



5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with

AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

NAME OF JURISDICTION: Salt Lake City, Utah
Consolidated Plan Time Period: 2010-2015

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is required. The Summary must include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

Salt Lake City is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to create a Consolidated Plan in order to receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds. Salt Lake City is charged with creating its five year Consolidated Plan through a collaborative process whereby the City and the community identify the City's needs and the resources available to meet those needs. The Plan must identify housing, homeless, public services, infrastructure, and community development needs. It must also outline how the City will utilize its local and federal grant program funds to address its identified needs through specific objectives, goal, and benchmarks for performance measurement.

The Consolidated Plan is intended to provide: 1) a planning document for Salt Lake City, which builds upon a citizen participation process; 2) an application for federal funds under HUD's formula grant programs; 3) a strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs, and; 4) an action plan that provides a basis for implementing the plan and performance assessment.

Salt Lake City's Fiscal Year 2010-11 HUD Allocations

CDBG	\$4,421,626
HOME	1,371,946
ESG	179,115
HOPWA	387,189
Reallocated CDBG funds from prior years & program income	718,225
Reallocated HOME funds from prior years & program income	440,042
Reallocated ESG funds from prior years	11,858
Reallocated HOPWA funds from prior years	71,781
TOTAL FUNDS FOR 2010-11 PROJECTS:	\$7,601,782

The tables provided in the Consolidated Plan identify current needs, the existing resources available to address those needs, and the remaining gaps, or unmet needs the City will strive to address. The narrative portions of the Plan provide information on the collaboration process with community resources, how the needs and resources were identified and the specific goals the City has adopted to address them.

The City collaborated with local nonprofit organizations, other local jurisdictions, and interested residents, to identify the community needs and to determine how all of the participants could work together using local and federal resources to establish the best strategies for the Consolidated Plan as follows:

Salt Lake City's 2010-2015 Objectives:

Housing: Commit 30% of CDBG funds and HOME funds to housing projects/programs that may include:

- Property acquisition and site improvements
- New construction
- Rehabilitation
- Downpayment Assistance
- First Time Homebuyer Program
- Minor repairs
- Stress and support energy efficiency

Community Park Improvements that may include:

- Trail way/Bike path improvements
- Irrigation and landscaping improvements for water conservation
- Accessibility
- Playground improvements
- Development/reconstruction of sports fields
- Tennis court reconstruction
- Tree planting

Homelessness programs/projects that may include:

- Allocate ESG, HOME and HOPWA funding to support organizations that assist those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, those in need of tenant based rental assistance and special housing, low- and moderate income households obtain homeownership and housing rehabilitation, and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families obtain affordable housing and supportive services.

Accessibility projects that may include:

- ADA Physical Access Ramps
- Sidewalk Replacement
- ADA Playground Improvements

Street Improvements that may include:

- Street design
- Street reconstruction

Public Service programs/projects that may include:

- Commit 15% of each CDBG allocation to nonprofit organizations that administer public service programs to address the needs of the homeless, food pantries, alcohol and substance abuse programs, domestic violence programs, youth and elderly programs, educational programs, programs for persons with disabilities, refugee and minority programs, etc.

Public Service Building Improvement projects that may include:

- Acquisition and building improvements to public facilities and nonprofit organizations to assist them in providing needed services to the City's low-income residents
- Stress and support energy efficiency

Planning and Historic Preservation projects that may include:

- Development and printing of City plans for community improvements and historic preservation of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods

Proposed Outcomes for Decent Housing: Through implementation of the Goals and Objectives listed above, Salt Lake City proposes to improve the quality of life of our program participants, improve the housing stock quality, preserve existing housing stock, increase affordable housing opportunities for homeowners and renters, increase housing property values and reduce energy costs through rehabilitation of housing units, end chronic homelessness and increase the percentage of HOPWA clients who are able to maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness, and access supportive services care. (Please refer to specific anticipated goals in Table 2C.)

Proposed Outcomes for Suitable Living Environment: Through implementation of the Goals and Objectives listed above, Salt Lake City proposes to increase property values, or home sales prices as a result of coordinated neighborhood activities, reduce derelict properties and other blighting influences as a result of code enforcement, acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation, decrease the number of children with elevated blood lead levels, increase supply of water or adequate wastewater management systems due to infrastructure installation or upgrades, increase in emergency vehicle access because of infrastructure improvements, and eliminate significant health and safety deficiencies as a result of housing rehabilitation, defined by local codes (Please refer to specific anticipated goals in Table 2C.)

The City also reviewed the method needed to develop its Consolidated Plan and adopted the following steps to ensure a broad spectrum of outreach to the community and the service providers needed to help the City reach its established goals.

Plan Development Process

- Update the City's Citizen Participation Plan
- Collaborate with a large network of other local governmental agencies, local housing authorities, and nonprofit organizations who partner with Salt Lake City to provide needed services to income-eligible residents.
- Provide the public with drafts of all HUD required plans for review and comment, including posting them on the City's website, and ensuring hard copies are available at City Hall and the public library.
- Review of all federal applications to be conducted by Boards comprised of local residents representing each of the City Council districts.
- Conduct an annual Open House providing the Boards and the public with an opportunity to review proposed projects, ask questions, and provide input.
- Conduct two annual hearings at different stages of the process to provide the public with an opportunity to participate in the plan development process and the application approval process.
- Provide transparency in the federal grant process to ensure the public has access to all federal grant plans, applications and files, with the exception of those files whose confidentiality is required by HUD.

Mission: Salt Lake City's Strategic Plan mission is to create vibrant and healthy neighborhoods supported by affordable housing opportunities for existing and first-time home buyers, preservation of existing housing stock, and improved infrastructure including streets, parks, and sidewalks for the residents of Salt Lake City.

Through an intensive collaboration process with local service providers and other local jurisdictions, Salt Lake City has established the following goals for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan timeframe for income eligible persons and areas:

GOALS

Emergency home repairs to eligible households	1500
Rehab of owner and rental housing units	450
Development of new affordable housing units	50
First Time Homebuyer low interest loans	100
Downpayment assistance grants	50
Funding to support homeless service programs	5000
Building improvements for public service organizations	25
Tenant based rental assistance	500
Planning & Historic Preservation plans & studies	4
Street designs and reconstructions	9
Accessible street corner ramp construction	350
Cracked and displaced sidewalk reconstruction	25,000 sq.ft.
Park and playground improvements/development	13
Art projects in City parks	2

Past performance

Salt Lake City is on target for meeting most of the established goals and objectives in its 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan. A combination of Salt Lake City’s classification as a high cost housing market, significant impacts on the City’s general budget, in conjunction with diminishing federal resources, the significant increase in unemployment, and some newly developed local landlord programs proved challenging relative to some of the City’s housing and park development goals.

The City continues to strive to identify and prioritize the needs of our community in conjunction with our ability to address those needs. We are continuing to make progress on meeting the priority needs outlined in the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan, are ahead of the annual goal rate to meet the majority of our five-year goals.

MANAGING THE PROCESS

Consultation 91.200(b)

- 1. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.**

Salt Lake City’s Housing and Neighborhood Development Division (HAND) administers the CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA programs and is responsible for the development and implementation of the Citizen Participation Plan, the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the City.

Agencies responsible for administering housing programs include, but are not limited to Salt Lake City’s Housing Division, NeighborWorks Salt Lake, the Community Development Corporation of Utah, Salt Lake Community Action Program, the Housing Authorities of Salt Lake City and County, and Assist.

Agencies responsible for administering homeless programs include, but are not limited to the Road Home, Salt Lake Community Action Program, Catholic Community Services, and local housing authorities.

Agencies responsible for administering community development programs include, but are not limited to SLC Engineering and Parks Divisions, Volunteers of America, Catholic Community Services, Odyssey House, YMCA, YWCA, Salt Lake Community Action Program, the Road Home, Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Salt Lake, and Utah Food Bank.

Agencies responsible for administering health programs include, but are not limited to Wasatch Homeless Healthcare, Community Health Centers, Valley Mental Health, and Salt Lake Donated Dental.

2. **Identify agencies, groups, and organizations that participated in the process. This should reflect consultation requirements regarding the following:**

- **General §91.100 (a)(1) - Consult with public and private agencies that provide health services, social and fair housing services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons) during the preparation of the plan.**

Health Services Consultations

The HAND Division consulted with the State Department of Health, the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, Valley Mental Health, the University of Utah's Clinic1A, Wasatch Homeless Health Care, Salt Lake Donated Dental, and Utah Aids Foundation in the development of this Consolidated Plan on issues related to the City's federal grant programs, lead based paint issues, and the need to provide mental health services, and medical and dental services to its low- and moderate-income residents.

Social and Fair Housing Services

There are many participants from the nonprofit sector of the City that provide a broad variety of housing, economic, and social service programs that help meet the needs of the community. These include community development corporations, nonprofit housing developers, nonprofit service providers, human services and shelter providers, organizations working with special needs populations, churches and community based organizations. Many of these nonprofit organizations leverage their federal assistance with private sector funding sources. The HAND Division also collaborates with the private sector including lenders, developers, contractors, business organizations, foundations and individuals. Private contributions come in the form of capital, technical assistance and volunteerism.

Salt Lake City consulted with the Road Home and Salt Lake Community Action Program, Catholic Community Services, Utah Disability Development Council, TURN Community Services, Salt Lake County Aging Services, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Salt Lake, the YMCA and Guadalupe Early Learning Center for input on services needed for homeless populations, children, elderly persons, disabled persons and persons with HIV/AIDS.

- **Homeless strategy §91.100 (a)(2) – Consult with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services to determine what resources are available to address the needs of any persons that are chronically homeless.**

Housing and Homelessness Consultations

In an effort to determine the housing and supportive service needs of its homeless populations, the HAND Division consulted with the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, the Housing Authority of Salt Lake County, Salt Lake Community Action Program, the Road Home, the Long Range Planning Committee (a unit of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments), substance abuse and mental health organizations (Utah Alcoholism Foundation, Volunteers of America, and Valley Mental Health), and supportive housing organizations (TURN Community Services, the Utah Disability Development Council, and Odyssey House) to determine the City's housing needs for the chronically homeless during the next five years

- **Lead lead-based paint hazards §91.100 (a)(3) - Consult with State or local health and child welfare agencies and examine existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings.**

In order to address the lead-based paint hazards within the City, the HAND Division consulted with the State Department of Health, the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, and the Salt Lake County Lead Safe Homes Coalition, of which, the City is a member.

- **Adjacent governments §91.100 (a)(4) - Notify adjacent governments regarding priority non-housing community development needs.**

Community Development Consultations

In the development of the Consolidated Plan, the HAND Division obtained input from other CDBG entitlement cities in Salt Lake County, Salt Lake County, the State of Utah, and many local nonprofit organizations including Volunteers of America, Catholic Community Services, Odyssey House, YMCA, YWCA, Salt Lake Community Action Program, the Road Home, Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Salt Lake, and Utah Food Bank to address common concerns relative to social services, transportation, and community development needs and to identify potential resources. HAND also consulted with other Salt Lake City departments including Planning, Engineering, Parks, and Transportation.

- **Metropolitan planning §91.100 (a)(5) -- Consult with adjacent units of general local government, including local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning responsibilities, particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction, i.e. transportation, workforce development, economic development, etc.**

Salt Lake City encouraged input from the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, the Wasatch Front Regional Council to identify multi-jurisdictional issues connected to homeless populations and services, transportation issues, affordable housing programs and environmental sustainability opportunities.

- **HOPWA §91.100 (b) - Largest city in EMSA consult broadly to develop metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.**

HOPWA Consultations

In order to ensure housing and supportive housing needs for persons with HIV/AIDS were adequately addressed in this Plan, the HAND Division consulted with the other entitlement communities comprising the metropolitan statistical area, the HIV/AIDS Housing Steering Executive Committee, and representatives from the State Department of Health, Wasatch Homeless Health Care, the State of Utah's Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, the State of Utah Departments of Community and Culture and Economic Development, the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County Housing Authority, West Valley Housing Authority, Ogden Housing Authority, Davis County Housing Authority, Tooele Housing Authority, Community Action Program, Catholic Community Services of Northern Utah, University of Utah Clinic 1A, Utah AIDS Foundation, CHAMP, The Road Home, Refugee Resettlement agencies, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Catholic Community Services, State Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, and community advocates and consumers.

Coordination between all the above agencies is critical to coordinate the services and care essential to the health and welfare of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HUD, Salt Lake City and the State of Utah all require policies to protect clients' rights to privacy. Each agency providing services to clients and families living with HIV/AIDS strictly observes the confidentiality policy. Salt Lake City also advertises its HOPWA program in the *"Little Lavender Book,"* a reference guide for services available to the gay community.

- **Public housing §91.100 (c) - Consult with the local public housing agency concerning public housing needs, planned programs, and activities.**

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City and the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake are actively involved in the planning, development and implementation of the City's Consolidated Plan. These Housing Authorities administer the public housing and voucher programs that serve the City's very low- and low-income residents. HAND Division staff also coordinates with the West Valley Housing Authority relative to HOPWA related sections of the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation 91.200 (b)

3. **Based on the jurisdiction's current citizen participation plan, provide a summary of the citizen participation process used in the development of the consolidated plan. Include a description of actions taken to encourage participation of all its residents, including the following:**

- **low- and moderate-income residents where housing and community development funds may be spent;**
- **minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities;**
- **local and regional institutions and other organizations (including businesses, developers, community and faith-based**

- organizations);
- residents of public and assisted housing developments and recipients of tenant- based assistance;
- residents of targeted revitalization areas.

The Citizen Participation Plan, Consolidated Plan, and Annual Action Plans are developed by Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division following the review and analysis of information and input provided by city departments, other local governmental agencies, local nonprofit organizations, community groups, health organizations, faith-based organizations, housing organizations, and interested city residents. Salt Lake City mails out public notices to individuals and organizations on its community development mailing list, inviting attendance at the City's annual General Needs Hearings and annual Open Houses, soliciting input for these plans two weeks prior to the date of the public events.

Those invited to provide input include, but are not limited to, Salt Lake City Planning, Salt Lake City Housing and Neighborhood Development, Salt Lake City Police Department, Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, NeighborWorks Salt Lake, Community Development Corporation of Utah, Salt Lake Community Action Program, Wasatch Homeless Health Care, refugee organizations, Salt Lake Valley Health Department, Catholic Community Services, Community Services Council, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Utah Aids Foundation, The Road Home, the Utah Disability Development Council and TURN Community Services, Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation, Valley Mental Health, Salt Lake County, the State of Utah, local individuals and community council groups. These requests for public input occur over several-month-long periods of time during the development of the Plans.

In an effort to broaden public participation, provide outreach to non-English speaking and very low-income residents, in the preparation and development of these Plans, requests for public input were made at the January 2010 meeting of the Utah Housing Coalition, a state-wide organization created to address affordable housing issues comprised of members from local governments, lending institutions, housing developers, faith-based organizations, housing advocates, real estate entities, public housing authorities, and community service organizations.

Announcements were also made at the February 2010 meeting of the Long Range Planning Committee, a county-wide organization created to address the County's homeless issues and responsible for implementing the ten year plan to end chronic homelessness, as well as at a local housing fair held in October 2009 attended by many of the City's lower income residents and clients of public housing and tenant-based rental assistance programs. Announcements were also placed on Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development's website.

4. **Provide a description of the process used to allow citizens to review and submit comments on the proposed consolidated plan, including how the plan (or a summary of the plan) was published for review; the dates, times and locations of a public hearing, or hearings; when and how notice was provided to citizens of the hearing(s); the dates of the 30 day citizen comment period, and if technical assistance was provided to groups developing proposals for funding assistance under the consolidated plan and how this assistance was provided.**

Copies of the draft Citizen Participation Plan and the draft 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan were available to the public for their review and comment between March 8 and April 8, 2010. Notices of the availability of the draft Citizen Participation Plan and the draft Consolidated Plan were e-mailed and mailed to those on the City's extensive housing and community development mailing list. Notices included information on the type of information contained in each plan, the length of time plans would be available for public review and comment, locations where plans could be obtained, instructions on how to submit comments and/or questions relative to the plans, and contact information in the event technical assistance was desired. Notices of the availability of all draft plans were also posted on the City's website.

Copies of both draft plans were located in Salt Lake City's Community Affairs Office and the office of Housing and Neighborhood Development located at 451 South State Street, Rooms 306 and 406, respectively, as well as at the Salt Lake City Main Library located at 210 East 400 South in Salt Lake City. Copies of the draft Citizen Participation Plan and the draft Consolidated Plan were provided for public review for a period of not less than 30 days. Copies of these documents were available to citizens and groups requesting them.

Salt Lake City also requested input from service providers that are members of the Utah Housing Coalition at several of their monthly meetings. These service providers work with the homeless, refugee populations, local housing authorities, elderly persons, those in need of housing counseling, and the very low- and low-income populations.

Copies of the final submissions of the Citizen Participation Plan, the Consolidated Plan and the CAPER are available for public review in Salt Lake City's office of Housing and Neighborhood Development located at 451 South State Street, Room 406, in Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City will ensure persons with disabilities will receive a copy of any of the City's plans upon request.

A General Needs Hearing was held on August 17, 2009 to obtain input from citizens on general community needs. Input at the hearing was also requested for the development of the Citizen Participation Plan and the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. Notices were emailed to all applicants applying for funding as well as mailed to those on the City's housing and community development mailing list two weeks prior to the General Needs Hearing. HAND staff met individually with those seeking technical assistance on the application requirements for Salt Lake City's federal grant programs.

The Salt Lake City Council held a public hearing on the Citizen Participation Plan, the Consolidated Plan and the 2010-11 projects proposed for funding on Tuesday, March 9, 2010. Notices were emailed to all applicants applying for funding as well as mailed to those on the City's housing and community development mailing list two weeks prior to the City Council public hearing. Notices were also posted on the City's website, two weeks prior to the date of the public hearing.

5. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views received on the plan and explain any comments not accepted and reasons why these comments were not accepted.

Comments received at the hearing included the need for affordable housing, housing for the disabled and the elderly, youth programs, refugee housing and supportive services and homeless services. The comments received at the City Council public hearing were in support of the various applications for funding. No public comments on the Citizen Participation Plan or the Consolidated Plan were provided at the public hearing or

submitted directly to Housing and Neighborhood Development staff following the 30-day public review period.

HOUSING AND HOMELESS NEEDS

PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)		Priority		Unmet Need
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	M	200
		31-	M	200
		51-	M	400
	Large Related	0-30%	M	200
		31-	M	150
		51-	M	70
	Elderly	0-30%	M	250
		31-	M	200
		51-	M	60
	All Other	0-30%	L	
		31-	L	
		51-	L	
Owner	Small Related	0-30%	M	100
		31-	M	75
		51-	M	50
	Large Related	0-30%	M	175
		31-	M	140
		51-	M	100
	Elderly	0-30%	M	125
		31-	M	150
		51-	M	100
	All Other	0-30%	L	
		31-	L	
		51-	L	
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly	0-80%	H	200
	Frail Elderly	0-80%	L	125
	Severe Mental Illness	0-80%	L	90
	Physical Disability	0-80%	M	75
	Developmental	0-80%	M	50
	Alcohol/Drug Abuse	0-80%	H	150
	HIV/AIDS	0-80%	H	150
	Victims of Domestic	0-80%	H	125

6. **In this narrative, describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost- burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families) and substandard conditions being experienced by extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income renters and owners compare to the jurisdiction as a whole. The jurisdiction must define the terms "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."**

The current Salt Lake City Community Housing Plan statistics indicate a need of more than 25,000 affordable housing units in Salt Lake City. It is not possible to reach a goal this high considering current economic conditions; however, the City has committed to support the development of affordable housing for all components of our residential population. Salt Lake City takes a proactive approach by seeking to purchase properties on the vacant and boarded properties list on a regular basis. The City has also developed strong partnerships with local housing development organizations to support their efforts to rehabilitate and develop new affordable housing units.

Very low- to moderate-income: According to the National Low Income Housing Trust Fund, Salt Lake County has a deficit of nearly 10,000 rental housing units for those with incomes at 0-80% of area median income or less. Since Salt Lake City is listed as a high cost housing area, affordable housing for home buyers is difficult. Rising unemployment and nervousness about potential unemployment also create additional negative impacts on home buyer activities in Salt Lake City.

The Liberty City Walk project will also be completed by Fall 2010 consisting of 80 studio and one-bedroom units for those with incomes between 37% and 25% area medium income.

Owners and renters: According to the 2000 Census data, 2,063 home owners' mortgage costs were between 30% and 34.9% of their gross income; 5,465 home owners had mortgage costs at 35% or more of their gross income; 2,803 renters' housing costs were between 30% and 34.9% of their gross income; and, 10,735 had rental housing costs at 35% or more of their gross income.

Frail Elderly and Elderly: Eighty-three percent of the senior households in Salt Lake City (approximately 20,000 people, age 64 or older) own their own home while 17% live in rental housing. Fifty-two percent of the City's senior households that rent are very low-income households earning less than \$16,000 for a one-person household and \$18,250 for a two-person household. It is estimated that the number of senior households in Salt Lake City will increase to approximately 24,000 households by the end of 2010. This increase will significantly change the housing needs of the City's senior population. The HASLC no longer has public housing for families, only for seniors.

The Taylor Springs Apartment project, being constructed by the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City will be completed by Fall 2010. This project will consist of 95 rental units for elderly persons with incomes between 48% and 25% of area median income.

Disabled: According to 2000 Census data, 18%, or 33,154 residents of Salt Lake County, experience some type of disability. The exact number of existing accessible units to accommodate the physically disabled is not known. Best estimates indicate there are probably less than 100 fully accessible housing units in Salt Lake City and the need will more than likely exceed a thousand by the end of 2010. All housing construction and rehabilitation requests in Salt Lake City are required to go through a building permit review and inspection process to ensure housing units are built to ADA standards.

HIV/AIDS Population: A recent housing survey conducted in Utah by AIDS Housing of Washington indicates that half of all respondents have a history of homelessness and 41% are considered at-risk of homelessness. Case management for persons living with HIV/AIDS is among the most used service, as documented by service utilization records and nearly 40% of the Needs Assessment respondents. There are only a few specially trained case managers offering services to persons living with HIV/AIDS. The gap is most notably apparent for case management services for non-English speaking clients and immigrants who must cope with significant cultural differences. Access to Supportive Services is essential for all people living with HIV/AIDS. With the number of cases increasing by seven percent each year, there could be an additional 98 diagnosed individuals each year that will be in need of supportive services.

Single Persons and Large Families: According to The Greater Salt Lake Multi-Family Report prepared by the Apartment Realty Advisors in January 2010, there were 1157 new rental housing units constructed, and 3363 rental units under construction in Salt Lake County by year end 2009. The high cost of housing is more of an obstruction to meeting our affordable housing goals rather than the availability of housing units. The vacancy rate for Salt Lake City at year end 2009 was 6.7%. The average apartment rents for single persons and large families were:

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>
Studio Units	\$479	402
One Bedroom Units	\$639	652
Three Bedroom Units	\$989	1197

Public Housing Residents and Section 8 tenant-based waiting list:

Currently, the HASLC has 8,401 applicants on its waiting list, 409 for public housing for seniors and 7,992 for the Section Eight programs. On May 1, 2009, the Housing Authority closed their Section Eight waiting list. The reason for this being applicants were waiting well over three years for assistance. The list will remain closed until the wait for assistance is below one year.

Severe Cost/Cost Burden

According to information provided by the Salt Lake Community Action Program (CAP), neighborhood forums have identified housing as the number one poverty issue in Salt Lake County. Every individual or family seeking financial help from CAP during the past two years was paying more than 30% of their income toward housing; most were paying closer to 65%. CAP's telephone hot line capacity can retain seventy messages. As each request for assistance is handled, another request is added and the hot line is never "emptied" due to the high volume of people seeking financial assistance to help resolve their housing crises. The most difficult groups of people for supportive housing

organizations to assist are those with tainted rental histories and those with criminal backgrounds.

According to the 2000 Census data, 2,063 home owners' mortgage costs were between 30% and 34.9% of their gross income; 5,465 home owners had mortgage costs at 35% or more of their gross income; 2,803 renters' housing costs were between 30% and 34.9% of their gross income; and, 10,735 had rental housing costs at 35% or more of their gross income.

Housing Costs as a Percent of Gross Income	Number of Owners/Renters
Mortgage costs between 30% and 34.9%	2,063 homeowners
Mortgage costs more than 35%	5,465 homeowners
Total number of owners over 30%	7,528 homeowners
Rental costs between 30% and 34.9%	2,803 renters
Rental costs more than 35%	10,735 renters
Total number of renters over 30%	13,538 renters
Total number of renters and owners in the City paying over 30% for housing	21,066 or 29% of all housing units

Overcrowding

The federal government defines an overcrowded household as one with more than 1.0 people per room, excluding bathrooms. According to the 2000 Census, there were 2,835 households with 1.01 to 1.50 people per household and 2,967 households with 1.50 or more people per household in Salt Lake City for a total of 3% of the City's population living in overcrowded housing conditions. Overcrowding is typically caused by a lack of affordable housing units and/or high housing costs. Another factor needing consideration in the overcrowding issue relates to cultural habits and some of the overcrowding could be a result of cultural preference.

Condition of Housing Stock

Every ten years Salt Lake City conducts a housing condition survey to determine the condition of its housing stock. The last survey was conducted in 2007 and information from that survey indicates that overall, housing in Salt Lake City appears to be in good shape, with 84.5 percent of residential buildings surveyed rated as standard housing and 15.6 percent rated as substandard housing. Of particular note is that all residential buildings rated as substandard were determined to be suitable for rehabilitation, or buildings that do not meet standard conditions but are both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. None of the surveyed buildings were identified as unsuitable for rehabilitation, or buildings in such poor condition as to be neither structurally nor financially feasible for rehabilitation.

- To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must provide an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole.**

According to the 2000 Census data on poverty level by census tract, white persons make up nearly 80% of the City's population and 18.8% are Hispanic or Latino. The City does

not have any census tracts containing racial or ethnic groups with a disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of any particular income category. Salt Lake City's census tracts with lower incomes also contain higher numbers of the City's Hispanic and minority populations, but not to the extent that they are the majority population in any single census tract. A copy of Salt Lake City's percent of Hispanic population by Census tract map is attached to this document in the Maps Section.

Homeless Needs 91.205 (c)

8. **Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered.**

Nature and Extent of Homelessness in Salt Lake County:

In the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care system, service providers develop an annual point-in-time survey of all providers, both housing and services, to count homeless individuals being served that day. That same evening/night, an effort is made to conduct a street count of individuals not staying in a shelter or being served in some way by service providers. The following information comes from the January 2009 Point in Time Count conducted by the Continuum of Care:

Homeless profile

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Homeless Individuals	592	346	112	1050
Homeless Families with Children	83	205	0	288
Persons in Homeless Families with Children	260	501	0	761
Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless	264		112	376
Severely Mentally Ill	53		32	85
Chronic Substance Abuse	124		62	186
Veterans	35		18	53
Persons with HIV/AIDS	2		0	2
Victims of Domestic Violence	48		0	48
Youth (under 18 years of age)	2		0	2

Salt Lake City does not have current information on those who might be at risk of becoming homeless or unsheltered. Salt Lake City does, however, support the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care and makes it a priority to allocate regular funding to those nonprofit organizations that provide the majority of the homeless services to the homeless and lowest-income populations as a means to help prevent homelessness.

Salt Lake City has also allocated Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing funds to families at risk of becoming homeless. The use of these funds help leverage the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds allocated for services and housing to the City's low-income populations.

Existing Facilities to House Homeless Populations:

- Emergency Shelter:
 - The Road Home
 - Family Promise facilities
 - Volunteers of America
 - The Mission
- Transitional Housing:
 - Odyssey House
 - YWCA
 - House of Hope
 - St. Mary's Home for Men
 - Salvation Army
 - Valley Mental Health – Safe Haven
- Permanent Housing
 - Sunrise
 - Grace Mary Manor
 - Palmer Court
 - Kelly Benson
 - Freedom Landing

Existing Supportive Services for Homeless Populations:

- Weigand Day Center
- St. Vincent de Paul Center
- Fourth Street Clinic

9. **Describe, to the extent information is available, the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates.**

According to the January 2010 Point in Time count of the Salt Lake County homeless populations, the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group is:

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
American Indian/ Alaskan	73	4	77
Asian	17		17
Black/African American	185	1	186
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	23	0	23
White	1,084	26	1,150
Other, Multi-racial, Unknown	427	141	568
Info not provided	0	1	1

Non-homeless Special Needs 91.205 (d) including HOPWA

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Tables 1A & 1B or, in the CPMP Tool, the Needs.xls workbook.

10. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, public housing residents, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (Table 1B or Needs.xls in CPMP Tool) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.

Following a review of information provided by local nonprofit service providers during the development of the *Consolidated Plan*, Salt Lake City established its special needs goals for non-homeless populations. Some of the needs and goals listed below may be addressed through supportive services and some through housing development and/or rehabilitation activities. The priorities, needs and goals are as follows:

SPECIAL NEEDS SUBPOPULATIONS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Multi-Year Goals	Annual Goals
Elderly	Medium	200	10,000,000	50	10
Frail Elderly	Low	125	6,250,000	0	0
Severe Mental Illness	Low	90		0	0
Developmentally Disabled	Low	50		10	2
Physically Disabled	Low	75	1,500,000	25	5
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	Medium	150	1,250,000	50	10
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	Medium	150	8,500,000	100	20
Victims of Domestic Violence	Medium	125	1,250,000	150	30
Public Housing/Section 8	Medium	8,401	42,000,000	95	12
TOTAL		9,366	\$70,750,000	480	89

Lead-based Paint 91.205 (e)

11. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.

According to the 2000 census, there were 77,054 residential units in Salt Lake City. Of these units, approximately 80% were built before 1978. Also according to the census, approximately 40,300 units are occupied by households earning median income or less. Eighty percent of those units that were built before 1978, or approximately 32,200 units, have the potential of containing lead based paint. Of those units, approximately 9,050 are inhabited by households earning at the extremely low income level, 18,350 are occupied by households earning at the low income level and 4,800 are occupied by households earning between the low income and median income levels. Controlling the levels of lead based paint hazards in these units represents a significant challenge over the next five years.

Salt Lake City has invested substantial funds in training staff members. Two staff members are licensed lead risk assessors and two are licensed lead risk assessors and supervisors. We have also invested funding in helping our contractor group become certified and licensed as lead supervisors. We will continue to provide opportunities for training staff and contractors. These training efforts will be carried out in conjunction with the Salt Lake County Lead Safe Homes Coalition, of which the City is a member, and with the Utah Division of Air and Environmental Quality.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Housing Market Analysis 91.210

- 12. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.**

Supply and Demand: According to the *Affordable Housing Needs Analysis* conducted using a model provided by the State of Utah Department of Community and Economic Development, the need for additional affordable housing units in Salt Lake City is greater than 25,000 units. Demand is increasing each year, particularly the number of very low-income immigrants in need of affordable housing.

Salt Lake City was placed on the "Market Watch" list published by the Economic Market Analysis Division – *Market Watch and Opportunities, Denver, in December 2010*, due to the high vacancy rates and increasing unemployment.

Housing Condition: The Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah analyzed survey data on housing conditions in Salt Lake City in 2007. Overall, housing in Salt Lake City appears to be in good shape, with 84.5 percent of residential buildings surveyed rated as standard housing and 15.6 percent rated as substandard housing. Of particular note is that all residential buildings rated as substandard were determined to be suitable for rehabilitation. No surveyed buildings were identified as unsuitable for rehabilitation.

Cost of Housing: Salt Lake City is currently listed a high cost housing area at 219% of the nation's average housing cost according to information provided by HUD for 2009.

According to James Wood of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, housing prices in Salt Lake County peaked during the third quarter of 2007 and dropped an average of 11% by year end 2009. Mr. Wood predicts that housing prices will continue falling an additional 3-5% during 2010. Though this is well below the national average, there remains a significant challenge in providing and developing affordable housing in Salt Lake City and will not remove Salt Lake City from the high cost housing category.

Disabled and HIV/AIDS Housing Stock: According to 2000 Census data, more than 30% of the residents of Salt Lake County, experience some type of disability. The exact number of existing accessible units to accommodate the physically disabled is not known. Best estimates indicate there are probably less than 100 fully accessible housing units in Salt Lake City and the need will more than likely exceed a thousand by the end of 2010.

There are 3,407 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Utah and 2,582 living in Salt Lake County. Finite numbers are not available regarding the need for potential housing for persons with HIV/AIDS but it is estimated that the unmet need for housing for persons with HIV/AIDS is approximately 50 housing units over the next few years, with this number increasing slightly each following year.

13. Provide an estimate; to the extent information is available, of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.

Salt Lake City maintains a list of vacant and boarded buildings within the City limits. This list includes the type of property, the property address, and property owner information. Each year Salt Lake City makes an effort to obtain these properties for use by the City or for affordable housing projects. There are currently 71 boarded buildings and 111 vacant buildings in Salt Lake City, some of which are commercial buildings. Property owners refuse to sell the property to the City due to family ownership maintenance concerns or expectations of a future potential increase in property values.

Information is not available regarding whether or not units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation. Salt Lake City will continue its efforts to obtain ownership of any abandoned or vacant buildings possible.

Public and Assisted Housing 91.210 (b)

- 14. In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including:**
- **the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction,**
 - **the physical condition of such units,**
 - **the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction,**
 - **the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and**
 - **results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25).**

Number of Units:

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City has a total of 319 public housing units for senior citizens. The Housing Authority recently opened a 110 unit apartment complex for chronically homeless veterans. This project is the replacement for Valor Housie that was located on the VA Campus. The HASLC no longer has public housing for families, only for seniors. They will increase public housing by 95 units over the next five years. They will however need to deal with the continuing budget cuts to the Section 8 Voucher Programs.

Physical condition:

All housing authority units are maintained in excellent condition. The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City conducts and completes an annual property needs assessment in order to maintain the properties in a decent and safe manner. The following are examples of strategies that have been implemented to improve living conditions at their properties: a strengthened application screening process; strict lease enforcement; off-duty Salt Lake City Police Officer conducting security patrols on their properties; improved exterior lighting; added accessibility for those aging in place; implementation of a preventative maintenance program; and upgrades and renovations to properties when possible, as needed.

Restoration/Revitalization Needs:

The Housing Authority implements a successful and progressive modernization effort for all of its public housing properties utilizing HUD's Capital Fund Grant Program funding. These Capital Fund Grant Program funds are used to address physical and management needs of the Housing Authority's low-income public housing residents. The Housing Authority is mandated to abide by HUD demolition and disposition regulations, and has utilized these regulations and complied with all local rules and regulations. They have prioritized items primarily on statutory requirements as determined by HUD. Following that priority, the Housing Authority focuses on crucial items related to the security and safety of residents. The next priority is to provide funds to complete projects presently under construction and physical improvements where the project needs are greatest.

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City has consistently been rated a high performer in HUD's REAC unit inspection grading system. It has developed a 30 year replacement and improvement plan and each property has a schedule for improvements that is broken down to one and five year plans.

The HASLC will undergo major modernization of its public housing properties over the next 3 years utilizing ARRA formula Capital Fund Grant funding and ARRA competitive Capital Fund Grant funding. Many of the items scheduled will make energy saving improvements and will secure public and private resources to maintain affordable housing units in the Salt Lake City service area.

Number on waiting list:

Currently, the HASLC has 8,401 applicants on its waiting list, 409 for public housing for seniors and 7,992 for the Section Eight programs. On May 1, 2009, the Housing Authority closed their Section Eight waiting list. The reason for this being applicants

were waiting well over three years for assistance. The list will remain closed until the wait for assistance is below one year.

504 Needs Assessment:

The Housing Authority 504 Needs Assessment and Transition Plan shows they meet handicap accessibility standards. With their new developments more handicap accessible units will be provided going above what is required under Section 504. Administratively they make every effort to comply with Section 504 requirements on a continual basis. Their self-evaluation resulted in the following summary of measures, administrative actions, modifications, procedures, or adoption of policies in order to comply:

- Placing notices of compliance in the legal section of local newspapers.
- Maintaining a general mailing list of organizations concerned with and offering assistance to the handicapped.
- Providing assistance to people with disabilities in filling out forms and applications, obtaining translators when needed, and having staff available to read or sign if required.
- Providing the Equal Housing Opportunity (EHO) statement on housing materials and Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) statement on employment applications and job announcements.
- Conducting orientations on 504 compliance for new employees and ongoing training for staff.
- Assigning the Director of Housing Operations as the official person to coordinate and deal with 504 issues.
- Adoption of grievance procedures by their Board of Commissioners.

15. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).

The Village Apartments and the Village North Apartments, two Section 8 projects located in Salt Lake City, are set to expire in April 2010. They have a combined total of 200 rental housing units. The project owners, Community Housing Services, have stated they have renewed their contract and intend for the project to remain affordable.

Homeless Inventory 91.210 (c)

16. The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A or in the CPMP Tool Needs Table. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. This inventory of facilities should include (to the extent it is available to the jurisdiction) an estimate of the percentage or number of beds and

supportive services programs that are serving people that are chronically homeless.

The following table illustrates the number of beds in various housing types available for homeless individuals and families, with the number of beds needed to meet the current demand:

Homeless Housing Inventory - Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart

		Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/Gap
Individuals				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	592	0	208
	Transitional Housing	346	0	163
	Permanent Supportive Housing	603	207	810
	Total	1900	207	1181
Persons in Families with Children				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	260		150
	Transitional Housing	501		155
	Permanent Supportive Housing	510	106	243
	Total	1271	106	548

Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	83	205	0	288
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	260	501	0	761
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	592	346	112	1050
(Add Lines Numbered 1 & 2 Total Persons)	852	847	112	1811
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	264			
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	53			
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	124			
d. Veterans	35			
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	2			
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	48			
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	2			

Supportive Services

The Salt Lake County Continuum provides the following supportive services to clients served by these agencies:

- Case management, including promoting access to mainstream resources for which they are eligible
- Life skills training
- Substance abuse and mental health treatment
- Detoxification services
- Treatment services
- Mental health treatment
- AIDS-related treatment
- Education
- Employment assistance
- Child care
- Transportation
- Medical services
- Criminal justice services
- Domestic violence services
- Veterans services

Individuals and families access and receive supportive services in four ways: through direct outreach and case management from Continuum of Care agencies; through word of mouth through family and friends; through social and human service agency referrals; and through the newly established 211 Information and Referral Center. Once individuals and families enter shelter, case managers perform assessments to identify needed services and then assist clients in accessing those services – enrolling in mainstream resources, being placed on waiting lists for subsidized housing, assistance in addressing medical concerns, mental health and/or substance abuse treatment, etc.

Continuum agencies also have at their disposal a comprehensive directory of 240 private and public human and social service providers in Salt Lake County. The Information and Referral Center also produces outreach flyers in Spanish and English designed specifically for distribution to homeless clients by service providers. The 211 Information and Referral system launched its toll-free human services information line, which makes information accessible to low-income and homeless people, and the agencies that serve them, by phone or Internet.

Special Need Facilities and Services 91.210 (d)

17. Describe, to the extent information is available, the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

Salt Lake City partners with the Housing Authorities of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and West Valley City, the Salt Lake Community Action Program, Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation, the Salt Lake Valley Continuum of Care, the local homeless shelter (The Road Home), the Long Range Planning Committee (a unit of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments), substance abuse and mental health organizations (Utah Alcoholism Foundation, Volunteers of America, Community Health Centers, and Valley Mental Health), and supportive housing organizations (TURN Community Services, the

Utah Disability Development Council, and Odyssey House) to determine the housing and supportive services needs of non-homeless populations who require these services.

Barriers to Affordable Housing 91.210 (e)

- 18. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.**

Salt Lake City fosters a diverse and balanced community with housing that offers a wide range of choices for all income levels. As the City's Community Master Plans are updated and amendments to the zoning ordinance are proposed a review of the potential impacts on housing is required to ensure that we are not creating barriers, and identify where any exist. Zoning ordinances need to effectively address the City's changing housing needs. The City supports mixed-income, mixed-use and transit-oriented development, as well as adequate reliable public transportation so that residents may access employment, goods and services, and affordable housing in non-industrial zones.

The Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2005-2010 (AI) identified the following impediments to fair housing choice: affordable housing for seniors, accessible housing for disabled persons, affordable housing for very low-income families, lead-safe housing, supportive housing and special needs housing, consistent funding, inclusive zoning, closing the educational gap with minorities, and education on fair housing laws.

The high cost of housing in Salt Lake City coupled with a shortage of affordable housing for low-income persons and families is a significant barrier to affordable housing. This has been exacerbated by current economic conditions, housing foreclosures, subprime loans, and rising unemployment.

Some landlord programs are also becoming obstacles to obtaining housing for many federal grant program recipients. Some local jurisdictions are adopting good landlord programs which provide discounts on license fees for apartment owners who agree to run credit and criminal background checks on all applicants and refuse to rent to high risk tenants. Salt Lake City, however, is currently in the process of adopting a program that will allow landlords to rent to clients with credit issues or criminal histories to assist these hard-to-house populations can obtain affordable housing.

There are also barriers related to undocumented individuals. Utah Senate Bill 81 requires employers to verify the immigration status of individuals seeking employment. This impacts the ability of these individuals to obtain housing because unemployed persons cannot afford housing.

STRATEGIC PLAN

The strategic plan must describe how the jurisdiction plans to provide new or improved availability, affordability, and sustainability of decent housing,

a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity, principally for extremely low-, low-income, and moderate-income residents.

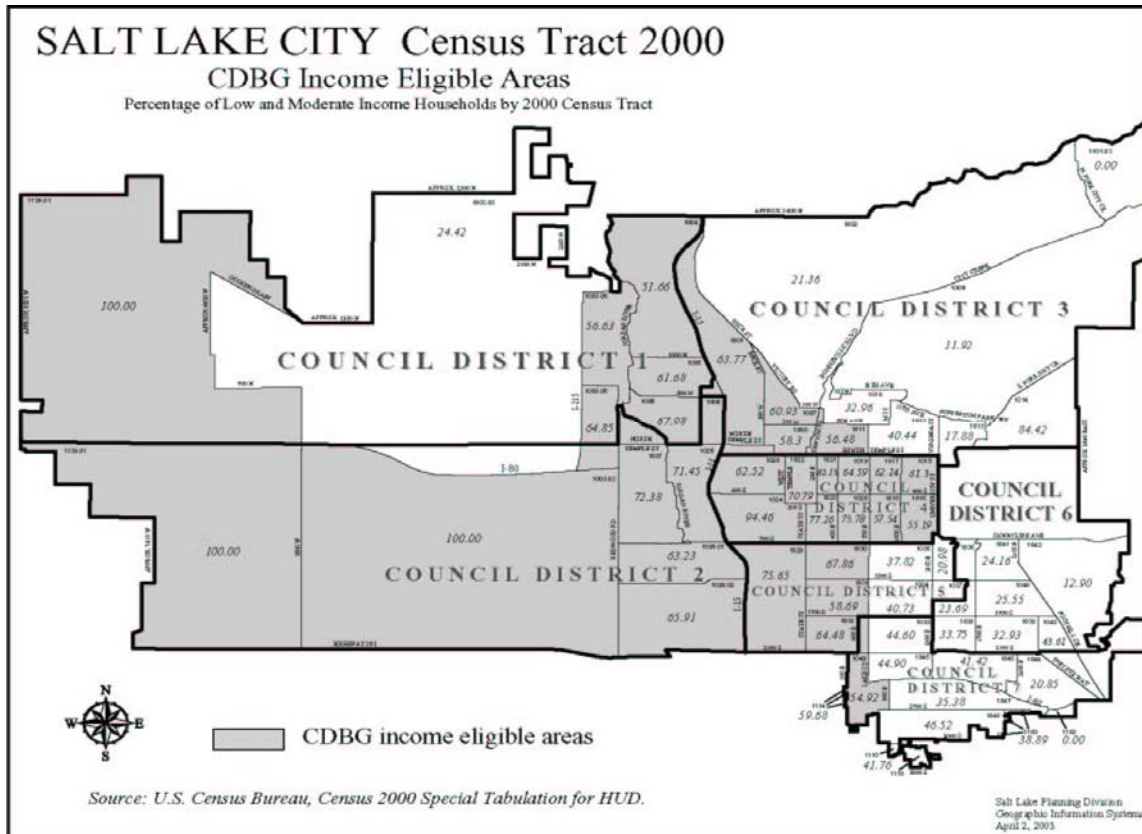
General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies 91.215 (a)

19. In this narrative, describe the reasons for setting priorities for allocating investment among different activities and needs, as identified in tables* prescribed by HUD. 92.215(a)(1)

The need for decent, safe and affordable housing in Salt Lake City far exceeds the resources available to produce needed housing units. During the process of determining its priorities for the next five year period, Salt Lake City took into consideration the ability to partner with housing development organizations, possible funding resources, and current economic conditions. Priorities were then established that the City believes to be reasonable and attainable. The priorities established do not accurately reflect the extent of the current housing needs, but rather our ability to address current housing issues. Salt Lake City will allocate its federal funds and local funds to partners with the greatest capacity to help the City meet its priorities.

20. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.

The 2000 Census provided the data used by Salt Lake City to establish the geographic distribution for its federal grant programs. Census tracts, with at least 51% of the households having low and/or moderate income levels, are where the City's housing activities and community development activities, such as sidewalks, parks and street improvements were directed as indicated by the shaded areas on the following map:



The census tracts located within the shaded areas above, with the largest minority concentration, are listed below:

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>	<u>Column 3</u>
Census Tract	Percent Minority	Percent of Column 2 that is Hispanic
1001	31.35%	36.26
1003.05	39.63%	38.26
1003.06	43.98%	39.06
1006	37.97%	44.77
1020	33.44%	34.35
1021	26.26%	14.22
1023	29.04%	28.79
1024	36.07%	42.41
1025	27.22%	18.42
1026	45.84%	44.95
1027	42.18%	45.64
1028.01	42.83%	42.56
1028.02	47.18%	25.29
1029	28.69%	32.35
1030	25.89%	28.67

Please note that these numbers come from the 2000 Census when a Hispanic classification was listed as a race, not just an ethnicity.

21. If applicable, identify the census tracts for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and/or any local targeted areas.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City has not established specific target areas for priority needs in order to maintain a higher level of flexibility to direct its federal funds toward those areas and/or programs most needed in any given year.

22. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)).

CDBG, ESG and HOME

The City allocates its federal housing and community development funds to eligible activities for those persons and areas of the City that qualify for CDBG funds on the basis of income.

HOPWA

The HOPWA funds are allocated to eligible subrecipients located in the Salt Lake Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit Counties. Tenants receiving HOPWA tenant based rental assistance are encouraged to live within the Salt Lake MSA but are allowed to find housing located in proximity to their support systems. Most HOPWA clients reside within Salt Lake County limits.

The majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS live in Salt Lake County. The majority of medical and case management services are also located in Salt Lake County. The extensive public transportation system provides access to needed services and the larger population offers many locations that provide confidential HIV/AIDS testing. This factor helps mitigate the fear of being stigmatized while utilizing available services and attending appointments at HIV-specific service providers. Salt Lake City, as the Entitlement Agency for the MSA, actively seeks input from all local jurisdictions within the MSA to ensure they are adequately informed of the HOPWA program and the services available, and to ensure services are adequately provided to all clients in need of these services.

23. If appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and/or any local targeted areas.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

24. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

The City considers these barriers as having a negative impact on fulfilling strategies and overall vision:

- Unemployment: Unemployment increased to 6.2% in Salt Lake County in December 2009; up from 3% in 2007.
- Housing and Economics: The downturn in the housing and economic markets, along with the increasing rate of mortgage foreclosures, maturing subprime loans, and the rising unemployment rate, coupled with a fear of possible future job lay-offs, continues to have a negative impact on our ability to meet some of the City's housing goals.
- Landlord Programs: Some landlord programs, recently enacted in Utah, help landlords screen out potential residents with criminal histories or credit issues. This makes it more difficult for those leaving jails, prison or other institutions to find decent, safe affordable housing.

The City's shrinking federal allocations have negatively affected the number of projects the City can fund, thus decreasing the number of persons and households the City is able to serve. Salt Lake City's 2009-10 CDBG funding level is very close to the original CDBG funding level from 1975-76 and is down nearly \$1.5 million from its highest allocation in 1994-95.

Specific Objectives 91.215 (a) (4)

25. Summarize priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables prescribed by HUD. Outcomes must be categorized as providing either new or improved availability/accessibility, affordability, or sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity. Goals and objectives to be carried out during the strategic plan period are indicated by placing a check in the following boxes:

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

	Objective Category Decent Housing Which includes:		Objective Category: Suitable Living Environment Which includes:		Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities Which includes:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	job creation and retention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	establishment, stabilization and expansion of small business (including micro-businesses)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	retaining the affordable housing stock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the access to quality public and private facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of public services concerned with employment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities under programs covered by the plan
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/ADOS) to live in dignity and independence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	availability of mortgage financing for low income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic social viability of the community

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	5 Year Goals
DH1.1	Provide emergency repairs to eligible households.	CDBG	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	1500
DH1.2	Provide affordable housing rehabilitation for homeowner and rental housing units.	CDBG HOME	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	450
DH1.3	Provide funding for the development of affordable housing.	CDBG HOME	Increase affordable housing stock	50
DH2.1	Provide low interest loans for eligible First Time Home Buyers.	CDBG HOME	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	100
DH2.2	Provide grants for Downpayment assistance to eligible households.	CDBG HOME BANK POOL	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	50
SL1.1	Provide funding to organizations that provide services to homeless persons and/or for homelessness prevention.	ESG	Reduce and prevent homelessness	5000
SL1.2	Allocate 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- and moderate-income clients	CDBG	Provide supportive services to low and moderate income residents	15%

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	5 Year Goals
SL1.3	Provide funding for building improvements to organizations that provide public services to low- and moderate-income clients.	CDBG	Ensure nonprofit service providers have adequate facilities from which to operate	25
SL2.1	Use funds to assist households with tenant-based rental assistance to help prevent homelessness.	HOME	Prevent homelessness	250
SL2.2	Use funds to assist households with tenant-based rental assistance to help prevent homelessness.	HOPWA	Prevent homelessness	250
SL3.1	Provide funding for planning projects such as master plans, historic preservation plans, and feasibility studies for eligible activities in eligible areas.	CDBG	Ensure community planning activities support healthy communities	4
SL3.2	Fund street design projects in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community streets	5
SL3.3	Fund street reconstruction projects that may include median islands, landscaping, irrigation, sidewalk, and curb, and gutter improvements and/or reconstruction in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community streets	5
SL3.4	Fund the construction of physically accessible street corner ramps throughout eligible areas of the City.	CDBG	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	350
SL3.5	Fund the replacement of cracked and displaced sidewalks in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	25,000 Sq. ft.
SL3.6	Fund the improvement or development of parks and park playgrounds in eligible areas of the City	CDBG	Sustain and improve community living environments	13
SL3.7	Fund art projects in City parks in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community living environments	2

Outcome/Objective Codes

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

HOUSING

Priority Housing Needs 91.215 (b)

26. Describe the relationship between the allocation priorities and the extent of need given to each category specified in the Housing Needs Table (Table 2A or Needs.xls). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)		Priority		Unmet Need
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	M	200
		31-	M	200
		51-	M	400
	Large Related	0-30%	M	200
		31-	M	150
		51-	M	70
	Elderly	0-30%	M	250
		31-	M	200
		51-	M	60
	All Other	0-30%	L	
		31-	L	
		51-	L	
Owner	Small Related	0-30%	M	100
		31-	M	75
		51-	M	50
	Large Related	0-30%	M	175
		31-	M	140
		51-	M	100
	Elderly	0-30%	M	125
		31-	M	150
		51-	M	100
	All Other	0-30%	L	
		31-	L	
		51-	L	
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly	0-80%	M	200
	Frail Elderly	0-80%	L	125
	Severe Mental Illness	0-80%	L	90
	Physical Disability	0-80%	M	75
	Developmental	0-80%	M	50
	Alcohol/Drug Abuse	0-80%	M	150
	HIV/AIDS	0-80%	M	150
	Victims of Domestic	0-80%	M	125

As stated earlier, priorities were then established that the City believes to be reasonable and attainable. The priorities established do not accurately reflect the extent of the current housing needs, but rather our ability to address current housing issues. Salt Lake City will allocate its federal funds and local funds to partners with the greatest capacity to help the City meet its priorities.

27. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category, particularly among extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households.

Salt Lake City used various studies of the housing market in Salt Lake County to determine the City's housing needs and the priorities for meeting those needs. Those sources include *The Greater Salt Lake Area Apartment Market Report Summer 2009* (Commerce CRG, *Utah's Home Building Industry, Part 1: Present Perspective, Future Prospects* (Bureau of Economic and Business Research), *Utah Housing Market 2007*, (Bureau of Economic and Business Research), *Affordable Housing in Select Utah Cities* (Bureau of Economic and Business Research), *Emerging Housing Trends & Challenges* (Arthur C. Nelson, Ph.D., FAICP < Metropolitan Research Center, and the *Comprehensive Report of Homelessness in Utah* (Utah State Department of Community and Culture).

The number of single family unit building permits has decreased more than 60% during the past two years, unoccupied newly constructed single family housing units have increased by 117%, overall home sales have decreased by 48%, and listings of homes for sale have increased by 28%. Permits issued for the construction of new apartment units have increased by 91% during the past two years.

Threats to the affordability of home ownership for very low- to moderate-income households include economic recession impacts, lending guideline constraints, a large influx of subprime loans and the increasing rate of unemployment.

Salt Lake City considered the estimated housing needs of the various income levels for both rental and homeownership housing in establishing its priority needs, in conjunction with the funds available to produce the needed housing and the capacity of local housing development organizations to produce additional housing units.

28. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

There are inadequate financial resources and limited capacity of local housing developers to satisfy the great need for affordable housing. Salt Lake City commits, however, to making the preservation and development of affordable housing a major goal and will strive to commit 30% of its CDBG funds and its 100% of its HOME funds toward this goal.

Specific Objectives/Affordable Housing 91.215 (b)

Note: Specific affordable housing objectives must specify the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined in 24 CFR 92.252 for rental housing and 24 CFR 92.254 for homeownership. (24 CFR 91.215(b)(2))

29. Identify each specific housing objective by number (DH-1, DH-2, DH-3), proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

Salt Lake City has placed a medium priority on housing for the homeless, elderly, those with substance abuse and HIV/AIDs, and victims of domestic violence during the next five years. Fund requests from agencies serving these populations increase each year as the demand for these services increase. Home owner and rental housing is also a priority toward which CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds will be directed in a manner to serve the greatest number of households possible.

SPECIFIC AFFORDABLE HOUSING OBJECTIVES

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	5 Year Goals	Outcome/ Objective *
DH1.1	Provide emergency repairs to eligible renter and owner, very low- to moderate-income households.	CDBG	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	1500	DH1
DH1.2	Provide affordable housing rehabilitation for rental and owner housing units for low- to moderate-income households..	CDBG HOME	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	450	DH1
DH1.3	Provide funding for the development of affordable and special needs housing for very low- to moderate-income households.	CDBG HOME	Increase affordable housing stock	50	DH1
DH2.1	Provide low interest loans for eligible low- to moderate-income First Time Home Buyers.	CDBG HOME	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	100	DH2
DH2.2	Provide grants for Downpayment assistance to eligible low- to moderate-income households.	CDBG HOME BANK POOL	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	50	DH2
SL-1.1	Provide funding to organizations that provide services to the very low-income homeless or to prevent homelessness in low- to moderate-income households.	ESG	Reduce and prevent homelessness.	5000	SL1
SL-2.1 and SL-2.2	Provide funds to assist very low-income to moderate-income households with tenant-based rental assistance	HOME HOPWA	Prevent homelessness	500	SL2

30. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds, leveraged with City Housing Trust Fund and Redevelopment Agency Funding, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, TCAP funds, and Bank Pool funds provided by local banking institutions will be utilized the most efficient manner possible to fund the greatest number of priorities established by the City.

31. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units.

Salt Lake City will strive to allocate its federal funds toward the preservation of existing housing stock, preservation of affordable housing projects and to encourage the development of new affordable housing where practical, taking into consideration the current market conditions and costs of housing projects. The high cost of housing in Salt Lake City, being listed on the *Market Watch – December 2009*, as well as ever decreasing federal, state and local funding opportunities combined with high unemployment provide many challenges.

32. If the jurisdiction intends to use HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance, specify local market conditions that led to the choice of that option.

Salt Lake City will allocate some of its HOME and HOPWA allocations to fund tenant based rental assistance programs for The Road Home and Salt Lake Community Action Program. Based on information provided by these organizations Salt Lake City amended its 2000-2005 Consolidated Plan in order to be able to provide tenant based rental assistance to eligible households. The need for tenant based rental assistance has not abated and Salt Lake City will continue to offer it as an eligible activity for organizations with the capacity to operate a TBRA program during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period based on the demonstrated level of community need.

Public Housing Strategy 91.215 (c)

33. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list).

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City's (HASLC) desire is to create quality housing that is safe, decent and affordable; a place where a person's income level or background cannot be identified by the neighborhood in which they live. The goals and objectives that will enable the HASLC to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income and the extremely low-income families for the next five years are:

- Utilize proceeds from the sale of public housing units and tax credits to develop additional/new mixed income properties. These units will be made available to families whose incomes are at and below 80% AMI; the income restriction may be more stringent due to tax credit requirements. The HASLC will project base vouchers in a portion of each development that utilizes public housing disposition proceeds to ensure they serve the extremely low-income families. The HASLC broke ground in October 2009 for the construction of a 95 unit building to serve seniors. The HASLC plans to break ground early summer 2010 to construct a 70 unit public housing complex utilizing Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) funding along with tax credits. Since this will be public housing, all units will be subsidized. Other new developments will follow during the next five years.

The HASLC's progress made in the previous five years include:

- Increasing their affordable housing stock by 149 units.
- Expanded the number of Housing Choice Vouchers by 313.
- Increased the number of their Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers by 75.
- Purchased 3 parcels of land for new affordable housing developments.
- Improved the quality of assisted housing by maintaining their high performer status in PHAS and SEMAP scores.
- Increased assisted housing choices by conducting extensive outreach to rental property owners.
- Promoted self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals by providing an array of supportive services to HASLC program participants.
- Ensuring equal opportunity and affirmatively furthering fair housing by undertaking affirmative measures to ensure access to assistance and sustainable living environments regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, military status, whistleblower retaliation, or familial status.

34. Describe the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing.

Revitalization/Restoration Needs:

The Housing Authority implements a successful and progressive modernization effort for all of its public housing properties utilizing HUD's Capital Fund Grant Program funding. These Capital Fund Grant Program funds are used to address physical and management needs of the Housing Authority's low-income public housing residents. The Housing Authority is mandated to abide by HUD demolition and disposition regulations, and has utilized these regulations and complied with all local rules and regulations. They have prioritized items primarily on statutory requirements as determined by HUD. Following that priority, the Housing Authority focuses on crucial items related to the security and safety of residents. The next priority is to provide funds to complete projects presently under construction and physical improvements where the project needs are greatest.

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City has consistently been rated a high performer in HUD's REAC unit inspection grading system. It has developed a 30 year replacement and improvement plan and each property has a schedule for improvements that is broken down to one and five year plans.

- The HASLC will undergo major modernization of its public housing properties over the next 3 years utilizing ARRA formula Capital Fund Grant funding and ARRA competitive Capital Fund Grant funding. Many of the items scheduled will make energy saving improvements.
- Secure public and private resources to maintain affordable housing units in the Salt Lake City service area.

35. Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.

Physical Condition of Units

All housing authority units are maintained in excellent condition. The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City conducts and completes an annual property needs assessment in order to maintain the properties in a decent and safe manner. The following are examples of strategies that have been implemented to improve living conditions at their properties: a strengthened application screening process; strict lease enforcement; off-duty Salt Lake City Police Officer conducting security patrols on their properties; improved exterior lighting; added accessibility for those aging in place; implementation of a preventative maintenance program; and upgrades and renovations to properties when possible, as needed.

504 Needs Assessment:

The Housing Authority 504 Needs Assessment and Transition Plan shows they meet handicap accessibility standards. With their new developments more handicap accessible units will be provided going above what is required under Section 504. Administratively they make every effort to comply with Section 504 requirements on a continual basis. Their self-evaluation resulted in the following summary of measures, administrative actions, modifications, procedures, or adoption of policies in order to comply:

- Placing notices of compliance in the legal section of local newspapers;
- Maintaining a general mailing list of organizations concerned with and offering assistance to the handicapped.
- Providing assistance to people with disabilities in filling out forms and applications, obtaining translators when needed, and having staff available to read or sign if required.
- Providing the Equal Housing Opportunity (EHO) statement on housing materials and Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) statement on employment applications and job announcements.
- Conducting orientations on 504 compliance for new employees and ongoing training for staff.
- Assigning the Director of Housing Operations as the official person to coordinate and deal with 504 issues.
- Adoption of grievance procedures by their Board of Commissioners.

36. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))

Salt Lake City's five-year Consolidated Plan supports the needs of public housing by making a commitment to fund public housing projects/activities with the federal funds the City receives on an annual basis. The HASLC supports the City's Consolidated Plan by providing programs that meet the needs of their clients and encourage them to become more financially independent. One of those programs is the Family Self-Sufficiency program which combines support services, goals, and escrow savings account. Education and vocational training are a top priority of the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. This program offers classes on budgeting, home repair, life skills, and parenting. The Family Self-Sufficiency participants are given a top priority in the First Time Home Buyer programs sponsored by HAND Division and the Community Development Corporation of Utah. Self-Sufficiency case managers provide information and referrals to numerous outside supportive service agencies as appropriate. In the last five years, 17 Family Self-Sufficiency participants have transitioned successfully from subsidized housing to home ownership.

The Housing Authority does not anticipate a loss of public housing units during the next five years but will have to deal with anticipated continuing budget cuts to the Section 8 voucher programs. The Housing Authority has a waiting list of 8,401, with 409 applying for public housing and 7,992 applying for the Section 8 programs. Public Housing applicants are normally housed within 12 months and Section 8 applicants average three years or longer. The Housing Authority's waiting list for the Section 8 Voucher program was closed on May 1, 2009 and will remain closed until the wait for housing subsidy is less than one year.

37. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City continues to maintain their HUD "High Performer" status in both Public Housing's PHAS and Section Eight's SEMAP grading system developed by HUD.

HOMELESS

Priority Homeless Needs

- 38. Describe the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities, based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and reflecting the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals.**

Salt Lake City collaborated with the Utah Continuum of Care to obtain updated information on the local homeless populations and their housing issues, for Salt Lake County, in order to establish the goals and priorities for it homeless and at-risk of becoming homeless populations.

Salt Lake City is an active member of the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council (SLCHCC), a coalition of community agencies that assumes responsibility for designing, reviewing and implementing the countywide Continuum of Care plan. The mission of the SLCHCC is to advocate for homeless people by coordinating services, sharing information and increasing public awareness. The SLCHCC has an active membership of over 100 agencies and meets monthly to coordinate efforts between the local homeless service providers and to determine the best way to leverage available resources.

The Salt Lake County Continuum of Care has a well-coordinated system of care in place for homeless individuals and families. All geographic areas represented by the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care are located in Salt Lake County, This area is home to nearly half of all Utahns. Approximately 70% of all homeless individuals in the State are located in this area. Major homeless, medical, substance abuse, veteran, mental health, domestic violence and other homeless and supportive service providers are concentrated in a relatively small core area of Salt Lake City. Therefore, collaboration is dynamic and extensive among service providers.

- 39. Provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents (listed in question #38) provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category.**

Subcommittees and ad hoc committees of the Council are established and organized to address specific issues facing the Continuum, including developing the continuum of care application, prioritizing agency applications, developing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and assisting in developing the annual street count.

The Long Range Planning Committee, a subgroup of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, is responsible for the development of transitional and permanent housing for homeless individuals. Each municipality and the County are represented on this committee and participation is required. Using its considerable political clout, this

committee and the Council work to develop not just the financial resources necessary to operate homeless programs, but also the political will to develop housing units throughout the County. This committee developed the Salt Lake County Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

40. Provide a brief narrative addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

Two new permanent housing facilities for the sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless have recently been added to the homeless housing inventory in Salt Lake City to help reduce the gap in housing for the chronically homeless. Those projects are the Kelly Benson Apartments for homeless seniors, and the Freedom Landing Apartment Project for homeless veterans.

To address additional gaps in services, the Continuum of Care will:

- Continue to collaborate with the Salt Lake City to help close the City's housing gaps.
- Continue to collaborate with the State of Utah to utilize Neighborhood Stabilization funds to acquire properties that can be developed into 20 permanent housing units for the chronically homeless.
- Apply for shelter plus care vouchers to provide permanent housing for 19 chronically homeless households.
- Seek additional funding to provide project-based rental assistance housing units for 15 households in scattered-site housing units.
- Encourage private developers to seek local funding for the development of permanent housing units for the chronically homeless

Homeless Strategy 91.215 (d)

Homelessness

41. Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.

The City's strategy is to continue to collaborate with and support the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care system and the development of housing and supportive service policies and goals. The Salt Lake Continuum of Care has developed four initiatives that

will launch a broad system change in the philosophy of serving the homeless population of Salt Lake County. During the implementation of the ten year plan the Continuum will:

- Transition the existing tiered shelter system into a Housing First system and expand the availability of affordable permanent supportive housing and increase its accessibility.
- Provide effective supportive services that ensure linkages to adequate mainstream and community resources.
- Expand the range and availability of prevention strategies by effective discharge planning for individuals coming out of prisons, mental institutions, the foster care system and other institutional settings, and effective supports so people do not lose their current housing.
- Implement and use an effective management information system to report on results.

42. Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Salt Lake City will continue to partner with the Continuum of Care system that has adopted the following five future goals:

- Build system infrastructure
- Continue housing for chronic homeless
- Develop affordable housing for chronic homeless
- Move chronic homeless into mainstream resources (Open the back door)
- Improve discharge planning (Close the front door)

ESG Funds

Salt Lake City allocates all of its ESG allocation, and some CDBG, HOME and HOPWA funds for homeless services. Emergency Shelter Grant funds received by Salt Lake City are provided to nonprofit agencies for essential services, shelter operations and homeless prevention. These funds leverage the Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care funds received under the Continuum of Care by these agencies to extend their services. Programs assisted with ESG funds typically include shelters, residential treatment centers, day services (including meals) and homeless prevention services through short term utility and rent assistance.

Chronic Homelessness

43. Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented in Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness.

Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County developed and adopted a Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness through collaboration with the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care. The City assists the Ten Year Plan by allocating HOME, ESG and CDBG funds and City redevelopment funds to projects that provide units of permanent, affordable

housing, coupled with supportive service, for chronically homeless individuals. Utah has adopted a "housing first" approach to handling chronic homeless and created new facilities as outlined below where the homeless are given permanent or subsidized housing first and then supportive services are provided, such as employment assistance, medical care, substance abuse rehabilitation.

The City provided \$200,000 for the acquisition of the Palmer Court project operated by The Road Home. This former hotel was renovated and contains 201 permanent rental housing units for homeless individuals and families. The project consists of 150 studio apartments, 46 two-bedroom, and 5 one-bedroom apartments. Amenities include on-site laundry rooms, exercise rooms, computer lab, library, game room, lounge area, community rooms and more.

The City provided assistance to the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake (HACSL) for the Grace Mary Manor project that provides permanent housing to 84 men and women who are overcoming chronic homelessness. On-site case managers provided by HACSL and other providers like Volunteers of America and The Road Home assist these men and women with their transition from homelessness to housing.

The City provided assistance, through the Redevelopment Agency, to the Sunrise Metro Apartments containing 100 units for the chronic homeless in permanent supportive housing that is successful in helping solve the issues of chronically homeless individuals.

The City provided \$300,000 in HOME funds and \$219,325 in CDBG funds to the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City for the acquisition of the Freedom Landing apartment project. The project consists of 110 rental housing units for homeless veterans.

Salt Lake City provided a \$50,000 Housing Trust Fund loan for the acquisition of the Kelly Benson Apartments located in West Valley City which will have 59 units of housing to be built on the southwest corner of 3100 South 3600 West, serving as many as 70 individuals. The project will provide permanent supportive housing for seniors with disabling conditions including those who have been homeless or chronically homeless.

As these permanent housing facilities have been developed, the chronic homeless population has decreased. The latest point-in-time count in January 2009 showed a 24% decrease in the number of chronically homeless from the 2008 count. The area is experiencing an increase in the number of homeless families, with the latest count showing a 4% rise from 2008. The economic crisis is pushing some families who have borderline finances into homelessness for the first time and this will be a challenge for the next few years.

44. Describe the efforts to increase coordination between housing providers, health, and service agencies in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless.(91.215(I))

Through ESG and HOPWA grants Salt Lake City provided funds to nonprofit agencies which provide transitional housing and supportive services that help families and individuals move to more permanent housing.

Homelessness Prevention

45. Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Salt Lake City recognizes it is far less expensive to prevent homelessness than it is to eliminate it. In an effort to assist in homelessness prevention, Salt Lake City places a medium priority on funding requests submitted by those organizations created to offer supportive housing services. Programs offered by these organizations include home repair programs to help retain viable housing stock and keep tenants in their existing housing units, tenant-based rental assistance, tenant home maintenance training, one-time emergency rental assistance, emergency food pantry services, employment mentoring programs, literacy training programs, and supportive housing for people experiencing substance abuse.

Salt Lake City is an active member of the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council (SLCHCC), a coalition of community agencies that assumes responsibility for designing, reviewing and implementing the countywide Continuum of Care plan. The mission of the SLCHCC is to advocate for homeless people by coordinating services, sharing information and increasing public awareness. The SLCHCC has an active membership of over 100 agencies and meets monthly to coordinate efforts between the local homeless service providers and to determine the best way to leverage available resources.

The Salt Lake County Continuum of Care has a well-coordinated system of care in place for homeless individuals and families. All geographic areas represented by the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care are located in Salt Lake County. This area is home to nearly half of all Utahns. Approximately 70% of all homeless individuals in the State are located in this area. Major homeless, medical, substance abuse, veteran, mental health, domestic violence and other homeless and supportive service providers are concentrated in a relatively small core area of Salt Lake City. Therefore, collaboration is dynamic and extensive among service providers.

Subcommittees and ad hoc committees of the Council are established and organized to address specific issues facing the Continuum, including developing the continuum of care application, prioritizing agency applications, developing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and assisting in developing the annual street count.

The Long Range Planning Committee, a subgroup of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, is responsible for the development of transitional and permanent housing for homeless individuals. Each municipality and the County are represented on this committee and participation is required. Using its considerable political clout, this committee and the Council work to develop not just the financial resources necessary to operate homeless programs, but also the political will to develop housing units throughout the County. This committee will have primary responsibility for the development of the County ten year plan to end chronic homelessness.

In 2009 Salt Lake City received \$1,680,347 in HPRP funds and \$1,098,281 in CDBG-R funds as part of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) to help stimulate the economy through measures that help the homeless and at risk of becoming homeless populations find appropriate housing and case management services and

measures to improve the Nation's infrastructure, improve energy efficiency and create and retain jobs.

Institutional Structure

46. Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.

Salt Lake City is an active member of the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council (SLCHCC), a coalition of agencies that assumes responsibility for designing, reviewing and implementing the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care plan. The mission of the SLCHCC is to advocate for homeless people by coordinating services, sharing information and increasing public awareness. The SLCHCC meets monthly to coordinate efforts among the local homeless service providers and to determine the best way to leverage available resources. Many of these agencies provide services within Salt Lake City, so these grants are adding much needed resources to assist in providing transitional housing and services to homeless persons in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City is also a member of the Long Range Planning Committee, a subgroup of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, responsible for the development of transitional and permanent housing for homeless individuals. This committee is composed of representative from the County, and each of the municipalities within the County. It works to develop not just the financial resources necessary to operate homeless programs, but also the political will to develop housing units throughout the County. This committee will have primary responsibility for the implementation of the County's ten year plan to end chronic homelessness.

Discharge Coordination Policy

Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include "policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons." The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

The Salt Lake Continuum of Care under the administration of the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council has subcommittees addressing the issue of discharge planning with area hospitals, jails and correctional facilities. These facilities were included in a recent point-in-time count of homeless persons.

A policy has been developed for mentally ill persons leaving jail. Salt Lake County Mental Health is working on a project plan called Right (people) In, Right (people) Out, R/IO. This is a reference to the goal to keep people with mental illness out of jail so there is room for those criminals wanted in jail. R/IO has active participation from Criminal Justice Services, Valley Mental Health, Third District Court, Salt Lake County Metro Jail

(Sheriff), National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), Legal Defender's Association, and the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake.

Several state departments and the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City (HASLC) have developed a working plan to access fifty Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers to aid young people transitioning into adulthood from foster homes to living in safe, stable and affordable housing. These vouchers can be accessed by the young person at the age of eighteen to form their own household or utilized to stabilize their nuclear family that may be facing homelessness. The HASLC has used the FUP vouchers to help single women transitioning out of domestic violence shelters.

The Women in Successful Housing (WISH) is a pilot program which successfully places homeless women parolees in safe housing. The women transition from the Orange Street Community Correction Center to their own affordable living situations. Each month community members meet for the Women's summit and Men's summit meetings. The summit meetings are used to identify and develop resources needed for successful transition, including housing. It is the hope that a pilot project aimed at housing men who are released from incarceration will be an offshoot of their group effort.

Specific Objectives/Homeless (91.215)

47. Identify specific objectives that the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables* prescribed by HUD, and how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan. For each specific objective, identify proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period (one, two, three or more years) or in other measurable terms as defined by the jurisdiction.

Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	5 Year Goals	Outcome/ Objective
DH1.3	Provide funding for the development of affordable and special needs housing.	CDBG HOME	Increase affordable housing stock	50	DH1
SL1.1	Provide funding to organizations that provide services to homeless persons and/or for homelessness prevention.	ESG	Reduce and prevent homelessness	5000	SL1
SL1.2	Allocate 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- and moderate-income clients	CDBG	Provide supportive services to low and moderate income residents	15%	SL1
SL1.3	Provide funding for building improvements to organizations that provide public services to low- and moderate-income clients.	CDBG	Ensure nonprofit service providers have adequate facilities from which to operate	25	SL1
SL2.1 and SL2.2	Use funds to assist households with tenant-based rental assistance to help prevent homelessness.	HOME and HOPWA	Prevent homelessness	500	SL2

Objective Codes

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Priority Non-Homeless Needs 91.215 (e)

48. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.

SPECIAL NEEDS SUBPOPULATIONS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Five Year Goals	Annual Goals
Elderly	Medium	200	10,000,000	50	10
Frail Elderly	Low	125	6,250,000	0	0
Severe Mental Illness	Low	90		0	0
Developmentally Disabled	Medium	50		10	2
Physically Disabled	Medium	75	1,500,000	25	5
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	Medium	150	1,250,000	50	10
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	Medium	150	8,500,000	100	20
Victims of Domestic Violence	Medium	125	1,250,000	150	30
TOTAL		965	\$28,750,000	385	77

49. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

Salt Lake City collaborated with Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation, Valley Mental Health, TURN Community Services, Utah Alcoholism Foundation, Odyssey House, HOPWA service providers and the YWCA in order to determine the needs and priorities of the special needs, non-homeless populations. Some of the needs and goals listed in the above chart may be provided through supportive services and some through housing development and/or rehabilitation programs.

50. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Inadequate financial resources remain the largest obstacle in meeting the City's underserved needs.

51. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

Salt Lake City consulted with the Housing Authorities of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and West Valley City, the Salt Lake Community Action Program, Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation, the Salt Lake Valley Continuum of Care, the local homeless shelter (The Road Home), the Long Range Planning Committee (a unit of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments), substance abuse and mental health organizations (Utah Alcoholism Foundation, Volunteers of America, Community Health Centers, and Valley Mental Health), and supportive housing organizations (TURN Community Services, the Utah Disability Development Council, and Odyssey House) to determine these needs.

52. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

Salt Lake City will allocate some of its HOME and HOPWA allocations to fund tenant based rental assistance programs for The Road Home and Salt Lake Community Action Program. Based on information provided by these organizations Salt Lake City amended its 2000-2005 Consolidated Plan in order to be able to provide tenant based rental assistance to eligible households. The need for tenant based rental assistance has not abated and Salt Lake City will continue to offer it as an eligible activity for organizations with the capacity to operate a TBRA program during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period based on the demonstrated level of community need.

Specific Special Needs Objectives

91.215 (e)

53. Identify each specific objective developed to address a priority need by number and contain proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction expects to achieve in quantitative terms through related activities over a specified time period (i.e. one, two, three or more years), or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

Please refer to the Project Descriptions and the Tables that are attached to this document.

54. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

In order to address the needs identified in this Consolidated Plan, Salt Lake City will utilize the diverse and extensive network with other local government agencies, private lending institutions, and local nonprofit organizations it has already established to provide a broad spectrum of housing, transportation, homeless, economic, and public

service programs. These include community development corporations, nonprofit housing developers, nonprofit service providers, human service and shelter providers, organizations working with special needs populations, and faith-based organizations. The majority of these nonprofit partners leverage their federal assistance with private sector funding sources. The HAND Division also collaborates with the private sector including lenders, developers, contractors, business organizations, foundations and individuals. Private contributions come in the form of capital, technical assistance and volunteerism.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Priority Community Development Needs 91.215 (f)

55. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table.

Priority Community Development Needs

Priority Need	Priority Need Level	Unmet Priority Need	Dollars to Address Need	5 Year Goal
Public Facilities - Rehabilitation	H			25
Senior Centers	H			
Handicapped Centers	H			
Homeless Facilities	H			
Youth Centers	H			
Neighborhood Facilities	H			
Child Care Centers	H			
Health Facilities	H			
Mental Health Facilities	H			
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	L			
Parking Facilities	L			
Other Public Facility Needs	M			
Infrastructure (General)	H			
Street Improvements	H			10
Sidewalks	H			25,000 sq. ft.
Accessibility Ramps	H			350
Park & Playground Improvements	H			13
Art Projects in Parks	M			2
Public Services (General)	H			15%
Senior Services	H			
Handicapped Services	H			
Legal Services	M			
Youth Services	H			
Child Care Services	H			
Substance Abuse Services	H			
Health Services	H			
Crime Awareness	M			
Fair Housing Activities	H			
Tenant Landlord Counseling	H			

The 25 public facilities goals listed in the chart above will be allocated on an as needed basis, to organizations that provide services to the elderly, youth, disabled, homeless, etc., to ensure they are in a position to operate efficiently. The infrastructure goals are for city-owned streets, sidewalks and parks to ensure our lower income communities remain viable and accessible. The 15% goal for public services will assist supportive service organizations in the provision of services to their low- and moderate-income clients.

The City will solicit and support allocation of funds to programs/projects that will improve the City's non-housing community development needs, including public facility improvements through street and sidewalk improvements, physical access ramp construction, park improvements and development, and building improvements for nonprofit organizations who serve low/moderate income clients.

The City maintains the goal to provide the allowed 15% of its CDBG allocation to public service programs/projects, some of which serve homeless and housing priorities as well, and all of which serve low and moderate-income residents of Salt Lake City.

56. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs provided on Table 2B or the Community Development Table in the CPMP Tool's Needs.xls worksheet.

Salt Lake City consulted with a wide variety of local nonprofit organizations and used information provided at the General Needs Hearing in 2009 to assist in assigning the priorities assigned the Community Development Needs.

57. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

Inadequate financial resources remain the largest obstacle in meeting the City's underserved community development needs.

Specific Community Development Objectives

58. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction. 24 CFR 91.215(a)(4)

Summary of Specific Objectives

Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Goals
DH1-1	Provide funding for emergency repairs, for eligible households.	CDBG	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	300 300 300 300 300 1500
DH1-2	Provide affordable housing rehabilitation for homeowner and rental housing units.	CDBG HOME	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	90 90 90 90 90 450
DH1-3	Provide funding for the development of affordable housing	CDG HOME	Increase affordable housing stock	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	10 10 10 10 10 50
DH2-1	Provide low interest loans to eligible first time home buyers.	CDBG HOME	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	20 20 20 20 20 100
DH2-2	Provide grants for down payment assistance to eligible households.	CDBG HOME BANK POOL	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	10 10 10 10 10 50
SL1-1	Provide funds to organizations that provide services to the homeless and/or for homelessness prevention.	ESG	Reduce and prevent homelessness	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 5000
SL1-2	Allocate 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low and moderate income clients.	CDBG	Provide supportive services to low/mod income residents	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%
SL1-3	Provide funding for building improvements to organizations that provide public services to low and moderate income clients.	CDBG	Ensure nonprofit service providers have adequate facilities from which to operate	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	5 5 5 5 5 25
SL2-1	Provide funds to assist households with tenant based rental assistance.	HOME	Prevent homelessness	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	50 50 50 50 50 250

	Specific Objective	Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Goals
SL2-2	Provide funds to assist households with tenant based rental assistance.	HOPWA	Prevent homelessness	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	50 50 50 50 50 250
SL3-1	Provide funding for planning project such as master plans, historic preservation plans, and feasibility studies for eligible activities in eligible areas.	CDBG	Ensure community planning activities support healthy communities	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	1 1 1 1 0 4
SL3-2	Fund street design projects in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community streets	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	1 1 1 1 1 5
SL3-3	Fund street improvement projects that may include median islands, landscaping, irrigation, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and/or street reconstruction.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community streets	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	1 1 1 1 1 5
SL3-4	Fund construction of physically accessible street corner ramps in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	70 70 70 70 70 350
SL3-5	Fund the replacement of cracked and displaced sidewalks in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 25,000 sq.ft.
SL3-6	Fund the improvement or development of parks and park playgrounds in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community living environments	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	2 2 3 3 3 13
SL3-7	Fund art projects in City parks in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community living environments	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	0 1 0 0 1 2

***Outcome/Objective Codes**

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3

Community Development/Public Facilities Objectives

The 25 public facility improvements goals listed in the chart above as #SL1-3, will be allocated on an as needed basis, to organizations that provide services to the elderly, youth, disabled, homeless, etc., to ensure they are in a position to operate efficiently.

Community Development/Public Improvements Objectives

The City will solicit and support allocation of funds, as indicated in the above table, to programs/projects that will improve the City's non-housing community development needs, including public facility improvements through street and sidewalk improvements, physical access ramp construction, park improvements and development, and building improvements for nonprofit organizations who serve low/moderate income clients.

Community Development/Public Services Objectives

The City maintains the goal to provide the allowed 15% of its CDBG allocation to public service programs/projects, some of which serve homeless and housing priorities as well, and all of which serve low and moderate-income residents of Salt Lake City.

Community Development/Economic Development Objectives

Salt Lake City does not utilize its CDBG funds for economic development activities.

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas 91.215(g)

Salt Lake City does not utilize its CDBG funds for economic development activities.

59. If the jurisdiction has one or more approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas, the jurisdiction must provide, with the submission of a new Consolidated Plan, either: the prior HUD-approved strategy, or strategies, with a statement that there has been no change in the strategy (in which case, HUD approval for the existing strategy is not needed a second time) or submit a new or amended neighborhood revitalization strategy, or strategies, (for which separate HUD approval would be required).

Salt Lake City does not utilize its CDBG funds for neighborhood revitalization.

Barriers to Affordable Housing 91.215 (h)

60. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

Salt Lake City will continue to prioritize the allocation of HUD grant funds to agencies whose programs and projects address these and any new impediments identified in the updated AI for 2010-2015 and report in detail to HUD on the progress of its fair housing activities in its annual Action Plan and CAPER.

Salt Lake City has adopted the following policies in an effort to reduce or ameliorate some of the barriers that affect the development of affordable housing:

- Reduce plan review time;
- Waive impact fees and building permit fees for affordable housing projects;
- Provide gap financing to eligible projects from the City's Housing Trust Fund in conjunction with low income tax credits and leveraged financing with the State of Utah and Salt Lake County;
- Provide down payment assistance and a first time homebuyer program through Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division;
- No density limits for housing in the downtown and the residential mixed-use zoning districts in the east downtown area; and
- Reduced parking requirements for affordable housing projects.

Fair Housing

Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City are working together along with other municipalities throughout the county to update their Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for 2010-2015. The joint collaboration is providing a comprehensive countywide approach toward identifying impediments to fair housing choice and outlining actions to overcome their effects. The Salt Lake County Division of Community Resources and Development is the lead agency in preparing the AI. When the updated AI is complete, the City will take steps to implement its strategies to address the impediments.

Salt Lake City will continue to address the impediments identified in the Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City AI for 2005-2010 and any new impediments identified in the updated AI for 2010-2015 and report in detail to HUD on the progress of its fair housing activities in its annual Action Plan and CAPER.

Salt Lake City will continue to prioritize the allocation of HUD grant funds for actions to provide:

- Affordable housing for seniors
- Accessible housing for disable persons
- Affordable housing for very low-income families
- Lead-safe housing
- Supportive housing and special needs housing
- Consistent funding
- Inclusive zoning
- Close the education gap with minorities
- Education on fair housing laws

Salt Lake City will also continue to be a member of the Utah Fair Housing Forum which includes representatives from HUD's Regional Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, the Utah Antidiscrimination and Labor Division's Fair Housing Section, and fair housing advocacy groups. The City will promote knowledge about fair housing laws to landlords and tenants by supporting the annual Education Conference and Trade Show sponsored by the Utah Fair Housing Forum and Utah Apartment Association. This is an excellent opportunity for individuals, realtors, apartment owners, property managers, landlords and tenants to learn about Federal Fair Housing Laws.

Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division will continue to be proactive in advocating fair housing choice by providing information and training at its annual workshop for CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA subgrantees to help them increase the awareness of their clients—many of whom are immigrants, minorities, and tenants—about fair housing laws. HAND's website includes a fair housing page with a link to HUD's Housing Discrimination and Complaints website. HAND will distribute fair housing information at its outreach activities during the year.

Mayor Ralph Becker will continue to commemorate the anniversary of the passage of the federal Fair Housing Act in 1978 by proclaiming April as Fair Housing Month in Salt Lake City and reaffirming the City's commitment to support the federal and state fair housing laws to provide equal access to housing to all residents without regard to national origin, color, sex, handicap or disability, familial status, religion, race, source of income, or sexual orientation.

Mayor Becker has further addressed discrimination in the City's housing and employment sectors by establishing a Salt Lake City Human Rights Commission and a Salt Lake City Office of Diversity and Human Rights. The Mayor has committed to use the City's General Fund money for these activities. The Human Rights Commission, after more than a year of extensive study and community outreach, issued a comprehensive Discrimination Report and recommended an ordinance to promote a fair and just work and housing environment for all residents in Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake City Council unanimously adopted a Nondiscrimination Ordinance to protect City residents from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in housing and employment.

Lead-based Paint 91.215 (i)

61. Describe the jurisdiction's plan to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

The City has implemented a plan to address lead issues in our residential rehabilitation projects. We are in compliance with HUD's rules concerning identification and treatment of lead hazards. Over the next five years, we will work in conjunction with our partners on the state and county levels to educate the public on the dangers posed by lead based paint by:

- We will continue our outreach efforts. We will mail about 12,000 flyers per year to our target areas. We will continue to participate in various fairs and public events and to communicate with the local community councils.
- We will continue to provide materials in Spanish to increase our penetration into minority communities.
- We will continue to partner with the Salt Lake County Health Department of Lead Hazards to develop projects to treat lead hazards in the homes of children identified as having elevated blood levels.
- We will continue to emphasize lead hazards in our initial contacts with homeowners needing rehabilitation.
- We will continue to work with Salt Lake County, the State of Utah and Salt Lake Community College to encourage local contractors to obtain worker certifications for their employees and sub-contractors.

- We will continue to provide funding for lead hazard controls in the form of grants until the need for the lead work is better recognized and accepted by our potential clients.

Our efforts over the last five years have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of children testing positive for elevated blood-lead levels. Currently, the Salt Lake County Health Department reports that the only children that have recently tested positive are recent immigrants. Though our rehabilitation and outreach efforts, we hope to continue this downward trend.

Because of the high percentage of the housing units in Salt Lake City that were built before 1978, we must continue our outreach and education efforts. In the next year, we will continue to emphasize the potential dangers of lead based paint in every meeting with owners of properties built before 1978. By contacting each household in our targeted areas multiple times per year, we hope to gain access to houses that haven't received lead treatments in the past.

Antipoverty Strategy 91.215 (j)

62. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually

In the State of Utah, the State and County governments have the major roles in anti-poverty programs. Municipalities provide basic services such as water, sewer, street networks, libraries, police and fire protection, and parks and recreation programs to their residents. These services enhance the quality of life for all residents, but they do not lift them out of poverty. Salt Lake City commits to use its federal funds to assist nonprofit agencies who provide services to low-income and homeless individuals and families to help them gain skills that will enable them to find and keep jobs, to help with medical care, and to find and retain affordable housing.

The City's anti-poverty strategy is to continue to preserve and develop affordable housing and to assist nonprofit agencies who provide literacy skill development, employment mentoring, child care and self sufficiency training.

The 2000 Census identified 27,305 City residents living below the federal poverty level. This represents 13.6% of the City's population of 181,743. Thirty-two census tracts were identified in the 2000 Census as above the overall City average, with six tracts being over 30%. Map 2 graphically depicts these census tracts.

63. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

The City's goals include helping people living in poverty to meet their basic needs and achieve and maintain the highest degree of self-sufficiency possible. It is recognized that there is great diversity among those individuals and families living in poverty and that their needs and the most effective ways of responding to their needs will vary. The development of affordable housing and establishment of a living wage are the cornerstones of any effort to move low-income individuals toward self-sufficiency.

The City will continue to assist the development of affordable housing and to assist nonprofit agencies to serve persons in poverty with federal funds to the extent allowed by grant requirements and the available allocations of City and federal funds. The City will place a medium priority on funding requests for programs that provide adult and child day care, literacy skill improvement, employment mentoring, early child development, and self-sufficiency. According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition reports, a worker living in Salt Lake City would need to hold between 2 and 3 jobs to afford the cost of a typical two-bedroom apartment.

Hourly Wages	One Adult	One Adult, One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults, One Child	Two Adults, Two Children
Living Wage	\$8.40	\$16.19	\$12.80	\$20.63	\$26.82
Poverty Wage	\$5.04	\$6.68	\$6.49	\$7.81	\$9.83
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25

These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size, composition, and the current location.

Monthly Expenses	One Adult	One Adult, One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults, One Child	Two Adults, Two Children
Food	\$232	\$378	\$448	\$594	\$740
Child Care	\$0	\$572	\$0	\$572	\$1,012
Medical	\$76	\$151	\$152	\$227	\$302
Housing	\$625	\$754	\$625	\$754	\$754
Transportation	\$232	\$397	\$464	\$629	\$794
Other	\$188	\$369	\$376	\$557	\$738
Monthly After-Tax Income That's Required	\$1,353	\$2,621	\$2,065	\$3,333	\$4,340

Monthly Expenses	One Adult	One Adult, One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults, One Child	Two Adults, Two Children
Annual After-Tax Income That's Required	\$16,236	\$31,452	\$24,780	\$39,996	\$52,085
Annual Taxes	\$1,237	\$2,224	\$1,849	\$2,905	\$3,694
Annual Before Tax Income That's Required	\$17,473	\$33,676	\$26,629	\$42,901	\$55,779

Institutional Structure 91.215 (k)

64. **Provide a concise summary of the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, nonprofit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, and public institutions.**

Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND, a division of Community Development, is responsible for the administration of the City's federal assistance programs as well as the City's housing programs including the first time home buyer program, renter rehab program, and projects that receive funding from the City's Housing Trust Fund for the preservation, rehabilitation and construction of affordable and special needs housing. HAND is also responsible for the development and implementation of the City's five year Consolidated Plan, the Citizen Participation Plan, substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report.

Salt Lake City has established an extensive network of public and private sector partnerships with numerous organizations to help meet the economic and housing development needs of its residents and to implement its Consolidated Plan. Public and nonprofit organizations include, but are not limited to, the State of Utah's Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund program, Salt Lake County Community Development, NeighborWorks Salt Lake, Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation, the Community Development Corporation of Utah, the Housing Authorities of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, Salt Lake Community Action Program, Utah Food Bank, Assist, The Road Home, Volunteers of America, Catholic Community Services and Valley Mental Health. Private organizations include the Utah Housing Corporation, the Utah Housing Coalition, Utah Community Reinvestment Corporation, the Enterprise Foundation, and local lending institutions.

65. **Provide an assessment of the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.**

Institutional Structure Strengths: Salt Lake City's institutional structure strengths include an extensive network of strong, diverse community partnerships, City staff's extensive experience with the federal assistance programs, a supportive City

Administration and City Council, and the creation of the City's Housing Trust Fund to aid in the development of affordable and special needs housing projects.

Institutional Structure Gaps: Salt Lake City's institutional structure weaknesses center around the lack of financial resources available to meet the extensive housing and economic development needs of the City's residents.

66. Describe efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the jurisdiction's economic development strategy. (91.215(I))

In an effort to enhance its institutional structure, Salt Lake City is a member of, and/or supports, many local organizations in order to ensure necessary programs and services are available to those in need. Some of those include:

The Long Range Planning Committee: This committee is a subgroup of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, is responsible for the development of transitional and permanent housing for homeless individuals. This committee is composed of representative from the County, and each of the municipalities within the County. It works to develop not just the financial resources necessary to operate homeless programs, but also the political will to develop housing units throughout the County. This committee will have primary responsibility for the implementation of the County's ten year plan to end chronic homelessness.

The Utah Housing Coalition: This organization is a state-wide organization created to address affordable housing issues comprised of members from local governments, lending institutions, housing developers, faith-based organizations, housing advocates, real estate entities, public housing authorities, and community service organizations. The mission of the Utah Housing Coalition is to be the leader in housing issues and to promote the increase of accessible, affordable housing statewide. They work to achieve their mission through education, advocacy, and cooperative partnerships.

Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council:

Salt Lake City is an active member of the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council (SLCHCC), a coalition of community agencies that assumes responsibility for designing, reviewing and implementing the countywide Continuum of Care plan. The mission of the SLCHCC is to advocate for homeless people by coordinating services, sharing information and increasing public awareness. The SLCHCC has an active membership of over 100 agencies and meets monthly to coordinate efforts between the local homeless service providers and to determine the best way to leverage available resources.

The Salt Lake County Continuum of Care has a well-coordinated system of care in place for homeless individuals and families. All geographic areas represented by the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care are located in Salt Lake County, This area is home to nearly half of all Utahns. Approximately 70% of all homeless individuals in the State are located in this area. Major homeless, medical, substance abuse, veteran, mental health, domestic violence and other homeless and supportive service providers are concentrated in a relatively small core area of Salt Lake City. Therefore, collaboration is dynamic and extensive among service providers.

Partnerships with Local Lending Institutions: Salt Lake City participates in a Bank Loan Pool with several local lending institutions to leverage its federal resources in order to be able to provide affordable housing at low interest rates to income-eligible households and to be able to provide a housing rehabilitation program, for homeownership and rental housing properties, that helps the City preserve its existing housing stock.

Salt Lake City Housing Trust Fund: Salt Lake City has established a Housing Trust Fund that utilizes City general funds to support the development and preservation of affordable and special needs housing by partnering with the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, and the Utah Housing Corporation to provide gap financing to low-income housing tax credit projects.

Utah Center for Affordable Housing: The Director of Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development serves on the Board of Directors for the Utah Center for Affordable Housing, the nonprofit organization tasked with the responsibility of implementing the State of Utah's Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds, provided by the Federal government, to stabilize communities that have suffered from housing foreclosures and abandonment.

HOPWA Planning: The City has an extensive relationship with the Utah Department of Arts and Community, Clinic 1A, and the Utah Department of Health regarding planning for a comprehensive client-centered continuum of care for persons affected by HIV disease. The City also consults with the Salt Lake County Housing Authority and the West Valley Housing Authority.

The 211 Info Bank: The 211 Info Bank is a Community Services Council program, is an information and referral center linking callers in need with over 700 health and human services organizations in Utah. This referral center can provide information on rental housing assistance, homeless programs, emergency food pantry programs, crisis child care and day care programs, medical and dental assistance, housing repair programs, programs for victims of domestic violence and substance abuse, and many more supportive service programs.

Coordination 91.215 (I)

67. Describe the efforts to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City administers the public housing and voucher programs that serve the City's very low- and low-income residents and is an active partner of the City's in the implementation of its Consolidated Plan. Salt Lake City also coordinates with the Salt Lake County and West Valley Housing Authorities for HOPWA related sections of the Consolidated Plan.

There are many participants from the nonprofit sector of the City that provide a broad variety of mental health, housing, economic and human services programs that help meet the needs of the community. Salt Lake City works continually to strengthen its relationships with the critical service providers to fulfill the goals established in the Consolidated Plan. Salt Lake City coordinates with community development corporations, nonprofit housing developers such as NeighborWorks Salt Lake and Community Development Corporation, nonprofit service providers, human services and shelter providers such as the Road Home and Salt Lake Community Action Program,

health service agencies such as Valley Mental Health and Community Health Centers, organizations working with special needs populations, and faith- and community-based organizations such as Catholic Community Services and the Salvation Army. Many of these nonprofit organizations leverage their federal assistance with private sector funding sources. The HAND Division also collaborates with the private sector including lenders, developers, contractors, business organizations, foundations and individuals. Private contributions come in the form of capital, technical assistance and volunteerism.

Salt Lake City also consulted with agencies that provide services to the disabled, the youth and elderly segments of our community, victims of domestic violence, and those suffering from substance abuse issues.

The HAND Division coordinates with the State Department of Health, the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, Valley Mental Health, the University of Utah's Clinic1A, Wasatch Homeless Health Care, Salt Lake Donated Dental, and Utah Aids Foundation in the development of this Consolidated Plan on issues related to the City's HOPWA program, lead based paint issues, and the need to provide mental health, medical and dental services to its low- and moderate-income residents.

68. Describe efforts in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless with respect to the preparation of the homeless strategy.

Salt Lake City works closely on a regular basis with the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council, and the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care to address the homelessness issues as well as homelessness prevention. Salt Lake City will continue to partner with these organizations to implement the Salt Lake County Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. The State of Utah has also developed a state-wide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to provide more accurate, unduplicated counts of homeless persons and the services they receive.

69. Describe the means of cooperation and coordination among the state and any units of general local government in the metropolitan area in the implementation of the plan.

Salt Lake City coordinated with the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, the Wasatch Front Regional Council, the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council, and the Utah Housing Corporation on the development of its Consolidated Plan. Most affordable housing developments in Salt Lake City receive funding from the State of Utah, Salt Lake City and the Utah Housing Corporation in order to leverage each organization's federal funds and address the needs of our residents.

70. Describe efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the jurisdiction's economic development strategy.

Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division (HAND) administers the CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA programs and is responsible for the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan. Salt Lake City has developed a broad network of partners who act as the lead agencies to help implement the City's Plan. Lead agencies responsible for administering housing programs include, but are not limited to Salt Lake City's Housing Division, NeighborWorks Salt Lake, the Community

Development Corporation of Utah, Salt Lake Community Action Program, the Housing Authorities of Salt Lake City and County, and Assist. Lead agencies responsible for administering homeless programs include, but are not limited to the Road Home, Salt Lake Community Action Program, Catholic Community Services, and local housing authorities.

Lead agencies responsible for administering community development programs include, but are not limited to SLC Engineering and Parks Divisions, Volunteers of America, Catholic Community Services, Odyssey House, YMCA, YWCA, Salt Lake Community Action Program, the Road Home, Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Salt Lake, and Utah Food Bank. Lead agencies responsible for administering health programs include, but are not limited to Wasatch Homeless Healthcare, Community Health Centers, Valley Mental Health, and Salt Lake Donated Dental.

Salt Lake City does not use its federal funds for economic development activities.

71. Describe the jurisdiction's efforts to coordinate its housing strategy with local and regional transportation planning strategies to ensure to the extent practicable that residents of affordable housing have access to public transportation.

The Wasatch Front Regional Council coordinated with the Utah Department of Transportation, the Utah Transit Authority, Envision Utah, the Utah Division of Air Quality, and local counties and municipalities to develop the 2030 Regional Transportation Plan (2030 RTP). The 2030 RTP meets federal government requirements (under Title 23, Part 450 and Title 49, Parts 100 to 300 of the Code for Federal Regulations) for metropolitan areas with a population of 50,000 or greater to adopt a long-range transportation plan with a minimum planning horizon of twenty years. The planning policies and recommendations of the 2030 RTP were prepared under the guidelines of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), adopted by Congress on August 10, 2005. This document details the 2030 RTP planning process, lists new recommended capital improvement projects, provides for upgrades to the existing transportation facilities, and identifies both potential impacts and benefits of the 2030 RTP.

Monitoring 91.230

72. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

Salt Lake City uses a multi-faceted approach to monitoring Subgrantees. This allows the City to see the programs from a variety of angles and enables us to not only reach the City's long term goals, but also ensure long-term compliance with federal regulations. To assist with monitoring, the Accountant/Auditor will utilize the most recent HUD CPD Monitoring Handbook. The questions outlined in the handbook are worded for a grantee, as such, appropriate adjustments are made so that the monitoring handbook questions are suitable for a project sponsor.

Each application goes through an extensive review process starting with the Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) staff. Applications are screened to determine if

they meet the federal program requirements, the City's long term goals, and if the applicant has the capacity to accomplish what they are proposing to accomplish. Applications are then reviewed by the various Boards, the Mayor, and the City Council.

Once projects have been officially approved, HAND hosts an annual training session. Each Subgrantee that received funding will be invited to attend. This training is held to ensure compliance with federal regulations, reinforce internal administrative processes and program requirements. Subgrantees are reminded about the importance of Performance Measurements and how this information is utilized by decision makers.

The Housing and Neighborhood Development staff is made up of several grant administrators and an Accountant/Auditor. It is this Accountant/Auditor that conducts the monitoring of the federal grant awards. Through several tools, this position is able to track the progress of each Subgrantee and the overall progress of each of the grant programs. The Auditor completes on-site monitoring visits, as necessary, desk reviews of all reimbursement requests, follows up on contractual agreement requirements, and offers on-going technical assistance on an as needed basis.

The City ensures employees receive the relevant training on the federal grant programs to ensure compliance with the appropriate federal regulations. The HAND staff also maintains a collaborative relationship with other communities as well as their HUD Monitor to ensure that vital information is shared where appropriate.

At the end of each program year, HAND staff completes a risk analysis based on criteria developed to ensure overall program/project compliance and assess potential risk factors. Completion of this analysis identifies which Subgrantees require an on-site monitoring visit and/or specific technical training. The Auditor then spends time with each Subgrantee identified to ensure compliance with federal and program requirements.

All Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) projects that receive funding for building improvements in excess of \$25,000, and HOME projects involving acquisition and/or rehabilitation of housing units are secured by a property restriction or trust deed that is filed with the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office to ensure the appropriate use and period of affordability for the project. In addition, specific on-site monitoring visits are completed each year, in accordance with federal regulations, to ensure compliance with the appropriate housing code, tenant selection process, affirmative marketing, fair housing, tenant income criteria as well as compliance with written agreements with the City.

The ARRA stimulus grants the City received in 2009, are also closely monitored, both on-site and remotely. HMIS reports are utilized to ensure Subgrantee compliance with reporting/data input. Job calculators are also utilized for all stimulus grants in an effort to accurately report the number of jobs create/retained through this funding. All information is reported to appropriate governmental agencies within appropriate time frames as outlined by the applicable Notice. Salt Lake City will comply with all ARRA reporting requirements until funds are fully expended and the City is released from its contractual obligations.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

Describe the activities to be undertaken with HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing,

Salt Lake City

such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.

Salt Lake City's primary goal for the use of HOPWA funds is to assist eligible persons to obtain and maintain stable living environments in safe and sanitary housing. The City's primary objectives are to move homeless persons into permanent housing and provide emergency assistance to persons already housing who are in jeopardy of losing it due to financial problems arising from their HIV/AIDS condition. To implement these objectives the City will also use HOPWA funds to provide housing information and referral services, housing placement assistance, and supportive services/case management.

A primary barrier to providing housing for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS is the shortage of affordable housing. This is exacerbated due to fluctuations in the housing market, varying vacancy rates, and economic instability. When these factors are combined with HOPWA clients' life issues—substance abuse, mental health problems, lack of follow-through, and not responding to requests for information—it becomes very difficult for them to obtain housing. Project sponsors report landlord programs adopted by some local jurisdictions and state laws relating to undocumented individuals are further obstacles to their clients obtaining housing.

73. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.

Sufficient funding, however, will be the most significant obstacle to providing housing for persons with HIV/AIDS during the next five years. There currently are not enough housing vouchers available for HOPWA eligible clients, and there is also a small but continuing decrease in the number of households receiving tenant-based rental assistance due to rising rent and utility costs.

Utah's Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need lists the top five barriers related to HIV/AIDS care as inadequate public funding, substance abuse and mental illness, lack of housing, lack of transportation, and culture and confidentiality issues relating to minority populations and undocumented clients.

74. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.

Salt Lake City's HOPWA output goals for the next five years are to provide (1) tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to 225 households, (2) short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU) to 275 households, and (3) housing

information and referral services, housing placement services, and supportive services/case management to 750 households. Salt Lake City does not plan to use HOPWA funds to develop and/or operate community residences or SRO dwellings.

Each HOPWA eligible person applying for housing assistance receives a housing needs assessment, and outputs are linked to an ongoing assessment of client outcomes to achieve housing stability, reduce risks of homelessness and improve access to care. Salt Lake City reports to HUD in its annual Action Plan and CAPER on the output measurements of its HOPWA program including the number of persons who receive housing information services, the number of households supported through the use of tenant based rental assistance payments, the number of households which receive short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to reduce their risk of homelessness, the number of households which receive permanent housing placement assistance to help them obtain and move into permanent housing, and the number of persons who receive supportive services/case management.

75. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).

Salt Lake City does not plan to use HOPWA funds for the development, acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation of housing facilities.

76. Provide an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.

Salt Lake City allocates HOPWA funds in accordance with its application process for HUD grants beginning with a request for applications which is mailed in mid-July to organizations that provide direct housing assistance and housing related services to persons living with HIV/AIDS in Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties. A copy of the request and application form is also posted on the City's website. HAND reviews all applications to determine their eligibility for HOPWA funding based on the HOPWA regulations found at 24 CFR Part 574 and the housing needs described in Salt Lake City's Consolidated Plan.

A General Needs Hearing is held prior to the application deadline to encourage public input in the application process and development of the City's Citizen Participation Plan, Consolidated Plan, and Annual Action Plan. The City Council also conducts a public hearing prior to the application deadline to receive public input into the City's federal grant process.

Two committees—the HOPWA Entitlement Review Committee composed of officials from governmental entities within the EMSA and the City's Housing Trust Fund Advisory Board comprised of citizen representatives with expertise in Salt Lake City area housing issues, trends, and financing—review the eligible applications and

evaluate the proposals based on their goals and objectives, the sponsors' past performance, the goals and objectives of the Utah HIV/AIDS Housing Plan, and the City's Consolidated Plan.

The committees' funding recommendations and comments are forwarded to the Mayor for consideration. The Mayor reviews the committees' recommendations and also evaluates the applications based on the goals in the City's Consolidated Plan and the priorities in the Utah HIV/AIDS Housing Plan. The Mayor then submits his recommendations to the City Council. The Council reviews the applications and votes to approve the HOPWA project sponsors, activities, and allocations for the program year.

The Salt Lake Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties (EMSA), and Salt Lake City solicits HOPWA applications throughout the tri-county area. HAND also has a consultant who endeavors to involve local jurisdictions, housing authorities and service providers throughout the tri-county area. Summit and Tooele Counties, however, have exhibited little interest in participating in the Salt Lake EMSA HOPWA planning and coordination activities or the Statewide HIV/AIDS Housing Steering Committee.

This may be because persons living with HIV/AIDS in Utah and the Salt Lake EMSA are heavily concentrated in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County. Utah's estimated population is 2,600,000 and that of the Salt Lake MSA is 1,100,000. Although the Salt Lake MSA accounts for 42 percent of Utah's total population, more than 77 percent of the people living with HIV/AIDS statewide reside in the MSA and 76 percent live in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County alone. There are 3,407 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Utah and 2,634 live in Salt Lake MSA with 2,582 living in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.

Most of the people living with HIV/AIDS in the state's rural areas also come to Salt Lake City for medical treatment. This is due to the greater availability of HIV/AIDS medical treatment, dedicated housing, supportive services and case management. Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County have the majority of housing units and rental assistance vouchers dedicated to people living with HIV/AIDS in Utah. Thus, Salt Lake City plans to distribute Salt Lake MSA HOPWA funds to public housing authorities and non-profit housing providers and support agencies located in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County based on where the need is and the lack of applications from Summit and Tooele Counties.

Salt Lake City has not provided the names of project sponsors, the zip codes of their primary service areas, grant amounts committed to them, or whether they are faith-based and/or grassroots organizations. Based on HUD's HOPWA allocation and Salt Lake City's HOPWA application process, the City annually selects project sponsors, determines the amount of funding they will receive, and reports this and other sponsor information required by HUD in its annual Action Plan and CAPER.

- 77. Describe the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.**

Salt Lake City is designated as an Entitlement City by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Grantee for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program for the Salt Lake Metropolitan Statistical Area including Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele counties (EMSA). The City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division (HAND) administers the HOPWA program and has managed HUD funds since 1974 when the Community Development Block Grant program started. The goal of Salt Lake City's HOPWA program is to provide safe, decent, affordable housing to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Salt Lake City coordinates its HOPWA activities with the Utah HIV/AIDS Housing Steering Committee which meets monthly to discuss ongoing housing issues and develop strategies to address the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. The Committee includes representatives of the Utah Department of Health which administers Ryan White funds, the Utah Division of Community Development which administers HOPWA funds allocated to the State of Utah, HOPWA project sponsors, housing providers, organizations that provide direct client services, and advocacy groups.

This coordination facilitates the effective use of available funding to provide housing opportunities for persons living with HIV/AIDS and to address the continuing needs identified in the Utah HIV/AIDS Housing Plan which provides a framework to assess and plan for the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. The Statewide HIV/AIDS Housing Steering Committee also serves as a forum for project sponsors and other public and private organizations and agencies working with persons with HIV/AIDS to address the problems and issues they encounter.

Salt Lake City also serves on the HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care Planning Committee, sponsored by the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV Treatment and Care Program, which develops the Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need for Ryan White program funding. This facilitates coordination between the City's HOPWA program, the Utah Department of Health, and other agencies providing medical and health care services to persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Salt Lake City provides project sponsor management by executing grant agreements with them to ensure their compliance with HOPWA and other federal requirements and City policies. The agreements define the sponsors' performance measurements, billing procedures, required documentation, and reporting procedures. The scope of service sections outline the approved activities to be performed by the sponsors and the budget sections outline the amount of funding allocated to each of the activities for which they receive funding. The grant agreements must be processed through the City's Finance Division, Attorney's Office, Mayor's Office, and Recorder's Office in order to be activated prior to the release of any HOPWA funds.

Salt Lake City and its HOPWA grant agreements require project sponsors to ensure the confidentiality of the name of any individual assisted with HOPWA funds. HAND maintains HOPWA files in locked cabinets that are only available to HOPWA program staff, and the City Attorney's Office has assured HAND that it will not release information regarding HOPWA clients based on the fact that it involves an individual's medical condition and constitutes an invasion of personal privacy. Salt Lake City's HOPWA grant agreements with project sponsors also require them to ensure the

confidentiality of the name of any individual assisted with HOPWA funds and to have a written confidentiality policy.

Salt Lake City and its HOPWA grant agreements also require project sponsors to comply with federal fair housing requirements and the Americans with Disability Act (ADA).

The City's grant agreements with project sponsors also require them to submit quarterly and annual reports documenting their accomplishments and expenditures. HAND reviews these reports to ensure the information it reports to HUD in the CAPER and IDIS is complete, accurate, timely, and reflects comprehensive performance data.

HAND monitors and provides oversight to project sponsors to verify their activities are in conformance with their grant agreements, they draw down funds at an appropriate pace based on their approved grant activities and their anticipated implementation schedule, their requests for reimbursement are supported with appropriate documentation, client files contain required documentation to verify client eligibility and household composition, client housing needs assessments are conducted which serve to direct the type of housing assistance provided, they have written confidentiality policies which are consistently followed, they follow HUD requirements for the termination of clients from HOPWA funded housing, they have written conflict of interest policies governing their employees and officers, their policies and procedures and program implementation are in compliance with federal Fair Housing and affirmative outreach requirements, they have plans in place to maintain program and related financial records for a four-year period after the end of their grant agreements, their performance reports are accurate and completed in a timely manner, and their performance is satisfactory in terms of proposed vs. actual outputs and outcomes.

HAND's remote monitoring reviews a sponsor's submission of timely and accurate billing requests, invoices and documentation, line item eligibility of expenditures and compliance with the grant, the pace of draw down, timely receipt of performance data, completeness of data, and community feedback.

HAND's on-site monitoring reviews a sponsor's grant balance, documentation of activities, time records, eligibility documentation, housing assessments, policies and procedures, reporting and data collection, and code of conduct.

HAND reviews housing information services to verify the project sponsor tracks and reports them as a separate housing support activity. HAND also verifies that each HOPWA eligible person applying for HOPWA housing assistance receives a housing needs assessment.

HAND also conducts an annual risk analysis of project sponsors to identify any high risk sponsors that need technical assistance or on-site monitoring. The risk analysis takes into account a sponsor's grant amount, A-133 audit, timely expenditure of funds, financial and program management, staff capacity, personnel turnover, on-site and remote monitoring results, timely and accurate submission of required reports and documentation, citizen/participant complaints, meeting program objectives, program complexity, and new projects or activities. Based on its risk analysis, HAND will provide on-site monitoring to a minimum of one project sponsor per year.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

78. Identify specific objectives that the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables prescribed by HUD.

Salt Lake City's HOPWA output goals for the next five years are to provide: 1) tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to 225 households; 2) short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU) to 275 households; and 3) housing information and referral services, housing placement services, and supportive services/case management to 750 households. These three goals all meet the Suitable Living Environment/Affordability category of HUD's performance measurement requirements. Salt Lake City does not plan to use HOPWA funds to develop and/or operate community residences or SRO dwellings.

79. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

Salt Lake City has prioritized the use HOPWA funds for the next five years to provide the following outputs: (1) tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to 225 households, (2) short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance (STRMU) to 275 households, and (3) housing information and referral services, housing placement services, and supportive services/case management to 750 households.

Salt Lake City will likely receive no additional federal, state, and local public and private sector resources to address its identified HOPWA needs other than the funds its project sponsors leverage. Sponsors providing tenant based rental assistance will leverage their assistance with resident rent payments, and sponsors housing related services will leverage their funding with additional federal, state, local and in-kind resources. Salt Lake City anticipates that it will leverage its HUD HOPWA allocation by approximately 30 percent.

OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS

80. Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section. If optional tables are not used, provide comparable information that is required by consolidated plan regulations.

Salt Lake City Section 3 Policies

All Salt Lake City public construction projects for which the amount of HUD sourced funding exceed \$200,000 and the contractor/subcontractor contract exceeds \$100,000 must adhere to Section 3 Policies.

Salt Lake City's Section 3 policies require that employment opportunities created in conjunction with HUD funded projects are extended to low and very low income residents of the area where the project is being implemented. In essence, Section 3 eligible residents are to be extended preference in new hiring situations which result from HUD sourced public construction funds.

Salt Lake City sets overall Section 3 employment and contracting goals annually through the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. The current Section 3 goals are as follows:

- Employment: Thirty percent (30%) of the aggregate number of new hires during a one-year period of the project will meet Section 3 resident criteria. (Example: A construction contractor hires 10 new workers. Three of the new workers should be Section 3 eligible residents).
- Contracting: At least ten percent (10%) of the total dollar amount of all Section 3 covered contacts for building trades work arising in connection with housing rehabilitation, construction, and other public construction with federal funds over the established monetary thresholds.
- HUD's recommended goal is to award three percent (3%) of all other covered Section 3 contracts to Section 3 business concerns, which the City will aim to meet - however, please note this will be difficult to obtain due to current City procurement procedures.

Salt Lake City encourages businesses to hire from Section 3 pools and also to apply for official Section 3 Business designation. Once designated as a Section 3 Business, Salt Lake City extends preference in contracting, sub-contracting, and other funded activities. These Section 3 Businesses must meet self-certified application requirements and submit a Section 3 Utilization Plan prior to submission of bids.

Businesses interested in receiving Section 3 preference must submit a Section 3 Application to verify they are a qualified business, AND must submit a Section 3 Utilization Plan for the project in which they are bidding that shows how they will implement the Section 3 policy. Bid preference on HUD funded projects will only be given to those businesses qualified as Section 3 Businesses with approved Section 3 Utilization Plans.

Bids for HUD funded projects will be solicited from all businesses (Section 3 Businesses and non-Section 3 Businesses). An award shall be made to the qualified Section 3 Business with the lowest responsible bid so long as it is within 5% of the overall lowest responsive bid. For projects more than \$500,000 the percentage differential is reduced 1% per each \$500,000 of the project.

If no Section 3 Business has submitted a bid, or if the lowest Section 3 Business bid is not within the percentage criteria, the contract shall be awarded to the responsible firm (either Section 3 or non-Section 3) whose bid is determined most advantageous, considering price and all other factors specified in the RFP.

To ensure equal opportunity for Section 3 Businesses to bid on HUD funded projects the City has implemented an outreach action plan. This includes:

- Updating all bid notices to include language on Section 3 Business preference
- Creating an RSS Feed for businesses to register with and receive electronic bid notices on www.slcgov.com/hand
- Updating Section 3 language on the website www.slcgov.com/hand
- Partnering with agencies such as Workforce Services and Housing Authorities to create training and hiring opportunities. Section 3 Business trainings will be offered as deemed necessary.

In addition to following hiring, subcontracting and annual reporting requirements, those businesses seeking Section 3 Business status must submit quarterly reports - due January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

Assuring compliance with Section 3 Policies involves affirmative measures on the part of all entities involved. These include contractors, subcontractors and the City. Contractors submit self-certification forms to receive Section 3 status, however all record documentation should be made available upon request for monitoring/compliance reviews on behalf of the City, HUD and other agencies as requested. Contractors must also document all implementation efforts as part of the submitted Section 3 Utilization Plan. Contractors agree to submit all reports in a timely matter. A finding of non-compliance with Section 3 policies and/or the submitted Section 3 Utilization Plan will result in corrective actions. If corrective actions cannot rectify non-compliance, the City will terminate the contract and/or ban the contractor from future project awards.

A full description of Salt Lake City's Section 3 Policies, Section 3 Business Applications, Section 3 Utilization Plans, reporting documents, and other Section 3 information can be found at www.slcgov.com/hand

81. Section 108 Loan Guarantee

If the jurisdiction has an open Section 108 project, provide a summary of the project. The summary should include the Project Name, a short description of the project and the current status of the project, the amount of the Section 108 loan, whether you have an EDI or BEDI grant and the amount of this grant, the total amount of CDBG assistance provided for the project, the national objective(s) codes for the project, the Matrix Codes, if the activity is complete, if the national objective has been met, the most current number of beneficiaries (jobs created/retained, number of FTE jobs held by/made available to LMI persons, number of housing units assisted, number of units occupied by LMI households, etc.)

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

82. Regional Connections

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan connects its actions to the larger strategies for the metropolitan region. Does the plan reference the plans of other agencies that have responsibilities for metropolitan transportation, economic development, and workforce investment?

Salt Lake City encouraged input from the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, the Wasatch Front Regional Council to identify multi-jurisdictional issues connected to homeless populations and services, transportation issues, affordable housing programs and environmental sustainability opportunities in order to address issues that impact the larger metropolitan region. Salt Lake City will continue to partner with these other local and governmental agencies to help provide a more cohesive solution to regional needs.

PART NINE MAPS AND CENSUS TRACT INFORMATION

Included in this section are charts and maps showing graphical data for specific issues.

Map 1 – Percent of Hispanics by Census tract

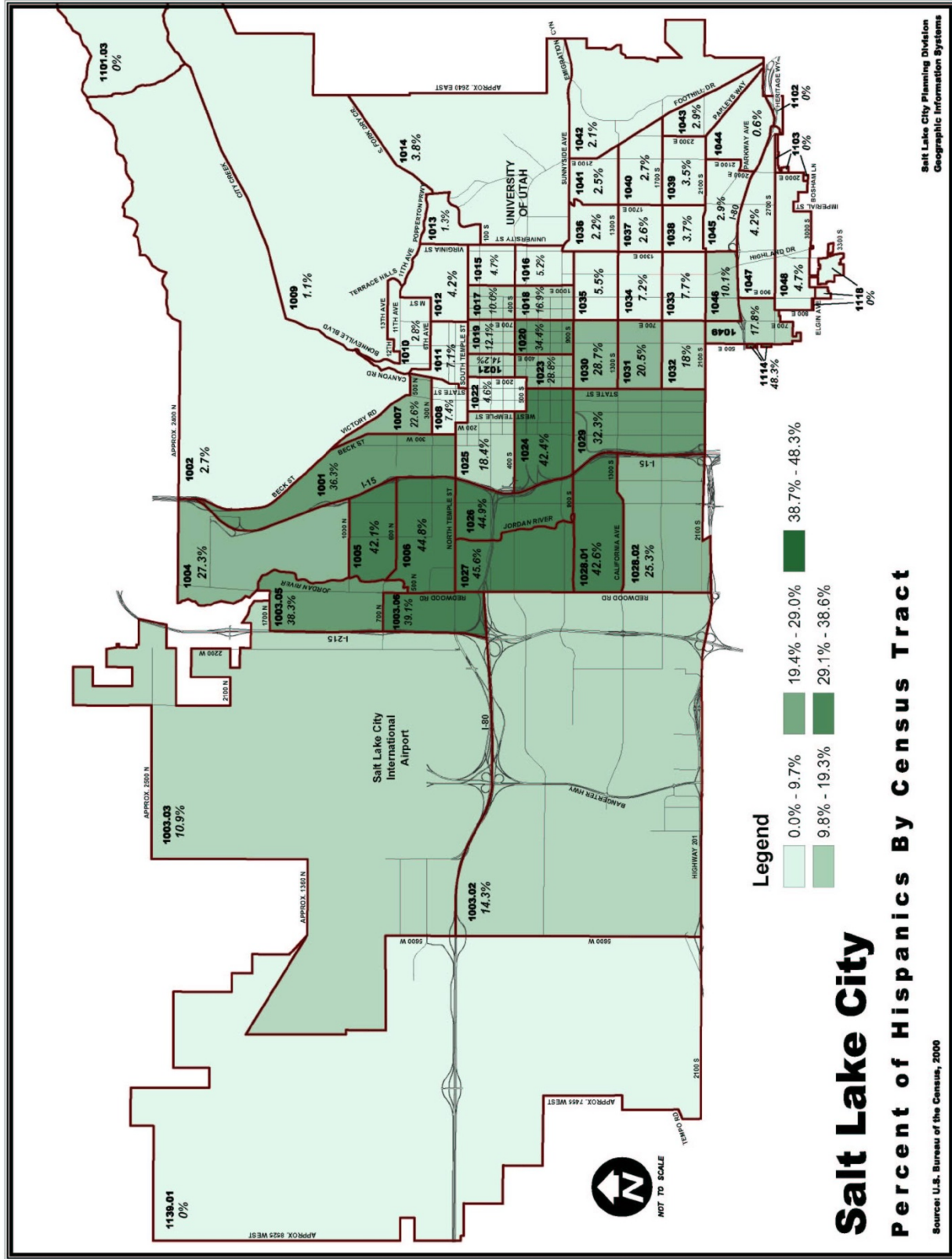
Map 2 – Percent of income below poverty by Census tract

Map 3 - Lead paint hazard target area

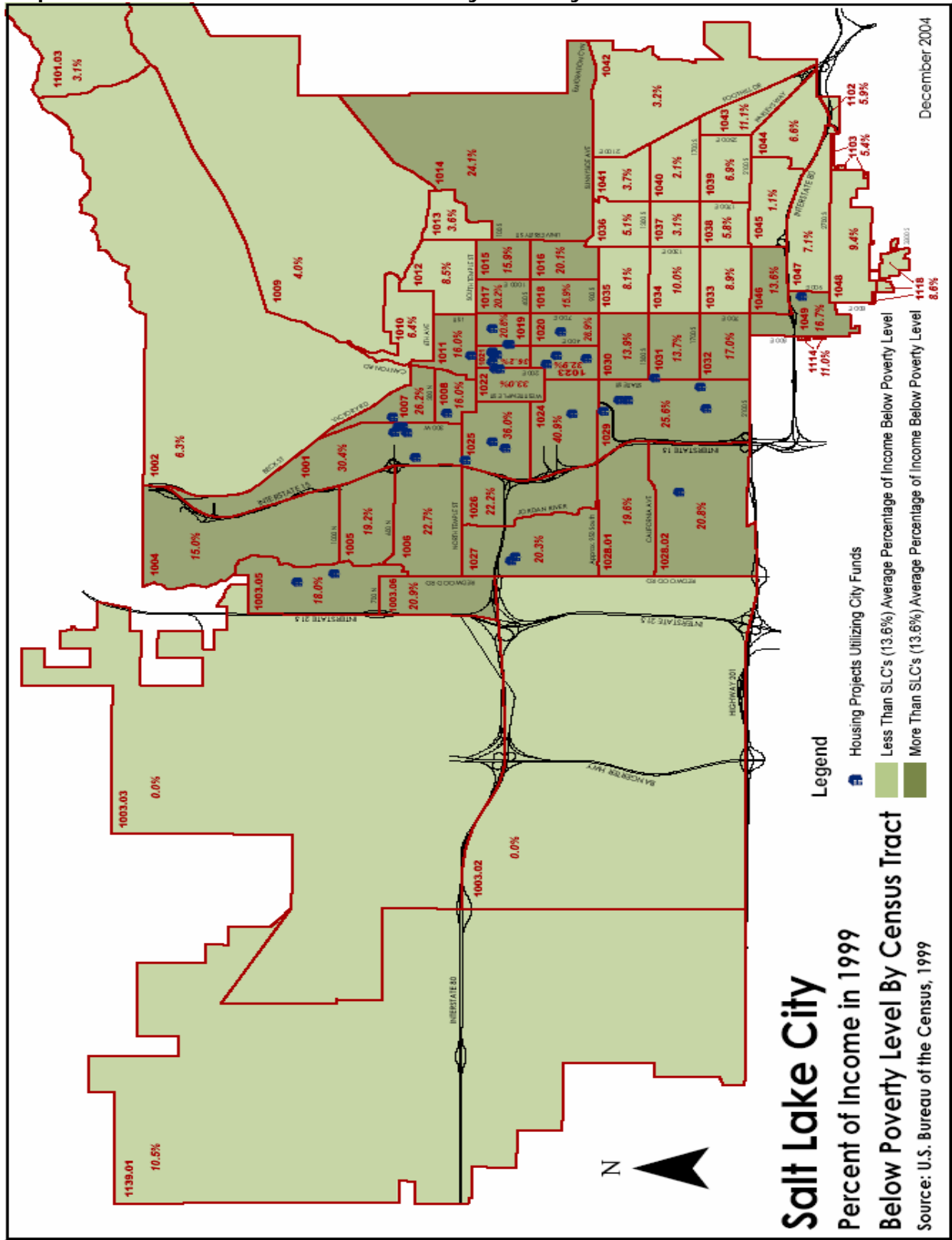
Chart 1 – Census Tract Information

Chart 2 – Percent of minority tracts that are Hispanic

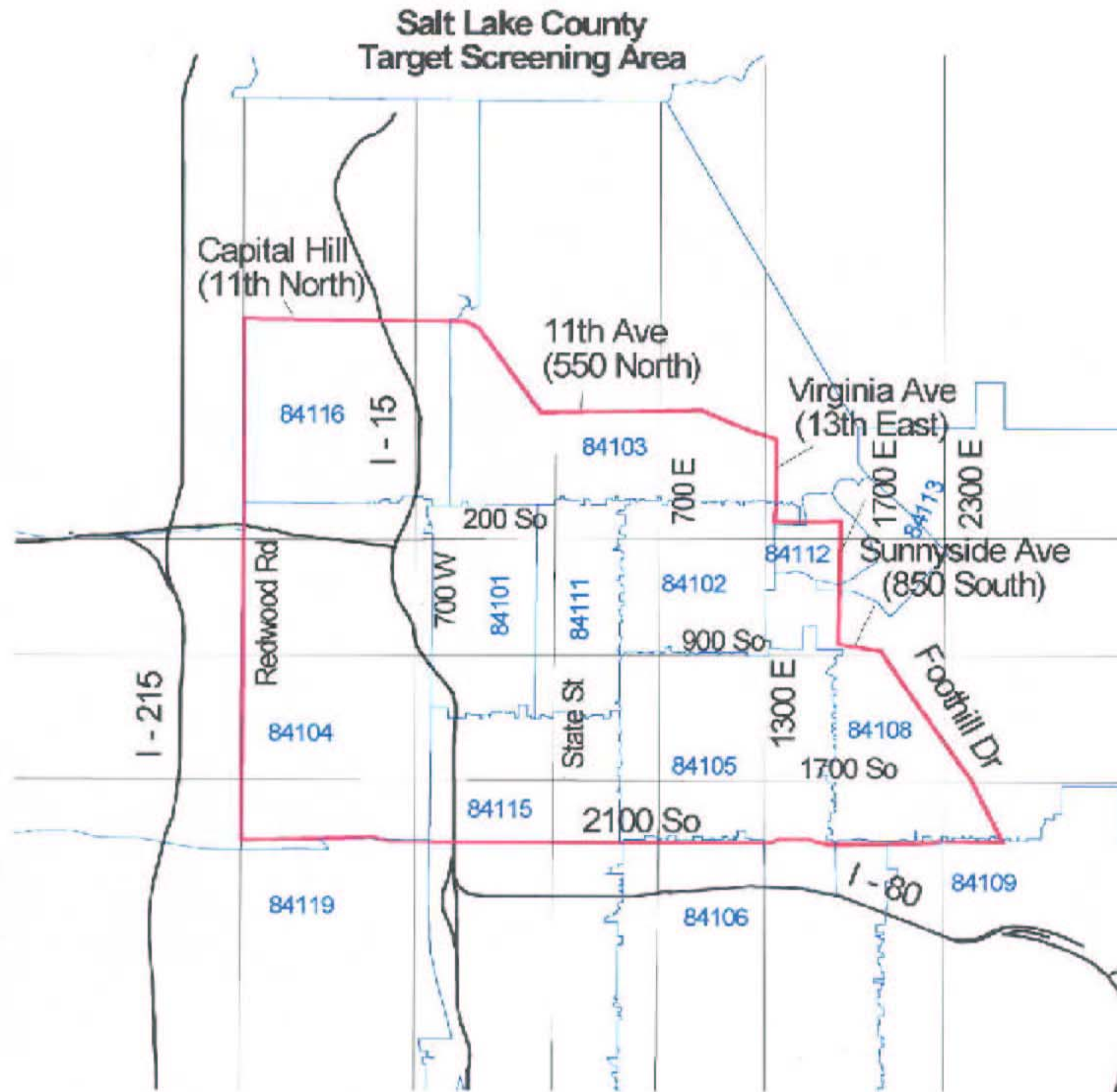
Map 1 – Percent of Hispanics by Census tracts



Map 2 - Percent of Income Below Poverty Level by Census Tract



Map 3 - Lead Paint Hazard Target Area



Census Tract	Population	White	Black	Amer Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Some other	2 or more	% All Minorities	Hispanic	% Hispanic
All	181,743	143,933	3,433	2,442	6,579	3,437	15,482	6,437	20.80%	34,254	18.8%
1001	1630	1119	42	47	49	11	272	90	31.35%	591	36.26%
1002	1226	1143	20	3	34	0	10	16	6.77%	33	2.69%
1003.02	112	96	5	2	1	0	4	4	14.29%	16	14.29%
1003.03	156	134	8	1	3	3	0	7	14.10%	17	10.90%
1003.05	8898	5372	406	179	692	336	1456	457	39.63%	3404	38.26%
1003.06	4634	2596	131	108	294	390	859	256	43.98%	1810	39.06%
1004	3639	2785	73	14	83	58	482	144	23.47%	995	27.34%
1005	6722	5011	178	87	140	87	938	281	25.45%	2828	42.07%
1006	6573	4077	204	141	161	219	1417	354	37.97%	2943	44.77%
1007	3063	2515	44	39	84	6	239	136	17.89%	693	22.62%
1008	2274	2076	19	10	63	8	59	39	8.71%	168	7.39%
1009	2263	2130	6	4	70	1	7	45	5.88%	24	1.06%
1010	3240	3057	21	7	56	19	25	55	5.65%	92	2.84%
1011	5799	5196	60	46	156	25	142	174	10.40%	410	7.07%
1012	4082	3776	34	18	97	4	55	98	7.50%	172	4.21%
1013	1415	1331	5	4	47	8	5	15	5.94%	18	1.27%
1014	4195	3311	45	33	600	24	68	114	21.07%	160	3.81%
1015	3186	2729	38	34	235	9	61	80	14.34%	151	4.74%
1016	3552	3061	34	34	248	15	58	102	13.82%	184	5.18%
1017	3282	2625	76	50	248	14	165	104	20.02%	328	9.99%
1018	3313	2600	84	69	117	6	310	127	21.52%	559	16.87%
1019	2185	1823	42	54	71	11	104	80	16.57%	264	12.08%
1020	3071	2044	120	78	34	44	576	175	33.44%	1055	34.35%
1021	1428	1053	69	45	39	6	111	105	26.26%	203	14.22%
1022	657	576	31	8	8	0	9	25	12.33%	30	4.57%
1023	2789	1979	119	76	86	26	327	176	29.04%	803	28.79%
1024	646	413	28	18	9	11	139	28	36.07%	274	42.41%
1025	1580	1150	110	44	60	8	144	64	27.22%	291	18.42%
1026	4343	2352	98	124	277	298	952	242	45.84%	1952	44.95%
1027	8177	4728	194	149	264	443	2024	375	42.18%	3732	45.64%
1028.01	5611	3208	114	103	283	363	1222	318	42.83%	2388	42.56%
1028.02	4515	2385	238	128	269	516	620	359	47.18%	1142	25.29%
1029	3283	2341	82	104	98	60	413	185	28.69%	1062	32.35%
1030	3233	2396	52	47	79	73	429	157	25.89%	927	28.67%
1031	4374	3423	69	119	143	92	358	170	21.74%	897	20.51%
1032	4881	3944	97	120	108	43	410	159	19.20%	878	17.99%
1033	4274	3734	46	50	116	43	165	120	12.63%	331	7.74%
1034	4073	3724	41	28	61	15	90	114	8.57%	292	7.17%
1035	4102	3729	53	25	67	27	101	100	9.09%	227	5.53%
1036	2783	2680	7	8	36	1	23	28	3.70%	61	2.19%
1037	2562	2452	4	5	51	1	10	39	4.29%	67	2.62%
1038	2303	2166	12	18	34	2	2	51	5.17%	85	3.69%
1039	3709	3478	32	12	91	4	29	63	6.23%	130	3.50%
1040	3276	3105	23	1	71	0	26	50	5.22%	87	2.66%
1041	3067	2923	11	0	66	2	15	50	4.70%	77	2.51%
1042	6527	6106	16	26	232	6	55	86	6.45%	139	2.13%
1043	2841	2581	26	12	148	10	23	41	9.15%	83	2.92%
1044	2027	1974	1	2	26	6	4	14	2.61%	12	0.59%
1045	1464	1414	3	2	20	0	11	14	3.42%	42	2.87%
1046	1090	941	15	6	26	16	52	34	13.67%	110	10.09%
1047	4907	4593	40	18	71	27	83	75	6.40%	204	4.16%
1048	5149	4748	51	25	109	21	97	98	7.79%	241	4.68%
1049	2924	2469	50	57	35	13	180	120	15.56%	421	14.40%
1101.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
1102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
1103	108	85	15	0	8	0	0	0	21.30%	0	0.00%
1114	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	30	48.39%
1118	384	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1139.01	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

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<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>	<u>Column 3</u>
Census Tract	Percent Minority	Percent of Column 2 that is Hispanic
1001	31.35%	36.26
1003.05	39.63%	38.26
1003.06	43.98%	39.06
1006	37.97%	44.77
1020	33.44%	34.35
1021	26.26%	14.22
1023	29.04%	28.79
1024	36.07%	42.41
1025	27.22%	18.42
1026	45.84%	44.95
1027	42.18%	45.64
1028.01	42.83%	42.56
1028.02	47.18%	25.29
1029	28.69%	32.35
1030	25.89%	28.67

GLOSSARY

ADA: The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: Affordable housing is federally defined as housing where the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of gross income for gross housing costs including utility costs.

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

AIDS AND RELATED DISEASES: The disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

ALCOHOL/OTHER DRUG ADDICTION: A serious and persistent alcohol or other drug addiction that significantly limits a person's ability to live independently.

AND: Aid to Needy Disabled

ASSISTED HOUSEHOLD OR PERSON: For the purpose of identification of goals, an assisted household or person is one which during the period covered by the annual plan will receive benefits through the Federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds. The program funds providing the benefit(s) may be from any funding year or combined funding years. A renter is benefited if the person takes occupancy of affordable housing that is newly acquired, newly rehabilitated, or newly constructed, and/or receives rental assistance through new budget authority. An existing homeowner is benefited during the year if the home's rehabilitation is completed. A first-time home buyer is benefited if a home is purchased during the year. A homeless person is benefited during the year if the person becomes an occupant of transitional or permanent housing. A non-homeless person with special needs is considered as being benefited, however, only if the provision of supportive services is linked to the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of housing unit and/or the provision of rental assistance during the year. Household or persons who will benefit from more than one program activity must be counted only once. To be included in the goals, the housing unit must, at a minimum, satisfy the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (see 24 CFR section 882.109).

ASSISTED LIVING: housing for individuals and families who are not physically able to care for themselves full time enough to maintain an independent living environment.

CDA: Community Development Agency

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant

CHDO: Community Housing Development Organization

CDCIP: Community Development and Capitol Improvements Program

CMI: Chronically Mentally Ill

COMMITTED: Generally means there has been a legally binding commitment of funds to a specific project to undertake specific activities.

COST BURDEN > 50% (SEVERE COST BURDEN): The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 50 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

CRA: Community Reinvestment Act

HASLC: Housing Authority of Salt Lake City

HACSL: Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake

EHR: Emergency Housing Repair

ELDERLY: The CDBG low and moderate-income limited clientele national objective at 570.208(a)(2)(i)(A) includes the elderly as a presumptive group. However, the CDBG regulations do not define the term "elderly". Therefore, a grantee can use its own definition of elderly for non-housing activities.

With regard to housing activities, the Consolidated Plan requires identification of housing needs for various groups, including the elderly, which is defined as 62 years of age or older at 24 CFR 91.5 and 24 CFR 5.100. Because of this, housing activities to be counted toward meeting a Consolidated Plan goal of housing for the elderly must use the definition in 24 CFR 5.100, 62 years or older.

Salt Lake City will use 62 years of age as the start of the 'elderly' for all service categories.

EMA: Eligible Metropolitan Area - federally defined as a metropolitan area having 2000 or more cases of AIDS, making that area eligible for an emergency funding relief program, the Ryan White Care Act. The Salt Lake City EMA consists of Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele counties.

EMERGENCY SHELTER: Any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless.

ESG: Emergency Shelter Grant

FAIR HOUSING ACT: Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988.

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

EXTREMELY LOW INCOME: Households whose incomes do not exceed 30 percent of the median for the area.

FAMILY: The Bureau of Census defines a family as a householder (head of household) and one or more other person living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage or adoption.

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY (FSS) PROGRAM: A program enacted by Section 554 of the National Affordable Housing Act which directs Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs) to use Section 8 assistance under the rental certificate and rental voucher programs, together with public and private resources to provide supportive services, to enable participating families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

FAIR MARKET RENT: The rent that would be required to be paid in the particular housing market area in order to obtain privately owned, decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities.

FIRST-TIME HOME BUYER: An individual or family who has not owned a home during the three-year period preceding the HUD-assisted purchase of a home that must be used as the principal residence of the home buyer, except that any individual who is a displaced homemaker (as defined in 24 CFR 92) or a single parent (as defined in 24 CFR 92) may not be excluded from consideration as a first-time home buyer on the basis that the individual, while a homemaker or married, owned a home with his her spouse or resided in a home owned by the spouse.

FRAIL ELDERLY: An elderly person who is unable to perform at least 3 activities of daily living (i.e., eating, dressing, bathing, grooming, and household management activities). (See 24 CFR 889.105.)

HPRP: Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HOME: HOME Program

HOPE: Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere

HOPWA: Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS is a federal grant given to the City of Salt Lake to administer for Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele counties.

HOUSEHOLD: All the persons who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, two or more families living together, one person living alone, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

HOUSING AGENCY (HA, also PHA for Public Housing Authority): A state, county, municipality or other government entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing.

HTFAB: Housing Trust Fund Advisory Board

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

INDEPENDENT LIVING: people living with HIV disease, whether AIDS diagnosed, symptomatic or asymptomatic, who are physically capable of caring for themselves on a full time basis.

LIHTC: Low Income Housing Tax Credit

LOW INCOME: Households whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with Adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. NOTE: HUD income limits are updated annually and are available from local HUD offices (This term corresponds to low and middle income households in the CDBG Program).

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: The income where half the families in an area had incomes above that figure and half below. This figure changes by family size. The 2005 Salt Lake City median family income for a family of four was \$61,350.

MIDDLE INCOME: Households whose incomes are between 81 percent and 95 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 95 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. (This definition is different than that for the CDBG Program).

MINORITY CONCENTRATION: Areas of the City where the concentration of minority populations is 10 percent or greater than their total citywide representation.

MODERATE INCOME FAMILY: Family whose income is between 80 percent and 95 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 95% of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area, which for HOPWA is Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties

NOFA: Notice of Fund Availability

NON-ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS: A household which does not meet the definition of "Elderly Household," as defined above.

NON-HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: Includes frail elderly person, persons with AIDS, disabled families, and families participating in organized programs to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT: A housing unit that serves as the usual place of residence of the occupant(s).

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS: A household of one or more persons that does not meet the definition of a Small Related household, Large Related household or Elderly Household.

OTHER INCOME: Households whose incomes exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

OTHER LOW-INCOME: Households whose incomes are between 51 percent and 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. (This term corresponds to middle income in the CDBG Program).

PREDOMINANTLY LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS:

Neighborhoods with 51% or more households with incomes at 80% or less of Salt Lake County's area median income.

POVERTY LEVEL FAMILY: Family with an income below the poverty line, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revise annually.

RLF: Revolving Loan Fund

SECTION 215: Section 215 of Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act. Section 215 defines "affordable" housing projects under the HOME program.

SERVICE NEEDS: The particular services identified for special needs populations, which typically may include transportation, personal care, housekeeping, counseling, meals, case management, personal emergency response, and other services to prevent premature institutionalization and assist individuals to continue living independently.

SEVERE COST BURDEN: See Cost Burden > 50 percent.

SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS: A serious and persistent mental or emotional impairment that significantly limits a person's ability to live independently.

SHELTERED: Families and persons whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter, including emergency shelters, transitional housing for the homeless, domestic violence shelters, residential shelters for runaway and homeless youth, an any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangement paid because the person is homeless. This term does not include persons living doubled up or in overcrowded or substandard conventional housing. Any facility offering permanent housing is not a shelter, nor are its residents homeless.

SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES/HOSPICE SERVICES: facilities for final stage living

SMALL RELATED: A household of 2 to 4 persons which includes at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

SRO: Single Room Occupant

SSI: Supplemental Security Income

SUBSTANDARD CONDITION AND NOT SUITABLE FOR REHAB: By local definition, dwelling units that are in such poor condition as to be neither structurally nor financially feasible for rehabilitation.

SUBSTANDARD CONDITION BUT SUITABLE FOR REHAB: By local definition, dwelling units that do not meet standard conditions but are both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. This does not include units that require only cosmetic work, correction or minor livability problems or maintenance work.

TANF: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

TITLE II FUNDING: refers the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (CARE) of 1990.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living with 24 months, or a longer period approved by HUD.

VERY LOW INCOME: Households whose incomes does not exceed 50 percent of the median for the area.

WORST-CASE NEEDS: Unassisted, very low-income households who pay more than half of their income for rent, live in seriously substandard housing (which includes: homeless people) or have been involuntarily displaced.



Annual Action Plan

The CPMP Annual Action Plan includes the SF 424 and Narrative Responses to Action Plan questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

ACTION PLAN

Executive Summary 91.220(b) – The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan and an evaluation of past performance.

As required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Salt Lake City adopted a 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan in order to qualify for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds. Salt Lake City created its five year Consolidated Plan through a collaborative process whereby the City and the community identified the City's needs and the resources available to meet those needs. The Plan identifies housing, homeless, public services, infrastructure, and community development needs and goals intended to assist the City in meeting as many of those needs as possible.

The funding Salt Lake City will receive for Fiscal Year 2010-11 includes:

CDBG	\$4,421,626
HOME	1,371,946
ESG	179,115
HOPWA	387,189
Reallocated CDBG funds from prior years & program income	718,225
Reallocated HOME funds from prior years & program income	440,042
Reallocated ESG funds from prior years	11,858
Reallocated HOPWA funds from prior years	71,781
TOTAL FUNDS FOR 2010-11 PROJECTS:	\$7,601,782

Following the adoption of the five-year consolidated plan, an action plan must be adopted each year by the City outlining the specific programs/projects the City will support in order to accomplish the goals established in the consolidated plan. Project descriptions for the first Annual Action Plan to Salt Lake City's 2010-2105 Consolidated Plan are attached as Table 3C. The general goals the City adopted for the Consolidated Plan include:

Housing: Commit 30% of CDBG funds and HOME funds to housing projects/programs that may include:

- Property acquisition and site improvements
- New construction
- Rehabilitation
- Downpayment Assistance
- First Time Homebuyer Program
- Minor repairs
- Stress and support energy efficiency

Community Park Improvements that may include:

- Trail way/Bike path improvements
- Irrigation and landscaping improvements for water conservation
- Accessibility
- Playground improvements
- Development/reconstruction of sports fields
- Tennis court reconstruction
- Tree planting

Homelessness programs/projects that may include:

- Allocate ESG, HOME and HOPWA funding to support organizations that assist those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, those in need of tenant based rental assistance and special housing, low- and moderate income households obtain homeownership and housing rehabilitation, and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families obtain affordable housing and supportive services.

Accessibility projects that may include:

- ADA Physical Access Ramps
- Sidewalk Replacement
- ADA Playground Improvements

Street Improvements that may include:

- Street design
- Street reconstruction

Public Service programs/projects that may include:

- Commit 15% of each CDBG allocation to nonprofit organizations that administer public service programs to address the needs of the homeless, food pantries, alcohol and substance abuse programs, domestic violence programs, youth and elderly programs, educational programs, programs for persons with disabilities, refugee and minority programs, etc.

Public Service Building Improvement projects that may include:

- Acquisition and building improvements to public facilities and nonprofit organizations to assist them in providing needed services to the City's low-income residents
- Stress and support energy efficiency

Planning and Historic Preservation projects that may include:

- Development and printing of City plans for community improvements and historic preservation of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods

SPECIFIC 1st YEAR ACTION PLAN GOALS

Housing assistance for special needs populations	75
Emergency home repairs to eligible households	500
Rehab of owner and rental housing units	90
Development of new affordable housing units	10
First Time Homebuyer low interest loans	20
Downpayment assistance grants	10
Funding to support homeless service programs	1000
Building improvements for public service organizations	5
Tenant based rental assistance	100

Planning & Historic Preservation plans & studies	1
Street designs and reconstructions	2
Accessible street corner ramp construction	70
Cracked and displaced sidewalk reconstruction	5,000 sq.ft.
Community Park and playground improvements/development	2
Art projects in City parks	1

Past performance

Salt Lake City is on target for meeting most of the established goals and objectives in its 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan. A combination of Salt Lake City’s classification as a high cost housing market, significant impacts on the City’s general budget, in conjunction with diminishing federal resources, the significant increase in unemployment, and some newly developed local landlord programs have proved challenging relative to some of the City’s housing and park development goals.

The City continues to strive to identify and prioritize the needs of our community in conjunction with our ability to address those needs. We are continuing to make progress in meeting the priority needs outlined in the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan which ends on June 30, 2010. We are ahead of the annual goal rate to meet the majority of those five-year goals. Full performance measurement for the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan will be finalized in the Fifth Program Year Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report that will be submitted to HUD at the end of September 2010.

Citizen Participation 91.220(b)

Provide a summary of the citizen participation and consultation process (including efforts to broaden public participation in the development of the plan).

Salt Lake City began soliciting applications for its 2010-2011 federal grant programs in mid-July 2009 with an application deadline of August 31, 2009. Technical assistance was provided to all applicants requesting it from City staff. All applications were reviewed by City staff to ensure compliance with national objectives and eligible activity requirements. CDBG and ESG applications were then reviewed by the Community Development and Capital Improvement Advisory Board (CDCIP) comprised of local residents representing Salt Lake City’s City Council districts as part of the City’s public process. HOME and HOPWA applications were reviewed by the Housing Trust Fund Advisory Board, also comprised of local residents representing the Council districts. In making their funding recommendations, the Boards considered each applicant’s past performance and capacity, housing development and management experience, timeliness relative to drawing down approved funds from previous years, and the number of people proposed to be assisted by each program.

A General Needs Hearing was held on August 17, 2009 to obtain input from citizens on general community needs. Public input for the development of the Citizen Participation Plan, the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, and the first year Annual Action Plan was also requested at the hearing. Public comments offered at the General Needs Hearing included the need for affordable housing, housing for the disabled and the elderly, youth programs, refugee housing and supportive services and homeless services.

Other requests for public input for the Citizen Participation Plan, and the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and its first Annual Action Plan were made at the local annual housing fair held in October 2009 attended by many of the City's lower income residents and clients of public housing and tenant-based rental assistance programs. Announcements were also placed on Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development's website.

In an effort to broaden public participation and provide outreach to non-English speaking and very low-income residents in the preparation and development of these Plans, requests for public input were made at the January 2010 meeting of the Utah Housing Coalition and the February 2010 meeting of the Long Range Planning Committee. The Utah Housing Coalition is a state-wide organization created to address affordable housing issues comprised of members from local governments, lending institutions, housing developers, faith-based organizations, housing advocates, real estate entities, public housing authorities, and community service organizations. The Long Range Planning Committee is a county-wide organization created to address the County's homeless issues and responsible for implementing the ten year plan to end chronic homelessness.

Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the Plan.

Comments provided at the March 12, 2010 City Council public hearing were directed toward support of the various grant applications under consideration by the City Council for funding in FY 2010-2011. The City Council accepted public input from those who attended its public hearing to express their views, either by verbally addressing the Council or providing written comments. Written comments were also allowed by those unable to attend in person, but who wanted to provide their input on the projects requesting funding and the Plans. The City Council made its final funding decisions following review of the recommendations made by the citizen review boards and the Mayor, as well as the public hearing comments.

Funding recommendations by citizen review boards, the Mayor and the Council also took into account the ability of the applicants to meet the needs of the low- and moderate-income residents of the City, the amount of funds available for each of the federal grant programs, and the ability of proposed activities to meet the goals and objectives outlined in the City's 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan.

Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

No concerns about the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, the Citizen Participation Plan or the projects proposed for funding for FY 2010-11 were received. All comments received were in support of specific projects requesting funding.

Resources 91.220(c)(1)) and (c)(2)

Identify the federal, state, and local resources (including program income) the jurisdiction expects to receive to address the needs identified in the plan. Federal resources should include Section 8 funds made available to the jurisdiction, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds expected to be available to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the strategic plan.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Resources:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The City will receive \$4,421,626 in CDBG funds for fiscal year 2010-11. Reallocated CDBG funds of \$718,225 will be brought forward and used for projects for a total of \$5,139,851. The City will allocate 98-100% of its 2010-11 CDBG funds for the benefit of low- and moderate-income residents.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

The City will receive \$1,371,946 in HOME funds for fiscal year 2010-11 and will reallocate \$440,042 from previous years for a total of \$1,811,988 in available HOME funding. Home funds will be allocated to tenant based rental assistance, homebuyer assistance, housing development and rehabilitation, and improvements to a low income housing facility.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The City will receive \$387,189 in HOPWA funds for FY 2010-11. In addition, the City will also allocate \$71,781 in carryover funds for a total of \$458,978. HOPWA funds will be used for tenant based rental assistance, housing referral, permanent housing placement, short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance and support services.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)

The City will receive \$179,115 in ESG funds for fiscal year 2010-11 and will reallocate \$11,858 in carryover funds for a total of \$190,973. ESG funds will be used for shelter operations, homeless prevention and essential services for persons who meet the HUD definition of homeless.

Other Federal Resources:

Other federal funding resources available to Salt Lake City and its partner organizations to implement its Consolidated Plan goals and objectives to provide affordable housing, infrastructure improvements and community and economic benefits also include grants from the following federal agencies:

- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Housing Choice Vouchers, Section 8 vouchers, Moderate Rehabilitation, New Construction, Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency Grant, Shelter Plus Care, Supportive Housing Program);
- Economic Development Administration;
- Department of Health and Human Services (Community Services Block Grant, Drug Free Communities grant);
- Homeland Security;

- Department of Education;
- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Department of Energy;
- Small Business Administration
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veteran Affairs (Homeless Providers Program);
- Department of Justice (Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, and Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies);
- McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Contingency funds, Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing funds, and Education funds.

Explain how federal funds will leverage resources from private and non-federal public sources.

State Resources:

State of Utah resources used within Salt Lake City that complement the City's own funds for community development, housing and homeless needs include the State Homeless Trust Fund, the Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, the Utah Housing Corporation, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, Office of Crime Victim Reparations, Department of Public Safety, Department of Workforce Services, Department of Community and Culture, the State Critical Needs Housing Fund, and the Department of Transportation (Class C road funds are used to reconstruct city streets).

The Utah Housing Corporation allocates Low Income Housing Tax Credits to developers who build affordable and special needs housing in the City. Developers obtain loans from the City's Housing Trust Fund to provide gap financing for their Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects.

The State of Utah received \$19.6 million from HUD's Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) for targeted emergency assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight. This funding was provided through HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program under the *Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008*. The Utah Center for Affordable Housing is a new nonprofit organization tasked with the responsibility of implementing a significant portion of the State's NSP program. These NSP funds are being used to acquire land and property; to demolish and/or rehabilitate abandoned properties; and to offer down payment and closing cost assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers whose incomes do not exceed 120 percent of area median income. Though these funds were allocated directly to the State of Utah, the positive impacts from the use of these funds will be realized throughout the entire state.

Local Resources:

Program Income from Federal Funds

The City will use program income earned from its CDBG and HOME projects to support affordable housing programs. The bulk of program income comes from the revolving loan fund of the City's Housing Rehabilitation Division and is recycled into fund affordable housing projects. The City anticipates receiving approximately \$800,000 in CDBG and \$400,000 in HOME program income funds during 2010-11.

Other Salt Lake City Funds

Housing resources include the Salt Lake City Housing Trust Fund, consisting of approximately \$5.5 million. These funds provide gap financing assistance to housing developers to facilitate the rehabilitation, preservation and construction of affordable and special needs housing in Salt Lake City.

The City's General Fund provides operational funding for programs and projects that are complementary to HUD-funded community development programs such as crime prevention, park operations, recreation programs and infrastructure improvements. The City's General Fund budget for 2010-11 has experienced significant deficits in revenue that will negatively impact critical City operations and services. Departmental budgets have been greatly reduced, as a result of these new economic realities. Employee lay-offs, furloughs, and/or hiring freezes will need to be considered for the City during the next budget year and will be implemented as necessary.

The Capital Improvements Program (CIP) Fund is used for public infrastructure improvements to help meet the needs of City residents by using General Fund, State Class "C" and other public and private funds through a prioritization process. The CIP contains a comprehensive schedule of planned capital projects that includes acquisition, construction, and improvement or expansion of public facilities. Typical improvements include street, sidewalk, curb and gutter improvements, accessibility ramp construction, park renovations including playground ADA and safety compliance equipment and associated improvements, street lighting, traffic signal upgrades, and pedestrian/bike path development. The City typically allocates approximately 7% of its general fund revenue to CIP projects.

In addition to the CIP Fund that utilizes General Fund revenues, the City's five Enterprise Fund budgets from the Airport, Golf, Water, Sewer and Storm Water departments, provide additional revenue for improvements to their physical facilities, benefitting all residents of our community.

The City Redevelopment Agency (RDA) has designated eight project areas that are located entirely in the City's CDBG-income eligible areas. The RDA offers grants for improvements to structures in these project areas. It also offers loan programs to encourage business, environmental and housing renovation, as well as conversion and acquisition.

The City's Small Business Revolving Loan Fund was developed to stimulate business development and expansion, encourage private investment, promote economic development, and enhance neighborhood vitality by making low-interest loans available to local, small businesses. The fund consists of approximately \$5 million. The City is also a funding partner of the Utah Microenterprise Loan Fund that assists small local businesses with loans up to \$25,000.

The City's Neighborhood Matching Grant program was established to provide grants up to \$5,000 to match neighborhood contributions for public improvement projects, including decorative street lights or other physical improvements. Funding may be used for projects that enhance public safety, address a neglected community problem or improve the physical appearance of a neighborhood. The

program has a current balance of \$190,000 available to assist neighborhood groups.

Private Resources

The City's subgrantees use a variety of other funding sources to leverage the grant funds they receive from Salt Lake City's federal allocations. They conduct fund raising campaigns, collect sliding scale fees from some participants, and receive funds from private foundations such as the United Way, local churches and corporations. Nonprofit agencies that receive ESG and HOME grant funds from Salt Lake City are required to provide an appropriate, non-federal match to the amounts awarded to them. The City also participates in a bank pool fund with several local lending institutions that helps finance affordable housing development. As opportunities present themselves, Salt Lake City will continue to leverage private sources of funding to accomplish the goals and objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Goals and objectives to be carried out during the action plan period are indicated by placing a check in the following boxes.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Objective Category Decent Housing Which includes:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Objective Category: Suitable Living Environment Which includes:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities Which includes:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	job creation and retention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	establishment, stabilization and expansion of small business (including micro-businesses)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	retaining the affordable housing stock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the access to quality public and private facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of public services concerned with employment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities under programs covered by the plan
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/ADOS) to live in dignity and independence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value	<input type="checkbox"/>	availability of mortgage financing for low income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic social viability of the community

Provide a summary of specific objectives that will be addressed during the program year.

Describe the outcome measures for activities in accordance with Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006, i.e., general objective category (decent housing, suitable living environment, economic opportunity) and general outcome category (availability/accessibility, affordability, sustainability).

Specific Objectives for 2010-2011 Funding	Funding Source	Performance Indicators	Annual Goal	Outcome/Objective*
Provide emergency repairs to eligible households.	CDBG	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	500	Decent Housing Availability/Accessibility
Provide affordable housing rehabilitation for homeowner and rental housing units.	CDBG HOME	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	90	Decent Housing Availability/Accessibility
Provide funding for the development of affordable housing.	CDBG HOME	Increase affordable housing stock	10	Decent Housing Availability/Accessibility
Provide low interest loans for eligible First Time Home Buyers.	CDBG HOME	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	20	Decent Housing Affordability
Provide grants for Downpayment assistance to eligible households.	CDBG HOME BANK POOL	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	10	Decent Housing Affordability
Provide funding to organizations that provide services to homeless persons and/or for homelessness prevention.	ESG	Reduce and prevent homelessness	1000	Suitable Living Environment Availability/Accessibility
Allocate 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low- and moderate-income clients	CDBG	Provide supportive services to low and moderate income residents	15% of grant	Suitable Living Environment Availability/Accessibility
Provide funding for building improvements to organizations that provide public services to low- and moderate-income clients.	CDBG	Ensure nonprofit service providers have adequate facilities from which to operate	5	Suitable Living Environment Availability/Accessibility
Use funds to assist households with tenant-based rental assistance to help prevent homelessness.	HOME	Prevent homelessness	50	Suitable Living Environment Affordability
Use funds to assist households with tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services.	HOPWA	Prevent homelessness	50	Suitable Living Environment Affordability

Specific Objectives for 2010-2011 Funding	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Annual Goal	Outcome/Objective*
Provide funding for planning projects such as master plans, historic preservation plans, and feasibility studies for eligible activities in eligible areas.	CDBG	Ensure community planning activities support healthy communities	1	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability
Fund street design projects in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community streets	1	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability
Fund street reconstruction projects that may include median islands, landscaping, irrigation, sidewalk, and curb, and gutter improvements and/or reconstruction in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community streets	1	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability
Fund the construction of physically accessible street corner ramps throughout eligible areas of the City.	CDBG	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	70	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability
Fund the replacement of cracked and displaced sidewalks in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	5,000 Sq.Ft.	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability
Fund the improvement or development of parks and park playgrounds in eligible areas of the City	CDBG	Sustain and improve community living environments	2	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability
Fund art projects in City parks in eligible areas.	CDBG	Sustain and improve community living environments	1	Suitable Living Environment Sustainability

Outcome/Objective Codes

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3

Project descriptions are attached as Table 3C to this document and provide more in-depth information on specific projects the City has chosen to fund the activities outlined in the above chart in order to accomplish the City's established goals.

Provide a summary of the eligible programs or activities that will take place during the program year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the strategic plan.

SPECIFIC 1st YEAR ACTION PLAN GOALS

Housing assistance for special needs populations	75
Emergency home repairs to eligible households	500
Rehab of owner and rental housing units	90
Development of new affordable housing units	10
First Time Homebuyer low interest loans	20
Downpayment assistance grants	10
Funding to support homeless service programs	1000
Building improvements for public service organizations	5

Tenant based rental assistance	100
Planning & Historic Preservation plans & studies	1
Street designs and reconstructions	2
Accessible street corner ramp construction	70
Cracked and displaced sidewalk reconstruction	5,000 sq.ft.
Park and playground improvements/development	2
Art projects in City parks	1

EXPENDITURE LIMITS:

The City's CDBG administrative expenses funded for 2010-11 equal \$702,751 or 17.2% of the CDBG grant. Planning activities equal \$50,000, or 1%, for a total of \$752,751, or 18.2% of the total CDBG grant allocation to Salt Lake City, less than the 20% limit for this category.

The CDBG Public Service activities funded for 2010-11 equal \$663,244, or 15% of the CDBG grant, not exceeding the 15% limit for this category.

Salt Lake City had completed its public review process prior to the release of the actual 2010-11 CDBG grant amount. The City anticipated receiving approximately the same dollar amount that had been awarded in 2010-11, but will receive an additional \$325,441. The City has not committed these additional funds at this time, and will continue to discuss the best options for them prior to committing them to specific activities. The allocation of some of these funds may be designated for public services which may change the amount, though not the 15% expenditure limit, for public services.

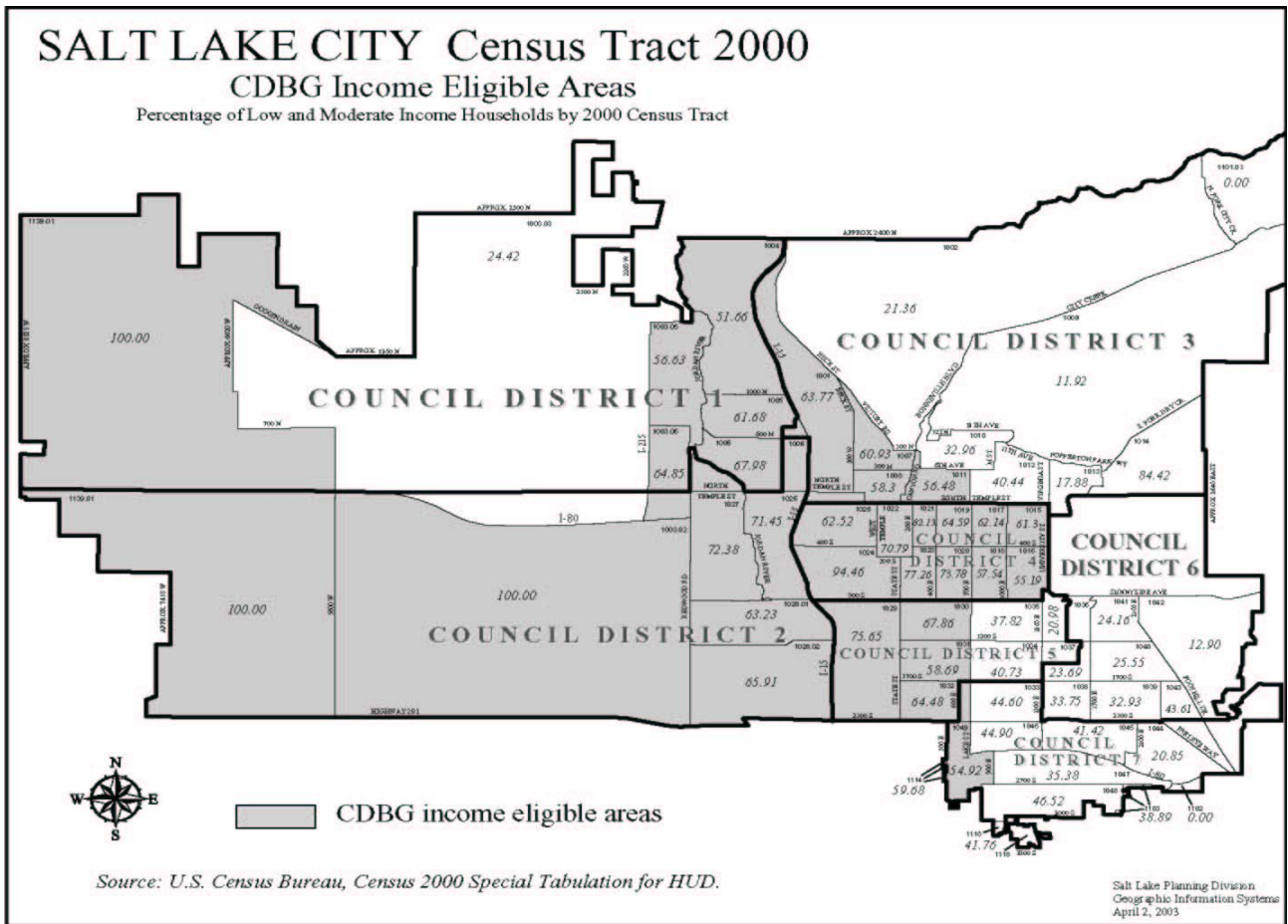
The City's HOME administrative expenses funded for 2010-11 remain at the 10% level as allowed for this category.

The City has awarded \$475,000 in 2010-11 CHDO funds to NeighborWorks Salt Lake, or 35% of its HOME allocation, rather than allocating the required 15% of the grant to the CHDO set-aside.

The administrative expenses allowed for 2010-11 HOPWA project sponsors equal \$31,099, slightly less than the 7% allowed. Administrative expenses for the City equal \$10,000, less than the 3% allowed. The total amount for administrative expenses is \$41,099, or less than 10% of the HOPWA allocation.

Geographic Distribution/Allocation Priorities 91.220(d) and (f)
Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed during the next year. Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.

The 2000 Census provided the data used by Salt Lake City to establish the geographic distribution for its federal grant programs. Census tracts, with at least 51% of the households having low and/or moderate income levels, are where the City's housing activities and community development activities, such as sidewalks, parks and street improvements were directed as indicated by the shaded areas on the following map:



The census tracts located within the shaded areas above, with the largest minority concentration, are listed below:

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>	<u>Column 3</u>
Census Tract	Percent Minority	Percent of Column 2 that is Hispanic
1001	31.35%	36.26
1003.05	39.63%	38.26
1003.06	43.98%	39.06
1006	37.97%	44.77
1020	33.44%	34.35
1021	26.26%	14.22
1023	29.04%	28.79
1024	36.07%	42.41
1025	27.22%	18.42
1026	45.84%	44.95
1027	42.18%	45.64
1028.01	42.83%	42.56
1028.02	47.18%	25.29
1029	28.69%	32.35
1030	25.89%	28.67

Please note that these numbers come from the 2000 Census when a Hispanic classification was listed as a race, not just an ethnicity. Salt Lake City has not established specific target areas for priority needs in order to maintain a higher level of flexibility to direct its federal funds toward those areas and/or programs most needed in any given year.

Describe the reasons for the allocation priorities, the rationale for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) during the next year, and identify any obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

CDBG, ESG and HOME

The City will be allocating its 2010-11 federal housing and community development funds to eligible activities for those persons and areas of the City that qualify for CDBG funds on the basis of income.

HOPWA

The HOPWA funds will be allocated to eligible subrecipients located in the Salt Lake Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit Counties. Tenants receiving HOPWA tenant based rental assistance are encouraged to live within the Salt Lake MSA but are allowed to find housing located in proximity to their support systems. Most HOPWA clients reside within Salt Lake County limits.

The majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS live in Salt Lake County. The majority of medical and case management services are also located in Salt Lake County. The extensive public transportation system provides access to needed services and the larger population offers many locations that provide confidential HIV/AIDS testing. This factor helps mitigate the fear of being stigmatized while utilizing available services and attending appointments at HIV-specific service providers. Salt Lake City, as the Entitlement Agency for the MSA, actively seeks input from all local jurisdictions within the MSA to ensure they are adequately informed of the HOPWA program and the services available, and to ensure services are adequately provided to all clients in need of these services.

Obstacles to Addressing Underserved Needs

The City considers these barriers as having a negative impact on fulfilling strategies and overall vision:

- **Unemployment:** Unemployment increased to 6.2% in Salt Lake County in December 2009; up from 3% in 2007.
- **Housing and Economics:** The downturn in the housing and economic markets, along with the increasing rate of mortgage foreclosures, maturing subprime loans, and the rising unemployment rate, coupled with a fear of possible future job lay-offs, continues to have a negative impact on our ability to meet some of the City's housing goals.
- **Landlord Programs:** Some landlord programs, recently enacted in Utah, help landlords screen out potential residents with criminal histories or credit issues. This makes it more difficult for those leaving jails, prison or other institutions to find decent, safe affordable housing.

Annual Affordable Housing Goals 91.220(g)

Describe the one-year goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs households to be provided affordable housing using funds made available to the jurisdiction and one-year goals for the number of households to be provided affordable housing through activities that provide rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of existing units, or acquisition of existing units using funds made available to the jurisdiction.

Grantee Name: Program Year:	Annual Goals	Resources used during the period			
		CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
BENEFICIARY GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)					
Homeless households Kelly Benson Freedom Landing	70 110	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-homeless households		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special needs households		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Beneficiaries*	180	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RENTAL GOALS - (Sec. 215 Only)					
Acquisition of existing units		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Assistance HOME Clients: CAP (110) & TRH (27) HOPWA Clients	137 45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Rental	182	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOME OWNER GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)					
Acquisition of existing units		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Production of new units NWSL	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Rehabilitation of existing units HED	90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
First Time Homebuyer Assistance HED (18) NWSL (2) Downpayment Assistance CDC (10)	20 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Owner	125	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMBINED RENTAL AND OWNER GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)					
Acquisition of existing units		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Assistance	182	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Homebuyer Assistance	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Combined Total Sec. 215 Goals*	307	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OVERALL HOUSING GOALS (Sec. 215 + Afford. Housing)					
Annual Rental Housing Goal	182	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual Owner Housing Goal	125	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Overall Housing Goal	307	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The City's shrinking federal allocations have negatively affected the number of projects the City can fund, thus decreasing the number of persons and households the City is able to serve. Salt Lake City's 2009-10 CDBG funding level is very close to the original CDBG funding level from 1975-76 and is down nearly \$1.5 million from its highest allocation in 1994-95.

Public Housing 91.220(h)

Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake during the next year to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

Salt Lake City and the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City's (HASLC) share a desire to provide quality, safe, decent and affordable housing where income levels and backgrounds cannot be identified by the neighborhood in which they live. The HASLC provides a Family Self-Sufficiency program which combines supportive services, goals, and escrow savings accounts. Education and vocational training are a top priority of the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. This program offers classes on budgeting, home repair, life skills, and parenting.

The Family Self-Sufficiency participants will be given a top priority in the First Time Home Buyer programs sponsored by the City's 2010-11 CDBG and HOME funding provided to Housing and Neighborhood Development and the Community Development Corporation of Utah. Self-Sufficiency case managers provide information and referrals to numerous outside supportive service agencies as appropriate. In the last five years, 17 Family Self-Sufficiency participants have transitioned successfully from subsidized housing to home ownership.

2010-11 HOPWA Funds have been allocated to the following agencies to help address the needs of public housing:

If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation during the next year.

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City continues to maintain their HUD "High Performer" status in both Public Housing's PHAS and Section Eight's SEMAP grading system developed by HUD.

Homeless and Special Needs 91.220(i)

Emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities and services to promote permanent housing and independent living:

Existing Facilities to House Homeless Populations:

Emergency Shelter:

- The Road Home
- Family Promise facilities
- Volunteers of America
- The Mission

Transitional Housing:
 Odyssey House
 YWCA
 House of Hope
 St. Mary's Home for Men
 Salvation Army
 Valley Mental Health – Safe Haven

Permanent Housing:
 Sunrise
 Grace Mary Manor
 Palmer Court
 Kelly Benson
 Freedom Landing

Existing Supportive Services for Homeless Populations:

Weigand Day Center
 St. Vincent de Paul Center
 Fourth Street Clinic
 VOA's Homeless Outreach Program
 Homeless Youth Resource Center
 Valley Mental Health Storefront

Describe, briefly, the jurisdiction's plan for the investment and use of available resources and describe the specific planned action steps it will take over the next year aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness.

The Long Range Planning Committee, of which Salt Lake City is a member, developed and adopted a Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness for Salt Lake County. The City assists in the implementation of the Ten Year Plan by allocating HOME and CDBG funds and City redevelopment funds to projects that provide units of permanent, affordable housing, coupled with supportive service, for chronically homeless individuals. Utah has adopted a "housing first" approach to handling chronic homeless and created new facilities as outlined below where the homeless are given permanent or subsidized housing first and then supportive services are provided, such as employment assistance, medical care, substance abuse rehabilitation.

Salt Lake City awarded 2010-11 ESG funding to the following organizations to help eliminate chronic homelessness:

Organization	Project Name	Source of Funds	Amount Awarded	Number to be Assisted
Catholic Community Services	St. Mary's Home for Men	ESG	\$10,000	25
Catholic Community Services	Weigand Day Center	ESG	\$20,000	800
Valley Mental Health	Safe Haven	ESG	\$10,000	45

Describe specific action steps to address the needs of persons that are not homeless identified in accordance with 91.215(e).

Salt Lake City has placed a medium priority on funding agencies that provide services to the elderly, those with substance abuse and HIV/AIDs, the disabled, and victims of domestic violence. Funds allocated to the agencies listed below will help the City serve these populations.

Organization	Project Name	Source of Funds	Amount Awarded	Number to be Assisted
Catholic Community Services – St. Mary's Home for Men	Operational support for program that provides housing and treatment for men with substance abuse	CDBG	10,000	12 People
House of Hope	Case Management for housing people with substance abuse issues.	CDBG	2,258	28 People
Legal Aid Society	Domestic Violence Victim Assistance	CDBG	10,000	47 People
YWCA	Domestic Violence housing and supportive services	CDBG	47,350	775 People
Alliance House	Facility rehabilitation for housing people with mental illness	CDBG	39,700	12 People
Community Foundation for the Disabled - Columbus Community Center	Facility rehabilitation for employment and training program for those with physical/developmental disabilities	CDBG	40,000	13 People
House of Hope	Facility rehabilitation for substance abuse treatment and housing for women with children	CDBG	7,099	200 People
Neighborhood House	Facility rehabilitation for elderly day care program.	CDBG	23,400	500 People
Odyssey House	Facility rehabilitation for substance abuse treatment program and housing for adolescents	CDBG	25,000	142 people
Salvation Army	Facility rehabilitation for substance abuse treatment and housing program for adults.	CDBG	66,524	13,000 People
Volunteers of America	Facility rehabilitation for adult detoxification program.	CDBG	84,718	1,500 People
Odyssey House	Operational support for substance abuse treatment program and housing for women and children.	ESG	8,000	142 People
Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation Lowell Apartments	Facility rehabilitation for elderly rental housing.	HOME	132,981	96 People

Salt Lake Community Action Program	Provide housing and information referral services to persons living with HIV/AIDS.	HOPWA	35,073	120 HH
Utah Aids Foundation	Provide case management services to persons living with HIV/AIDS	HOPWA	10,000	18 People

Homelessness Prevention—Describe planned action steps over the next year to address the individuals and families with children at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Home owner and rental housing are priorities toward which 2010-11 CDBG, HOME, and HOPWA funds will be directed in a manner to serve the greatest number of people possible in an effort to help prevent homelessness. Funds will be allocated to the following agencies that provide homelessness prevention services:

Organization		Project Name	Source of Funds	Amount Awarded	Number
Salt Lake Community Action Program		Housing Outreach Rental Program	CDBG	30,000	2,000 People
Salt Lake Community Action Program		Tenant Home Maintenance Program	CDBG	10,000	60 People
Salt Lake Community Action Program		Emergency Housing Assistance	ESG	15,000	8,000 People
Salt Lake Community Action Program		TBRA and supportive services	HOME	70,000	110 People
Housing Authority of Salt Lake City		TBRA and supportive services	HOPWA	142,727	34 HH
Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake		TBRA and supportive services	HOPWA	112,830	15 HH
West Valley Housing Authority		TBRA and supportive services	HOPWA	41,979	12 HH
Wendell Apartment Project		Project Based Rental Assistance for persons living with HIV/AIDS.	HOPWA	20,000	7 HH
Salt Lake Community Action Program		STRMU, permanent housing placement, and short term emergency housing assistance.	HOPWA	81,861	120 HH
Salt Lake Community Action Program		Homelessness prevention program	HPRP	240,000	240 HH

Barriers to Affordable Housing 91.220(j)

Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing.

Salt Lake City will continue to prioritize the allocation of HUD grant funds to agencies whose programs and projects address these and any new impediments identified in the updated AI for 2010-2015 and report in detail to HUD on the progress of its fair housing activities in its annual Action Plan and CAPER.

Salt Lake City has adopted the following policies in an effort to reduce or ameliorate some of the barriers that affect the development of affordable housing:

- Reduce plan review time;
- Waive impact fees and building permit fees for affordable housing projects;
- Provide gap financing to eligible projects from the City's Housing Trust Fund in conjunction with low income tax credits and leveraged financing with the State of Utah and Salt Lake County;
- Provide down payment assistance and a first time homebuyer program through Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division;
- No density limits for housing in the downtown and the residential mixed-use zoning districts in the east downtown area; and
- Reduced parking requirements for affordable housing projects.

FAIR HOUSING

Actions Taken To Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City share a joint Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for 2005-2010. The Salt Lake County Division of Community Resources and Development is the lead agency in preparing the AI which is currently in the process of being updated for 2010-2015. The collaboration between Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, and other municipalities throughout the county provides a comprehensive countywide approach toward identifying impediments to fair housing choice and outlining actions to overcome their effects.

Salt Lake City is committed to affirmatively further fair housing choice and provide equal access to housing opportunities to all residents without regard to national origin, color, sex, handicap or disability, familial status, religion, race, or source of income and will continue to prioritize the allocation of HUD grant funds to programs and projects that address impediments identified in its AI.

Salt Lake City's Mayor Ralph Becker has taken the lead in addressing discrimination in the City's housing and employment sectors by establishing a Salt Lake City Human Rights Commission and a Salt Lake City Office of Diversity and Human Rights. The Salt Lake City Council unanimously adopted a Nondiscrimination Ordinance to protect City residents from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in housing and employment.

Impediments to fair housing choice

The Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City AI for 2005-2010 identified the following impediments to fair housing choice: affordable housing for seniors, accessible housing for disabled persons, affordable housing for very low-income families, lead-safe housing, supportive housing and special needs housing, consistent funding, inclusive zoning, closing the educational gap with minorities, and education on fair housing laws.

Actions to overcome the impediments

Actions to provide affordable housing for seniors

Salt Lake City has multiple affordable housing projects for seniors, and will continue to encourage new developments. The Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation will receive a HOME grant of \$136,718 for repairs to the Lowell Apartments which provide 80 units of low-income housing for seniors.

Actions to provide accessible housing for disabled persons

Salt Lake City will continue to require all new multi-family housing projects to incorporate the provisions of the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act. Assist will receive a CDBG grant of \$350,000 to provide emergency home repairs and accessibility modifications to an estimated 390 low- or fixed-income households, elderly or disabled persons.

Actions to provide affordable housing for very low-income families

Salt Lake City has numerous affordable housing units and programs available to low-income families, and will continue to seek additional housing opportunities and resources for low-income families.

Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division (HAND) will receive a CDBG grant of \$600,000 and a HOME grant of \$665,000 for operational support for its Housing Rehabilitation and First Time Homebuyer Programs to oversee the rehabilitation of approximately 110 housing units, around 20 first-time home buyer projects, and manage a \$45 million mortgage portfolio.

The Salt Lake Community Action Program (CAP) will receive a HOME grant of \$70,000 to provide tenant-based rental assistance to approximately 110 homeless clients, residents of mobile homes in parks targeted for relocation, special needs clients, and other at-risk populations in order to transition them into housing and maximize their stability, a CDBG grant of \$30,000 for operational support for its Housing Outreach Rental Program to assist an estimated 220 low- and moderate-income households to obtain safe and affordable housing, an ESG grant of \$15,000 for its Emergency Housing Assistance program to provide one-time rent payments to about 22 households to avoid eviction, and a CDBG grant of \$10,000 for its Tenant Maintenance Project to provide home maintenance to around 13 low-income households who rent.

NeighborWorks Salt Lake will receive a HOME grant of \$475,000 to purchase boarded and/or vacant properties and develop them into affordable housing for approximately 9 low- and moderate-income first time home buyers. NeighborWorks will also receive a CDBG grant of \$100,000 for its Revolving Loan Fund to provide low-interest loans, blended mortgages, and home improvement and rehabilitation loans to an estimated 450 city residents.

The Salt Lake Community Development Corporation (CDC) will receive a CDBG grant of \$70,000 for operational support to provide home ownership opportunities to about 20 low- and moderate-income families through down payment assistance, financial assistance, counseling and education, and rehabilitation and new construction. CDC will also receive a HOME grant of \$100,000 to provide loans/grants to around 10 low- and moderate-income first time home buyers for down payment assistance or closing costs.

The Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation will receive a HOME grant of \$23,813 for repairs to the Sedona Apartments which provide 16 units of low-income housing for women with substance abuse issues.

Actions to provide lead-safe housing

Salt Lake City Housing and Neighborhood Development Division will continue to address lead hazards in all of its pre-1978 housing rehabilitation projects and also continue to be a member of the Salt Lake County Lead Safe Housing Coalition which uses HUD funds to make homes in our community lead safe. The Coalition includes representatives from Salt Lake County, the Salt Lake County Health Department, and the Utah Division on Environmental Quality.

Actions to provide supportive housing and special needs housing (corrections, foster care, substance abuse, chronic homeless, and mentally ill)

Salt Lake City has multiple supportive housing and special needs housing projects, and will continue to facilitate new developments.

The Road Home will receive a CDBG grant of \$112,000 and an ESG grant of \$68,998 to provide emergency shelter to an estimated 250 homeless families, women and men and a HOME grant of \$100,000 to provide tenant-based rental assistance to approximately 25 homeless, special needs, and other at-risk individuals to transition them into permanent housing.

Volunteers of America will receive an ESG grant of \$23,975 for operation of its Homeless Youth Resource Center that provides street outreach services; basic necessities like clothing, food, laundry and showers; and case management and employment assistance to an estimated 894 homeless youth between the ages of 16 and 21.

The YWCA will receive an ESG grant of \$30,000 for its Residential Self-Sufficiency Program to provide transitional housing and supportive services to around 20 homeless single women. Valley Mental Health will receive an ESG grant of \$10,000 for Safe Haven to provide emergency shelter and supportive services to about 45 homeless persons with severe and debilitating mental illness. Catholic Community Services will receive a CDBG grant of \$10,000 and an ESG grant of \$10,000 for St. Mary's Home for Men to provide residential substance abuse treatment to an estimated 25 chronically homeless men. Odyssey House will receive an ESG grant of \$8,000 for its Women's and Children's Program to provide residential substance abuse treatment and case management services to approximately 40 single homeless women and their children.

The Salvation Army will receive a CDBG grant of \$66,524 to rehabilitate its Adult Residential Facility to provide residential substance abuse treatment to an estimated 500 homeless persons. Odyssey House will receive a CDBG grant of \$25,000 to renovate its Adolescent Residential Treatment Facility to provide

residential substance abuse treatment services to an approximately 142 low and moderate income adolescents. Alliance House will receive a CDBG grant of \$39,700 to rehabilitate a nine unit apartment building for a program that provides supportive services and housing for about 12 adults with serious and persistent mental illness.

The Housing Authority of Salt Lake City will receive a HOPWA grant of \$142,727 to provide tenant-based rental assistance to approximately 21 households; the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake will receive a HOPWA grant of \$82,641 to provide tenant-based rental assistance to an estimated 15 households; the West Valley City Housing Authority will receive a HOPWA grant of \$41,979 to provide tenant-based rental assistance to about 10 households; the Salt Lake Community Action Program will receive a HOPWA grant of \$116,934 to provide housing information and referral services to approximately 120 households including short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance to an estimated 67 households, permanent housing placement assistance to around 47 households, and short-term emergency housing to about 6 households; and the Utah AIDS Foundation will receive a HOPWA grant of \$10,000 to provide housing related case management to approximately 18 persons.

Actions to provide consistent funding

Federal funding for HUD housing programs was in jeopardy of being substantially reduced at the time Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City were completing their Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for 2005-2010. However, the current administration has made funding more secure.

Actions to provide inclusive zoning

Salt Lake City has continued to promote inclusive zoning and provide opportunities for higher density residential development to serve the needs of low- to moderate-income residents and encourage mixed-use and mixed-income housing developments to provide decent, safe and affordable housing for all city residents.

Actions to close education gap with minorities

Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division will continue provide its programs to all eligible individuals regardless of national origin, color, sex, handicap or disability, familial status, religion, race, or source of income including those for whom English is not their primary language.

The English Skills Learning Center will receive a CDBG grant of \$7,000 for operational support to train volunteers who in turn teach English language skills to an estimated 495 non-English speaking refugees and immigrants. University Neighborhood Partnerships will receive a CDBG grant of \$5,000 for operational support for the Hartland Partnership Center to develop partnerships and programming for around 50 immigrant and refugee youth. The Utah Health and Human Rights Project will receive a CDBG grant of \$10,000 for operational support to provide case management and social services to increase self-sufficiency to about 22 vulnerable newcomers who are survivors of torture and war-related trauma.

Actions to provide education on fair housing laws:

Salt Lake City will continue to be a member of the Utah Fair Housing Forum which includes HUD's Regional Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, the

Utah Antidiscrimination and Labor Division's Fair Housing Section, and representatives of fair housing advocacy groups; the City will also promote knowledge of fair housing laws among landlords and tenants by supporting the annual Education Conference and Trade Show sponsored by the Utah Fair Housing Forum and Utah Apartment Association which is an excellent opportunity for individuals, realtors, apartment owners, property managers, landlords and tenants to learn about Federal Fair Housing Laws; the City's Housing and Neighborhood Development Division will also be proactive in advocating fair housing choice by providing information and training at its annual workshop for CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA subgrantees to help them increase the awareness of their clients—many of whom are immigrants, minorities, and tenants—about fair housing laws; HAND's website also includes a fair housing page with a link to HUD's Housing Discrimination and Complaints website; HAND will also distribute fair housing information at its outreach activities during the year; and Mayor Becker will also continue to commemorate the anniversary of the passage of the federal Fair Housing Act in 1978 by proclaiming April as Fair Housing Month in Salt Lake City and reaffirming the City's commitment to support the federal and state fair housing laws to provide equal access to housing to all residents without regard to race, color, religion, sex, disability, sexual orientation, familiar status, national origin or source of income.

Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families develop institutional structure, enhance coordination between public and private agencies (see 91.215(a), (b), (i), (j), (k), and (l)).

Inadequate financial resources remain the largest obstacle in meeting the City's underserved needs.

Other obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

- Unemployment: Unemployment increased to 6.2% in Salt Lake County in December 2009; up from 3% in 2007.
- Housing and Economics: The downturn in the housing and economic markets, along with the increasing rate of mortgage foreclosures, maturing subprime loans, and the rising unemployment rate, coupled with a fear of possible future job lay-offs, continues to have a negative impact on our ability to meet some of the City's housing goals.
- Landlord Programs: Some landlord programs, recently enacted in Utah, help landlords screen out potential residents with criminal histories or credit issues. This makes it more difficult for those leaving jails, prison or other institutions to find decent, safe affordable housing.

The City's shrinking federal allocations have negatively affected the number of projects the City can fund, thus decreasing the number of persons and households the City is able to serve. Salt Lake City's 2009-10 CDBG funding level is very close to the original CDBG funding level from 1975-76 and is down nearly \$1.5 million from its highest allocation in 1994-95.

Actions proposed to foster and maintain affordable housing:

Salt Lake City fosters a diverse and balanced community with housing that offers a wide range of choices for all income levels. As the City's Community

Master Plans are updated and amendments to the zoning ordinance are proposed a review of the potential impacts on housing is required to ensure that we are not creating barriers, and identify where any exist. Zoning ordinances need to effectively address the City's changing housing needs. The City supports mixed-income, mixed-use and transit-oriented development, as well as adequate reliable public transportation so that residents may access employment, goods and services, and affordable housing in non-industrial zones.

Actions proposed to reduce lead hazards in housing units:

The City has implemented a plan to address lead issues in our residential rehabilitation projects. We are in compliance with HUD's rules concerning identification and treatment of lead hazards. Over the next five years, we will work in conjunction with our partners on the state and county levels to educate the public on the dangers posed by lead based paint by:

- We will continue our outreach efforts. We will mail about 12,000 flyers per year to our target areas. We will continue to participate in various fairs and public events and to communicate with the local community councils.
- We will continue to provide materials in Spanish to increase our penetration into minority communities.
- We will continue to partner with the Salt Lake County Health Department of Lead Hazards to develop projects to treat lead hazards in the homes of children identified as having elevated blood levels.
- We will continue to emphasize lead hazards in our initial contacts with homeowners needing rehabilitation.
- We will continue to work with Salt Lake County, the State of Utah and Salt Lake Community College to encourage local contractors to obtain worker certifications for their employees and sub-contractors.
- We will continue to provide funding for lead hazard controls in the form of grants until the need for the lead work is better recognized and accepted by our potential clients.

Our efforts over the last five years have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of children testing positive for elevated blood-lead levels. Currently, the Salt Lake County Health Department reports that the only children that have recently tested positive are recent immigrants. Though our rehabilitation and outreach efforts, we hope to continue this downward trend.

Actions proposed to reduce level of poverty level families:

Salt Lake City commits to use its federal funds to assist nonprofit agencies who provide services to low-income and homeless individuals and families to help them gain skills that will enable them to find and keep jobs, to help with medical care, and to find and retain affordable housing. The City's anti-poverty strategy is to continue to preserve and develop affordable housing and to assist nonprofit agencies who provide literacy skill development, employment mentoring, child care and self sufficiency training.

Actions proposed to develop institutional structure:

Salt Lake City has established an extensive network of public and private sector partnerships with numerous organizations to help meet the economic and housing development needs of its residents and to implement its

Consolidated Plan. Salt Lake City will continue to partner with these organizations to and support them in order to maintain its strong institutional structure. Public and nonprofit organizations include, but are not limited to, the State of Utah's Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund program, Salt Lake County Community Development, NeighborWorks Salt Lake, Utah Nonprofit Housing Corporation, the Community Development Corporation of Utah, the Housing Authorities of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, Salt Lake Community Action Program, Utah Food Bank, Assist, The Road Home, Volunteers of America, Catholic Community Services and Valley Mental Health. Private organizations include the Utah Housing Corporation, the Utah Housing Coalition, Utah Community Reinvestment Corporation, the Enterprise Foundation, and local lending institutions.

Actions proposed to enhance public/private agency coordination:

In an effort to enhance its institutional structure, Salt Lake City is a member of, and/or supports, many local organizations in order to ensure necessary programs and services are available to those in need. Some of those include:

The Long Range Planning Committee: This committee is a subgroup of the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, is responsible for the development of transitional and permanent housing for homeless individuals. This committee is composed of representative from the County, and each of the municipalities within the County. It works to develop not just the financial resources necessary to operate homeless programs, but also the political will to develop housing units throughout the County. This committee will have primary responsibility for the implementation of the County's ten year plan to end chronic homelessness.

The Utah Housing Coalition: This organization is a state-wide organization created to address affordable housing issues comprised of members from local governments, lending institutions, housing developers, faith-based organizations, housing advocates, real estate entities, public housing authorities, and community service organizations. The mission of the Utah Housing Coalition is to be the leader in housing issues and to promote the increase of accessible, affordable housing statewide. They work to achieve their mission through education, advocacy, and cooperative partnerships.

Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council:

Salt Lake City is an active member of the Salt Lake County Homeless Coordinating Council (SLCHCC), a coalition of community agencies that assumes responsibility for designing, reviewing and implementing the countywide Continuum of Care plan. The mission of the SLCHCC is to advocate for homeless people by coordinating services, sharing information and increasing public awareness. The SLCHCC has an active membership of over 100 agencies and meets monthly to coordinate efforts between the local homeless service providers and to determine the best way to leverage available resources.

The Salt Lake County Continuum of Care has a well-coordinated system of care in place for homeless individuals and families. All geographic areas represented by the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care are located in Salt Lake County, This area is home to nearly half of all Utahns. Approximately 70% of all homeless individuals in the State are located in this area. Major

homeless, medical, substance abuse, veteran, mental health, domestic violence and other homeless and supportive service providers are concentrated in a relatively small core area of Salt Lake City. Therefore, collaboration is dynamic and extensive among service providers.

Partnerships with Local Lending Institutions: Salt Lake City participates in a Bank Loan Pool with several local lending institutions to leverage its federal resources in order to be able to provide affordable housing at low interest rates to income-eligible households and to be able to provide a housing rehabilitation program, for homeownership and rental housing properties, that helps the City preserve its existing housing stock.

Salt Lake City Housing Trust Fund: Salt Lake City has established a Housing Trust Fund that utilizes City general funds to support the development and preservation of affordable and special needs housing by partnering with the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, and the Utah Housing Corporation to provide gap financing to low-income housing tax credit projects.

Utah Center for Affordable Housing: The Director of Salt Lake City's Housing and Neighborhood Development serves on the Board of Directors for the Utah Center for Affordable Housing, the nonprofit organization tasked with the responsibility of implementing the State of Utah's Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds, provided by the Federal government, to stabilize communities that have suffered from housing foreclosures and abandonment.

Describe the actions to coordinate its housing strategy with local and regional transportation planning strategies to ensure to the extent practicable that residents of affordable housing have access to public transportation.

Salt Lake City offers an extensive public transportation system throughout the Salt Lake valley through the Utah Transit Authority's bus system and the TRAX Light Rail system that provide access to housing, retail commercial, medical and health, recreational and supportive services.



PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Specific Multi-Year Objectives

Specific Objective		Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Goals
DH1.1	Provide funding for emergency repairs, for eligible households.	CDBG HOME	2010	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	300
			2011		300
			2012		300
			2013		300
			2014		300
			TOTAL		1500
DH1.2	Provide affordable housing rehabilitation for homeowner and rental housing units.	CDBG HOME	2010	Maintain existing affordable housing stock	90
			2011		90
			2012		90
			2013		90
			2014		90
			TOTAL		450
DH1.3	Provide funding for the development of affordable housing	CDG HOME	2010	Increase affordable housing stock	10
			2011		10
			2012		10
			2013		10
			2014		10
			TOTAL		50
DH2.1	Provide low interest loans to eligible first time home buyers.	CDBG HOME	2010	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	20
			2011		20
			2012		20
			2013		20
			2014		20
			TOTAL		100
DH2.2	Provide grants for down payment assistance to eligible households.	CDBG HOME BANK POOL	2010	Increase home ownership for low/mod households	10
			2011		10
			2012		10
			2013		10
			2014		10
			TOTAL		50
SL1.1	Provide funds to organizations that provide services to the homeless and/or for homelessness prevention.	ESG	2010	Reduce and prevent homelessness	1000
			2011		1000
			2012		1000
			2013		1000
			2014		1000
			TOTAL		5000
SL1.2	Allocate 15% of CDBG funds to public services programs that provide supportive services to low and moderate income clients.	CDBG	2010	Provide supportive services to low/mod income residents	15%
			2011		15%
			2012		15%
			2013		15%
			2014		15%
			TOTAL		15%
SL1.3	Provide funding for building improvements to organizations that provide public services to low and moderate income clients.	CDBG	2010	Ensure nonprofit service providers have adequate facilities from which to operate	5
			2011		5
			2012		5
			2013		5
			2014		5
			TOTAL		25

	Specific Objective	Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Goals
SL2.1	Provide funds to assist households with tenant based rental assistance.	HOME	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Prevent homelessness	50 50 50 50 50 250
SL2.2	Provide funds to assist households with tenant based rental assistance.	HOPWA	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Prevent homelessness	50 50 50 50 50 250
SL3.1	Provide funding for planning project such as master plans, historic preservation plans, and feasibility studies for eligible activities in eligible areas.	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Ensure community planning activities support healthy communities	1 1 1 1 0 4
SL3.2	Fund street design projects in eligible areas.	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Sustain and improve community streets	1 1 1 1 1 5
SL3.3	Fund street improvement projects to include median islands, landscaping, irrigation, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and/or street reconstruction.	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Sustain and improve community streets	1 1 1 1 1 5
SL3.4	Fund construction of physically accessible street corner ramps in eligible areas.	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	70 70 70 70 70 350
SL3.5	Fund the replacement of cracked and displaced sidewalks in eligible areas.	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Sustain and improve accessibility in neighborhoods	5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 5000 sq.ft. 25,000 sq.ft.
SL3.6	Fund the improvement or development of parks and park playgrounds in eligible areas.	CDBG	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 TOTAL	Sustain and improve community living environments	2 2 3 3 3 13
SL3.7	Fund art projects in City parks in eligible areas.	CDBG	2011 2013 TOTAL	Sustain & improve community living environments	1 1 2

Outcome/Objective Codes

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3

CDBG 91.220(I)(1)

Salt Lake City has allocated \$4,421,616 in 2010-11 grant funds along with \$718,225 in program income and carryover funds for CDBG eligible activities. Between 98% and 100% of those funds will be allocated to projects/programs that will benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

PROJECTS	ACTIVITIES	AMOUNT FUNDED	PROPOSED OUTCOMES
Housing Projects	Emergency housing repair, housing rehabilitation, new construction of affordable housing, property acquisition, and first time home buyer program	\$1,120,000	DH-1, DH-2 and DH-3
Public Facilities	Street design, street reconstruction, sidewalk replacement, parks, and building improvements for nonprofit organizations that serve low- and moderate-income residents of SLC	\$2,193,445	SL-1, SL-2 and SL-3
Public Services	Youth services and after school programs,, homeless services, affordable housing supportive services and case management, mental health, dental and medical programs, food bank and food pantry services, educational and employment programs, crisis nursery, domestic violence prevention and rape recovery programs, legal aid programs, refugee and immigrant programs, substance abuse treatment programs, community garden programs	\$663,244	SL-1, SL-2 and SL-3
Community Art programs	Placement of art in eligible City parks	\$25,000	SL-1
Admin/Planning	Expenses to administer federal grant programs and community planning projects	\$752,721	Not Applicable
Contingency	Unanticipated cost over runs	\$60,000	Not Applicable
Holding Account	Additional funds City did not anticipate receiving. Further discussion will be held to determine best use of these funds.	\$325,441	To be determined

Table 3C, Project Descriptions, provides detailed information on individual projects for which Salt Lake City awarded 2010-11 CDBG funds.

Identify program income expected to be received during the program year, including:

- **amount expected to be generated by and deposited to revolving loan funds;**
 \$800,000 from housing activities
- **total amount expected to be received from each new float-funded activity included in this plan; and**

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

- **amount expected to be received during the current program year from a float-funded activity described in a prior statement or plan.**

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Program income received in the preceding program year that has not been included in a statement or plan.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Proceeds from Section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in its strategic plan.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Surplus funds from any urban renewal settlement for community development and housing activities.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Income from float-funded activities.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Urgent need activities, only if the jurisdiction certifies.

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

Estimated amount of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.

98% to 100%

HOME 91.220(I)(1)

PROJECTS	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT FUNDED	PROPOSED OUTCOMES
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	The Road Home SL Community Action Program	\$170,000	DH-1
Downpayment Assistance Program	Own in Salt Lake	\$100,000	DH-1
Development of inexpensive housing models by recycling 40-foot shipping containers for home ownership	Crossroads Urban Center	\$108,000	DH-2
CHDO Activities	NeighborWorks Salt Lake	\$475,000	DH-2 and DH-3
First time homebuyer program, housing rehab, emergency housing repairs, and financial service program	SLC Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND)	\$665,000	DH-2 and DH-3
Senior and special needs rental housing rehabilitation	Utah Nonprofit Housing Organization	\$156,794	DH-2 and DH-3
Administrative Costs	SLC HAND	\$137,194	Not Applicable

Outcome/Objective Codes

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3

Describe other forms of investment. (See Section 92.205)

If grantee (PJ) plans to use HOME funds for homebuyers, did they state the guidelines of resale or recapture, as required in 92.254.

Salt Lake City will allocate its HOME funds for permanent or transitional home owner and/or rental housing activities that may include acquisition, demolition, new construction, rehabilitation or reconstruction, site improvements, conversion to housing units, financing costs including soft costs, relocation costs in the event of displacement, tenant-based rental assistance including security deposits, and for reasonable administration and planning costs to operate its HOME program.

Resale/Recapture Provisions -- For homeownership activities, describe its resale or recapture guidelines that ensure the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4).

In order to preserve the number of affordable housing units for continued benefit to low- and moderate-income residents, Salt Lake City requires that CDBG and HOME funds, used to assist homeownership, be recaptured whenever assisted units become vacant within fifteen years of the project completion that is commensurate with the

amount of funding invested in the activity. Rental projects must meet the appropriate period of affordability or HOME funds provided to them will be recaptured by the City. Trust deeds or property restrictions are filed on appropriate properties to ensure compliance with the period of affordability.

Homeownership Recapture

All or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyer must be recouped if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability. The HOME investment that is subject to recapture is based on the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the housing unit. The City may choose one of the following options:

1. Recapture the entire amount.
2. Reduce the HOME investment amount to be recaptured on a pro-rata basis for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing measured against the required affordability period.
3. If the net proceeds are not sufficient to recapture the full HOME investment plus enable the homeowner to recover the amount of the homeowner's down payment and any capital improvement investment made by the owner since purchase, the City may choose to share the net proceeds. Net proceeds are the sales price minus loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and closing costs. The net proceeds may be divided proportionally on a pro-rata basis for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing measured against the required affordability period.
4. Owner investment returned first. The City may choose to permit the homebuyer to recover the homebuyer's entire investment (down payment and capital improvements made by the owner since purchase) before recapturing the HOME investment.

Rental Housing Recapture

All HOME-assisted units must meet the affordability requirements for not less than the applicable period specified below regardless of the term of any loan or mortgage, transfer of ownership, or repayment of loan funds.

Rental Housing Activity	Minimum years of Affordability
Rehab or acquisition of existing housing per unit amount of HOME funds under \$15,000	5 Years
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10 years
Over \$40,000 or rehab involving refinancing	15 Years
New construction or acquisition of newly constructed housing	20 Years

If grantee (PJ) plans to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds, state its refinancing guidelines required under 24 CFR 92.206(b).

Not applicable to Salt Lake City

HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance -- Describe the local market conditions that led to the use of HOME funds for tenant based rental assistance program.

Salt Lake City began allocating HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance in 2003-04 based on requests from The Road Home and Salt Lake Community Action Program. As the local supportive service providers for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless, they convinced Salt Lake City of a significant need for tenant-based rental assistance. Salt Lake City amended its 2000-2005 Consolidated Plan in order to be able to provide HOME tenant based rental assistance to these organizations for eligible households. The need for tenant based rental assistance has not abated and Salt Lake City will continue to offer it as an eligible activity for organizations with the capacity to operate TBRA programs during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period based on the demonstrated level of community need.

If the tenant based rental assistance program is targeted to or provides a preference for a special needs group, that group must be identified in the Consolidated Plan as having an unmet need and show the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by this population.

Salt Lake City, as a participating jurisdiction, does not target or prefer any special needs group as HOME tenant-based rental assistance recipients. The City does not, however, prevent a qualified subrecipient with the capacity to operate a tenant-based rental assistance program from targeting a specific needs group, based on their area of expertise.

Home Match Requirements

Salt Lake City will meet its 25% HOME match liability requirement with local bank pool funds provided by local lending institutions. The City's subrecipients who receive HOME funds from Salt Lake City's 2010-11 HOME allocation will be required to provide 25% matching funds from non-federal resources.

If a participating jurisdiction intends to use forms of investment other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205(b), describe these forms of investment.

Salt Lake City does not intend to allocate its 2010-11 HOME funds for any investment forms other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205(b).

Describe the policy and procedures it will follow to affirmatively market housing containing five or more HOME-assisted units.

Salt Lake City's Affirmative Marketing policies for housing containing five or more HOME-assisted units, whether home buyer or rental units, are intended to inform and attract eligible persons in the local housing market to available affordable

housing regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status or disability and to inform them about federal fair housing laws.

The methods used to implement the City's affirmative marketing strategy may include but will not be limited to notices provided to those on the City's extensive community development mailing list including local housing development organizations, public housing authorities, and nonprofit organizations that assist those who might otherwise not apply for affordable housing without special outreach. Salt Lake City's methods also include postings on the City's website, distribution of printed fliers and the annual local Fair Housing Choice fair, announcements made at the City's annual training for subrecipients, at collaboration meetings with local nonprofit organizations, the Utah Housing Coalition, Long Range Planning Committee, and the Salt Lake County Continuum of Care. Salt Lake City also displays the Equal Opportunity Housing logotype on its first time homebuyer flier.

Federal requirements relative to fair housing are also included in the written agreements between Salt Lake City and its HOME subrecipients. Written agreements require subrecipients to create an affirmative marketing plan and to abide by Public Law 88-352, which is title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), affirmatively furthering fair housing regulations and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352) including Title VI prohibition against national origin discrimination affecting limited English proficient persons.

Salt Lake City uses its monitoring process and CAPER reporting to assess the success of its affirmative marketing actions and to ensure subrecipients have an affirmative marketing plan included with their policies and procedures.

Describe actions taken to establish and oversee a minority outreach program within its jurisdiction to ensure inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minority and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including without limitation, real estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and providers of legal services, in all contracts, entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing under the HOME program or any other Federal housing law applicable to such jurisdiction.

In the HOME written agreements, subrecipients are required to be able to provide documentation and data on the steps taken to implement outreach programs to minority-owned (MBE) and female owned (WBE) businesses including data indicating the racial/ethnic or gender character of each business entity receiving a contact or subcontract of \$25,000 or more paid, or to be paid, with HOME funds; the amount of the contract or subcontract, and documentation of affirmative steps to assure that minority business and women's business enterprises have an equal opportunity to obtain or compete for contracts and subcontracts as sources of supplies, equipment, construction, and services.

SLC does not intend to use HOME funds to refinance debt.

2010-11 ADDI funds were not allocated to Salt Lake City.

EMERGENCY SHELTER PROGRAM

Salt Lake City allocates all of its ESG allocation funds for homeless and homelessness prevention services. Emergency Shelter Grant funds received by Salt Lake City were allocated to nonprofit agencies to provide essential services, shelter operations and homelessness prevention. These funds leverage the Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care funds received under the Continuum of Care by these agencies to extend their services. Programs assisted with ESG funds typically include shelters, residential treatment centers, day services (including meals) and homeless prevention services through short term utility and rent assistance.

2010-11 ESG ACTIVITIES	FUNDS	OUTCOMES
Catholic Community Services – St. Mary’s Home for Men – operational support	\$10,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
Catholic Community Services – St. Vincent de Paul Day Center – operational support	\$20,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
Community Action Program – Emergency Housing Assistance – homeless prevention	\$15,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
Family Promise – Day center operations	\$5,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
Odyssey House – Women & Children’s Program – operational support	\$8,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
The Road Home – Community shelter - operational support	\$68,998	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
Valley Mental Health – Safe Haven – operational support	\$10,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
Volunteers of America – Homeless Youth Resource Center	\$23,975	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility
YWCA – Residential Self-Sufficiency Program – operational support	\$30,000	Suitable Living Availability/Accessibility

ESG Match Requirements

Emergency Shelter Grant subgrantees are required by contract to provide a non-federal matching amount equal to their ESG allotment from the City, or a one-to-one match. The City’s subgrantees report that their non-federal matching funds come from in-house sources or private contributions.

HOPWA 91.220(I)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family, tenant-based rental assistance, units provided in housing facilities that are being developed, leased, or operated.

ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES	FUNDS	2010-11 Goals	OUTCOMES
Housing Authority of Salt Lake City	Tenant based rental assistance and administration	\$142,727	21 Households	Suitable Living Affordability
Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake	Tenant based rental assistance and administration	\$112,830	17 Households	Suitable Living Affordability
West Valley Housing Authority	Tenant based rental assistance and administration	\$41,979	5 Households	Suitable Living Affordability
Wendell Apartments	Project-based Three units of rental housing	\$20,000	7 to 11 Households	Suitable Living Affordability
Salt Lake Community Action Program	Services to prevent homelessness, including housing screening, referral and advocacy and STRMU assistance.	\$116,934	12 Households	Suitable Living Affordability
Utah AIDS Foundation	Case management and support services relating to housing stability (advocacy, crisis intervention, tenant/landlord relations)	\$10,000	18 People	Suitable Living Affordability
Kenyon Consulting	Housing coordinator for HOPWA activities in the Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele county MSA area	\$4,500		Suitable Living Affordability
Salt Lake City	Administration and monitoring of the HOPWA program for the MSA	\$10,000		Not applicable

Method Used to Select Project Sponsors

In order to ensure that housing and supportive housing needs for persons with HIV/AIDS were adequately addressed in this Plan, the HAND Division consulted with the other entitlement communities comprising the metropolitan statistical area, the HIV/AIDS Housing Steering Executive Committee, and representatives from the State Department of Health, Wasatch Homeless Health Care, the State of Utah's Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, the State of Utah Departments of Community and Culture and Economic Development, the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County Housing Authority, West Valley Housing Authority, Ogden Housing Authority, Davis County Housing Authority, Tooele Housing Authority, Community Action Program, Catholic Community Services of Northern Utah, University of Utah Clinic 1A, Utah AIDS Foundation, CHAMP, The Road Home, Refugee Resettlement agencies, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Catholic Community Services, State Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, and community advocates and consumers.

Coordination between all the above agencies is critical to coordinate the services and care essential to the health and welfare of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HUD, Salt Lake City and the State of Utah all require policies to protect clients' rights to privacy. Each agency providing services to clients and families living with HIV/AIDS strictly observes the confidentiality policy. Salt Lake City also advertises its HOPWA program in the *"Little Lavender Book,"* a reference guide for services available to the gay community.

OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS

MONITORING – FIRST YEAR ACTION PLAN

Describe actions that will take place during the next year to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

Salt Lake City takes their monitoring efforts seriously. As in the past, there will continue to be multiple layers of monitoring. Through this, we gather a good understanding of how our subgrantees are performing and allow us to focus our efforts where they are most productive, therefore strengthening our program. With the addition of new stimulus programs, even more scrutiny will be given in these areas to ensure compliance. Components of monitoring will include the following: 1) An all inclusive review of applicant compliance with written agreements containing the appropriate federal and local requirements/regulations; 2) Desk reviews coupled with on-site monitoring visits of specific organizations; and 3) Ensuring compliance with the period of affordability or required period of use associated with the type of funding awarded.

To assist with monitoring, the Accountant/Auditor will utilize the most recent HUD CPD Monitoring Handbook. The questions outlined in the handbook are worded for a grantee, as such, appropriate adjustments are made so that the monitoring handbook questions are suitable for a project sponsor.

The Division of Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) will continue to follow an extensive process of accepting applications for all federally funded projects. The applications for the 2010-2011 program year were reviewed for compliance and eligibility by City staff in August and September of 2009. Valid applications are then put through the approval process where each application undergoes further scrutiny as budgetary decisions are made.

Once budgetary decisions are complete and the applicants have been notified of their impending grant award, HAND will host a training session and invite all agencies that are awarded federal funding. This training is held annually to reinforce certain administrative nuances as well as share any changes to our internal processes and address any changes in the federal regulations or program requirements. Each subgrantee is made aware of the need for Performance Measurements and how to collect and submit this data on a quarterly basis. This information is then entered into HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).

For all CDBG projects that receive funding for building improvements in excess of \$25,000, Salt Lake City will place property restrictions with the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office. In doing so, this ensures that the City is notified of any ownership changes and it helps ensure the continued appropriate use of the facility for the specific time period - as stated in the federal regulations.

Salt Lake City utilizes several internal tracking tools to monitor projects assisted with HOME funds. In doing so, the City can ensure that all HOME program requirements are being met by subrecipients, that trust deeds are recorded against appropriate properties to ensure compliance with the affordability period, on-site inspections are conducted when required, and that audit requirements are all fulfilled in a timely manner. Multi-family housing projects receive an on-site inspection, as required by federal regulations, based on the number of units contained in the project, to ensure compliance with housing codes, tenant selection process, affirmative marketing, tenant income criteria, and compliance with written agreements with the City.

This past program year, Salt Lake City was the recipient of two different stimulus grants, Community Development Block Grant – Recovery (CDBG-R) and Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). Even though it is early on, we have seen a tremendous positive effect of both of these programs. Because they are both new, we are monitoring these programs with even more scrutiny. CDBG-R and HPRP both require that the number of full time jobs be tracked and submitted to the White House through FederalReporting.gov. As such, Subgrantees working on both programs must fill out and submit a Job Calculator that helps us identify and report an accurate number of jobs created through these programs. For both programs, these figures must be updated regularly as reporting is required within 10 calendar days after the end of the quarter. At this point, HUD has indicated that reporting of this level will continue until the end of the grant period.

The City is using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to track the recipients of HPRP funding. This is a central database used statewide to ensure compliance with HPRP regulations as well as provide the City with tracking/reporting information. This software program is maintained and supported by MetSys, a company that specializes in developing, customizing and supporting software that integrates client and program management in multiple areas of human services. Audit reports are run on a monthly basis to assist Subgrantees with their data quality. Quarterly, results are reported in eSnaps as per regulations. The City will continue to monitor these Subgrantees closely through audit reports, on-site monitoring and technical assistance as needed. Salt Lake City intends to comply with all stimulus reporting until all funds are expended and the City is released from its contractual obligations with HUD or until the end of the grant period, whichever is sooner.

At the end of each program year, HAND staff completes a risk analysis based on criteria developed to ensure overall program/project compliance and assess potential risk factors. Completion of this analysis identifies which Subgrantees require an on-site monitoring visit and/or specific technical training. The Auditor then spends time with each Subgrantee identified to ensure compliance with federal and program requirements.

In addition to the above noted on-site monitoring visits, each reimbursement request will receive a comprehensive desk audit prior to being submitted for payment. This allows the City further reassurance that the federal funds were utilized properly, that

federal funds are spent in a timely manner that the scope of the contract was followed, applicable documentation has been provided to the City, and that program guidelines were met. Compliance with labor standards/requirements, as applicable, are also verified during the desk audit.

Salt Lake City Section 3 Policies

All Salt Lake City public construction projects for which the amount of HUD sourced funding exceed \$200,000 and the contractor/subcontractor contract exceeds \$100,000 must adhere to Section 3 Policies.

Salt Lake City's Section 3 policies require that employment opportunities created in conjunction with HUD funded projects are extended to low and very low income residents of the area where the project is being implemented. In essence, Section 3 eligible residents are to be extended preference in new hiring situations which result from HUD sourced public construction funds.

Salt Lake City sets overall Section 3 employment and contracting goals annually through the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. The current Section 3 goals are as follows:

- **Employment:** Thirty percent (30%) of the aggregate number of new hires during a one-year period of the project will meet Section 3 resident criteria. (Example: A construction contractor hires 10 new workers. Three of the new workers should be Section 3 eligible residents).
- **Contracting:** At least ten percent (10%) of the total dollar amount of all Section 3 covered contacts for building trades work arising in connection with housing rehabilitation, construction, and other public construction with federal funds over the established monetary thresholds.
- HUD's recommended goal is to award three percent (3%) of all other covered Section 3 contracts to Section 3 business concerns, which the City will aim to meet - however, please note this will be difficult to obtain due to current City procurement procedures.

Salt Lake City encourages businesses to hire from Section 3 pools and also to apply for official Section 3 Business designation. Once designated as a Section 3 Business, Salt Lake City extends preference in contracting, sub-contracting, and other funded activities. These Section 3 Businesses must meet self-certified application requirements and submit a Section 3 Utilization Plan prior to submission of bids.

Businesses interested in receiving Section 3 preference must submit a Section 3 Application to verify they are a qualified business, AND must submit a Section 3 Utilization Plan for the project in which they are bidding that shows how they will implement the Section 3 policy. Bid preference on HUD funded projects will only be given to those businesses qualified as Section 3 Businesses with approved Section 3 Utilization Plans.

Bids for HUD funded projects will be solicited from all businesses (Section 3 Businesses and non-Section 3 Businesses). An award shall be made to the qualified Section 3 Business with the lowest responsible bid so long as it is within 5% of the

overall lowest responsive bid. For projects more than \$500,000 the percentage differential is reduced 1% per each \$500,000 of the project.

If no Section 3 Business has submitted a bid, or if the lowest Section 3 Business bid is not within the percentage criteria, the contract shall be awarded to the responsible firm (either Section 3 or non-Section 3) whose bid is determined most advantageous, considering price and all other factors specified in the RFP.

To ensure equal opportunity for Section 3 Businesses to bid on HUD funded projects the City has implemented an outreach action plan. This includes:

- Updating all bid notices to include language on Section 3 Business preference
- Creating an RSS Feed for businesses to register with and receive electronic bid notices on www.slcgov.com/hand
- Updating Section 3 language on the website www.slcgov.com/hand
- Partnering with agencies such as Workforce Services and Housing Authorities to create training and hiring opportunities. Section 3 Business trainings will be offered as deemed necessary.

In addition to following hiring, subcontracting and annual reporting requirements, those businesses seeking Section 3 Business status must submit quarterly reports - due January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

Assuring compliance with Section 3 Policies involves affirmative measures on the part of all entities involved. These include contractors, subcontractors and the City. Contractors submit self-certification forms to receive Section 3 status, however all record documentation should be made available upon request for monitoring/compliance reviews on behalf of the City, HUD and other agencies as requested. Contractors must also document all implementation efforts as part of the submitted Section 3 Utilization Plan. Contractors agree to submit all reports in a timely matter. A finding of non-compliance with Section 3 policies and/or the submitted Section 3 Utilization Plan will result in corrective actions. If corrective actions cannot rectify non-compliance, the City will terminate the contract and/or ban the contractor from future project awards.

A full description of Salt Lake City's Section 3 Policies, Section 3 Business Applications, Section 3 Utilization Plans, reporting documents, and other Section 3 information can be found at www.slcgov.com/hand