, and hearings are held in facilities that are accessible to people with disabilities and meet ADA requirements. Salt Lake County will take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking and limited English proficiency residents of the community. Upon reasonable request, Salt Lake County will provide translators at public hearings and meetings.

Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities or those in need of language interpretation services can be provided if five days' notice is given by calling 385-468-4880. TTY/TDD users should call 7-1-1.

STAGES IN THE PROCESS

A. Identifying Needs and conducting the Assessment of Fair Housing

The critical first step in a collaborative effort to address the County's housing and community development programs and goals is to reach an agreement on the County's priority needs and fair housing policies.

1. **About the Hearing on Needs and the Assessment of Fair Housing:** Salt Lake County is required by law to hold at least one public hearing during the development of the AFH and development of the consolidated plan and must provide a period, not less than 30 calendar days, to receive comments from residents of the community on the consolidated plan or the AFH. This is the time where review of the needs, goals, and objectives of the Assessment of Fair Housing and the Five-Year Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan takes place,

and potential changes may be proposed. The required public hearing must occur before the proposed consolidated plan is published for comment.

The initial public hearing regarding needs, objectives, and the Assessment of Fair Housing will be held at least 15 days prior to the application deadline and at least 120 days prior to a draft of the proposed Action Plan, so that the County may appropriately consider and respond to the comments given during this period. Comments may be received either in writing or orally at the public hearing, in preparing the final AFH or the final consolidated plan. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the final AFH or the final consolidated plan.

2. **Public Notice – Hearing on Needs and Assessment of Fair Housing:** The County will give notice for the public hearing on needs and Assessment of Fair Housing, providing 15 days' advance notice. The County will also give notice of upcoming application training workshops to be held. The notice will follow the guidelines set out in the "Public Notice" section of this Citizen Participation Plan. Copies of the Consolidated Plan, as well as the previous year's Performance Report will be available where standard documents are distributed, and it may be delivered upon request. Public hearings on needs will be held at a time and location posted in the public notice.

B. The Proposed Action Plan (and/or Five-Year Consolidated Plan)

In order to promote increased public accountability in the County's development of the Annual Action Plan and/or the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the following steps will be taken:

1. **Public Notice – Estimated Funds:** Each year Salt Lake County will give public notice of the estimated amount of all Federal assistance, grant funds, loan funds, and program income anticipated to be generated by the activities carried out for the upcoming year, along with a description of the range of activities that may be funded with each resource. The County will also provide an estimate of the amount of funding that can be expected to benefit low- and moderate-income people. The notice of available funds will coincide with a call for funding applications for potential projects.
2. **Plan to Minimize Displacement:** Along with the notice of estimated funds, a summary of the County's Plan to minimize displacement of persons as a result of the County's proposed activities, and any activities likely to result in displacement, will be posted. This Plan will describe how Salt Lake County will compensate people who are actually displaced as a result for the use of these funds, specifying the type and amount of compensation. A summary of Salt Lake County's Plan to Minimize Displacement can be found at the end of this Citizen Participation Plan.

3. **Application Training Workshops:** Each year the County will conduct application training workshops for organizations and for individuals representative of low- and moderate-income people who are interested in submitting an application to obtain funding for an activity. Program objectives, eligible activities, eligible applicants, funding policies, application forms and the proposed evaluation and selection process will be among the topics discussed during the workshops. Each workshop participant receives a copy of the annual Request for Applications, Application Forms and Instructions, and Salt Lake County Program Funding Policies. All potential funding applicants are encouraged to contact County staff for technical assistance before completing an application form. Individual help is available as scheduling permits.
4. **Application – Deadline:** The application deadline for the next Program Year will be included in the notice of funding availability, which will provide 30 days' notice.
5. **Review of Eligibility:** Each year, the HOME Consortium Housing Committee, the Community & Economic Development Advisory Council (CEDAC), the Community & Support Services Advisory Council (CSSAC) or other citizen committees will review all HOME, CDBG and ESG proposals for completeness and compliance with HUD regulations, eventually recommending a list of eligible activities and funding levels for the Mayor's approval. The public is encouraged to give input during this process.

Subject to the applicability of any waivers issued by HUD which justify an expedited process for allocating funds, the County may opt to utilize County staff to conduct the review of proposals. Under these circumstances, County staff will notify the appropriate citizen committees of funding recommendations, to ensure that committee members have the opportunity to comment during the public comment period.

6. **Begin Environmental Review Process:** After Salt Lake County receives applications for the CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, it will begin the environmental review process. The review will be made of each project before a final determination of funding is made. No funds will be committed through a contract until the environmental review is complete and if needed, a release of funds has been obtained from HUD.
7. **Public Hearing and Comment Period on the Proposed Action Plan and the CAPER**
 - a. **Public Notice – Proposed Action Plan and CAPER Hearing:** The County will give notice of a public hearing on the Proposed Action Plan and the most recent CAPER, providing 15 days' advance notice. The notice will follow the guidelines set out in the "Public Notice" section of this Citizen Participation

Plan. The public hearing notice shall include a summary of the contents and purpose of the Action and/or Consolidated Plan and the most recent CAPER, and it shall include a list of the locations where copies of the entire proposed plan and entire CAPER may be examined. Virtual public hearings may be facilitated if deemed relevant and appropriate.

- b. **Public Review – Proposed Action Plan and CAPER:** During the 30 day public comment period, copies of the proposed Action Plan and/or Consolidated Plan and the most recent CAPER will be made available for public review at the Division of Housing and Community Development. Reasonable accommodations will be made for non-English speaking persons and for people with disabilities. Salt Lake County shall provide a reasonable number of free copies of the Action and/or Consolidated Plan and the CAPER to residents and groups upon request.
- c. **Public Comments – Proposed Action Plan and CAPER:** The public may comment on the Action Plan and/or Consolidated Plan and the most recent CAPER in writing or at the public hearing. Written comments must be directed to Housing and Community Development, 2001 S. State St. S2100, PO Box 144575, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575. Salt Lake County shall consider any comments or views received during the 30 day public comment period in preparing the final Action and/or Consolidated Plan and the upcoming CAPER. A summary of all comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted (that is, comments or views that do not result in changes) and the reasons thereof, shall be attached to the final Action Plan and/or Consolidated Plan and the next CAPER.

C. The Final Action Plan (and/or Five-Year Consolidated Plan)

Copies of the final Action Plan and/or Consolidated Plan and the Executive Summary will be made available to the public for free upon request. The Executive Summary will also be posted on the County's Division of Housing and Community Development's website. In addition, copies will be available at the locations specified above in the section, "Public Access to Documents."

D. Amendments to the Action Plan (and/or Five-Year Consolidated Plan)

1. **Amendments:** The Annual Action Plan and/or the Five-Year Consolidated Plan may be amended at any time during the program year. Changes in the plan(s) will require amendments any time there is: a change in the use of money between activities or to an activity not mentioned in the Final Annual Action Plan; or a change in the purpose, location, scope, or beneficiaries of an activity.
2. **Comment Period for Substantial Amendments:** A "substantial amendment" is an amendment to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan that requires 30 days of public comment. Prior to submitting substantial amendments to HUD,

Salt Lake County will provide residents with 30 days' advance notice – advertised in the publications listed in the public notice section – of an opportunity to comment whenever a substantial amendment is being proposed for the Salt Lake County CDBG program. Salt Lake County shall consider any comments received in preparing substantial amendments. A summary of all comments received shall be attached to any substantial amendment of the plan. Any comments that are not accepted (that is, comments that do not result in changes to the amendment) and the reasons thereof shall be included in this summary.

Waiver – Effective 3/31/2020 through End of 2020 Program Year (6/30/2021): Requirement for Reasonable Notice. To provide additional flexibility to communities to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and better assist individuals and families, including those experiencing homelessness infected with the virus or economically impacted by the virus, HUD determined that good cause was found to provide a regulatory waiver to 24 CFR 91.105(c)(2) and (k), 91.115(c)(2) and (i), in order to balance the need to respond quickly to the growing spread and effects of COVID-19 with the statutory requirement to provide reasonable notice and opportunity for citizens to comment on substantial amendments concerning the proposed uses of CDBG, HOME, HTF, HOPWA or ESG funds. The 30-day minimum for the required public comment period is waived for substantial amendments, provided that no less than 5 days are provided for public comments on each substantial amendment. Salt Lake County has determined that a 5-day period provides reasonable notice and opportunity to comment, and it will thereby reduce the public comment period to 5 days for substantial amendments deemed necessary to the FY19 and/or FY20 Action Plan.

3. Substantial Amendments: The following criteria shall be used to define which Amendments are substantial:
 - a. Changes in the use of Federal program money from one activity to another;
 - b. Changes to the Federal program budget for a project by an amount in excess of twenty percent or \$10,000, whichever is greater;
 - c. Changes to any of the goals, policies, or procedures identified in the Consolidated Plan;
 - d. Changes in the purpose, scope, beneficiaries, or location of the project;
 - e. A change in allocation priorities or method of distribution of funds;
 - f. A change in the source of funding, from one source to any other source (including program income) covered by the consolidated plan; or
 - g. Cancellation of an existing project or addition of a new project.

4. Not Substantial Amendments: The following criteria shall be used to define which Amendments are not substantial:
 - a. Changes to the Federal program budget for a project by an amount that is less than twenty percent or \$10,000, whichever is greater;
 - b. Consolidate Plan data updates: Consolidated Plan data updates such as census data, income limits, and fair market rents, and similar types of data shall not be considered a substantial amendment;
 - c. Minor change in project location: a minor change in location on a specific property is not considered a substantial change as long the purpose, scope, and intended beneficiaries remain essentially the same;
 - d. Project Budget Line Item change: the transfer of some (but not all) funds within a project from one approved budget line item to another approved budget line item (e.g., construction rather than engineering) does not constitute a substantial change.

E. Development of Performance Reports

A public hearing is held by Salt Lake County to gather public input on the County's annual performance and evaluation report for the last program year. The report analyzes progress toward the goals established in previous plans with regards to the unit of measure for the project, as well as timely completion. This report also provides information on the performance of funded projects in relationship to the program objectives.

1. Public Notice Requirement & Comment Period: Salt Lake County will make available a proposed Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) in order to gather public comments before submitting a final version of the CAPER to HUD. Notification of the report's availability and comment period will be made in accordance with the "Forms of Public Notice" section of this Citizen Participation Plan. Submission of the CAPER to HUD will not be less than 15 days from the notification of the proposed Report's availability for comment, which will be approximately September 30.

Waiver – Effective 4/29/2020 and applicable through the 2020 Program Year (ending 6/30/2021): Requirement for the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) submission to HUD within 90-days after the close of a jurisdiction's program year. Given the outbreak of the coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2 and the extenuating circumstances placed on

state and local governments, and citizens, HUD has determined that there is good cause to waive the 90-day submission provision. Pursuant to the waiver, Salt Lake County will submit applicable CAPER(s) within 180 days after the close of the program year, which will be approximately December 31.

2. **Public Review:** During the 15-day public comment period, copies of the CAPER will be made available for public review at the office of the Division of Housing and Community Development. Reasonable accommodations will be made for non-English speakers and for people with disabilities.
3. **Public Comments:** The public may comment on the CAPER in writing. Written comments must be directed to Housing and Community Development, 2001 S. State St. S2100, PO Box 144575, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575. Salt Lake County shall consider any comments or views received in preparing the CAPER. A summary of all comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted – that is, comments or views that did not result in changes – and the reasons thereof shall be attached to the final CAPER.

F. Technical Assistance

The Division of Housing and Community Development will provide technical assistance to groups' representative of persons of low- and moderate-income that request such assistance to comment on the AFH, or in developing applications for funding assistance under any of the programs covered by the consolidated plan, with the level and type of assistance determined by the County. This assistance does not include the provision of funds to these groups.

GRIEVANCES AND DISPLACEMENT

Procedure for Complaints and Grievances

Complaints, inquiries, and grievances related to the consolidated plan, consolidated plan amendments, the AFH, and revisions to the AFH, and the performance report shall be submitted in writing to Housing and Community Development, 2001 S. State St. S2100, PO Box 144575, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575. A written response shall be provided to the complaining or aggrieved party within 15 working days of the date of receipt of the written complaint or grievance.

Plan to Minimize Displacement

Consistent with the goals and objectives of activities assisted under the Program, Salt Lake County's Community Development Block Grant Program will take the following steps to minimize the displacement of people, businesses, nonprofits, and/or farms.

1. Discourage projects involving displacement/relocation through a grant application scoring system that reduces the total score of projects that anticipate displacement/relocation;
2. Encourage project sponsors to plan or stage projects to minimize and/or prevent the adverse impacts of displacement;
3. Provide for the establishment of temporary relocation facilities in order to provide housing to households whose displacement will be temporary;
4. Provide advisory services which will include such measures, facilities, and services as may be necessary to determine relocation needs, or other assistance for which displaced persons may be eligible;
5. Coordinate code enforcement with rehabilitation and housing assistance programs; and
6. Stage the rehabilitation of apartment units to allow tenants to remain in the building/complex during and after rehabilitation by working with empty units or buildings first.

Any residential tenant who will be permanently and involuntarily displaced shall be entitled to the following services and benefits:

1. **Timely information.** The tenant will be contacted and provided timely information that fully explains the reason for the displacement and the relocation assistance available;
2. **Advisory services.** The tenant will be provided appropriate advisory services necessary to minimize hardships in adjusting to the relocation;
3. **Advance notice.** Unless there is an urgent need for the property (e.g., substantial danger to a person's health or safety) or the tenant is evicted for cause, the tenant shall be given at least 90 days' advance notice of the earliest possible date which they must vacate the property;
4. **Replacement Housing Assistance.** Replacement housing assistance is available to both renters and owners in the form of rental assistance or purchase assistance. The replacement assistance is based on a number of factors as provided in the Uniform Relocation Act and its regulations at 49 CFR Part 24; and
5. **Moving Expenses.** The tenant will be reimbursed for reasonable, documented costs of his/her moving and related expenses; or the tenant may elect to receive a fixed payment for moving and related expenses.

Approved _____ Date _____

Consumer Participation - Community & Support Services Grants
(Community Development Block Grant ♦ Emergency Solutions Grant ♦ Social Services Block Grant)

Process and Procedures

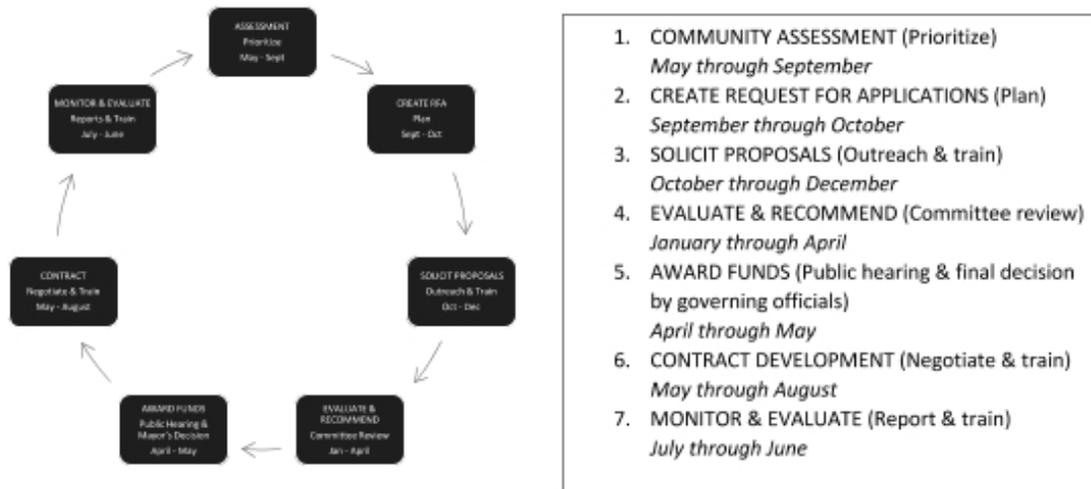
Community & Support Services refers to the activities undertaken by the Salt Lake County Division of Housing and Community Development, pursuant to the administration of grant funds received through the Emergency Solutions Block Grant (ESG), the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), the public services portion of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and any additional general fund monies appropriated for grant purposes.

Citizen Participation is a requirement of all funding sources that are included in the Community & Support Services pool, and Consumer Participation is a requirement of ESG funds. It has been determined that it is appropriate and desirable to have consumer participation for all grant funds administered by the Division of Housing and Community Development (HCD), inasmuch as feasible for the multiple populations served.

This document is specific to the processes and procedures related to consumer participation in the funding decisions for ESG and SSBG funds, and the portion of CDBG funds allocated to public service activities.

♦ **Process for Consumer Participation in the funding allocations of Community & Support Services grants administered by the Division of Housing and Community Development:**

The HCD staff is responsible for incorporating meaningful input into the process and cycle of allocating the funds which are designated as Community & Support Services grants. There are seven phases in the grant cycle:



Consumer input shall be integrated into each phase in the cycle as follows. *(Timeframes are approximate.)*

1. COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT (Prioritize) *May through September*
 - a. The Program Development Coordinator will identify target populations served by prior agencies that have requested Community & Support Services funds.
 - b. The Program Development Coordinator will coordinate with the Community Development Manager to reach out to the primary target populations through focus groups and surveys, to get feedback on which services and which specific programs are prioritized by the identified consumers. The results of the surveys and focus groups will be shared with the Community Development Manager and the HCD Division Director, who will present the information to the Salt Lake County Mayor.
 - c. The Community Development team will compile documentation from other related needs assessments conducted recently in the community, which will be referenced as the funding priorities are determined for the upcoming Request for Applications (RFA). The Community Development Manager will consult with the HCD Division Director and the Mayor's Office to finalize funding priorities for upcoming RFA.

2. CREATE REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS (Plan) *September through October*
 - a. Once the funding priorities are finalized by the Mayor, the Program Development Coordinator will structure the RFA for the Community & Support Services grants so that applicants will respond to the priorities that have been identified and established for the upcoming grant cycle.
 - b. The Program Development Coordinator will ensure that agencies provide information in the application regarding their processes for obtaining consumer feedback, and how that feedback is included in internal program evaluations.

3. SOLICIT PROPOSALS (Outreach & train) *October through December*
 - a. HCD staff will utilize comprehensive mailing lists to make service providers aware of the upcoming RFA. These contact lists will include prior applicants, those who have reached out to HCD to learn about funding opportunities, and those who have contact with our community partners. Notification of the RFA will also be posted on the County website, and it will be included in the Office of Diversity & Inclusion newsletters.
 - b. A pre-application training workshop will be held for all organizations that are interested in applying for Community & Support Services funds. Prospective applicants will be advised of the results of the consumer surveys and focus groups, and how that input was factored into the priorities.

4. EVALUATE & RECOMMEND (Committee review) *January through April*
 - a. The Program Development Coordinator will review the applications that have been submitted in response to the RFA, and he/she will prepare a summary of the requests for funding categorized by the target populations to be served. The Program Development Coordinator will identify the primary populations, and coordinate with community partners to schedule meetings with focus groups comprised of those consumers.
 - i. The Program Development Coordinator will invite one or more members of the Community and Support Services Advisory Council to participate in the presentations to the consumer focus groups.
 - ii. The Program Development Coordinator will present the summary of applicable applications to the related consumer focus groups, and he/she will solicit input regarding prioritization of both general services and specific programming provided by applicant agencies. If a member of the Community and Support Services Advisory Council is able to attend, he/she will review the full

applications prior to the meeting and be prepared to share details of the applications with consumers as requested.

- iii. A summary of input received from the consumer focus groups will be prepared, which will include a numeric representation of the resulting prioritization of services and programs. This summary will be presented to the full membership of the Community & Support Services Advisory Committee (CSSAC) for consideration prior to final scoring of the applications.
- iv. The summary of input received from the consumer focus groups will be provided to the Mayor, along with the final recommendations for funding from CSSAC.

5. AWARD FUNDS (Public hearing & final decisions by government officials) *April through May*

- a. The recommendations of CSSAC will be presented to the Salt Lake County Mayor and the Mayors of the Urban County at a Public Hearing. Members of the public and applicants will have the opportunity to provide feedback to the Mayors regarding the recommendations of CSSAC.
- b. The Salt Lake County Mayor and the Mayors of the Urban County will consider the committee recommendations, as well as the consumer input and the comments made at the Public Hearing. The governing officials will make the final decisions regarding the allocation of Community & Support Services funds.

6. CONTRACT DEVELOPMENT (Negotiate & train) *May through August*

- a. Contracts will be developed based on the outcomes and performance indicators which have been identified in the proposals. If the feedback from the focus groups generates ideas to improve on the measurement of performance, those improvements will be incorporated into the contract statements of work.
- b. If the feedback from the focus groups generates information that will help individual agencies in their programming, this information will be shared with agencies during contract negotiations and contract training.

7. MONITOR & EVALUATE (Report & train) *July through June*

- a. The Program Development Coordinator will utilize agency reports whenever possible to assess whether the consumer input is resulting in programmatic changes that are positively impacting performance.
- b. HCD staff will verify during monitoring visits that consumer participation requirements outlined in Community & Support Services contracts are being met.

◆ **Procedures specific to each funding source included in the pool designated for Community & Support Services activities:**

1. **ESG - Specific Procedures.**

- a. This Consumer Participation document shall be incorporated into the Salt Lake County ESG Policies & Procedures as an addendum, and by reference.
- b. The target population which will provide consumer participation related to the Emergency Solutions Grants refers to homeless or formerly homeless individuals.
- c. An annual survey will be conducted specific to the prioritization of homeless services, and the prioritization of programming which is specific to agencies that are providing homeless services. This survey and any related focus groups will be conducted separately from the consumer participation targeted towards other populations served by Community & Support Services grant funds.

- d. The Salt Lake County policy related to Consumer Participation in funding decisions for Emergency Solutions Grant funds is described in the ESG Operating Standards as follows:

Homeless Participation

- A. Pursuant to 24 CFR § 576.405, Salt Lake County Housing and Community Development recognizes the following requirements regarding homeless participation related to funding provided under the Emergency Solutions Grant:
- (1) Unless the recipient is a State, the recipient must provide for the participation of not less than one homeless individual or formerly homeless individual on the board of directors or other equivalent policy-making entity of the recipient, to the extent that the entity considers and makes policies and decisions regarding any facilities, services, or other assistance that receive funding under Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).
 - (2) If the recipient is unable to meet requirement under paragraph (a), it must instead develop and implement a plan to consult with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering and making policies and decisions regarding any facilities, services, or other assistance that receive funding under Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The plan must be included in the annual action plan required under 24 CFR 91.220.
 - (3) To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient or subrecipient must involve homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under ESG, in providing services assisted under ESG, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under ESG. This involvement may include employment or volunteer services.
- B. The policy making entity for ESG funds for Salt Lake County is the Office of the Mayor; therefore, the governance structure does not provide for the participation of a homeless or formerly homeless individual in policy or decision making to the extent outlined in paragraph 24 CFR § 576.405(a). In order to adhere to the intent of this regulation, Salt Lake County has developed and implemented a plan to consult with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in the policy and decision-making process for facilities, services and/or other assistance that receives funds under the Emergency Solutions Grant allocated through Salt Lake County. This plan will be included in the annual action plan for Salt Lake County and will include the following key components:
- (1) Salt Lake County Housing and Community Development staff will work with its partners in both the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care and the Collective Impact Steering Committee to identify four or more homeless or formerly homeless individuals who will participate in the annual cycle for the allocation of ESG grant funds. This process is facilitated by the Salt Lake County citizen advisory committee known as the Community & Support Services Advisory Council (CSSAC). The homeless or formerly homeless individuals will have the opportunity to review the applications for funding for projects that are proposed to serve homeless individuals, and they will be asked to independently score and rank those proposals. The numerical representation of the input from the homeless and formerly homeless participants will be factored into the final scores and ranking for each application. Homeless participants will be invited to attend the CSSAC weekly discussions, however, the attendance requirement imposed on CSSAC members will not be applicable to the homeless representatives. Salt Lake County staff will ensure that homeless or formerly participants are able to share their perspectives and comments on each grant application for homeless services via alternative methods, such as participation in focus groups onsite at locations where homeless services are offered. At least one discussion will be scheduled at a place and time which is most convenient and accessible for the homeless representatives to attend in person.

- (2) Salt Lake County Housing and Community Development staff will work with its partners in both the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care and the Collective Impact Steering Committee to conduct targeted outreach to one or more homeless or formerly homeless individuals from each of the subpopulations identified by the Collective Impact Steering Committee (i.e. families with children, transitional aged youth, single men and women, veterans, domestic violence victims, individuals with behavioral health disorders, individuals who are medically frail/terminally ill, individuals exiting prison or jail, unsheltered homeless). These individuals will be invited to participate in an annual needs assessment specific to homeless services. The objective of the needs assessment will be to identify which services are considered a priority by those individuals who benefit from them, and to determine gaps in availability and/or barriers to access. In the event that similar studies are conducted by community partners which consult directly with homeless or formerly homeless individuals, the conclusions of the related reports will be incorporated into the summary findings of the Salt Lake County Housing & Community Development staff.
- (3) A summary of the input provided by homeless or formerly homeless individuals will be presented annually to the Salt Lake County Mayor for his/her review and consideration prior to the deliberations which will result in the final funding decisions.
- (4) The details and annual timeline for the process outlined above are documented in the Salt Lake County Housing and Community Development Consumer Participation Process and Procedures, which are included in Addendum C and incorporated herein by reference.

In addition, Salt Lake County requires that each subrecipient of ESG funds provides for meaningful participation of not less than one homeless individual or formerly homeless individual on the board of directors or other equivalent policymaking entity of the agency, to the extent that the entity considers and makes policies and decisions regarding any facilities, services, or other assistance that receive funding under Emergency Solutions Grant. Subrecipients must also agree that to the maximum extent practicable, they will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under any ESG contractual agreement and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under any ESG contractual agreement as listed in 24 CFR 576.405 in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 11375 (d) and 42 U.S.C. 11375 (c) (7).

2. SSBG - Specific Procedures

- a. This Consumer Participation document shall be incorporated into the Salt Lake County SSBG Policies & Procedures as an addendum, and by reference.
- b. The target population which will provide consumer participation related to the Social Services Block Grant refers to those individuals who seek services for Children & At-Risk Youth, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Mental Health Disorders and Disabilities, Substance Abuse including Alcohol Abuse, Homeless Services, Housing, Refugee and Immigrant Programs and ESL, Special Populations in Low Income Households, and any other populations that may be identified in future RFA's.
- c. HCD will seek to obtain data collected by community partners which includes feedback from consumers in these populations. An annual survey or focus groups may be conducted related to the prioritization of services and the prioritization of programming which is specific to agencies that are requesting funding from HCD.

3. CDBG Public Services - Specific Procedures

- a. This Consumer Participation document shall be incorporated into the Salt Lake County CDBG Policies & Procedures as an addendum, and by reference.

- b. The target population which will provide consumer participation related to the Community Development Block Grant refers to those individuals who seek services for Children & At-Risk Youth, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Mental Health Disorders and Disabilities, Substance Abuse including Alcohol Abuse, Homeless Services, Housing, Refugee and Immigrant Programs and ESL, Special Populations in Low Income Households, and any other populations that may be identified in future RFA's.
- c. HCD will seek to obtain data collected by community partners which includes feedback from consumers in these populations. An annual survey or focus groups may be conducted related to the prioritization of services and the prioritization of programming which is specific to agencies that are requesting funding from HCD.



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Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>REO properties</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US REO properties</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>National data on REO properties</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>to identify foreclosed properties</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2015</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>They reviewed HUD data system</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>All of Salt Lake County except for Salt Lake City</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>all units abandoned or foreclosed</p>