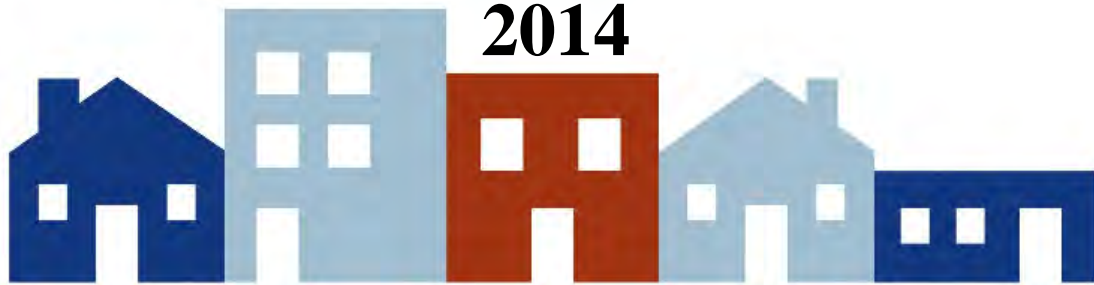


*FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION
OF GOVERNMENTS*

Consolidated Plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

2014



*FOR THE HUD NON-ENTITLEMENT ENTITIES IN
BEAVER, GARFIELD, IRON, KANE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
IN SOUTHWESTERN UTAH*

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CHAPTER I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. EVALUATION OF CURRENT NEEDS

Local elected officials in southwestern Utah continue to foster a cooperative allocation of federal, state, and local funds to address regional priorities. This cooperative spirit has been the norm for more than 50 years. Community development and human services staff at the Association of Governments have worked diligently to document 2014 priorities, as reflected in the Consolidated Plan template. The complete document is available on the Five County AOG website at:

<http://www.fivecounty.utah.gov/dep/community/consolidated.php>

Housing

- Meeting the workforce housing and low-income housing demand remains to be a challenge for communities across the region. During the 2008-2011 recession, housing prices decreased substantially, but have since increased to near pre-recession levels. Rental housing prices continue to increase and in many communities and obtaining affordable rental housing for low to moderate income households remains a significant challenge.
- All cities throughout the region have some provision for affordable housing within respective zoning ordinances. However, all cities could take steps toward improving regulatory barriers to providing affordable housing and FCAOG recommends that all communities review ordinances and regulations to improve affordable housing conditions.
- Current lending data indicates that there is a disparity in the St George Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for mortgage loan denial rates for the minority population and white, non-minority population. FCAOG encourages lenders to abide by Fair Housing Laws to affirmatively further fair housing.
- The Five County Association of Governments has been actively working with cities throughout the region to develop affordable housing plans. Such plans include an assessment of affordable housing needs and strategies to improve affordable housing options for low to moderate income households. FCAOG will continue to work with communities to develop meaningful affordable housing plans, which meet the requirements of state statute.
- Southwest Utah leaders continue to pursue efforts to end chronic homelessness, but those efforts must compete with other priorities. The Housing First concept is being implemented in the region.
- Visioning processes through the Vision Dixie (Washington County) and Iron Destiny (Iron County) exercises focused on means by which communities could help reduce housing costs. Some of the ideas discussed included improving permitting processing and re-evaluating impact fee structures. The 2014 Vision Dixie Report indicates that communities are continuing to pursue the principles of Vision Dixie, including those related to housing.

- The Five County Association of Governments is prepared to continue to administer the St. George City Down Payment Assistance Program. This year applicants are required to complete a first-time home buyer course to accompany the application. There will continue to be a need to educate and prepare home buyers, especially first-time home buyers.

Community Development

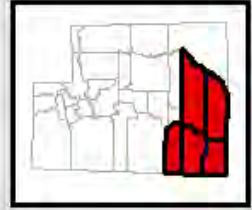
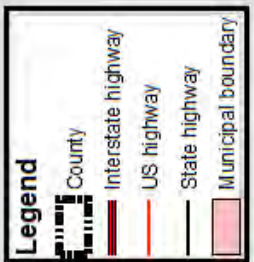
- Community infrastructure remains a key focus of regional investment of funding. This is a combination of aging systems needing upgrading and expansion necessitated by growth demands. Culinary water and emergency services are high priorities. With the exception of housing, our region's priorities revolve around providing for infrastructure needs.
- A three-fold evaluation process has identified focus communities in the region. A Housing Condition Windshield Survey was updated in 2012. A voluntary community self-assessment was utilized along with community development program staff knowledge and expertise. The focus communities identified below continue to be a regional priority. These communities include:
 - Town of Alton (Housing Conditions)
 - Big Water (Housing Conditions & Community Assessment)
 - LaVerkin City (Community Assessment)
 - Leeds (Community Assessment)

The Association Staff has worked with a number of these communities in 2012 to undertake several activities as follows:

- Alton - In the past several years we have assisted the town in securing funding to construct a new fire station and obtaining a wildland capable fire truck.
- Big Water- Assisted the community to obtain grant funding that enabled them to develop two phases of a community park and playground. This park has greatly improved the lives of the citizens of this small rural community. Assisted the community in obtaining funding for a community wastewater system. Households in the community currently dispose of wastewater via individual septic systems. However, a general obligation bond in the community failed to pass.
- LaVerkin - Assisting the community in obtaining funding for infrastructure and street repair in a low-income portion of the city. Other recent activities included updating their affordable housing plan and obtaining funding for a Geologic Hazards study.
- Leeds - Assisted the town in securing technical assistance for reviewing a major residential development proposal.

Economic Development

- Many local jurisdictions in southwestern Utah continue to invest in county/city economic development programs for active business development; however, the current economic recession has resulted in diminishing municipal budgets and subsequent reductions in staffing. As such, the Five County AOG's continuation of a regional priorities which include a focus on the Revolving Loan Fund as well as other technical assistance continues to be vital. We are currently providing contracted technical planning assistance to Kanab City for current planning.
- Projects in 2013 included work on a Regional Broadband Plan; ongoing support of the regional Small Business Development Centers including participation in the Meet the Money People Workshops; and because available housing for a workforce is critical to economic development, affordable housing plan development for cities.

[illegible]

B. EVALUATION OF PAST PERFORMANCE

The following projects were accomplished during the past year:

Five County AOG - Region: 1) Five County staff provided regional planning including updating the region's Consolidated Plan; community planning for housing, community and economic development; assistance through attendance at various meetings and review and development of codes and ordinances; 2) Revolving Loan Fund program delivery was provided throughout the region to expand economic development opportunities, primarily to low and moderate income individuals and businesses by retaining existing jobs and/or creating additional employment. The number of persons benefitting in 2013 through job retention/creation was 31 individuals; and 3) Housing program delivery to foster decent and affordable housing throughout the region. This includes opportunities for LMI persons through the down payment/closing cost assistance program, HOME Rehabilitation Program and Emergency HOME program. A total of three homes were completed in 2013 utilizing the HOME Rehabilitation Program. AOG staff utilized CDBG funding to provide program delivery for their housing programs. A total of 14 households were screened for eligibility and several applications and/or projects are at various stages to obtain state approval, in construction or pending.

Beaver County: 1) Beaver City on behalf of the Beaver City Housing Authority-- The Beaver City Housing Authority acquired a 15 unit complex and completed the rehabilitation of these units to provide additional low-income housing opportunities in Beaver. Beneficiaries total 15 low-income households. This project provides decent, safe and affordable housing for residents in the community; and **2) Minersville Town--** The town of Minersville received \$300,000 in CDBG funds to expand the current size and scope of the town's existing library. This was a multi-year project that received full funding in FY 2012. The project was completed in December, 2013. This project provided expansion of the children's collection, ample space to allow all library activities to be held within the building, as well as additional computer space to the public. The project enhances availability and sustainability in the community. The total number of beneficiaries was 907, with 66.9% LMI persons benefitting; and **3) Milford City on Behalf of the Beaver City Housing Authority (BCHA)--** The Beaver Housing Authority is in the process of acquiring existing housing units in Milford to provide additional housing opportunities for low-income families. The project will provide decent, safe and affordable housing for low-income families. The total project cost is \$200,000, with \$150,000 from CDBG funds. Acquisition of the Tri-Plex and Duplex is anticipated to take place in February/March 2014. The projected number of beneficiaries is 5, all of which are low/moderate income households.

Garfield County: 1) Panguitch City-- The city of Panguitch used \$150,000 in CDBG funds to purchase a new fire truck that has multiple capabilities for use as a wildland fire truck. This vehicle significantly increases the pumping capabilities as well as provides access to rural areas that could not be reached previously with the existing equipment. The provision of dependable service is imperative to the health and safety of the residents of Panguitch City. Purchase of this new fire truck improves the liveability and sustainability for residents. The number of beneficiaries is 1520, with 72.5% being low-to-moderate income beneficiaries.

Iron County: 1) Cedar City on behalf of the Cedar City Housing Authority (CCHA)-- The Cedar City Housing Authority has completed construction of the 18 unit

complex which is located adjacent to their current facility. This project provides an additional 18 units of LMI housing for elderly and handicapped individuals. All of the newly constructed units will be rented to low/ moderate income individuals. The number of households benefitting from this project is 18, with all low/moderate income beneficiaries; **2) Iron County**-- Iron County received \$300,000 in CDBG Funds to expand the Beryl Fire Station with two additional bays, an office area as well as classroom space to accommodate training activities to serve a very rural part of Iron County in the Beryl/Newcastle area. The provision of dependable service is imperative to the health and safety of residents living in this rural service area. This project improves the liveability and sustainability for residents living in the service area. The total number of beneficiaries is approximately 1,804, of which 80.1% are low-to-moderate income beneficiaries; and **3) Cedar City on behalf of the Cedar Housing Authority**-- The CCHA is in the process of acquiring property for the construction of low income housing. The property will be utilized to provide housing units that will be occupied by low income families in accordance with the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program targeting families earning 60% or less of the AMI for Iron County. All housing projects of the Cedar City Housing Authority target families earning no more than 80% AMI. Priorities are given to families and individuals earning no more than 50% AMI. This proposed project will provide the opportunity for decent, safe and affordable housing. The projected number of households benefitting from this project is 3-5, with all low/moderate income beneficiaries.

Kane County: 1) Orderville Town-- The town has purchased and installed a backup power generator for the Red Hollow culinary water well. A major upgrade to the culinary water system was completed in 2008 which included reconstruction of a failing water tank at the Red Hollow site, as well as a new culinary water well equipped with a submersible pump. There are currently two water wells located at this site which serve as the primary source of water for the town. In order to provide reliable service during periods when a power outage occurs, the town needed to install a propane or diesel powered backup generator. The provision of dependable service is imperative to the health and safety of residents living in Orderville. The project improves the liveability and sustainability for residents. The project was funded with CDBG funds and was completed in 2013. The total number of beneficiaries is 577, of which 51% are low to moderate income.

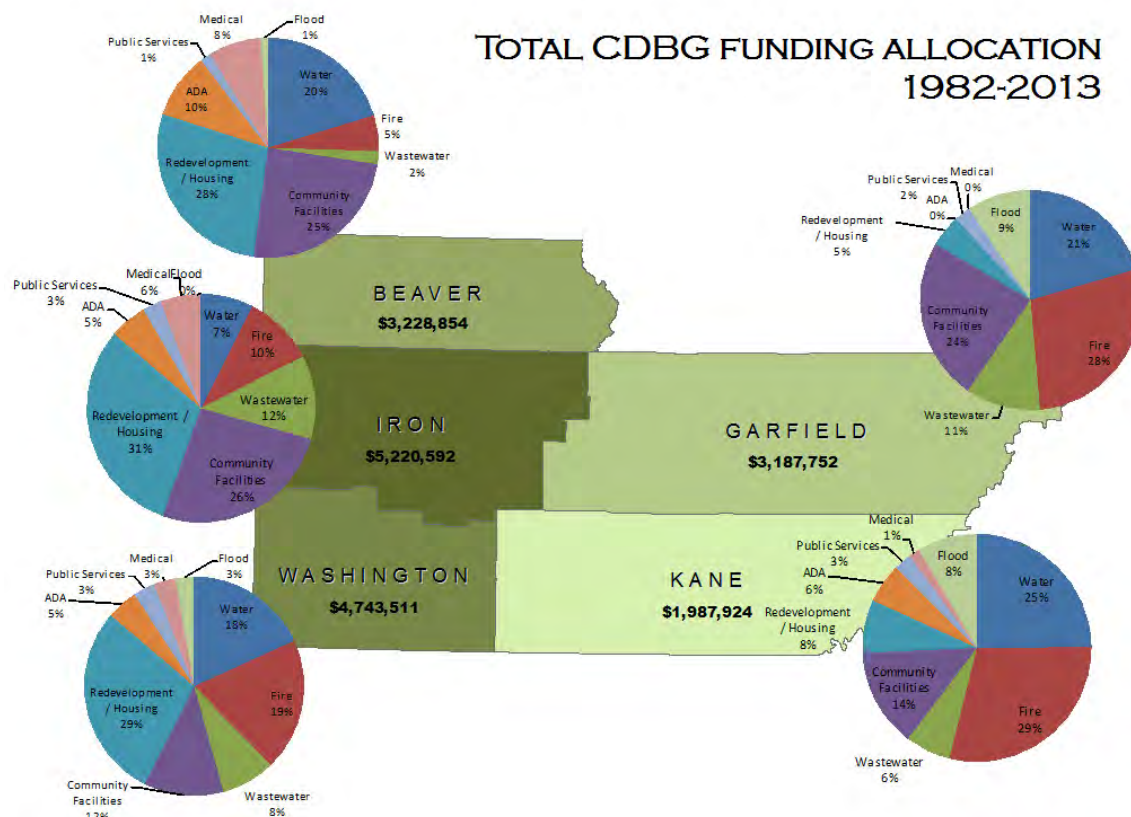
Washington County: **1) The Erin Kimball Foundation**- - Washington City sponsored the Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation application to rehabilitate a single-family home. This project will assist in addressing the critical need for additional crisis housing for homeless families fleeing domestic violence and sexual assault. The foundation had previously procured this single-family home and has completed some of the necessary rehabilitation. CDBG funds are being utilized to complete the remaining amount of needed rehabilitation. A lot of volunteer labor and materials were previously donated to the project. The foundation is utilizing some of the donated materials to complete the project. The total project cost is \$327,050. CDBG funding in the amount of \$150,000 was received for the project. Donations from anonymous donors and companies were used in consideration of the matching funds for this project. Rehabilitation efforts are continuing with an anticipated April 2014 completion date. The facility will also be utilized as office space for the Foundation, will provide a day care area, training area, and case management services. The total number of beneficiaries is 27, of which all are LMI eligible. The proposed project will improve the livability and sustainability of low-income individuals fleeing domestic violence and/or sexual assault.

Color Country Community Housing, Inc (CCCHI)-- CCCHI completed several projects during 2013 including the following: **1) Mutual Self Help**-- A total of 13 homes were completed in Ivins (10), and Enoch (3), with a total funding of \$185,000 to \$190,000 each; and **2) The Village at Heritage Court**-- This 56 unit apartment complex for senior housing was also completed in 2013 in St. George.

C. HISTORY OF REGIONAL CDBG FUNDING ALLOCATION

Between 1982 and 2013, each of the five southwestern Utah counties received a significant amount of Community Development Block Grant funding for community development projects designed to improve living conditions, primarily for those who are of low to moderate income. The total funding allocation for all five counties is \$18,368,633. The graphic below displays the total funding allocation for CDBG funds for communities within each of the Five Counties for this time period. This does not include allocations of CDBG funds for regional projects. Iron County has received the greatest amount of total funding during this time period, followed by Washington, Beaver, Garfield, and Kane Counties.

Funded CDBG projects included: water, fire, wastewater, community facilities, redevelopment/ housing, ADA, public services, medical facilities/ambulances, and flood control related projects. The chart which accompanies each county, in the graphic below, displays the total funding allocation for each project type. The variation in project type distribution by county reflects the variety of needs in each community throughout the Region.



D. FUNDING PRIORITY DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The Five County Association of Governments utilizes a comprehensive rating & ranking matrix to determine the priority for funding of all applications for CDBG. The criteria is approved by the local elected officials functioning as the Rating & Ranking Committee (RRC). The projects in 2013 were evaluated utilizing the matrix and recommendations for funding were presented to the Rating & Ranking Committee for prioritization. A copy of the FY 2014 Rating & Ranking Criteria, Policies and Guidelines is found in Appendix C.

E. SUMMARY OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

Continued consultation and coordination with agencies in this region and the public took place in the development of this one-year action plan. In addition, ongoing participation by the three public housing authorities in the region was instrumental in the development of this plan.

The Five County Community Action Partnership has engaged a wide variety of community stakeholders in identifying community needs (through meetings, surveys, forums and data collection) on a host of issues including income, nutrition, mental health and substance abuse issues, youth issues, education, employment, housing, transportation and healthcare.

A comprehensive picture of the conditions combined with a thorough understanding of the causes of poverty is indispensable to the achievement of strategic community goals. The belief is this picture of conditions can assist to:

- Create prospects for community coordination and partnerships
- Determine resource allocation and coordination (volunteers and dollars)
- Indicate causes and conditions of poverty

- Provide information for grants and assist with the ability to seek out new grants
- Address specific community needs, identify gaps
- Identify where the community is and ensure services meet the community needs
- Guide staff training and agency strategic planning.

By understanding **one** assessment and pooling efforts to get significant, relevant data, agencies can better coordinate services, direct change (rather than maintaining the status quo), and set the framework for innovation in service delivery. A community-based needs assessment can also be a basic for creating change by providing important community information as to who may be working on issues and finding where gaps in the community services lie. The information provides an opportunity to meet and develop partnerships strengthening services for citizens in the area.

Perhaps the most daunting of tasks in a community assessment is determining how much and what data to gather and analyze. Five County adopted core data and data points from both the statistical data designed by the Community Action Partnership - National, as well as integrating data from the Community Action Partnership - Utah 2012 Poverty Report.

A Needs Assessment survey was developed after reviewing other Community Action Partnership surveys and collaborating with various key community stakeholders. The

survey was created to determine how individuals perceived the social needs in their community and supplements the statistical data that was gathered. Not only existing customers/clients but also key partner agencies, elected officials, business owners and other service providers were surveyed. The survey includes information regarding demographics and opinions about employment, education, housing, income and health care issues.

Five County Community Action Partnership gathered a total of 852 surveys from March 12, 2013 through April 30, 2013. Surveys were distributed online through Survey Monkey, e-mail and web sites. Additionally, local partners distributed paper surveys to community members. A range of participants completed surveys. The largest age group (36.5%) were between 24 to 44 years of age, while the second largest group (30.2%) were between 55 to 69 years of age. The female population (61.8%) completed the largest amount of surveys. A total of 95.9% of those that completed the survey were white or Caucasian. Households with two parents and children totaled 37.3% and couples with no children totaled 31.3%. Over one-third (38.9%) of those that completed the survey had an income of less than \$30,000. It was reported that 72.4% were employed, 21% received Social Security, 16.1% reported they were self-employed and 15.0% reported they collected a pension. Individuals surveyed stated that 19.6% had a high school degree or GED, and 31.4% reported they had some college or trade school, and 46.7% reported they had a bachelor's degree or higher professional degrees.

The Human Services Council for the five counties decided prioritization of needs. They are as follows:

- 1. Beaver County--** Nutrition, Emergency services and Food pantry support
- 2. Garfield County--** Nutrition, Emergency services, Food pantry support, Transportation, Seniors, Youth
- 3. Iron County --** Nutrition, Emergency services, Food pantry support, Education services, Domestic violence
- 4. Kane County--** Nutrition, Emergency services, Food pantry support, Youth service
- 5. Washington County--** Education and Youth services

Appendix D contains the Community Needs Assessment survey and discussion.

A primary purpose of the Association of Governments is to coordinate federal, state and local programs across southwest Utah. Much of this coordination involves aspects of the consolidated planning process, with these efforts detailed in Chapter 7.

F. PRIORITIES

The HOME program is administered by the state of Utah, Division of Housing and Community Development, Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund and funding priorities are established by the loan board. Table 6-1, Chapter 6 includes HOME services for southwestern Utah which are provided through the Five County Association of Governments. Please refer to the following website for detailed funding priorities and allocation process: <http://housing.utah.gov/owhlf/programs.html>

The Balance of State Continuum of Care has determined that their application is consistent with the jurisdiction's current approved Consolidated Plan identified as needs to end chronic homelessness and move families and individuals to permanent housing:

- **Expansion of each CoC Board:** Additional members serving on the CoC Board are intended to represent a broader array of community voices to provide their expertise.
- **Streamlined coordinated assessment:** CoCs must develop a coordinated assessment process wherein agencies across the CoC using consistent and best practice models for needs assessment, and agency or service provider referrals based on centralized assessment requirements.
- **Improve Policies and Procedures:** Develop policies and procedures that ensure openness and transparency in the operation of CoCs.
- **Identify Programs for Transition:** Due to challenges from the high cost of service, agencies that fail to meet HUD goals for outcome measures will need to transition their programs into other types of services. The community will identify the necessity of existing programs, how they can be maintained, and plan for their transition to new services.
- **Emphasize Outcomes:** Program funding decisions will be based on improving outcomes including reducing the length of homeless episodes, reduction in recidivism rates, improvement in employment and wages, increased access to mainstream services, and increased housing stability.

Projects which were funded from the Balance of State Continuum of Care 2013 include:

- **Cedar City Housing Authority**-- Transitional Housing (\$14,177.00);
- **Southwest Behavioral Health Center**-- Dixie View (\$28,994.00);
- **Iron County Care & Share**-- La Casa Transitional Housing (\$35,739.00);
- **Southwest Behavioral Health Center**-- Housing Matter Project (\$156,414.00)
- **Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation**-- No Place Like H.O.M.E. (\$75,000.00)

1. Housing

The regional priorities of the Five County Association of Governments relating to housing include the administration of down payment assistance programs, rehabilitation of deteriorated housing stock, rehabilitation of existing rental units, providing better availability of safe and adequate affordable rentals, providing seasonal rental housing to support the tourism industry, and developing more water and sewer capacity for housing development in growth areas.

2. Community Development

Taking into consideration the locally identified Community Development capital project lists submitted by local jurisdictions, as well as housing needs identified in affordable housing plans developed throughout the region, community development priorities utilizing CDBG funds in this region are outlined below:

- **LMI Housing Activities**-- Regional efforts will continue to focus on projects designed to provide for the housing needs of very low and low-moderate income families. This may include the development of infrastructure for LMI housing projects, home buyers assistance programs, land acquisition or the actual construction of housing units for elderly, low-income and homeless individuals, housing rehabilitation, CROWN rent-to-own homes; mutual self help, and LIHTC projects.
- **Public Utility Infrastructure**-- Regional efforts will focus on increasing the capacity of water and other utility systems to better serve the customers and/or improve fire flow capacity. Includes wastewater disposal projects. Typically CDBG funds are utilized for these type of projects to cover engineering costs.
- **Public Safety Activities**-- Efforts will be concentrated on addressing projects related to protection of property, including flood control or fire protection improvements in a community. Priority should be given to developing additional fire protection such as new stations in areas that are currently unserved or under-served.
- **Community Facilities/Public Services**-- Regional support will be provided to jurisdictions undertaking construction of projects such as senior citizens centers; health clinics; food banks/shelters; and/or public service activities. These activities traditionally have no available revenue source for funding and have typically been turned down by other funding sources. This category does not include facilities that are primarily recreational in nature.
- **Transportation**-- Jurisdictions throughout the region will continue to focus on addressing transportation related projects, i.e., streets/bridges, curb, gutter, sidewalks to address drainage issues and airport improvements. The use of CDBG funds for these types of projects is extremely limited due to the nature and higher level of funding needed.
- **Parks and Recreation**-- Jurisdictions will continue to foster projects designed to enhance the recreational quality of a community i.e., new picnic facilities, playgrounds, community recreation centers, trails, etc. While parks are an important amenity to communities, the focus of funding in this Region will be directed towards needed infrastructure, facilities, and affordable housing.
- **Planning**-- Jurisdictions throughout the region will continue to direct planning efforts towards feasibility studies and various planning for projects such as storm drainage, water system master plans, senior citizen center design, city housing data base and capital facilities plans.
- **Economics**-- Some of the jurisdictions in the Five County Region are taking steps to rehabilitate historic buildings and/or museums that play a vital role in terms of historic community values and to foster tourism in the area. The recent renovation of the historic Beaver County Courthouse building is an example of this.

3. Economic Development

Chapter 3 identifies the following economic development priorities:

- Provide regionally-focused services that complement county and community economic development programs.
- Focus efforts on jurisdictions that do not have internal staff support to provide day-to-day economic development outreach.
- Represent southwestern Utah interests at conferences and forums.
- Forge closer ties between economic development and public/higher education initiatives in the region.
- Continue to champion support for regional projects that foster economic development.

4. Summary of One year Performance Measures

It is anticipated that the following projects will be completed during the upcoming year (based on applications received for 2014):

Five County Region: 1) Consolidated Plan Planning, Administration, Rating and Ranking-- AOG staff will provide assistance to communities in updating the regional Consolidated Plan, general CDBG program administration and continue in the identification of focus communities/ neighborhoods throughout the region; **2) Economic Development (Revolving Loan Fund Program Delivery)--** The RLF program is designed to provide economic development opportunity primarily to low to moderate income individuals and businesses by retaining existing jobs and/or creating additional employment. The program job creating is set at 1 job for every \$15,000 lent; **3) Housing Program Delivery--** Staff will continue to provide program delivery (approximately 20 households) to foster decent, safe and affordable housing opportunities for low-income persons by providing down payment/closing cost assistance, HOME rehabilitation of existing housing units to enhance health and safety through addressing health code and safety concerns; and **4) Planning--** CED staff has been working with the larger communities throughout the region to develop and/or update their affordable housing plans. Staff will continue with this planning effort by providing assistance to Escalante and LaVerkin cities. A biannual report and application of the new housing plan model will be applied to the Milford City housing plan. CED staff will also work with each jurisdiction throughout the Five County Region to assess and develop a facilities infrastructure assessment.

Beaver County: 1) Beaver City on Behalf of the Beaver City Housing Authority (BCHA)-- The Beaver Housing Authority is proposing to construct a new office building adjacent to their 18-unit public housing apartments. The current facility utilized as an office is an older single-family home that is not accessible to handicapped individuals and it is difficult for elderly clients to navigate the entrance as well. The housing authority works diligently throughout Beaver County to provide decent, safe and affordable housing for low-income families. The total project cost is \$162,363. The CDBG application is \$150,000. The projected number of beneficiaries is 284 individuals, all of which are low/moderate income individuals.

Garfield County: There were no applications submitted by Garfield County and/or any jurisdictions within the county.

Iron County: There were no application submitted by Iron County and/or any jurisdictions within the county.

Kane County: 1) Kane County-- The county is proposing to purchase two four-wheel drive meals-on-wheels vehicles. Acquisition of these vehicles will provide the opportunity to expand services as well as to provide service to areas that are difficult to access during winter months. It is proposed that trucks will be located in Orderville and Kanab. The four-wheel drive trucks are needed to serve rural areas that do not have oiled or well maintained road access. The projected number of beneficiaries is 65. The county is requesting \$87,517 in CDBG funds and the county is providing \$10,000 in match funds for procurement of these vehicles. The proposed project will improve the liveability and sustainability of elderly individuals; and **2) Big Water Town--** The town submitted an application for CDBG funds to expand their current fire station. The application was incomplete because sufficient funding was not included to complete construction of the project. State CDBG staff determined that the application was not threshold eligible for rating and ranking. AOG staff will work with Big Water to determine the appropriate course of action and will assist with an application to the Utah Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (PCIFB). The town also has the option to apply for CDBG funds in the next program year to expand the fire station.

Washington County: 1) Enterprise City-- The city is proposing to construct a new fire station to serve the community. The city has purchased land for a fire station, as well as other community needs. They have started some rough grading and site work, and have hired a design team to complete the construction drawings and oversee construction of the new fire station. The new fire station will contain eight new bays. The City will also continue to utilize the old fire station. The new facility will provide the opportunity to house their current equipment, as well as accommodate modest future expansion. The total number of beneficiaries is 1711, of which 1,147 (67.3%) are LMI eligible. The proposed project will improve the livability and sustainability of the area as well as to address public safety ; **2) Angell Springs SSD --** Washington County is sponsoring the Angell Springs SSD application to acquire CDBG funding. The district is proposing to complete culinary water system improvements in the site specific area. The proposed project is needed to eliminate stagnant water in the dead-end lines and ultimately improve water quality in this area. Installation of the new looped water lines will also improve fire flows throughout the area. The district is requesting \$150,000 of CDBG funds to complete this project. The total number of beneficiaries is 193, of which 108 (55.9%) are LMI eligible. The proposed project will improve the livability and sustainability of low-income residents in this area; **3) Gunlock Fire Station--** Washington County is sponsoring a CDBG application from the Northwestern Special Service District, which includes the area of Gunlock. The district proposes to construct a new fire station in the town of Gunlock utilizing \$150,000 in CDBG funds, Permanent Community Impact Board funds in the amount of \$148,035, and SSD match funds in the amount of \$20,525. The total number of proposed beneficiaries is 106, with 81 (76.4%) being LMI eligible. The SSD engaged the services of an architect who has completed design of the facility to make this a very mature project; and **4) Utah Food Bank--** Washington County is sponsoring the CDBG application from the Utah Food Bank to purchase a 22' refrigerated box truck for use in the outline five county area. The truck will be utilized to collect and distribute donated food from local grocery stores, distribute emergency food to local food pantries, deliver food to low-income children through the Back Pack program and to deliver food to low-

income seniors through the Food Box program. The total amount of funding requested from the CDBG program is \$90,158. The Utah Food Bank is contributing \$25,000 towards the truck purchase. The total number of proposed beneficiaries is 12,596, all of which are LMI eligible. The proposed project will improve the livability and sustainability of low income individuals throughout the Five County region, including children and the elderly.

CHAPTER II. ANNUAL HOUSING AND HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. MULTI-FAMILY RENTAL HOUSING, PUBLIC HOUSING AND OTHER USES

The regional housing plan was created to document the housing needs of the five county region. Specifically, it presents a long-range vision statement, addresses affordable housing issues for low-income populations by assessing their housing needs, identifies barriers for obtaining affordable housing, documents the physical condition of housing stock in the district and designs strategies to realize the vision.

In developing the Housing Element of the Consolidated Plan, emphasis was placed on obtaining input at the local levels of government. The focus of this element is to identify where the housing stock is at risk, due to physical deterioration. Generally this housing stock is inhabited by those of low to moderate income. In sum, the housing stock assessment provides an increased opportunity to meet the needs of individuals within these income categories, while maintaining CDBG programmatic guidelines. Association staff assessed the condition of the region's housing stock, which was compiled, analyzed, tabulated, and presented in this chapter.

1. Regional Housing Vision Statement

The regional long-range vision of the Five County Association of Governments regarding affordable housing is described as follows:

"We envision the Five County Region fortified with vital and healthy communities, which provide residents with quality housing that is safe and affordable, located in aesthetically pleasing neighborhoods which provide sanctuary and stability."

2. Affordable Housing Defined

Affordable housing simply means that a household is not paying more than thirty percent (30%) of their total adjusted gross income (AGI) toward their monthly house payment or rent payment.

3. Income Guidelines

The U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) generates annual household income limits to determine low and moderate incomes. Income limits are based on a county's median income and size of household, "low" income limits are established at 80 percent of median income and "very low" limits at 50 percent. HUD income guidelines are used to qualify participants for low-income housing programs; such as: HOME, Community Development Block Grant programs, and other State and Federally funded programs.

HUD income guidelines during FY 2014 for the five counties are as follows:

BEAVER COUNTY	Table 2-1 Number of Persons Per Household Median Income: \$40,900							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
% of area median income								
80% (moderate income)	\$32,700	\$37,400	\$42,050	\$46,700	\$50,450	\$54,200	\$57,950	\$61,650
50% (low income)	\$20,450	\$23,400	\$26,300	\$29,200	\$31,550	\$33,900	\$36,250	\$38,550
30% (very low income)	\$12,250	\$14,000	\$15,750	\$17,500	\$18,900	\$20,300	\$21,700	\$23,100

GARFIELD COUNTY	Table 2-2 Number of Persons Per Household Median Income: \$42,000							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
% of area median income								
80% (moderate income)	\$33,550	\$38,350	\$43,150	\$47,900	\$51,750	\$55,600	\$59,400	\$63,250
50% (low income)	\$21,000	\$24,000	\$27,000	\$29,950	\$32,350	\$34,750	\$37,150	\$39,550
30% (very low income)	\$12,600	\$14,400	\$16,200	\$17,950	\$19,400	\$20,850	\$22,300	\$23,700

IRON COUNTY	Table 2-3 Number of Persons Per Household Median Income: \$40,900							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
% of area median income								
80% (moderate income)	\$32,700	\$37,400	\$42,050	\$46,700	\$50,450	\$54,200	\$57,950	\$61,650
50% (low income)	\$20,450	\$23,400	\$26,300	\$29,200	\$31,550	\$33,900	\$36,250	\$38,550
30% (very low income)	\$12,250	\$14,000	\$15,750	\$17,500	\$18,900	\$20,300	\$21,700	\$23,100

KANE COUNTY	Table 2-4 Number of Persons Per Household Median Income: \$42,400							
	% of area median income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80% (moderate income)	\$33,900	\$38,750	\$43,600	\$48,400	\$52,300	\$56,150	\$60,050	\$63,900
50% (low income)	\$21,200	\$24,200	\$27,250	\$30,250	\$32,700	\$35,100	\$37,550	\$39,950
30% (very low income)	\$12,750	\$14,550	\$16,350	\$18,150	\$19,650	\$21,100	\$22,550	\$24,000

WASHINGTON COUNTY	Table 2-5 Number of Persons Per Household Median Income: \$40,900							
	% of area median income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80% (moderate income)	\$32,700	\$37,400	\$42,050	\$46,700	\$50,450	\$54,200	\$57,950	\$61,650
50% (low income)	\$20,450	\$23,400	\$26,300	\$29,200	\$31,550	\$33,900	\$36,250	\$38,550
30% (very low income)	\$12,250	\$14,000	\$15,750	\$17,500	\$18,900	\$20,300	\$21,700	\$23,100

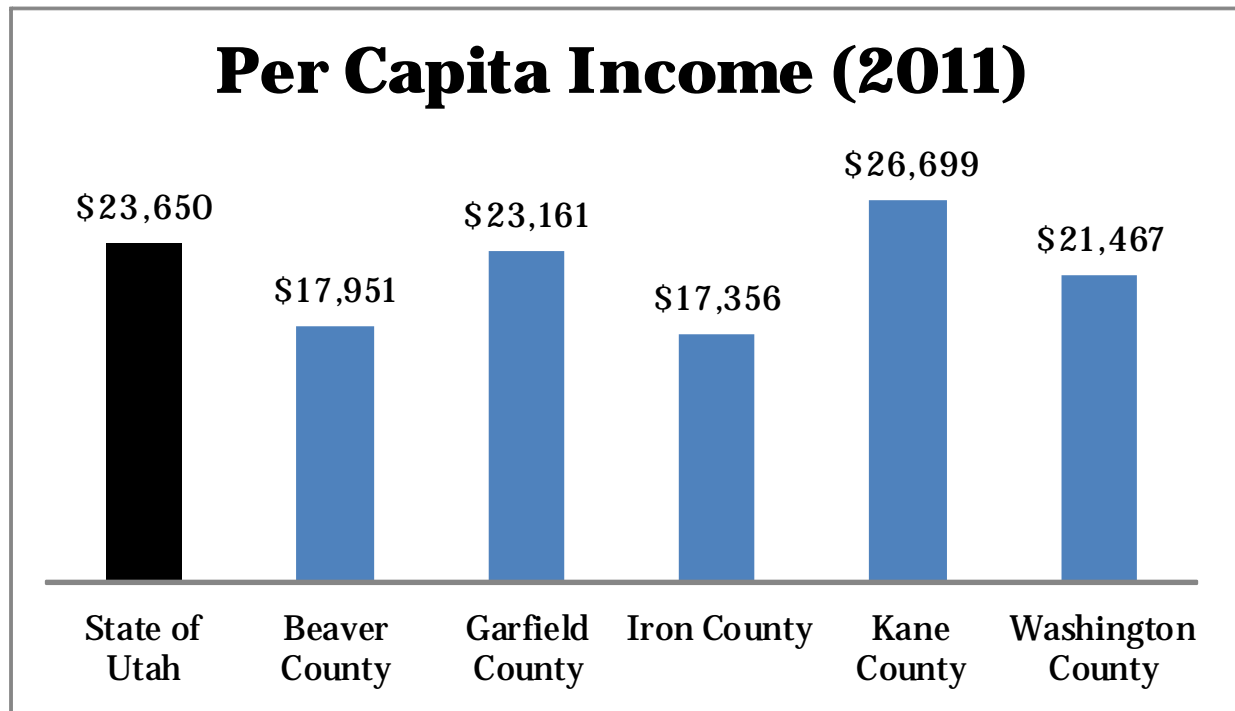
Source: HUD FY 2014 Income Limits Documentation System

4. Income Data

The 2011 per capita personal income for each county in the Five County District is lower than the state average (\$23,650) with the exception of Kane County (\$26,669). Iron County ranks the lowest in the region, with a 2011 per capita personal income of \$17,356. Beaver County with \$17,951 is the second lowest. Washington County has a per capita income of \$21,467 per capita income. Garfield County had a per capita income of \$23,161. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey)

HUD is no longer utilizing a "Pre-approved LMI Community List" to document concentrations of low-to-moderate income (LMI) populations towns, cities and counties. Each jurisdiction will be required to conduct and certify a LMI survey to determine eligibility to submit an application for CDBG funding. Several communities were determined as LMI communities based on results of CDBG income surveys. Those include: Minersville Town, Hatch Town, Panguitch City, Orderville Town, and LaVerkin City. Site specific surveys were certified in 2013 for the following: Big Water (old and new sections), Angell Springs SSD, Northwestern SSD -Gunlock, and the Silver Acres Subdivision located in LaVerkin. In 2011 the Beryl unincorporated area of Iron County certified a survey. The determination of

LMI status by surveys for community-wide or site specific projects is for a limited period of eligibility only. In cases where the survey confirms a community's LMI percentage is greater than 60 percent, that community may use the survey results for that and the next four CDBG program years. For those communities where the percentage is between 51 percent and 60 percent, the results are valid for that year and the following two program years.



5. Housing Market Analysis

Table 2-6 below provides a comparison of the regional housing inventory for years 2000 and 2010. The Five County region has experienced a 43.5% increase in housing inventory during the aforementioned timeline. Washington County exhibited the highest amount of housing inventory increase, totaling 53.2%.

Table 2-6 Housing Inventory: 2000, 2010						
	Year	Beaver	Garfield	Iron	Kane	Washington
Population	2000	6,005	4,735	33,779	6,046	90,354
	2010	6,431	4,958	45,517	6,893	138,451
Total Housing Units	2000	2,660	2,767	13,618	3,767	36,478
	2010	2,908	3,409	18,623	4,992	56,539
Total Housing Units % Owned	2000	79.0%	79.1%	66.2%	77.9%	73.9%
	2010	75.5%	74.6%	63.7%	74.6%	70.5%
Total Housing Units % Rented	2000	21.0%	20.9%	33.8%	22.1%	26.1%
	2010	24.5%	25.4%	36.3%	25.4%	29.5%
Total Housing Units % Vacant	2000	25.5%*	43.0%*	22.0%*	40.6%*	17.9%*
	2010	22.1%*	48.2%*	23.6%*	50.1%*	19.7%*
Source: U.S. Census Bureau * Vacant Housing Unit Total include seasonal/recreational homes.						

As can be seen in Table 2-6, the Five County region has a large number of units classified as vacant. Many of the housing units are not vacant in the sense that they are available housing stock in the region for general use. Many of these vacant units, particularly in Washington and Iron Counties, are classified as vacant because they are seasonal, recreational or occasional use. In general, these housing units are used by residents of other areas on a recreational or seasonal basis. An interesting trend over the past decade is an increase in the percentage of housing units being rented in the Five County region. Between 2000 and 2010, housing rentals increased approximately 3-4% region-wide. This is likely due, in part, to the downturn in the housing market at the time that the 2010 Census was recorded.

The regional housing market is showing definite signs of recovery since the economic downturn. Home values, particularly in Washington County, are increasing and the number of permits issued has increased each year since 2009 (Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research).

According to RealtyTrac, as of January 2014, Utah ranks # in the nation on the state foreclosure rate ranking. Within the Five County region, Washington County ranks #2 in the State, although foreclosure rates have declined since 2011 and the rate stands relatively low at 1 in every 631 units.

The Governor's Office of Planning & Budget 2012 Economic Summary indicates that employment increased an estimated 4.3% since between November 2012 and November 2013, compared to 1.7% nationwide. The unemployment rate over the past year decreased from 5.3% to 4.3 %. Economic growth in Utah is expected to continue to grow at a rate of 3.1% in 2014. As the overall unemployment rate

declines, the improving labor market will support increased consumer spending and a strengthening recovery.

6. Household Size

The table below shows the variation in household sizes throughout the Five County region of Southwestern Utah. The average household size is slowly decreasing and projected to continue to decrease in all five counties. In comparison to the rest of the region, Iron County exhibits the largest household sizes, while Kane County tends to have the smallest household sizes. The *Washington County 2035 Housing Study*, proposes that the decrease in household size is due to the increased in-migration of both retiree households and younger family households without children who are employed in the expanding construction, retail and services industry sectors of the economy (Strategic Planning Group, February 2007).

Table 2-7 Household Size 2000 - 2020			
County	2000	2010	2020
Beaver	2.93	2.92	2.83
Garfield	2.92	2.59	2.57
Iron	3.12	3.0	2.93
Kane	2.67	2.42	2.45
Washington	2.97	2.94	2.74
Source: 2012 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget			

7. Fair Market Rents

HUD establishes area fair market rental rates. The following table gives the Final FY 2014 fair market rental rates for the five counties in southwestern Utah.

Table 2-8 FY 2014 Fair Market Rents						
			Number of Bedrooms Per Unit			
County	Program	Efficiency	1	2	3	4
Beaver	Fair Market	\$474	\$526	\$624	\$863	\$866
Garfield	Fair Market	\$484	\$488	\$655	\$816	\$948
Iron	Fair Market	\$421	\$525	\$623	\$878	\$1,103
Kane	Fair Market	\$600	\$666	\$790	\$1,164	\$1,168
Washington	Fair Market	\$499	\$573	\$753	\$1,033	\$1,327
Source: HUD 2014 Fair Market Rent - County Level Data File						

Local government officials consider fair market rental rates when planning for affordable housing in their jurisdictions. Fair market rental rates are a valuable tool when comparing housing market prices/rental rates to what is established as affordable housing costs for low-income residents. With this information, a jurisdiction can plan accordingly and encourage housing developments that will minimize deficiencies in their affordable housing stock.

The following table details rent affordability in relation to mean renter wage by comparing mean renter's wages with the housing wage. The housing wage represents what a full-time worker must earn per hour in order to afford Fair Market Rent paying no more than 30% of household income. In all markets in the region, the mean renter's wage falls short of the housing wage required to afford a two-bedroom rental. For those earning below the mean renter wage, renting a two-bedroom becomes even less affordable. For example, for those earning minimum wage it would require 2 full time jobs to afford fair market rent in Washington County.

Table 2-9 Renter Wages vs. Housing Wage					
	2013 Renter Wage			Housing Wage	
Area	2013 Estimated Mean Renter Wage	Rent Affordable with full-time job paying Mean Renter Wage	Two bedroom FMR	Wage required to afford 2 bedroom apartment	Full time jobs at mean renter wage to afford 2 bedroom apt.
State, Utah	\$11.78	\$612	\$777	\$14.94	1.3
Beaver	\$8.78	\$456	\$615	\$11.83	1.3
Garfield	\$8.01	\$416	\$648	\$12.46	1.6
Iron	\$9.00	\$468	\$644	\$12.38	1.4
Kane	\$8.99	\$468	\$615	\$11.83	1.3
Washington	\$10.11	\$526	\$782	\$15.04	1.5
Source: 2013 Out of Reach, National Low Income Housing Coalition					

8. Public Housing

An additional indicator of market conditions and demand for affordable housing is the number of households on the waiting lists for Section 8 rental assistance and public housing units. Cedar City Housing Authority, Beaver City Housing Authority and St. George Housing Authority have provided the following information for the region:

- There are several different programs available through the Housing Authorities to assist in affordable housing needs. These programs include:

Public Housing, Section 8 Vouchers, Family Self-Sufficiency, House Choice Voucher Homeownership, Farm Labor Program, CROWN Homes, Emergency Rental Assistance, subsidized and tax credit housing.

- There are 48 public housing units located throughout the Five County region; 30 managed by the St. George Housing Authority and 18 administered by the Beaver Housing Authority. Approximately 38 individuals are on the waiting lists for these units. The average wait list time varies from 6 months up to 2 years.
- There are 402 Section 8 vouchers available throughout the Five County region; 244 administered by St. George Housing Authority, 139 administered by the Cedar City Housing Authority, and 19 managed by the Beaver Housing Authority. Approximately, 439 individuals are on the waiting lists for Section 8 assistance.

Table 2-10 Federal Low-Income Subsidies for Housing 2012			
Location	Properties with Active Section 202/811 Loans	Properties with Active Section 515 Loans	Properties with Expiring* Section 8 Contracts
Utah Totals	1233	1722	2374
Beaver County	0	12	0
Garfield County	0	0	0
Iron County	0	179	0
Kane County	0	46	0
Washington County	0	229	80
Source: National Housing Trust * Expire before the end of the fiscal year 2014.			

The Cedar City Housing Authority funds eligible affordable housing projects targeting families and individuals earning less than 80% AMI, but preference is given to those individuals earning less than 50% AMI. In addition, the Cedar City Housing Authority develops housing projects targeting families and individuals earning less than 50% AMI. To view the Cedar City Housing Authority plans please use the following link.

Cedar City Housing Authority Five Year Plan:

<http://www.fivecounty.utah.gov/info/consolidatedplan/planupdate/2013updateddocuments.html>

The Beaver City Housing Authority's assistance is targeted to families at or below 30% AMI. To date, the Housing Authority provides 18 public housing units and 21 CROWN homes. This year, BCHA is planning to build 4 more CROWN homes. The Housing Authority indicates that more affordable housing and Section 8 vouchers are need for larger families. Further, the current housing stock (in their region) is old and dilapidated which illustrates an increased need for better housing targeted towards low and very low-income families. To view the Beaver City Housing Authority plan please use the following link:

Beaver City Housing Authority Five Year Plan

<http://www.fivecounty.utah.gov/info/consolidatedplan/planupdate/2013/2013updateddocuments.html>

The St. George Housing Authority offers rental housing, Section 515 and Section 8 vouchers which target families and individuals earning less than 80% AMI, but preference is given to those individuals earning less than 50% AMI. The Housing Authority administers 244 Section 8 vouchers, and provides 30 public housing units. To view the St. George Housing Authority plan please use the following link:

St. George Housing Authority Five Year Plan

<http://www.fivecounty.utah.gov/info/consolidatedplan/planupdate/2013/2013updateddocuments.html>

Table 2-11 Public Housing Statistics, 2012				
Agency	Public Housing	PH Waiting List	Section 8	Section 8 Waiting List
Beaver Housing Authority	18	8	19	75
Cedar Housing Authority	0	0	139	61
St. George Housing Authority	29	33	244	79
Total	47	41	402	215

9. Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program

The Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program funds are allocated by the Utah Housing Corporation (UHC). LIHTC is a dollar for dollar credit or reduction of tax liability for owners and investors in low income housing. The program is intended to provide a fair and competitive means of utilizing the credits to the fullest extent possible each year as an effective stimulus for the development and rehabilitation of low-income housing. Credits are generally allocated to projects that provide additional benefits, including, but not limited to: additional affordable units, lower rents, special needs units for handicapped tenants, or extended affordability periods. The following table depicts completed LIHTC units in the Five County region as extrapolated from the Utah Housing Corporation, *Completed Housing Credit Projects by County*.

Table 2-12 Completed Low Income Housing Tax Credit Projects (as of 1/14)	
Location of Units	# of LIHTC Units
Utah Statewide Total	17,445
Beaver County	31
Garfield County	9
Iron County	557
Kane County	47
Washington County	1,204
Source: Utah Housing Corporation, Completed Housing Credit Projects by County, link: http://utahhousingcorp.org/PDF/3.1.5.pdf	

The 2013 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) awards resulted in a total of 4 additional housing units or \$66,758 housing credits awarded to projects in the Five County region in 2013. Specifically, Beaver Housing Authority received a credit for four CROWN homes. No housing credits have been awarded to entities in the region in 2014.

10. Affordable/Workforce Housing

Housing market indicators point to the beginning of a recovery in 2012 according to the *2012 Economic Report to the Governor*. The housing market in Utah has recovered faster over the course of the past year than the average for the US. Housing demand is finally responding to low interest rates. After likely hitting bottom in the first quarter of 2012, home prices have gradually increased between 3% and 7% by the third quarter of 2012, when compared to previous years.

While the housing market is beginning to recovery, affordable housing remains an issue throughout the state, including in Southwest Utah. As less households qualify for mortgage loans, the demand for rental housing has increased, resulting in increased in rental rates. In many locations, rental rates are comparable to mortgage rates for a similar unit.

Realizing the need for additional affordable/workforce housing assistance, Five County Association of Governments has put an Ombudsman in place to assist the region in addressing these issues. The Ombudsman provides assistance to local communities throughout Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties in an effort to address housing issues and to aid individuals and families in their quest for housing alternatives. Additionally, the Ombudsman publishes a quarterly newsletter which provides affordable housing information and highlights area resources and accomplishments. The newsletter is mailed to the staff and elected officials of all area jurisdictions and posted on <http://www.southernutahhousing.com/>. The Ombudsman manages this website, which provides information about affordable housing programs in the region.

B. SINGLE-FAMILY

The approach of the Five County Association of Governments in regards to single family housing is to maintain and improve single family housing stock in the region. Our agency is very active in providing services through the Housing Rehabilitation and Weatherization programs that enable persons, especially lower-income, elderly, and the disabled to maintain their homes. It has also been the general policy of the AOG to leverage available funding, when and where appropriate, for the development of single family subdivision infrastructure to enable the development of affordable housing on a neighborhood scale rather than developing individual single family properties.

C. DESCRIPTION AND STATUS OF REGIONAL HOMELESS COORDINATING COUNCIL

Currently the Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (LHCC) has been reorganized as suggested by the Division of Housing and Community Development. There are not two Committees, the Washington County Homeless Coordinating Committee (WC LHCC) and the Iron County Local Homeless Coordinating Committee (IC LHCC). WC LHCC meets monthly and is chaired by a St. George City Council member, Councilman Jimmie Hughes. The Five County Local Homeless Coordinating Committee provides an avenue for coordination and collaboration between organizations that work with individuals who are homeless. The LHC Committees will continue to coordinate a unique partnership in the five county area; including elected officials, government programs, non-profit organizations and other related individuals with the goal to maximize the resources available to assist individuals and families to become self-sufficient. The LHCC has workgroups that address specific problems and issues. The workgroups include the Housing First Continuum of Care, Homeless Case Management Workgroup, and the Ending Homelessness Housing Project.

There are many agencies involved in the WC LHCC including Dixie Care & Share, Veterans Administration, Five County Association of Governments, Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation (EKMF), DOVE Center, Red Rock Center for Independence, Washington County School District, Resource and Re-entry Center (R&RC), Department of Workforce Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Job Corps, Paiute Indian Tribe, Southwest Behavioral Health Center, St. George Police Department, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, American Red Cross, Washington County Sheriff's Office, Dixie Regional Medical Center and St. George City PD Homeless liaison, and St. George City. The IC LHCC includes representation from Iron County Care & Share (ICCS), Color Country Wemon's Crisis Center and Cedar City Housing Authority. There will continue to be additional outreach to all programs, government, religious and private, that work in connection with ending homelessness. The need is paramount to include more elected officials and other community partners on the LHCC and this expansion will be an ongoing goal.

Projects that are currently being addressed by members of the LHCC include the following:

- Overflow shelter when the weather is below forty degrees. The City of St. George, Grace to Families, Red Cross and the Friends of the Volunteers worked together to provide emergency shelter for many homeless individuals.
- Point-in-Time data gathering.
- Homeless outreach flyer for the Police Department and others.
- A new emergency shelter for St. George City.

The Five County Association of Governments Community Action Partnership provides space for the meeting and workgroups.

Listed below are scenarios which were presented for consideration as possible projects:

- Permanent Housing for Chronically Homeless.
- More formal regional Case Management Collaborative.
- Supportive Housing for Individuals Escaping Domestic Violence.
- Ending Homelessness Project.

1. Continuum of Care Consistency Assessment

The Balance of State Continuum of Care determined that their application is consistent with the jurisdiction's current approved Consolidated Plan identified needs to end chronic homelessness and move families and individuals to permanent housing:

- **Expansion of each CoC Board:** Additional members serving on the CoC Board are intended to represent a broader array of community voices to provide their expertise.
- **Streamlined Coordinated Assessment:** CoCs must develop a coordinated assessment process wherein agencies across the CoC are using consistent and best practice models for needs assessment, and agency or service provider referrals based on centralized assessment requirements.
- **Improve Policies and Procedures:** Develop policies and procedures that ensure openness and transparency in the operation of CoCs.
- **Identify Programs for Transition:** Due to challenges from the high cost of service, agencies that fail to meet HUD goals for outcome measures will need to transition their programs into other types of service. The community will identify the necessity of existing programs, how they can be maintained, and plan for their transition to new services.
- **Emphasize Outcomes:** Program funding decisions will be based on improving outcomes including reducing the length of homeless episodes, reduction in recidivism rates, improvement in employment and wages, increased access to mainstream services, and increased housing stability.

Projects which were funded from the Balance of State Continuum of Care in 2013 include:

- **Cedar City Housing Authority**-- Transitional Housing (\$14,177)
- **Southwest Behavioral Health Center**-- Dixie View (\$28,994)
- **Iron County Care & Share**-- La Casa Transitional Housing (\$35,739)
- **Southwest Behavioral Health Center**-- Housing Matter Project (\$156,414)
- **Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation**-- No Place Like H.O.M.E. (\$75,091)

2. Needs Assessment

In coordination with the State of Utah's Plan to End Chronic Homelessness by the year 2014, the Five County area agrees that the goal is "every person within southwest Utah will have access to safe, decent, affordable housing with the needed resources and support for self-sufficiency and well being."

The Housing First strategy is a key to ending chronic homelessness. As mentioned in the State's plan, housing is more a basic need. Living in one's own home also brings new freedoms and responsibilities and marks the transition to adulthood in contemporary American culture. Finding and maintaining a home is a fundamental indicator of success in community life. Placing the chronically homeless in permanent supportive housing is less costly to the community than living on the street. There is a need to find affordable housing that will accommodate previously homeless individuals.

The Utah Point-in-Time survey was coordinated the week of January 30, 2013 by the State of Utah, with the help of homeless service providers, homeless clients and volunteers. This count provides a single-day “snapshot” of homelessness in Utah. A total of 54 agencies, spanning roughly 80 emergency shelters and transitional housing programs participated. In addition, food pantries, walk-in service providers, libraries, and numerous volunteers administered unsheltered street surveys for one week in an effort to identify homeless persons who were not sheltered on the night of January 30, 2013. The Point-in-Time survey generated the following information regarding homeless individuals in our region. The Local Homeless Coordinating Council members assisted in collecting local data for the Point-in-Time survey according to the Utah Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Individuals for the week of January 30, 2013, a collaborative effort between the Utah Department of Community & Culture and homeless service providers in Utah.

Table 2-13	
Point-In-Time Survey January 30, 2013	
Homeless Persons Sheltered:	
95	Family of Adult and Minor
101	Households No Children
196	Total
Homeless Persons Unsheltered:	
4	Family of Adult and Minor
43	Households No Children
47	Total
Households Sheltered that Night:	
29	Family of Adult and Minor
99	Households No Children
Households Unsheltered	
1	Family of Adult and Minor
40	Households No Children
14 of the counted persons were categorized as being Chronically Homeless Of the Chronically Homeless in shelters:	
6	Chronically homeless persons were sheltered
8	Chronically homeless persons were unsheltered
Children in School who are homeless	
973	(.31% of enrollment)
117	Living in motels, shelters or in places not meant for habitation
856	Doubling-up or living without adequate facilities
Annualized Homeless Estimate	
1,173	Total homeless individuals
495	Homeless households with children
28	Chronically homeless individuals
.58%	of total population

The 2013 Annual Report on Poverty in Utah states that “Homelessness in the most obvious societal challenge associated with lack of affordable housing. Because the conditions and severity of homelessness vary from one individual to the next service providers recognize different categories of homelessness: transitional or situational, episodic, and chronic.” Homelessness is a complex and complicated situation to alleviate. Barriers to obtaining affordable housing include, but are not limited to: lack of available units, criminal background, poor credit history, lack of identification, and lack of access to transportation.

3. Implementation Plan

A “HOUSING FIRST” approach for most families is the most advantageous (see Table 2-14) solution for homelessness. The focus in this approach is to provide homeless individuals and families a prompt, accessible pathway into housing and connections with appropriate mainstream services. This process reduces the amount of time an individual or family is homeless to an absolute minimum.

The components of such a plan are:

- **Housing Services:** Clearing barriers such as poor tenant history, poor credit history, identify landlords, negotiate with landlord, etc.
- **Case Management Services:** to ensure families are receiving needed supports, identifying needs, and connecting tenants with community-based services.
- **Follow-Up:** To work with tenants after they are in housing to avert crises that threaten housing stability and to solve problems.

Temporary Assistance For Needy Families Emergency Fund-- The Utah Department of Workforce Services’ Department of Housing and Community Development implements the Temporary Assistance For Needy Families-Rapid Rehousing (TANF-RH) funds to benefit homeless families and those families at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The needs and status of these families will be tracked and success will be measured not just on the household level, but also the effect on the homeless system overall.

The TANF program is designed to provide nonrecurring, short-term benefits that:

- Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;
- Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and
- Will not extend beyond four months.

Eligibility requirements of TANF are as follows:

- Family income must not exceed 200% of the Federal Poverty Level;
- Family must contain a citizen or legal resident;
- Family must have a dependent child living with a parent, relative or legal guardian. A dependent child is defined as a child under the age of 18; and
- All members of the family must provide a birth certificate and social security number so income and citizenship/residency status may be verified.

The TANF-NF funds are currently available through the Iron County Care and Share and the Five County Association of Governments Community Action Program.

Resource and Re-Entry Center (R&RC)-- This program was developed to provide wrap-around services for inmates who are released from incarceration. R&RC also helps other individuals who need support including people who are homeless, abused, veterans, or disabled. RR&C offers a solution that incorporates the following areas:

- Mentoring, Friendship, & Guidance
- Education and Training (job skills, etc.)
- Employment assistance
- Social Services
- Transitional Housing to Affordable Housing
- Transportation Assistance
- Life Skills Training, Guidance, & Support
 - Building Self Worth, Self Belief, & Self Respect
 - Teaching Respect and Empathy for Others
 - Financial Literacy - Budgets, Credit, Banking
 - Morals and Ethics Training
 - Interpersonal Relationships

Empowering former inmates who desire change in their lives to believe in themselves and in their ability to change. As we do this we also help them learn life skills that are critical to productive and health integration into society. RR&C also has a thrift store that takes donations to assist with funding the program and provide job training to the mentees.

The Southwest Behavioral Health Center (SWBHC)-- A public agency created by the Five Counties comprising southwestern Utah that is designated to serve persons who suffer with severe mental illness and with additional disorders. The Center has observed an increase in homelessness among those participating in its services. Various factors appear to contribute to this problem, including: a lack of affordable housing in the area, screening practices that exclude those with previous legal problems, financial limitations, and the ongoing issue with stigma against these populations. Homelessness makes the rehabilitation of this population of people very difficult because it:

- Interferes with emotional and social stability.
- Increases the likelihood of arrests.
- Increases the number of emergency room contacts and inpatient psychiatric admissions.
- Decreases treatment compliance and the ability of Center staff to monitor medications.
- Precludes entitlement, training, and employment opportunities due to a lack of an address.
- Increases stigma and decreases public support due to the number of individuals walking the streets.

The Southwest Behavioral Center (SWBHC) received Continuum of Care funds to construct Permanent Housing for persons who meet the criteria for chronically

mentally ill (including substance abuse disorders) and who are at risk for chronic homelessness. Along with the Continuum of Care funds, they received Critical Needs Housing monies to use as cash match. Three duplexes, known as “Dixie View”, provide a total of 16 beds to provide housing for a combination of single residents or single adults with children. Although treatment is received on an outpatient basis, each resident receives case management and an individual treatment plan outlining and addressing needs such as psychiatric needs including medication monitoring, medical needs, counseling, employment and vocational needs, recreational, and any other specialized need the resident might have. It is the hope of SWBHC to assist as many individuals as possible in this target population and to decrease the risk of homelessness as well as increase valuable skills needed to better manage their illness and become satisfied members of the community.

Southwest Behavioral Health Center received additional funding in FY 2013 for an additional 12 units of permanent housing. The target population includes people with mental health disabilities and/or substance abuse disorders and who are homeless or chronically homeless. These individuals either struggle to gain housing in the community because they lack appropriate life skills or because of legal history, poor credit, and/or poor rental history.

Participants must be literally homeless. The definition of Homeless establishes four categories under which an individual or family may qualify as homeless. The categories are literally homeless, imminent risk of homeless, and individuals fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence. Participants will be selected based on their level of housing need and individuals defined as “chronic homeless” will be first priority. HUD defines a Chronically Homeless person as: “either (1) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR (2) an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. A chronically homeless family is a household with at least one adult who meets requirements as a chronically homeless individual. Please refer to Appendix F for the complete HUD definition of homeless.

Southwest Behavioral Health Center will carry the master lease. Residents will be provided clinical services, such as case management, employment training, skills training, therapy, and psychiatric services, based on their individual needs assessment and have an opportunity to increase employment skills to further job opportunities and work on barriers that may interfere with living independently in a community setting.

The Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation-- The foundation provides nights of transitional housing in apartment settings in communities throughout southwestern Utah, northern Arizona and southern Nevada. The foundation has served homeless families fleeing violence and abuse since opening their doors in May 2002. Participants can stay in the program for up to two years while assessing counseling and gaining the education and life skills to create healthy, self-determined lives. Individuals and families are referred to the foundation by the Dove Center, Canyon Creek Women’s Crisis Center, The Division of Child and Family Services, the Department of Workforce Services, the Five County Association of Governments, the St. George Housing Authority, regional homeless shelters and a variety of churches, groups and individuals. All of the families served are homeless prior to entering the program. In addition to the H.O.M.E.

(Housing, Options, Mentoring, Empowerment) program, the foundation offers supportive services including:

- Advocacy and specialized case management.
- Bi-monthly educational support groups with tie-ins to community resources.
- Financial empowerment training in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Network to End Domestic Violence, the Allstate Foundation, USU Extension Services and the Utah IDA Network.
- Online life and job skills training in partnership with LearnKey Corporation.
- Mentoring support provided by trained community volunteers.
- Fresh food assistance provided by Winder Farms.
- Home ownership preparation in partnership with Color County Community Housing, Inc.
- Referral services for mainstream and local resources and services.
- Collaboration and partnerships with other service providers addressing needs of homelessness, poverty and survivors of violence.
- Success for Kids program providing advocacy, emotional and academic support, social skills education, recreational opportunities and referrals services for child survivors of domestic violence.

Iron County Care and Share-- This non-profit organization provides many humanitarian services to individuals and families needing assistance in Iron County. These services include:

Community Assistance

- Case Management
- Food Bank - Food Distribution
- Direct Food Stamp Application
- Rental/Mortgage Assistance
- Medical/Prescription Assistance
- Rehabilitation Assistance
- Budget & Life Skills Counseling
- Clothing Vouchers
- Gas Vouchers
- Bus Vouchers
- Other Community Service Referrals

Homeless Shelter Assistance

- Case Management
- Emergency Shelter
- Food - Hot Meals & Sack Lunches
- Homeless Outreach
- Shower Facilities
- Laundry Facilities
- Transitional Housing
- Housing First Pilot Program
- Rehabilitation Assistance
- SSD/SSI Application Assistance (Expedited)

The Iron County Care & Share has completed Phase I of their new homeless shelter March 2011. The shelter is fully operational and includes nine women's

shelter beds and 12 men's shelter beds, a family shelter room, common kitchen, dining and laundry areas, a kennel, and offices. Phase II of the facility is complete with the expansion of the dining area, a commercial laundry facility and one additional family shelter room.

Dixie Care and Share(DCS)-- Dixie Care & Share is an independent community-based charity that was founded in 1980 by Ruth and Harvey McGee. Their initial idea to help others was formulated by visits to the churches and leading community organizations in St. George. The Dixie Care and Share's mission is to provide food and shelter to homeless and disadvantaged people in Washington County, and facilitate their self-reliance and independence. DCS provides emergency shelter and meals, transitional housing, support and information too people looking for help. Because no organization can do everything alone, the following partners are integral to our success in serving the poor:

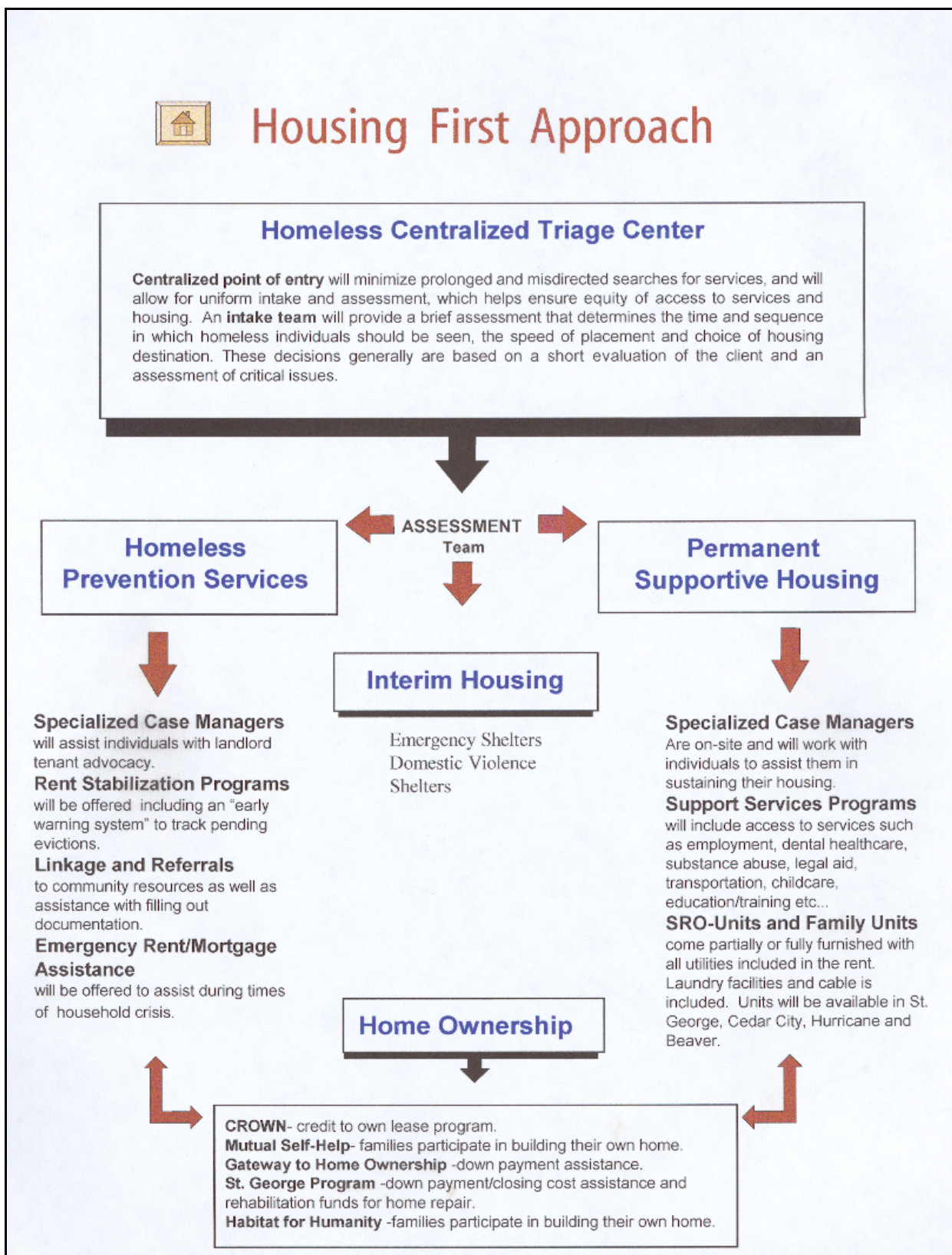
Salvation Army: Travel and medical vouchers
Workforce Services: On-site employment counseling
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation: On-site job coaching
LDS Transient Bishop: Travel and gas vouchers
Deseret Industries, Catholic Thrift, Hospital Thrift: Clothing vouchers
Southwest Behavioral Health: On-site client mental screening
Veterans Administration: On-site client interviews
The Learning Center: Pregnant women and young children services
Utah Food Bank: Grocery Rescue Program

Community Resource Center and Pantry(CRC)-- The Friends of the Volunteers organized a Community Resource Center to provide information and resources to people in Washington County who are in need of food, shelter, and services. They provide connections and funding to help people to become housed. They also provide internet access, emergency food, housing support for homeless households, etc. The CRC opened their doors in October 2013 and have had a steady increase in people accessing services and many success stories helping households to find permanent housing solutions. CRC exists to mobilize people and resources for creative solutions to community needs.

DOVE Center-- Building a community of peace on person, one family, one home at a time. DOVE Center provides a safe, caring, and confidential shelter, advocacy, and support for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Services include emergency shelter, crisis intervention, 24 hour hotline, advocacy, and case management to assist clients to move toward self-sufficiency.

Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center-- Shelter and assistance for survivors of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault in Iron, Beaver, Garfield and Kane counties. Services include emergency housing, food and clothing, information and referral, counseling, support groups, and assistance in devising a self-sufficiency plan.

Table 2-14
Housing First Approach



D. OVERALL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. Local Government Housing Needs Summary

The following general needs in relationship to affordable housing continue to exist in the Five County region:

- rehabilitation of deteriorated housing stock is needed to bring them into standard condition;
- rehabilitation of substandard rental units to standard condition;
- providing for the availability of safe and adequate rentals;
- a need for seasonal rental housing to support the tourism industry;
- developing additional water and sewer capacity for housing development in higher growth rate areas.

2. Regional Analysis of Affordable Housing Needs

The Five County Association of Governments identifies the following needs and impacts pertaining to affordable housing for the region:

- Partnerships between local communities, information sharing, and mutual housing assistance will continue to be advantageous in addressing affordable housing issues.
- Issues relating to affordability of housing, particularly for single parent householders with young children, continues to be a need in the region.
- Issues with local governments developing and maintaining adequate infrastructure to support additional development continues to exist.
- There is a strong need for continued coordination and cooperation between all levels of government (local/county/regional/state) to more effectively address housing issues.
- Home buyers education programs should be used to help new home owners learn to more effectively manage their finances, learn life skills, and maintain their investments, and make good choices on housing needs versus wants; and, such programs help reduce mortgage interest rates with most banks. CDBG funds can be used for this eligible activity. The Association would consider an application from agencies such as a housing authority or housing development organization to undertake such training classes.
- Some poverty-level households – migrant workers, seasonal and minimum-wage service workers, and elderly or physically/mentally impaired – may be living in substandard, unsafe housing. Housing stock for this income level continues to be in short supply. What is available is frequently in substandard and unsafe condition. People in these income categories may be living out of automobiles, camp trailers or tents, living with relatives, or may remain homeless. Further study to quantify this need is needed.

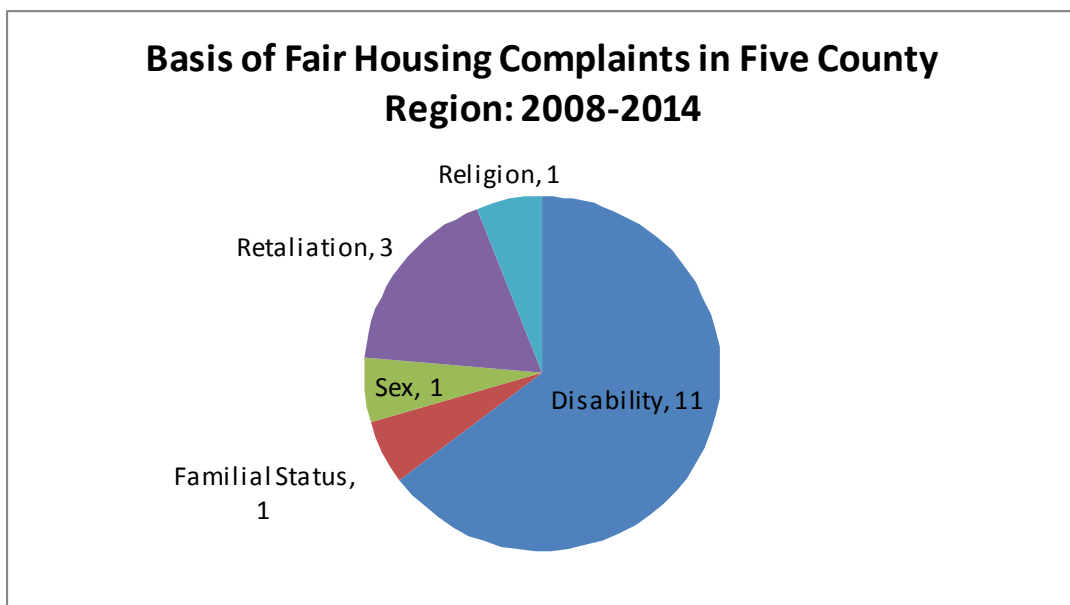
- While recognizing that building codes are necessary for public safety, innovative methods of building and manufacturing homes may need to be considered in order to help lower the costs of construction.
- It remains necessary to keep legislative representatives aware of local affordable housing issues for low-income residents; their support is needed for housing programs, i.e., the Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, the Homeless Trust Fund, the HOME program; and other potential funding opportunities for the Five County district. A regional housing newsletter and public forum workshops from time to time continues to help provide this education.

E. ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING

The purpose of an Analysis of Impediments is to assess public and private conditions and factors that affect fair housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choice include both actions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin to restrict housing choices and actions which have the effect of restricting housing choices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. Many of these impediments are linked to those which also limit affordable housing opportunities. Therefore, much of the analysis focuses both on impediments to fair housing choice and to affordable housing.

1. Evaluation of Current Fair Housing Legal Status

Utah's Fair Housing Act (Utah Code Annotated §57-21-1) prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, national origin, familial status, disability or source of income in the rental, purchase and sale of real property. According to The Utah Anti-discrimination and Labor Division, there were a total of 17 fair housing complaints between July 1, 2008 and March 1, 2014. This compares to 296 complaints statewide. A total of 13 complaints were filed in Washington County, 3 in Iron County, and 1 in Kane County with no formal complaints in Beaver or Garfield County. The basis for these complaints are summarized in the chart below.



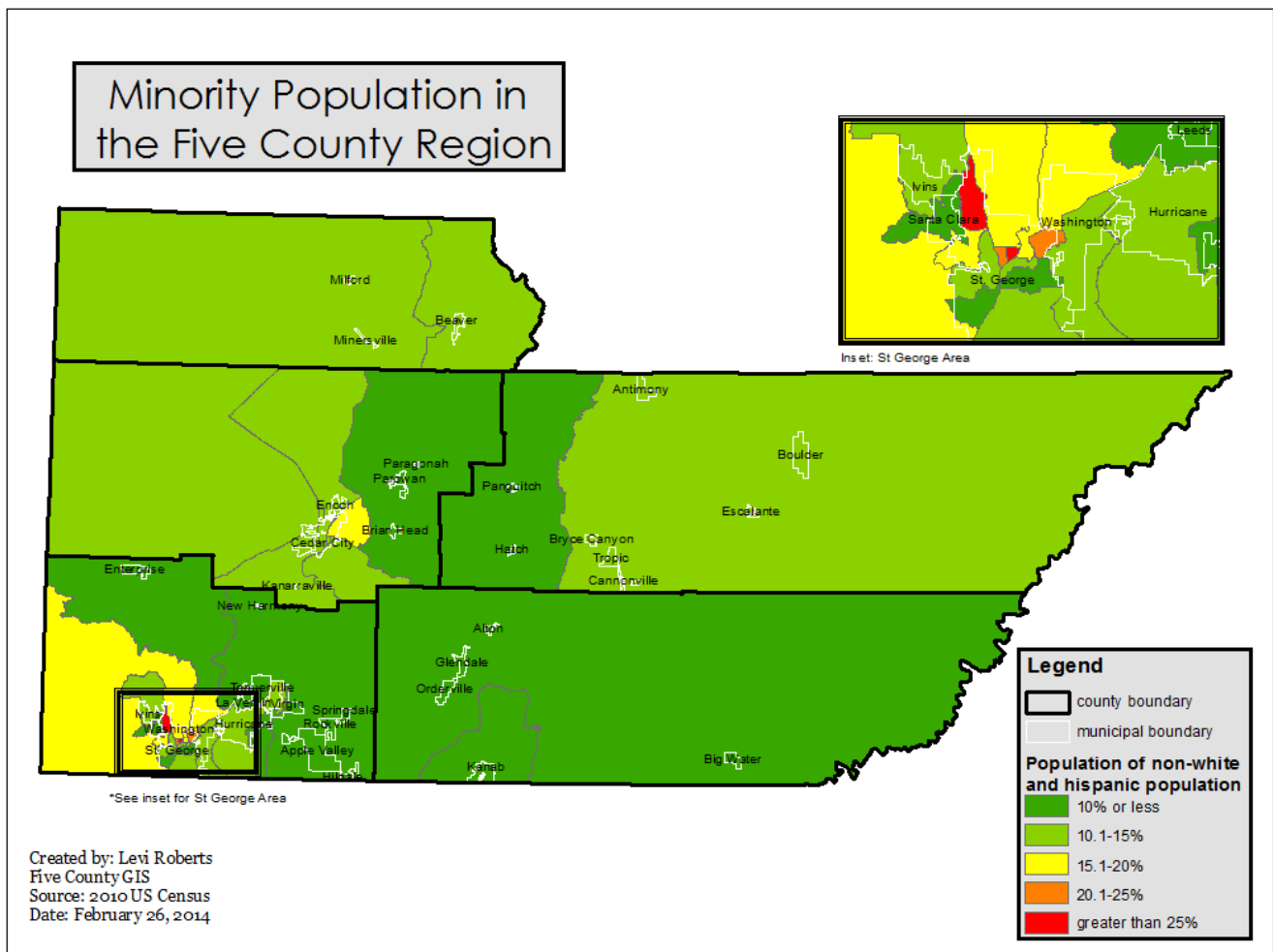
Currently, the only formal mechanism for identifying discrimination cases, based upon the parameters of the Fair Housing Act, is the incident of fair housing complaints. In order to more comprehensively analyze the level of discrimination in the region, it may be necessary to incorporate other methods, such as testing of landlords. However, these methods are not currently being utilized. The Five County staff will remain diligent in its efforts to ensure that housing is provided in accordance with the Utah Fair Housing Act.

2. Ethnic and Racial Minority Populations

Ethnic and racial minorities in Southwest Utah are comprised of all races, not categorized as “white only” and hispanic populations. The map below displays the minority population in census tracts across the Five County Region, according to this definition. The minority population ranges from 6% to 33% in areas across the region. In Beaver, Kane and Garfield County, minority populations in these counties is relatively low, ranging from 6% to 14%, with higher concentration in Beaver County. In Iron County, the census tract on the northeast corner of Cedar City has a minority population of 19%, which is the highest for areas outside of Washington County.

The only city in the region, where significant minority population concentration (i.e. segregation) can be inferred is in St George City. The area in St George, with the highest minority population is the census tract which includes Dixie State University with a minority population of 33%. The “Dixie Downs” area has a minority population of approximately 27%. This area includes a high supply of low to moderate income housing, including mobile and manufactured homes and apartment complexes. This area is also home to a Spanish dual-immersion program at the elementary school. This is compared to the census tract with the lowest minority population in St George, which is primarily composed of the Bloomington Area, with a minority population 7%.

Disparities in minority population may be indicative of impediments to fair housing, including zoning barriers, NIMBYism, limited availability of housing vouchers, siting of housing, and private lending practices. However, there are other factors, including cultural preferences and community history that contribute to segregation. Communities throughout the region should ensure that minority populations have equal opportunity to obtain housing and participate in all aspects of community life.

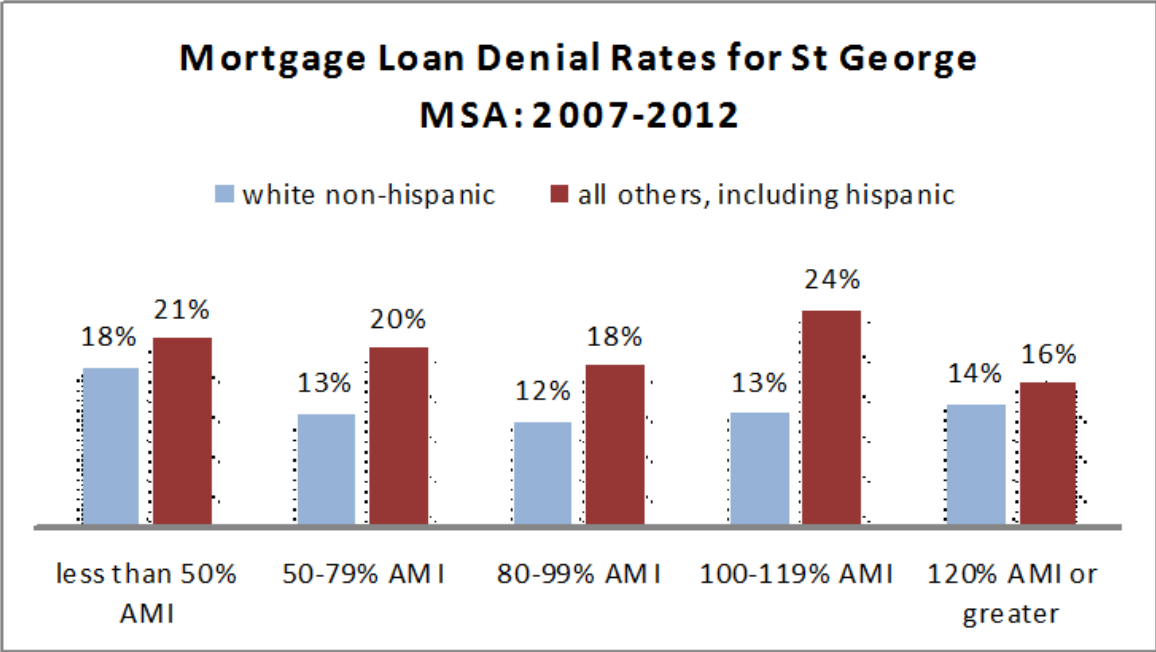


3. Private Lending Practices

Private lending practices are indicative of potential impediments to home ownership. The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) requires mortgage lenders in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) to record information about income, race and ethnicity. Unfortunately, data is not available for areas outside of MSAs. Therefore, FCAOG staff could only analyze data for St George MSA. Approximately 68% of the population of the Five County Region resides within the St George MSA, comprising Washington County, so this information provides a large sample for the region.

To better understand possible disparities in lending practices for racial and ethnic minorities, staff analyzed the denial rates of “white, non-hispanic” populations and “all others, including hispanic” in the St George MSA between 2007-2012. For this time period 13.4% of white were denied mortgage loans, while 18.3% of minorities were denied. This indicates that there is a disparity between denial rates for whites and for minority populations.

Some of this disparity may be attributed to income levels. However, even when accounting for income, there is a mortgage application denial rate disparity across all income ranges (see chart below). There is a particular large disparity in loan denial rates for households earning 100-119 AMI, with a 13% denial rate for white non-hispanic and 24% for all others, including hispanic. This disparity may be indicative of an impediment to fair housing.



4. Analysis of City Zoning Ordinances

Zoning Ordinance regulations govern the use, lot size, and density for new development. Such regulations have a direct impact upon the ability for a community to provide affordable housing and fair housing choice.

Table 2-16 displays some zoning regulations which affect affordable housing in each of the larger municipalities throughout the Five County Region. This list is not comprehensive, but provides a sample of zoning regulations that have an impact upon a community’s ability to provide affordable and fair housing.

**Table 2-15
Zoning Ordinance Affordable Housing Measures**

City	Affordable Housing Measure					
	Minimum lot size	Multi-family zoning	Mobile Homes	Mixed Use	Accessory Dwelling Units	Density Bonus
Beaver County						
Beaver	9,800 ft ²	duplexes: permitted, multi-family/ town homes: conditional	permitted only in mobile home zone	none	none	10% bonus for planned development
Milford	6,000 ft ²	multi-family: permitted, up to 30 units/acre	permitted in mobile home zone, conditional in planned development	residential and commercial permitted in Main Street District	conditional use in residential medium	10% bonus for planned development
Garfield County						
Escalante	10,000 ft ²	duplexes: permitted, multi-family: conditional	permitted in mobile home zone, RR-1, R-1-20	residential/ commercial district permits single-family	none	10% bonus for planned development
Panguitch	8,000 ft ²	multi-family permitted in residential district	permitted only in mobile home zone	residential permitted in commercial zones	none	10% bonus for planned development
Iron County						
Cedar City	6,000 ft ²	multi-family: permitted	permitted only within industrial zone	Mixed use zone established, up to 24 units/acre	permitted in single family residential	higher densities permitted in PUD, varies by zone
Enoch	18,000 ft ²	duplexes permitted, multi-family prohibited	mobile homes permitted in mobile home district, mixed residential, neighborhood commercial	none	none	minimum lot area may be reduced in cluster overlay zone
Parowan	10,000 ft ²	multi-family: permitted	permitted in single/ multi-family	apartments permitted in commercial zone	none	higher densities permitted in PUD, varies by zone

**Table 2-15
Zoning Ordinance Affordable Housing Measures**

City	Affordable Housing Measure					
	Minimum lot size	Multi-family zoning	Mobile Homes	Mixed Use	Accessory Dwelling Units	Density Bonus
Kane County						
Kanab	8,000 ft ²	multi-family: permitted	permitted in residential agriculture zone	mixed use permitted in commercial zones	permitted in single family residential zones	higher densities permitted in PUD, varies by zone
Washington County						
Enterprise	8,000 ft ²	duplexes: permitted, multi-family: conditional	permitted in residential districts with additional regulations	residential/commercial permitted in Neighborhood Commercial District	none	none
Hurricane	6,000 ft ²	multi-family: permitted	permitted in mobile home district, single family; conditional in multi-family	Pedestrian Oriented Commercial Zone: promotes mixed-use	permitted within R-1-15; conditional within R-1-10, R-1-8	20% bonus for planned development
Ivins	5,000 ft ²	duplex: permitted, multi-family: conditional	permitted in existing mobile home district, no new mobile districts allowed	mixed-use development overlay established	permitted in most residential zones, restricted to family members	Offered in R-M zone, subdivision enhancement overlay
LaVerkin	6,000 ft ²	fourplexes permitted, higher prohibited	permitted only in mobile home district	permitted in Planned Community Development Zone	none	Offered in R-1-14 zone with development agreement
Santa Clara	7,000 ft ²	townhouses, permitted in planned development, multi-family prohibited	prohibited in all zones within the city	mixed use zone: permits mix of commercial/residential; no multi-family	permitted in mixed lot development within 8,000 - 9,000 ft ² lot	lot size reduction permitted if overall density does not exceed underlying zone
Toquerville	12,000 ft ²	multi-family: permitted	mobile home district (reserved)	residential/commercial mix permitted in residential zones	none	lot size reduction permitted if overall density does not exceed underlying zone

Table 2-15
Zoning Ordinance Affordable Housing Measures

City	Affordable Housing Measure					
	Minimum lot size	Multi-family zoning	Mobile Homes	Mixed Use	Accessory Dwelling Units	Density Bonus
Washington	6,000 ft ²	fourplex: permitted, multi-family: conditional	permitted only in mobile home district	mixed use permitted in downtown zone	none	none

- **Minimum lot sizes for single-family dwellings**

Land costs directly impact the total cost of a property for someone renting or buying a housing unit. Large minimum lot sizes may inhibit viable affordable housing from developing. For comparison reasons, minimum lot sizes for single-family dwellings are listed. Most cities in the region allow for lot sizes of 10,000 ft² (1/4 acre) or lower. The city with the largest minimum lot size is Enoch at 18,000 ft² (nearly 1/2 acre). Ivins permits lot sizes as small as 5,000 ft² (1/8 acre).

- **Multi-family zoning**

Multi-family housing, including apartments, townhouses, condos, and duplexes are often more affordable than a conventional single family dwelling. All municipalities have some provision for multi-family housing within their respective zoning codes. However, the restrictiveness of these regulations toward multi-family housing varies across the Five County Region. Most municipalities include mixed residential zones, which are intended to allow for some type of multi-family housing. Perhaps the most flexible zoning code is in Panguitch, which does not divide multi-family and single family into separate districts, rather lists both as a permitted use within the “residential district.” Conversely, Enoch only permits two family dwellings in one district (M-R-2) provided that the lot is greater than 22,000 ft². Santa Clara does not permit multi-family dwellings of greater density than a townhome or a condo. Several other jurisdictions (Enterprise, Ivins, Escalante, Beaver) list apartments as a conditional use within a multi-family zone, while permitting duplexes and/or townhomes.

- **Mobile Home Zoning**

Mobile homes are typically much less expensive than site built homes. According to a study commissioned by the University of Illinois, mobile homes are typically one third to one half the cost of a site built home. Throughout the region, mobile homes are an important component of a community’s affordable housing supply. With the exception of Santa Clara, mobile homes are permitted in some districts within every municipality in the Region. In some cities (Beaver, Panguitch, Ivins, LaVerkin, Toquerville), mobile homes are only permitted within designated mobile home districts. Milford,

Escalante, Hurricane have created a mobile home district, but also allow for mobile homes in other areas of the city. Enterprise, Kanab, Parowan, and Cedar City do not have established mobile home districts, but allow for mobile home development in specified districts. Many municipalities specify that mobile homes can only be built within a developed mobile home park. The Zoning Ordinance for Ivins City specifies that the mobile home district will only be applied to existing mobile home areas and prohibits the establishment of new mobile home districts.

- **Mixed-Use Zoning**

Allowing a mix of uses, including commercial and residential, allows residents to minimize transportation costs by locating near goods and services. Mixed-use development can include a mix of uses horizontally (within the same development) or vertically (within the same building). Smart Growth advocates often promote pedestrian scale development, with retail on the first floor and residential uses above. This type of development is permitted in some cities (Toquerville, Kanab, Cedar City, Hurricane). Horizontal mixed-use, in which retail is mixed within the same zone as residential uses is more commonly permitted. The only communities, which do not include mixed-use provisions within their respective ordinances are Beaver and Enoch.

- **Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)**

One tool used to provide for affordable housing is by allowing accessory dwelling units, also known as “mother-in-law units,” “granny flats,” “guest houses,” or “casitas” to be built on the same lot as a single family dwelling. ADUs are typically restricted to be either less than 50% of the square footage of the principal dwelling or less than 800 ft². Permitting this type of development allows a community to provide for more affordable housing without significantly altering the character of a single family residential neighborhood. Cedar City, Milford, Kanab, Ivins, Hurricane, and Santa Clara each allow ADUs under certain conditions. Cedar City and Kanab have the most flexible ordinance with regards to ADUs, permitting “guest houses” within single family residential neighborhoods. In Hurricane, “guest houses” are listed as a permitted use in the R-1-15 (15,000 sq ft lot size minimum), and conditional in the R-1-10 and R-1-8 zones. Santa Clara permits ADUs in mixed lot developments on lots between 8,000 and 9,000 ft². Milford lists “granny flats” as a conditional use in residential medium zones. Ivins permits “casitas” to be built in most residential zones, but limits use to immediate family members.

- **Density Bonuses**

Density bonuses allow a developer to develop smaller lot sizes than those conventionally allowed, possibly increasing the affordability of those housing units. Most municipalities that provide for density bonuses require conditions, such as additional open space. In some cases, the conditions increase the cost of the development, lowering the offsetting effect of a lower land cost. Inclusionary zoning provides density bonuses to developers that develop affordable housing. There are no municipalities in the region with inclusionary zoning built within the zoning ordinance. However, most

municipalities include some form of a density bonus for planned developments, which have the potential for decreasing the cost to residents.

5. Affordable Housing Plan Development

A review of local general plans and land use ordinances municipalities in this region has identified at least some provisions for affordable housing built within their respective ordinances. However, each city can take measures to improve the opportunity to develop affordable housing.

Utah House Bill 295 requires all cities and counties, with over 1,000 inhabitants, to include an affordable housing element as part of the general plan, which assesses the gaps and needs for affordable housing. The Five County Association of Governments has been working with and is continuing to work with a cities in our region to develop Affordable Housing Plans.

Plans have been developed for LaVerkin, Milford, Panguitch, Parowan, Cedar City, Enoch, Toquerville, Kanab, Ivins, and Santa Clara. A planning process is currently underway for Enterprise, Beaver, Washington, and Hurricane City. Our goal at FCAOG is to help ensure that each City (communities with a population of 1,000 or more) have an Affordable Housing Plan (also known as a Plan for Moderate Income Housing) in compliance with Utah Code requirements. The purpose for developing these plans is to help increase affordable housing opportunities for current and future residents. The plans include an analysis of the current supply of affordable housing in the community and the demand for such housing. Within each plan, communities may address impediments to affordable housing.

Some of the common findings from plans include:

- Although there is generally an adequate supply of housing affordable to moderate-income households (80% AMI), demand generally outpaces supply for low-income (50% AMI) and very low-income households (30%).
- Manufactured and mobile homes in communities helps meet some of the need for low income housing.
- Housing Authorities in the region (St George, Cedar, Beaver) are addressing affordable housing needs for low-income households, but are unable to meet the needs of those in need of assistance. Cities should continue to support Housing Authorities to address low income housing needs.
- Allowing smaller lot sizes, multi-family, and accessory dwelling units would help address the need for affordable housing in many communities in the region.

- A review of impact fee structures for several communities is needed so that impact fees match the impact of the development. Since centralized affordable housing has a lower impact than low-density, de-centralized development, amending impact fees to better match the impact of the development would help increase housing affordability for low to moderate income households.

6. Summary: Affordable & Fair Housing Impediments and Strategies

The following is a summary list of impediments to affordable and fair housing and possible strategies to address these impediments. As mentioned above, Five County AOG staff works with jurisdictions throughout the region to develop affordable housing plans. FCAOG staff will work to incorporate recommendations included in affordable housing plans from the following list of impediments and strategies when developing and reviewing plans, while being sensitive to the local conditions.

Table 2-16 Affordable & Fair Housing Impediments and Strategies	
Impediments	Strategies
Development costs (impact fees) are passed onto the consumer	<p>Local governments can seek low-interest loans and/or grants to reduce development costs.</p> <p>Continue to encourage jurisdictions to enact measures to reduce or waive such fees for projects that include affordable housing opportunities.</p> <p>Juristictions may enact graduated impact fees, which set higher fees for larger, less centralized development, and lower fees more smaller, more central development, thus more accurately pricing the impact of the development, and increasing affordability of housing.</p>
Lack of ordinances which specifically mandate the provision of affordable housing	<p>Jurisdictions may consider enacting <i>inclusionary zoning</i> to help ensure that housing developments allocate a certain portion of the units to low and moderate income home buyers.</p> <p>Continue to evaluate local land use ordinances in order to suggest amending regulations, where possible.</p>

Table 2-16
Affordable & Fair Housing Impediments and Strategies

Impediments	Strategies
Costs of pre-development construction and on-site work is excessive	<p>Zone for higher densities to centralize services</p> <p>Encourage in-fill development and adaptive reuse</p> <p>Suggest implementation of mixed-use rehabilitation projects, i.e., retail main street store fronts with upstairs low-income apartments.</p>
Historically the cost of property acquisition has affected housing affordability. Large minimum lot sizes tend to inhibit the viability of building affordable housing.	<p>Zone for higher densities and allow for smaller building lots, multi-family housing, and accessory dwelling units</p> <p>Allow for flexibility in zoning ordinances for open space requirements, parking provisions, etc. on low-income housing projects</p> <p>Partner with non-profits and/or Housing Authorities on low-income housing developments</p> <p>Encourage jurisdictions to allow density bonuses for projects which provide affordable housing opportunities</p>
Not enough coordination between government programs and other funding sources	<p>Collaborate with other agencies and housing providers to network information, resources and services</p> <p>Partner on projects with other housing providers and lenders to reduce costs to low-income consumers</p> <p>Provide educational program to enlighten local governments on their role in the scope of participation with other entities</p>
Private sector developers may not be taking a sufficient role in the provision of affordable housing	<p>Work with local employers to establish employer assisted housing (EAH). Ultimately, EAH builds employee loyalty and reduces turnover by offering home buyer assistance or rental assistance</p>

Table 2-16 Affordable & Fair Housing Impediments and Strategies	
Impediments	Strategies
Lack of rental assistance available	Collaborate with local non-profits, clergy, and Housing Authorities to increase the availability of rental assistance programs, including Section 8 housing.
Mortgage application denial rates in the St George MSA for minority populations are significantly higher than for whites	Communicate with private lending institutions to adhere to fair housing laws.
Low-income populations are sometimes unable to overcome personal hardships because a lack of knowledge and/or training	<p>Offer down-payment and closing cost assistance to low-income, first-time home buyers.</p> <p>Encourage low-income persons to participate in First Time Home Buyers education courses, when available</p> <p>Outreach to residents and tenants of public and manufactured housing assisted by public housing agencies to inform them of available down payment/closing cost assistance.</p> <p>Encourage local jurisdictions to follow fair housing laws to help prevent discrimination against minority groups, the elderly, disabled, single parent households, and other protected classes</p>

F. SPECIAL NEEDS HOMELESS HOUSING PRIORITIES

- 1. Homeless Families:** There continues to be an increase in homelessness in the Southwest region. There are different groups including families, excommunicated members of the FLDS congregation and single adults. According to service providers the most immediate need for a homeless individual and families is safe, secure and affordable housing. Other important needs include childcare provision and adequate food. The need for support to families is expressed by the Washington County School District who has collected information on a growing number of school age children who defined as homeless in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Act. Many of the adults who are homeless are employed but because of low wages and high rents are unable to acquire housing.

- 2. Chronically Homeless:** Working to end chronic homelessness is a priority. This category of homelessness is defined as individuals with disabling conditions who have been homeless for a year or more, or have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness within three years. This group of individuals represents about 12% of the homeless population and consumes up to 50% of the available resources. While some of the chronically homeless individuals may qualify for or have limited income from wages and/or public benefits, they will ultimately require long-term subsidization of both housing and services to become as self-sufficient as possible. Many of the chronically homeless individuals contend with mental health issues and because of their disability will additionally require long-term case management to be successful in maintaining housing. Although the actual count of chronically homeless individuals is not as high as in more densely populated areas there remains a substantial need to avoid community decay and expenses locally. Permanent supportive housing with appropriate and available services with ongoing case management is a highly successful, cost-effective strategy to stabilize this section of the homeless population. The necessity to make available more opportunities for housing first supports is imperative. The need for affordable, safe housing is still vastly important to reduce the exhaustion of shelter, law enforcement, emergency medical and other community services.
- 3. Homeless Youth:** Unaccompanied Youth (an individual under 15 years of age): The process for discharging youth from the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) requires a transitional plan be developed at least 90 days prior to exit with youth exiting foster care at age 18. Specific exit plan are to include: connections; support services; housing; health insurance; vocational and educational needs; employment and workforce supports. DCFS Caseworkers are responsible for preparing youth for exiting foster care. Options for discharge may include: family members, foster parents, apartments, FUP utilization, student housing, supervised living through other programs such as Division of Services to People with Disabilities (DSPD). The Department of Workforce Services (DWS) and DHS have created a partnership forming the DHS Discharge Planning Workgroup. Representatives for DHS, Juvenile Justice Services, DCFS, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, and DSPD come together to implement changes that will improve housing stability and prevent homelessness for youth making the transition from state custody to emancipation. Other stakeholders involved include the Department of Community and Culture, Housing Authorities with Family Unification Programs; Utah Job Corp, Court Improvement Project, Office of the Guardian Ad Litem, Initiatives on Utah Children in Foster Care, the Youth Mentoring Project, Utah Foster Care Foundation and Local Homeless Coordinating Councils.

Older youth still in Foster Care (usually over 16 or 17, mature, and unattached to a Foster Family) can be transitioned to Independent Living arrangements where they are housed in an apartment and Foster Care payment is made directly to the youth. The Department of Child and Family Services is currently working with local apartment complex owners to reserve four apartments for this type of transitional situation. The need to provide case management to assist the homeless youth to find housing, education, food and employment as well as meeting the psycho-social needs of local homeless youth, including youth from the

Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (FLDS) is substantial. The St. George area has reports of homeless youth staying in the public parks. Homeless youth also tend to move from location to location; moving in and out of homes and facilities making it difficult to count or manage the young population. The Youth Crisis Center and the Division of Juvenile Justice Services staff have voiced a need for additional day and residential supports. Additionally although there are some supports for 16 year old to 18 year old and a Family Support Center for juvenile 0-12, there is a gap in services for children 13-16 years old creating a considerable deficient in services.

4. **Homeless Chronic Substance Abusers:** These individuals have special needs that are not met in the traditional shelter setting. Homeless substance abusers need rehabilitation services in a safe and structured environment that provides therapy to enable them to perceive the broader causes of substance abuse and understand addictive behavioral patterns. After rehabilitation many homeless substance abusers need affordable transitional housing which is not readily available. Mental health and chemical dependency treatment services are organized on a regional basis, with offices locally.
5. **Homeless Veterans:** In addition to the complex set of factors affecting all homelessness a large number of displaced and at-risk veterans live with lingering effects of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and substance abuse, compounded by a lack of family and social support networks. Homeless veterans need secure, safe, and clean housing that is free of drugs and alcohol, and provides a supportive environment. The Utah County Veterans Council found the most effective programs for homeless and at-risk veterans are community-based, nonprofit, vets-helping-vets groups. The Resource and Re-entry Center (R&RE) is a Program that is attempting to address some of the needs of the homeless veterans in the Five County area by providing mentors who assist in locating housing, services, employment and resources. The Veterans Administration has received housing vouchers for homeless veterans and has provided a representative to work with homeless veterans to find and keep housing. Currently the Veterans Administration has housing supports through the Homeless services announcing that there should be no homeless veterans anymore. The difficulty for helping homeless Veterans is finding them and building a trusting relationship.
6. **Homeless Seriously Mentally Ill:** Service providers have reported an increase in service levels to the homeless over each of the past several years. When this is measured with the relatively constant proportion of individuals who are mentally ill in the general population, the assumption is that the need for services for homeless individuals who are mentally ill will continue to increase. Local service providers indicate that financial resources to provide supportive, community-based services needs to be made available to homeless mentally ill. This population needs on-going support to assist with vocational training, substance abuse treatment, money management, scheduling and attending appointments, and assistance with applying for social security disability benefits. DWS now has a SOAR trained case manager to help with Social Security applications. The SMI homeless population also needs supportive care in an affordable housing situation. Providing affordable housing opportunities alone will not be sufficient to insure

stable living conditions, as they often need supportive case management to monitor their physical and medical needs.

7. **Victims of Domestic Violence:** Homeless persons with children who have fled a domestic violence situation need help in accessing safe and suitable permanent housing, legal services, support groups, substance abuse classes, transportation and job training. The DOVE Center, Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center and Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation are working toward meeting the needs of victims of domestic violence. Kane, Beaver and Garfield counties do not currently have locally based crisis center services and have expressed the need to provide services within each of the rural counties.

8. **Persons with HIV/AIDS:** According to data from the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program there were 2,690 cumulative HIV/AIDS cases in the state of Utah through December 31, 2011. In addition, there were 1,049 HIV (non AIDS) cases reported. In 2011 there were 92 newly diagnosed reported cases of AIDS in Utah. Forty-nine individuals with HIV live in the Southwest Health District that is comprised of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties. According to the Utah Department of Health, a majority of persons with AIDS living in rural areas travel to the Wasatch Front for medical treatment. The St. George Housing Authority provides limited assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS through Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) vouchers and short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance for southwestern rural Utah, which includes the five counties.

HUD Table 1B Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations	
Special Needs Sub-Populations	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low No Such Need
Elderly	H
Frail Elderly	H
Severe Mental Illness	H
Developmentally Disabled	H
Physically Disabled	H
Persons w/Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	H
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	M
Other	

G. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Association staff will continue to identify potential barriers to housing affordability, as well as develop strategies that are currently not being utilized so that they may be implemented to overcome increasing challenges faced in meeting affordable housing needs in the Five County region.

The Five County Association of Governments is a regional planning organization which provides technical assistance to local governments which adopt local plans and land use ordinances. We do not have regulatory authority within each incorporated city. Because of our role is to function as a technical support agency, our staff at the Association will continue to work with local governments to identify and help them implement the strategies identified in the local jurisdiction's general plan, zoning, subdivision and other land use ordinances and codes.

H. LEAD BASED PAINT STRATEGY

It is the policy of the Five County Association of Governments to test only homes that were built prior to 1978. The Home and Weatherization Program tests only those areas that might be disturbed during weatherization or rehabilitation activities to determine if lead safe work practices must be implemented. If lead is found, employees of the agency and any sub contractor will be certified to do lead safe work practices. The home owner will be notified and will be given a Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home brochure. All homes built prior to 1978 will receive this brochure even if there are no surfaces being disturbed.

CHAPTER III. ANNUAL NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The following list shows the categories with the largest number of locally identified Community Development capital projects taken from individual community, county and special service district capital investment plans in the region. This list reflects regional needs as documented on the community's One-Year Capital Investment Plan. See Appendix A for One-Year lists and Appendix B for 2-5 Year lists. With that in mind, the region's most common documented needs are:

- 1. Public Safety/Protection--** There were 18 projects identified for public protection including fire stations and/or equipment; procurement of fire trucks; ambulance/medical equipment & facilities; and storm drain/flood control improvements. Public safety and protection projects now exceed the number of housing projects proposed in the region. One fire station was completed in Beryl Junction and one is currently under construction in Winchester Hills. Enterprise City and Northwestern Special Service District (Gunlock) have made application to the CDBG program to construct fire stations in FY 2014. Big Water also submitted an application for CDBG funding, but it was determined to be an incomplete application due to lack of sufficient funds and is not eligible for rating the ranking.
- 2. Public Utilities/Works--** Jurisdictions identified 16 public utilities/works projects to address related issues. There are nine culinary water improvement projects including additional storage capacity; waterline replacement; distribution improvements; and well development and/or improvements. Jurisdictions also identified one secondary water system improvement project and two sewer improvement projects. Two power projects were identified that would not be eligible for CDBG or CIB funding. Many of the projects identified are in communities that have not conducted LMI surveys to determine eligibility to make application to CDBG.
- 3. Community Facilities/Public Services--** There were 10 projects outlining rehabilitation improvements, rehabilitation and/or construction of new senior citizens/community centers; and construction or improvements to community and/or county facilities. Two projects were identified for food bank on-going operation support and to procure a refrigerated box truck. Garfield County identified a project to expand the hospital's long-term care facility.
- 4. LMI Housing--** Jurisdictions identified eight projects to address affordable housing for low to middle income families; land acquisition or construction of permanent housing for low income and/or homeless individuals; CROWN rent-to-

own homes; and mutual self help. A number of the housing projects identified by Color Country Community Housing, Inc. are for HUD funding and/or Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds. Some of these projects are being completed as the organization moves toward complete closure. The dramatic decrease in housing projects in the Five County Region is directly attributed to the closure of Color Country Community Housing, which has provided an important role in addressing low-income housing throughout the region. Both the Cedar City Housing Authority and Beaver City Housing Authority have secured funds for construction and/or acquisition of additional housing units to address low income housing in their communities. Beaver City has submitted an FY 2014 application to CDBG for construction of a new office building for the housing authority.

5. **Transportation--** Jurisdictions included eight transportation related projects for streets/bridges, curb/gutter and sidewalks, and enhancement improvements. Some of these projects do not list CDBG or CIB as funding sources.
6. **Recreation--** A total of 4 projects were identified by jurisdictions for improvements to existing community parks and/or playground equipment. These projects are in communities that are not currently eligible to fund community-wide projects with CDBG funds. Low to moderate income surveys would be required to qualify jurisdictions for the use of CDBG funding.
7. **Planning--** There were 12 projects for feasibility studies/plans including storm drainage, trail plans, and capital facility plans.
8. **Economics--** There were three projects related to economics to for construction of parks/open space, typically trail systems. The Southern Utah Arts Museum and Shakespeare Performance Facilities at Southern Utah University were funded last year.

Table 3-1 Capital Investment Needs Summary

Jurisdictions:	Public Utilities/Works						Public Protection				Public Buildings/ Facilities						Public Trans.			Economics				Rec.		LMI Housing			Plan		
	Sewer	Drinking Water	Secondary Water	Power/Nat. Gas	Solid Waste	Misc./equipment	Fire/Ambulance	Jails/Police	Storm Drain/Flood	Animal Control	Administration	Medical	Education/Libraries	Senior/Comm. Center	Shelter/Food Bank	Cemeteries	Streets/Bridges	Curb/gutter/sidewalks	Airport/public transit	Industrial/commercial	Tourism	Parks/open space	Museums	Community Parks	Sports Facilities	Rental\multi-family	Permanent Housing	Rehabilitation	Zoning/General	Prof. Design/studies	Other
Beaver County							1																							1	
Beaver											1																1				
Milford																															
Minersville									1					1																	
Garfield County						1	1					1																			
Antimony							1											1						1							
Boulder														1																	
Bryce Canyon																	1					1									
Cannonville																															
Escalante		1							1																					1	
Hatch																															
Henrieville																															
Panguitch			1								1														1						
Tropic																															

Note: Jurisdictions showing no project information did not return capital improvements lists for inclusion into the Plan.

Table 3-1 Capital Investment Needs Summary

Jurisdictions:	Public Utilities/Works						Public Protection				Public Buildings/Facilities						Public Trans.			Economics				Rec.		LMI Housing			Plan		
	Sewer	Drinking Water	Secondary Water	Power/Nat. Gas	Solid Waste	Miscellaneous/equip.	Fire/Ambulance	Jails/Police	Storm Drain/Flood	Animal Control	Administration	Medical	Education/Libraries	Senior/Comm. Center	Shelter/Food Bank	Cemeteries	Streets/Bridges	Curb/gutter/sidewalks	Airport/public transit	Industrial/commercial	Tourism	Parks/open space	Museums	Community Parks	Sports Facilities	Rental\multi-family	Permanent Housing	Rehabilitation	Zoning/General	Prof. Design/studies	Other
Iron County		1							1								1														
Brian Head	1					1																								2	
Cedar		1							1						1											1	2				
Enoch	1	1							1								1														
Kanarraville																															
Paragonah		1																													
Parowan																						1									
Kane County							1		1					2																	
Alton																															
Big Water		1					1																							1	
Glendale																															
Kanab																															
Orderville							1										1							1	1						
Washington Co.		1					1									1											3				
Apple Valley																															

Note: Jurisdictions showing no project information did not return capital improvements lists for inclusion into the Plan.

Table 3-1 Capital Investment Needs Summary

Jurisdictions:	Public Utilities/Works						Public Protection				Public Buildings/Facilities						Public Trans.			Economics				Rec.		LMI Housing			Plan		
	Sewer	Drinking Water	Secondary Water	Power/Nat. Gas	Solid Waste	Miscellaneous/equip.	Fire/Ambulance	Jails/Police	Storm Drain/Flood	Animal Control	Administration	Medical	Education/Libraries	Senior/Comm. Center	Shelter/Food Bank	Cemeteries	Streets/Bridges	Curb/gutter/sidewalks	Airport/public transit	Industrial/commercial	Tourism	Parks/open space	Museums	Community Parks	Sports Facilities	Rental\multi-family	Permanent Housing	Rehabilitation	Zoning/General	Prof. Design/studies	Other
Enterprise							1																								
Hildale																															
Hurricane																															
Ivins																															
LaVerkin																															
Leeds																															
New Harmony																															
Rockville									1																						
Santa Clara																															
Springdale																															
Toquerville																															
Virgin																															
Washington City		2		2			1	1	1		1						3					1									
TOTALS	2	9	1	2		2	9	1	8		1	1		4	1		7	1				3		2	2	1	7			5	

Note: Jurisdictions showing no project information did not return capital improvements lists for inclusion into the Plan.

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The Five County region of Southwestern Utah continues to exhibit many positive economic factors, including high labor skills, a positive labor climate, convenient and efficient Interstate-15 access, a modern airport with scheduled jet service, abundant natural recreational opportunities, moderate real estate tax costs, and proximity of support services. These and other positive economic factors have created a very dynamic region of the state.

In the coming years, southwestern Utah leaders and economic development staff will continue to focus on activities that will encourage the best use of the existing economic diversity, traditional values and skilled labor force; the support of local economic development boards; wise use of available funding mechanisms; appropriate development standards and focused efforts in education; and greater public involvement to attain a dynamic, cooperative and strong economic future.

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee has adopted the following major economic development objectives:

1. Provide regionally-focused services that complement county and community economic development programs. Specific services include:
 - Continue the Five County Economic Development District Revolving Loan Fund marketing and administration at a regional scale, rather than establishing other county or community-scale loan programs. Particular efforts will be made to re-evaluate lending practices and policies to reflect the realities of the current economic climate.
 - Preparation of project-level Environmental Assessments within the capacity of available staff resources.
 - Delivery of technical planning assistance when staff capacity and funding is available .
 - Continue to work within the framework of the implementation phases of the Vision Dixie and Iron Destiny processes.
 - Coordinate for and author planning and feasibility studies for projects that transcend county or community boundaries as directed by the Steering Committee.
 - Develop and maintain a dynamic and informative Internet web site.
 - Continue to provide high quality grant writing technical assistance.

2. Focus the Association's efforts on jurisdictions that do not have internal staff support to provide day-to-day economic development outreach. Specific activities include:
 - Add information to the Sure Sites program.
 - Participate in regional and state-wide initiatives such as Utah Economic Alliance, Governor's Rural Partnership Board, etc.
3. Represent southwestern Utah interests at forums such as:
 - Western Region Workforce Services Council
 - Color Country RC&D Council
 - Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Alliance
 - Scenic Byway 12 (State Route 12) Committee
 - Utah's Patchwork Parkway (State Route 143) Committee
 - Zion Canyon Corridor Council (ZC3)
 - Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Advisory Committee
 - County and community-level Economic Development Boards
4. Continue to develop closer ties between economic development and public/higher education initiatives in the region. Recent initiatives include:
 - Utah Business Resource Center development at Southern Utah University and Dixie State College.
 - Support the efforts of the Dixie State College initiative to create an alliance with the University of Utah.
 - Support the efforts of the Kanab Center for Education, Business and the Arts (CEBA).

5. Continue to champion regional projects that foster economic development, such as:
- The development of electrical power generation capacity in the Ticaboo/Bullfrog area of Garfield County.
 - Expanding IT/Broadband redundancy across the region.
 - Continuing to foster increased access to land banking, secondary financing, and other activities that foster access to affordable workforce housing.
 - Supporting implementation of interpretation and marketing projects for Utah's newest designated National Scenic Byway (SR-143) "Utah's Patchwork Parkway".
 - Assist in the facilitation of the nomination process for National Scenic Byway status for a portion of SR-9.
 - Continue to provide public lands planning expertise and capacity to local officials.

CHAPTER IV. FOCUS COMMUNITIES/NEIGHBORHOODS ASSESSMENT

A. INDICATORS

State requirements for the One-Year Action Plan included identification of one or more focus communities in each region. In order to identify those focus communities, the staff at Five County AOG assessed communities throughout southwestern Utah. The methodology included a trilogy of methods to ascertain where regional focus should be directed. One of these was a "self-assessment" which was developed by sending out a survey form that was completed by willing incorporated jurisdictions. A Housing Stock Condition Survey was carried out by the staff of the Five County Association of Governments in 2012 in cooperation with officials of incorporated communities. Conditions of housing in unincorporated areas was also reassessed. The final portion of the trilogy of methods is the institutional knowledge of the professional planning staff of the Five County Association of Governments who have identified several areas with known concerns. It is not intended that the more subjective nature of the institutional knowledge portion of the trilogy be the determining factor, but to function as a means to confirm issues already identified and validate issues identified in the first two. In addition to the focus communities there are other "areas" of concern that are identified in this section which further study may be undertaken to better quantify.

1. Housing Quality (as Determined from the Regional 2004 Housing Stock Survey, updated in 2012)

Table 4-1 Five County Association of Governments Regional Totals (non-entitlement area)		
	# of Homes	% of Total Homes
All Homes in Region (non-entitlement area)	49,731	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	66	0.13%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	94	0.19%
Single Family Homes in Severely Deteriorated Condition	48	0.10%
Mobile Homes in Severely Deteriorated Condition	114	0.23%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	49,409	99.35%

When looked at from a district-wide perspective, 99.35 percent of the homes in the region (non-entitlement area) are in excellent, fair or moderate condition, thus only 0.65 percent of homes of any type would be considered as being severely deteriorated or dilapidated, a very small percentage. Instead of that district-wide "global" perspective, and in order to

gain an accurate understanding of localized housing problems, it is necessary to look at each community from a local perspective. Only by viewing the data from that scale can one get a proper view of housing stock problems that currently exist in many of our smallest rural communities, which in some cases are relatively significant. Please refer to the complete housing stock summary tables located in Appendix E for specific numbers and percentages of homes in the various conditions in each individual city and town, the unincorporated area of each county, as well as composite totals for each individual county.

While this section deals with the condition of privately owned housing stock in the district, the Continuum of Care provides more specific information on special needs housing in the region, such as resources and facilities available for the elderly, disabled, homeless, etc.

Focus Community Determination Based on Analysis of Housing Condition Survey:

An analysis of the Housing Condition Survey originally undertaken in 2004, updated in 2009 and again in 2012, identified several communities whose percentage of housing in severely deteriorated or dilapidated condition was considerably higher than all others. The following communities have been identified as focus communities based upon their housing stock condition.

Table 4-2 Focus Communities Based Upon Housing Stock Condition Southwest Utah by County			
Community/ County	Number of Homes in Severely Deteriorated or Dilapidated Condition	Total Number of Houses in the Community	Percent of Homes in Severely Deteriorated or Dilapidated Condition
Big Water Town/ Kane County	39	297	13.13%
Hatch Town/ Garfield County	7	58	12.07%
Alton Town/ Kane County	6	55	10.91%
Source: Five County Regional Housing Condition Windshield Survey, 2012			

2. Community Development Infrastructure, Facilities and Service Needs

Lack of necessary infrastructure to support many forms of economic development is lacking in many of rural Utah counties. Garfield and Kane counties are especially affected due to the lack of access to redundant fiber optic access to the Internet as well access to certain forms of affordable utilities including natural gas. Even the provision of basic infrastructure such as water source, storage and distribution are limiting factors.

B. IDENTIFICATION OF FOCUS COMMUNITIES BY SELF-ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES AND SERVICES NEEDS

In 2009, a community "self-assessment" process was undertaken which included sending out a survey form and instructions to each of the non-entitlement cities and towns in the five county region. The purpose of the assessment was to involve the local entities in identifying the community development needs in their area from their perspective. It had been anticipated that this will be done annually as part of the Consolidated Plan update process. It has since been determined by the Five County Association Community Development staff that the "self-assessment" survey will be distributed every two years, rather than annually as changes in local conditions in needs do not warrant annual assessments.

An update to the 2009 assessment was distributed in 2010. All but four cities or towns completed participated in providing assessment updates during the past two years (See Appendix E). Those that responded this year were updated and plotted on a table with each of the following type of community need identified. We utilized the information provided last year if a updated assessment was not provided. The following categories were provided in the self-assessment:

- Fire Department Facilities
- Fire Department Equipment
- Fire Department Staffing/Volunteers
- Police/Public Safety Facilities
- Police/Public Safety Staffing
- Recreational Facilities
- Community Sewer System
- Culinary Water System Source
- Culinary Water System Storage
- Culinary Water System Distribution
- Streets and Roads
- Solid Waste Disposal
- Health Care
- Animal Control
- Courts
- Jails
- Low-moderate Income (LMI) Housing
- Workforce Housing

Each community assessed the level in which those items listed above are addressed in their community on a scale of 1-10, with "1" (one) meaning that the item is completely inadequate to "10" (ten) meaning that particular subject is extremely well-addressed in that community. We did not specifically differentiate between a service provided by another entity, i.e. the County providing for jail services in the area, or the state providing Courts, or

private entity providing solid waste disposal. We asked the local cities and towns to simply identify how those service, regardless of who provides them, are addressing the services in the community.

It is planned that in the summer of 2014 that a comprehensive facilities evaluation will be undertaken by the Association of Governments.

Identification of Focus Areas based upon the Community Self-Assessment:

One of the factors in determining those communities which our region defines as a “Focus Community” is a jurisdiction’s own self-assessment of its community development infrastructure, facilities and service needs.

A cumulative total of the assessment sheets was created and from this averages based upon valid responses was developed.

An average value for each jurisdiction was calculated from the valid responses. Table 4.3 was used to compute the averages for the valid responses for the jurisdictions.

The responses shown in the table are color-coded so as to illustrate those responses that were above or below the average response value. Those values higher than the average are in **green** and those below are in **red**. Those values that were average are shown in black.

Table 4-3 Jurisdiction's Self-Assessment Regional Tabulation-Cumulative Totals

Jurisdiction Needs Assessment (Using a scale of 1 to 10 - 1 meaning completely inadequate to 10 meaning extremely well-addressed) x = No Response NA = no average COLOR CODES: Above Average Average Below Average	Fire Department Facilities	Fire Department Equipment	Fire Department Staffing/Volunteers	Police/Public Safety Facilities	Police/Public Safety Staffing	Recreational Facilities	Community Sewer System	Culinary Water System Source	Culinary Water System Storage	Culinary Water System Distribution	Streets & Roads	Streets & Roads Maintenance	Solid Waste Disposal	Health Care	Animal Control	Courts	Jails	Average	Low to Moderate Income Housing	Workforce Housing
Beaver City	10	10	5	10	10	6	9	6	7	6	6	5	9	9	7	10	10	7.94	5	5
Milford City	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	8	9	7	2	2	4	5	7	10	10	7.29	5	5
Minersville	7	7	5	x	x	5	9	8	6	8	6	6	x	x	5	x	x	6.55	x	x
Antimony	5	5	1	5	5	5	x	8	9	8	5	5	7	8	8	8	8	6.25	5	5
Boulder	9	8	7	8	7	8	x	8	8	6	7	7	8	x	x	x	x	7.58	3	3
Bryce Canyon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	NA	x	x
Cannonville	5	5	3	8	8	5	x	9	3	8	8	5	8	8	5	8	8	6.50	x	x
Escalante City	5	9	9	5	5	4	10	10	9	9	7	7	8	7	7	10	10	7.71	2	2
Hatch	5	5	6	5	5	6	x	7	8	7	3	3	7	8	x	x	x	5.77	x	x
Henrieville	4	6	4	7	7	6	9	9	9	8	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	6.00	x	x
Panguitch City	9	9	9	8	8	7	9	8	9	8	6	7	7	9	1	8	10	7.76	x	x
Tropic	10	9	10	x	x	5	5	9	5	7	5	4	8	x	x	x	x	7.00	x	x
Brian Head	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	NA	x	x
Cedar City	7	6	8	10	8	6	7	8	8	6	7	8	9	9	7	x	x	7.60	x	x
Enoch City	6	7	6	6	6	2	8	7	6	7	5	5	8	2	1	x	x	5.47	4	4
Kanarraville	5	5	8	x	x	10	x	8	9	9	5	8	9	x	x	x	x	7.60	x	x
Paragonah	10	10	10	2	2	6	x	8	7	8	6	6	x	7	x	x	x	6.83	6	x
Parowan City	8	8	8	2	6	8	9	7	9	6	5	5	8	7	5	8	4	6.65	5	5
Alton	10	6	6	x	x	9	x	3	9	9	5	5	9	x	x	x	x	7.10	x	x
Big Water	7	5	5	1	5	7	1	8	8	8	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	3.94	x	x
Glendale	9	9	8	x	x	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	x	6	x	x	9.00	x	x
Kanab City	8	9	7	4	5	7	8	4	7	6	7	5	x	x	7	x	x	6.46	x	x
Orderville	8	5	4	x	x	6	10	8	8	8	6	5	x	x	x	3	x	6.45	x	x
Apple Valley	7	6	4	x	x	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	10	x	2	x	x	6.42	x	x
Enterprise City	3	7	9	1	4	3	9	8	5	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	x	6.38	4	5
Hildale City	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	NA	x	x
Hurricane City	6	7	4	3	8	4	6	8	6	6	4	5	8	6	8	7	x	6.00	x	x
Ivins City	3	7	5	3	6	3	9	10	5	5	4	4	10	x	8	7	3	5.75	6	6
LaVerkin City	8	4	5	5	4	3	8	8	9	8	4	3	5	4	3	5	6	5.41	4	6
Leeds	7	7	8	3	6	5	1	6	6	3	3	4	9	5	3	3	5	4.94	2	1
New Harmony	x	x	x	5	5	6	x	9	7	7	4	3	10	6	4	x	7	6.08	5	5
Rockville	8	7	6	8	8	6	5	8	8	8	7	7	8	x	6	x	x	7.14	x	x
Santa Clara City	7	8	7	9	7	5	8	7	9	6	7	6	8	4	5	7	8	6.88	6	6
Springdale	8	8	6	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	7	7	7	6	7	8	8	7.71	6	6
Toquerville City	x	x	x	x	x	8	10	10	9	8	5	7	10	x	1	x	x	7.56	x	x
Virgin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	NA	x	x
Washington City	8	7	8	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	x	8	8	x	8.73	x	x
Average by Type:	7.16	7.13	6.48	5.72	6.48	5.88	7.64	7.91	7.70	7.36	5.67	5.55	7.76	6.10	5.23	7.06	6.79	6.74	4.53	4.57

Focus Community Determination Based on Summary of Community Self-Assessment:

From the tabulations, several communities were selected as “focus communities” based upon whether their overall average value was significantly less than the regional average value. The following are those communities:

- Town of Big Water [Self-assessment score: 3.94]
- Town of Leeds [Self-assessment score: 4.94]
- LaVerkin [Self-assessment score: 5.41]
- Enoch City [Self-assessment score: 5.47]
- Ivins City [Self-assessment score: 5.75]
- Town of Hatch [Self-assessment score: 5.77]

C. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION BASED ON NEED

Identified focus communities are located in each of the five counties of southwestern Utah. Of particular concern is Garfield and Kane counties. Both of these counties have historically had unemployment rates in excess of the state average with Garfield County for many years exceeding the national average. These two counties are also geographically isolated from major transportation, commercial airports, suppliers, etc. That geographical isolation, in conjunction with lacking in many cases sufficient infrastructure and services necessary for industrial and manufacturing, create unique needs, particularly in Garfield and Kane counties.

D. SOLUTION STRATEGY

Maintaining a tradition of focusing HUD CDBG funding to community facilities, basic infrastructure and housing projects, with community planning and limited public services still appears to be an appropriate plan of action. A major impediment to significantly addressing local needs is the fact that Community Development Block Grant funding continues to be inadequate to meet current needs. It appears that current funding may continue to decrease which will limit the ability of this funding to effectively meet the ever increasing community needs identified in our region.

The approved Rating and Ranking criteria currently utilized in the Five County region assesses the application quality, which includes how well qualitatively the project applied for addresses the identified need. The Regional Review Committee (Steering Committee) Rating and Ranking methodologies appear to adequately address the types of needs identified in these focus communities. The consideration of additional points or preferences, based on being a “focus community,” may be reconsidered during the development of rating and Ranking criteria for future CDBG program years. Housing-related projects are already weighted, addressing the priority nature of those needs, as appropriate.

E. PRIORITY BY LOCATION OR TYPE OF DISTRESS

The priorities established historically by the elected officials in southwestern Utah who serve as the Rating and Ranking committee has focused on brick and mortar type projects and housing related activities. These priorities appear to be quite consistent with the identified needs of the focus communities and for the region as a whole: Housing rehabilitation, renovation, and or reconstruction as well as basic infrastructure and community facilities, i.e. fire stations, etc.

CHAPTER V. COORDINATED HUMAN SERVICE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Public Transportation, Senior Service Transportation, and other transportation services throughout the Five County Region, deliver vital services to seniors, people with disabilities, and low income populations. These services provide access to jobs, medical appointments, shopping and other services.

The Five County Regional Mobility Council (RMC), with representatives from transportation and human service providers, was formed in 2007 to plan and coordinate activities to address the special transportation needs for those with limited mobility. The primary goal of this coordination effort is to increase the transportation mobility, access and independence. The Council works to develop and implement the Coordinated Human Service Transportation Plan, in coordination with Five County Association of Governments Staff. Five County AOG staff worked with the RMC to update the Coordinated Human Service Transportation Plan, which was officially adopted July 2013. Transportation needs identified in this plan includes:

- **Transportation to surrounding major cities**

Although SunTran in St George and CATS in Cedar City provide valuable transportation services, the majority of the population in the Five County Region does not have access to public transportation services. Those in small, isolated communities must travel long distances to access services. More connections between communities in the region would provide better access to services for those with limited mobility.

- **Demand-response transportation**

Door-to-door demand-response services are needed to access medical appointments as an alternative to relying on friends.

- **Flexibility with eligibility restrictions**

Most services have eligibility restrictions for certain groups (seniors, people with disabilities). More flexibility is needed to allow others to utilize these services, thereby pooling resources and increasing transportation service delivery.

- **Funding for operating expenses**

Many transportation services throughout the region have very limited hours and/or service areas. Additional funding is needed to increase the availability of these services.

- **Education and Outreach about transportation services**

Senior citizens that have driven their entire lives and are unaware about available transportation services available to them when they are either no longer able to or are uncomfortable to drive.

To address these special transportation needs, the following strategies have been identified and are currently being pursued or implemented:

- **Mobility Manager**

A mobility manager has been designated to act as staff to the CHSTP Committee, coordinate transportation activities, and work to address the transportation needs in the region by implementing the strategies of the Coordinated Plan.

- **Commuter Service**

A Commuter Service Route to Hurricane, Ivins and other areas in the region will pave the way for more frequent service. In other areas, vanpool strategies can be implemented to more cost-effectively transport employees to work sites and offer employees an alternative to the expensive cost driving alone. The Five County Staff recently collaborated with Ruby's Inn and UTA to offer a vanpool service for employees commuting from Panguitch to Ruby's Inn. The program is quickly growing as residents are able to obtain employment thanks to this alternative transportation option.

- **Incorporate Rural Towns into Routes of Inter-city Bus Service**

Coordination with inter-city transportation services to incorporate Panguitch, Beaver, Kanab and other isolated communities should be undertaken to provide vital, yet missing connections.

- **Travel Training**

Travel training provides individualized training to elderly and people with disabilities about available community transportation resources. A Travel Training Workgroup was formed and travel training efforts are being implemented at various levels. The Mobility Manager is currently collaborating with the Volunteer Center to implement a Travel Training Program.

- **Elected Officials Involvement**

In order to gain support for community transportation, financial and political 'buy-in' from elected officials is a must. A local city council member has been designated to serve on the CHSTP Committee and staff is meeting with elected officials to inform them about community transportation needs.

- **Central Directory of Information**

The mobility manager is collaborating with 211 to offer a central directory of information, so that information about public and human service transportation is more readily available to those in need of transportation services.

CHAPTER VI. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

A. SUMMARY OF HUD PROGRAMS

Funding for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs other than the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program are prioritized by the Balance of State Continuum of Care and allocated directly through HUD. Agencies in the Five County Region that have received allocations directly from HUD include: The Southwest Mental Health Center, Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation, Iron County Care and Share, Cedar City Housing Authority and Color Country Community Housing, Inc. Funding for the CDBG program is allocated in the Five County region utilizing the Rating and Ranking process as described in Section B below.

The Division of Housing and Community Development manages the HOME and ADDI funds which are allocated through the Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund. These funds are used for activities including multi-family rental property acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction, tenant based rental assistance, single-family owner-occupied rehabilitation, down payment assistance, and payment of mortgage assistance for low-income disabled persons in partnership with area mortgage lenders. The Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund Board also has oversight over the HOWPA housing program and funds, which are allocated by an established subcommittee. The Division of Housing and Community Development also manages the Emergency Shelter Grant funds through the State Community Services Office and has an established board with separate allocation policies. Please refer to the following web link for additional information regarding the abovementioned programs administered through the Division of Housing and Community Development:
<http://housing.utah.gov>

B. OUTREACH EFFORTS WITH MINORITY/ETHNIC POPULATIONS

The Five County Association of Governments has developed brochures for the HOME rehabilitation program in English and Spanish. These brochures are distributed throughout the region at key locations including: Local food pantries, senior citizen centers, municipal offices, etc. In addition, brochures are distributed to service providers and citizens attending the annual Human Services Public Forums in each of the five counties. Copies of the HOME program brochures are included in Appendix G.

The minority population as a percentage of the overall population in the Five County Region is relatively small (7.6%). However, there is a significant population identified with a Hispanic ethnicity (8.9%). The Association will need to work to continue to ensure that services are accessible by those with limited English proficiency.

As part of the intake process, each potential applicant is asked how they learned of the program. Most of the respondents indicated that it was from having obtained a brochure. Others responded that they were referred from other service agencies, including a notable number referred from the Home Energy Assistance Target (HEAT) program, the

Weatherization program and the local chapter of Habitat for Humanity. A smaller number heard about it from other individuals.

The Five County Association of Governments has a small amount of funding available to assist with down payment and/or closing costs for income qualified individuals. Due to the very limited amount of funds, this program is not being aggressively promoted. This fund has recaptured additional funds through the repayment of loans as some properties were sold.

C. RATING AND RANKING TIED TO IDENTIFIED NEED AND ACTION PLAN CONTENT

The elected officials who constitute the Rating and Ranking Committee of the Five County Association of Governments have a long tradition of prioritizing projects that have essentially established guidance for applicants. Over the previous 30+ years of the CDBG program the local elected officials of Five County Association of Governments have primarily focused on brick and mortar projects and improving basic infrastructure. Projects which eliminate an urgent health threat or address public safety such as fire protection have been historically been positioned high in regional priority. Projects which meet federally mandated requirements have been given consideration such as special projects to eliminate architectural barriers have been accomplished. In addition, several major housing projects have been undertaken to meet the need for decent, affordable housing for those in the lowest income categories. A regionally common concern in the past has been lack of adequacy in the safe distribution of meals for home bound elderly. That need has been addressed in a collaborative way by the elected officials in southwestern Utah through the procurement of purpose-designed Meals on Wheels delivery vehicles.

The rating and ranking criteria approved for the 2014 program year was approved by the Steering Committee of the Five County Association of Governments in August of 2013. It is anticipated that the results of an analysis of this 1 year action plan will be considered and evaluated in making staff recommendations as to future changes to the rating and ranking criteria. The rating and ranking criteria and guidelines are adopted each year by local elected officials. At that time consideration of additional points or preference based upon being a “focus community” may be considered.

For the 2014 year the regional prioritization is as follows with the justification(s) for that prioritization listed below each respective type of project.

#1 LMI Housing Activities

Projects designed to provide for the housing needs of very low and low-moderate income families. May include the development of infrastructure for LMI housing projects, home buyers assistance programs, or the actual construction of housing units (including transitional, supportive, and/or homeless shelters), and housing rehabilitation. Meets a primary objective of the program: Housing. Traditionally CDBG funds leverage very large matching dollars from other sources.

#2 Community Facilities

Projects that traditionally have no available revenue source to fund them, or have been turned down traditionally by other funding sources, i.e., Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (PCIFB). May also include projects that are categorically eligible for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, i.e., senior citizens centers, health clinics, food banks, and/or public service activities. Includes community centers that are not primarily recreational in nature.

#3 Public Utility Infrastructure

Projects designed to increase the capacity of water and other utility systems to better serve the customers and/or improve fire flow capacity. Other funding sources usually available. Adjusting water rates are a usual funding source. Other agencies also fund this category. Includes wastewater disposal projects.

#4 Public Safety Activities

Projects related to the protection of property, would include activities such as flood control projects or fire protection improvements in a community. Typically general fund items but most communities cannot fund without additional assistance. Grants help lower indebted costs to jurisdiction. Fire Protection is eligible for other funding i.e., PCIFB and can form Special Service Districts (SSD's) to generate revenue stream.

#5 Projects to remove architectural barriers

Accessibility of public facilities by disabled persons is mandated by federal law but this is an unfunded mandate upon the local government. A liability exists for the jurisdiction because of potential suits brought to enforce requirements. Only CDBG and sometimes PCIFB have stepped up to fund this mandate.

#6 Parks and Recreation

Projects designed to enhance the recreational qualities of a community i.e., new picnic facilities, playgrounds, aquatic centers, etc.

Five County Association of Governments Rating & Ranking Criteria for the 2014 program year is outlined in Appendix C.

CHAPTER VII. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Table 7-1 Combined CD and ED Strategic Plan and Annual Report Annual Action Plan (AAP) Planned Projects Results and Performance Measures for CDBG in 2014			
Program: CDBG - Community Facilities			
Objective: Suitable Living Environment			
Outcome: Sustainability and/or Availability			
Outcome Statement: Provide public facilities and/or infrastructure, primarily benefitting low-income citizens, to enhance health and safety, improve livability and sustainability in the communities through improving the availability of facilities and services. (Completed Projects: Iron Co. - Beryl Fire Station; Panguitch Fire Truck; Minersville Library)			
Output Indicators: Based on number of people benefitting from public facilities assisted with CDBG dollars (Beaver Housing Authority; Kane County; Enterprise City; Gunlock Fire SSD; Utah Food Bank)	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
Number of persons benefitting	38,813	4,231	16, 336
Number of LMI persons benefitting	19,044	3,154	15,380

Program: CDBG - Housing			
Objective: Decent and Affordable Housing			
Outcome: Sustainability			
Outcome Statement: Provide opportunities for low income persons for decent, safe and affordable housing to ensure availability for LMI households; promote livability through the development of new quality housing units and/or rehabilitation of existing units to promote quality living environments for residents; and enhance health and safety through construction/rehabilitation of housing units built to current code which address health and safety concerns. Ensure availability and sustainability for LMI households by offering housing counseling and down payment assistance. (Completed: Color Country Community Housing = 13 Self Help Units) Home Units= 3			
Output Indicators: Based on number of households benefitting CDBG funds (CCCHI/Five Co. Self-Help; Beaver HA; Cedar HA; Erin Kimball)	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
Number of households benefitting	424	16	13
Number of LMI households benefitting	379	16	13

Program: CDBG - Water			
Objective: Suitable Living Environment			
Outcome: Sustainability			
Outcome Statement: Provide safe and clean water, primarily to low income persons, to improve the availability and sustainability of the community by expanding the culinary water storage and distribution network.			
Output Indicators: Based on number of people benefitting from water projects assisted with CDBG dollars (Angell Springs SSD)	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
Number of persons benefitting	915	0	193
Number of LMI persons benefitting	575	0	108

Program: CDBG - Economic Development (Five County AOG Revolving Loan Fund)			
Objective: Economic Opportunity			
Outcome: Sustainability			
Outcome Statement: Provide economic development opportunity primarily to low to moderate income individuals and businesses by retaining existing jobs and/or creating additional employment.			
Output Indicators: Based on number of people receiving assistance or new jobs created and/or retained	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
Number of persons benefitting	20-30 loans in 5 years (Average of 5 jobs per loan, with 3 LMI jobs per loan)	31	20 jobs
Number of LMI persons benefitting	51% of jobs created/ retained for LMI persons	31	20 LMI

Program: CDBG - Housing (Program Delivery)			
Objective: Provide Decent and Affordable Housing			
Outcome: Sustainability			
Outcome Statement: Provide decent, safe and affordable housing opportunities for low-income persons by providing down payment/closing cost assistance, rehabilitation of existing housing units, and enhance health and safety through rehabilitation addressing health code and safety concerns.			
Output Indicators: Based on number of households benefitting from CDBG funds	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
Number of households benefitting (Direct Program Services)	655	15	20
Number of LMI households benefitting (Direct Program Services)	655	12	20

Program: HOME Rehabilitation			
Objective: Provide Decent Housing for Homeowners			
Outcome: Sustainability			
Outcome Statement: Create Decent Housing with Improved Sustainability. Preservation and improvement of existing single-family affordable housing through rehabilitation and replacement and/or new construction when necessary, including emergency home repair to address health code and safety concerns. Also includes lead based paint removal as applicable.			
Output Indicators: Number of homes rehabilitated, replaced or newly constructed (self-help) which are owned and occupied by low-income homeowners. (HOME Program)	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
Number of units rehabilitated/replaced	50	3	3
Number of low-income homeowners (individuals) assisted	125	3	3
Number of low-income households assisted	50	3	3
Number of units brought to Energy Star Standards	15		

Program: HOME/ADDI (Note: Remain ing funding for this program is extremely limited)			
Objective: Provide Decent and Affordable Housing			
Outcome: Increase Availability/Accessibility			
Outcome Statement: Create decent housing with improved/new availability.			
Output Indicators: Increase homeownership opportunities for low income persons and families	5 year goal 2010-2015	2013 Actual Output	2014 Expected Output
# of LMI households becoming homeowners for the first time	2	0	0
Number of individuals benefitting from this homeowner priority program	6	0	0

CHAPTER VIII. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A. CONSULTATION

The following organizations and groups participated in the development of the 2014 Action Plan in conjunction with the Five County Association of Government Regional Consolidated Plan:

1. Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee (BOS/COC)

The Continuum of Care is a voluntary organization that includes many jurisdictions in the region and non-profit organizations that represent and provide services to homeless individuals and others with special needs. The main purpose of the COC is to produce a strategic plan to integrate HUD funding with other funding sources to efficiently address the needs of homeless individuals and families; the availability and accessibility of existing housing and services; and opportunities for linking with other services and resources.

Along with the Five County Association of Governments Community Action Program included in the information gathering for the BOS/COC are representatives from the Red Rock Center for Independence, Erin Kimball Foundation, New Frontiers for Families, area housing authorities, Iron County Care and Share, Beaver/Milford Care & Share, Hurricane Valley Food Network, Garfield County Care & Share, Kanab Care and Share, Dixie Care and Share, the DOVE Center, Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center, Washington County Youth Crisis Center, Iron County Youth Services Center, Job Corps, Veterans Administration, Department of Workforce Services Western Regional Council. The above referenced organizations assisted in the development of this one year action plan by providing statistical and service related data, program information summaries and technical support on issues affecting the southwest regions homeless population in support of and in coordination with ongoing regional planning efforts. Funding decisions are based on improving outcomes including reducing the length of homelessness, reduction in recidivism rates, improvement in employment and wages, increased access to mainstream services and increased housing stability.

2. Other Groups

Information and data from other non-profit organizations and groups which provide services to low-income clientele were utilized in development of this Action Plan. These include: Area Agency on Aging Services who provided information on the needs and programs of the senior populations; Southwest Utah Behavioral Health Center; Cedar City Housing Authority; Beaver City Housing Authority; Paiute Indian Tribe Housing Authority; St. George Housing Authority; the Human Services Council (CSBG Tripartite Board), including coordination with local Emergency Food

and Shelter Board Board; Youth Corrections; Department of Workforce Services; Division of Child and Family Services; Elderly Care Facilities and Providers; and the City and County governments including the City of St. George Community Development Staff, in regard to entitlement funding received from the Community Development Block Grant program.

3. Steering Committee

The Steering Committee has the responsibility for setting policy and directing the efforts of the Association. The Steering Committee consists of one commissioner from each of the five county commissions, a mayor representing the incorporated communities in each county, and a representative of each of the five school districts within the region. In addition, representatives from Southern Utah University and Dixie State College serve as ex-officio members. The Steering Committee meets monthly on a rotating basis at various locations in each county. A presentation was made to members outlining consolidated plan requirements, focus for the 2014 plan update, rating and ranking criteria input and approval, as well as requesting input on the community development element of the plan. This committee is responsible to formally approve and adopt the Consolidated Plan.

4. Jurisdictions

Information packets were provided to jurisdictions requesting updated information for the capital investment lists. These jurisdictions included communities (mayors, clerks), counties (commissioners, clerks, administrators), special service districts, housing authorities, school districts, and economic development professionals. Packets contained the previous year's information contained in the Community Development section, which the jurisdictions were asked to update. In addition, many of the jurisdictions were contacted directly by AOG staff to assist in completing required information. During calendar past year, Community and Economic Development staff traveled to the following counties to meet with local elected officials and staff to discuss community development needs of the jurisdiction as provided in their updated capital improvements lists: **Beaver County:** Beaver City and Milford Town; **Garfield County:** Boulder Town, Cannonville Town, Henrieville Town, Escalante City, Panguitch City and Tropic Town; **Iron County:** Brian Head Town, Cedar City, Enoch City, and Parowan City; **Kane County:** Big Water Town and Kanab City; **Washington County:** Enterprise City, Ivins City, Hurricane City, LaVerkin City, Santa Clara City and Washington City.

5. Association of Governments Newsletter

The newsletter is published on a quarterly basis and distributed to a large mailing list including jurisdictions, agencies, and special interest groups throughout the five county area. The newsletter highlights activities of the Association, including activities associated with the Consolidated Plan, Human Services CAP activities and assessments, as well as CDBG program activities. The newsletter is also posted on

the AOG website. The newsletter is provided to various state and federal agencies as a means of coordination. An article will be provided in the March/April newsletter in regard to the Consolidated Plan update and 30-day comment period. Please reference Appendix H which includes a copy of the AOG Newsletter and Public Hearing notice. To access the current the current Five County AOG newsletter as well as an archive of all previous editions, please follow this link:

<http://www.fivecounty.utah.gov/info/newsletter/index.php>

B. COORDINATION

1. Business Community

The Consolidated Plan process incorporates a wide variety of existing public involvement processes across southwest Utah. Many involve private sector business owners. Examples of such involvement during the preparation of the 2013 Annual Action plan include:

- Private sector representation on numerous advisory committees:
 - Town & Country Bank, HintonBurdick, Metalcrafft Technologies, Inc. Shamo Lumber, SCORE, State Bank of Southern Utah, Cedar City Chamber of Commerce, Washington County Attorney's Office, (Revolving Loan Fund Board) - Assist in the approval and servicing of loans to businesses that commit to the creation of jobs for low or moderate income individuals)
 - Applegate Home Health, Emerald Point Assisted Living, Southern Utah Home Care, Zions Way Hospice, Home Instead Prime Senior Services (Caregiver Advisory Council - Assist in the delivery of in-home case management services to Medicaid-eligible clients)

2. Other Agencies

A primary purpose of the Association of Governments is to coordinate federal, state and local programs across southwest Utah. Much of this coordination involves aspects of the consolidated planning process. Efforts made during the preparation of the 2013 Annual Action Plan include:

- Monthly reports from congressional staff as a standing agenda item at Steering Committee meetings. These reports keep local officials informed of on-going congressional actions, including housing and urban development initiatives.
- Reports from Governor's Office of Management & Budget as a standing agenda item at the Steering Committee meetings.

- Reports from Southern Utah University and Dixie State University as a standing agenda item at Steering Committee meetings.
- Representation as an ex-officio member of the Kanab Center for Education, Business and the Arts (CEBA) Board of Directors.
- Representation as a member of the Southern Utah Planning Authorities Council (SUPAC). SUPAC is chartered to provide a forum where state cabinet-level agency heads or their representatives interact with federal land management agency directors and local officials to coordinate land management activities.
- Representation as a member of the Canyon Region Economic Development Alliance (CREDA). CREDA is a local initiative to expand economic development collaboration across the Utah-Arizona state line into the Arizona Strip.
- Participation with the Governor's Rural Partnership Board. The Board is the major rural policy-making entity that works with the Governor and Legislature to champion rural issues.
- Membership in the Utah Economic Development Alliance. The Alliance allows economic development professionals to meet regularly to discuss training opportunities and coordinate stances of local professionals.
- Representation on the Utah Small Cities CDBG Policy Committee. The committee develops policy for the implementation of the small cities CDBG program.
- Participation with the southwestern Utah Interagency Council. This council meets regularly to coordinate program outreach to low income clientele across the region.
- Participation with the Forest Restoration Partnership Group. This group of federal, state and local land managers and officials is working to establish a coordinated approach to restoring the health of landscapes across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Membership on the Rural Life Foundation Board. The Rural Life Foundation is a non-profit entity intended to foster land stewardship activities that improve the landscape and offer new opportunities for business creation.
- Chapter 5 of the Consolidated Plan is the EDA- mandated Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. EDA has accepted the concept of combining the two efforts into a truly consolidated planning approach.

3. General Public Involvement

The Five County Community Action Partnership has engaged a wide variety of community stakeholders in identifying community needs (through meetings, surveys, forums and data collection) on a host of issues including income, nutrition, mental health and substance abuse issues, youth issues, education, employment, housing, transportation and healthcare.

A comprehensive picture of the conditions combined with a thorough understanding of the causes of poverty is indispensable to the achievement of strategic community goals. The belief is this picture of conditions can assist to:

- Create prospects for community coordination and partnerships
- Determine resource allocation and coordination (volunteers and dollars)
- Indicate causes and conditions of poverty
- Provide information for grants and assist with the ability to seek out new grants
- Address specific community needs, identify gaps
- Identify where the community is and ensure services meet the community needs
- Guide staff training and agency strategic planning.

By understanding **one** assessment and pooling efforts to get significant, relevant data, agencies can better coordinate services, direct change (rather than maintaining the status quo), and set the framework for innovation in service delivery. A community-based needs assessment can also be a basic for creating change by providing important community information as to who may be working on issues and finding where gaps in the community services lie. The information provides an opportunity to meet and develop partnerships strengthening services for citizens in the area.

Perhaps the most daunting of tasks in a community assessment is determining how much and what data to gather and analyze. Five County adopted core data and data points from both the statistical data designed by the Community Action Partnership - National, as well as integrating data from the Community Action Partnership - Utah 2012 Poverty Report.

A Needs Assessment survey was developed after reviewing other Community Action Partnership surveys and collaborating with various key community stakeholders. The survey was created to determine how individuals perceived the social needs in their community and supplements the statistical data that was gathered. Not only existing customers/clients but also key partner agencies, elected officials, business owners and other service providers were surveyed. The survey includes information regarding demographics and opinions about employment, education, housing, income and health care issues.

Five County Community Action Partnership gathered a total of 852 surveys from March 12, 2013 through April 30, 2013. Surveys were distributed online through Survey Monkey, e-mail and web sites. Additionally, local partners distributed paper surveys to community members. A range of participants completed surveys. The largest age group (36.5%) were between 24 to 44 years of age, while the second largest group (30.2%) were between 55 to 69 years of age. The female population (61.8%) completed the largest amount of surveys. A total of 95.9% of those that completed the survey were white or Caucasian. Households with two parents and children totaled 37.3% and couples with no children totaled 31.3%. Over one-third (38.9%) of those that completed the survey had an income of less than \$30,000. It was reported that 72.4% were employed, 21% received Social Security, 16.1% reported they were self-employed and 15.0% reported they collected a pension. Individuals surveyed stated that 19.6% had a high school degree or GED, and 31.4% reported they had some college or trade school, and 46.7% reported they had a bachelor's degree or higher professional degrees.

Detailed survey results are included in Appendix D.

Public Availability of Plan and 30-day Comment Period

A 30-day comment period soliciting public input of the draft document commences on March 1, 2014 and extends through March 31, 2014. The Plan is available for public review during the 30-day comment period at the Five County Association of Governments offices: 1070 West 1600 South, Building B., St. George, UT. The public is provided an opportunity to review the Plan at the AOG office or on the AOG website at: www.fivecounty.utah.gov/conplan.html.

A public hearing advertisement is scheduled for publication in the Spectrum newspaper on Saturday, March 1, 2014. The public hearing is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, March 12, 2014 in conjunction with the Five County Association of Governments Steering Committee meeting in Beaver, Utah. The Draft Executive Summary and Table of Contents will be presented and discussed. Members of the Steering Committee and others in attendance are encouraged to visit the Five County AOG website to review the complete document and associated attachments. Written or oral comments are welcomed as part of the process to update this important information.

In addition, an article is included in the March/April 2014 edition of the Five County Association of Governments newsletter soliciting comments on the draft document.

A resolution for adoption of the 2014 One-Year Action Plan, Excel Tool, and capital improvements lists is scheduled to be presented to the AOG Steering Committee on April 9, 2014.

APPENDIX A.
One-Year Capital Improvement Lists

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
BEAVER COUNTY						
Beaver County		No projects included on one-year list				
	H-1	<u>Beaver County SSD #1</u> Purchase Fire Truck	\$ 400,000	PCIFB SSD Funds	\$ 400,000	2014
	H-1	<u>Beaver Valley Hospital</u> Rehabilitation Study	\$ 50,000	PCIFB (G) Hospital	\$ 25,000 25,000	2014
Beaver City	H-1	City Hall Building	\$ 750,000	PCIFB Grant PCIFB Loan City	\$ 350,000 350,000 100,000	2014
	H-1	Construction of New Office Building for the Beaver City Housing Authority	\$ 250,000	CDBG	\$ 150,000 100,000	2014
Milford City		No information submitted for one-year list				
Minersville	H-1	Drainage Study and Construction	\$ 280,000	PCIFB Town	\$ 280,000	2014
	H-2	Community Center	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB Town	\$ 1,000,000	2014
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Utah Public Health Department		No projects listed on one-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Utah Behavioral Health Center		No information submitted for one-year list				

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
GARFIELD COUNTY						
Garfield County	H	Assisted Living Complex	\$ 2,500,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 2,500,000	2014
	H	Public Works Facility	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 1,000,000	2014
	H	<u>Mammoth Creek Special Service Fire District</u> Firefighter Training Center	\$ 126,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 126,000	2014
		<u>Paunsaugunt Cliffs Special Service District</u> No projects included on one-year list				
Antimony	H-1	Town Park Improvements	\$ 250,000	PCIFB	\$ 250,000	2014
	H-2	Curb and Gutter	\$ 500,000	PCIFB	\$ 500,000	2014
	H-3	Purchase New Fire Truck	\$ 150,000	PCIFB	\$ 150,000	2014
Boulder	H-1	Create and Improve Parking at Community Center and Firehouse	\$ 11,000	PCIFB (G) Town	\$ 8,000 3,000	2014
Bryce Canyon City	L	Main Street Phase 2	\$ 300,000	PCIFB (G)	\$ 300,000	2014
	L	Bike Path	\$ 300,000	PCIFB (G)	\$ 300,000	2014
Cannonville		No information submitted for one-year list				
Escalante	H-1	Chlorination Facility	\$ 40,000	PCIFB City	\$ 35,000 5,000	2014
	H-2	City Drainage	\$ 600,000	PCIFB City	\$ 500,000 100,000	2014
	H-3	Main Street Master Plan	\$ 40,000	PCIFB Other	\$ 35,000 5,000	2014
Hatch		No projects on included on one-year list				

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Henrieville		No information submitted for one-year list				
Panguitch	H-1	City Office Building Improvements - Heating and Air Conditioning	\$ 100,000	PCIFB City	\$ 80,000 20,000	2014
	H-2	Secondary Water Improvements	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Loan) CUP West Panguitch Irrigation Co.	\$ 300,000 500,000 200,000	2014
	H-3	Swimming Pool	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Loan) Other	\$ 800,000 200,000	2014
Tropic		No projects listed on one-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Utah Public Health Department		No projects listed on one-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Utah Behavioral Health Center		No projects listed on one-year list				

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
IRON COUNTY						
Iron County	H-1	Right-of-way Acquisition - Cedar Valley Belt Route, North from SR-56	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (L/G) MV Funding Local Match	Not Yet Determined	2014
	H-2	Flood Chanel Development: Parowan - Paragonah; Cedar Valley - Escalante Valley (Multi-year project)	\$ 1,500,000	PCIFB Local Match	Not Yet Determined	2014
Brian Head	H-1	Sewer Treatment Plant	\$ 4,000,000	USDA/Town	\$ 4,000,000	2014
	H-2	Trails Master Plan	\$ 15,000	Town	\$ 15,000	2014
	H-3	Comprehensive Capital Facilities Plan	\$ 80,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	\$ 40,000 40,000	2014
	H-4	Water Rescue Equipment	\$ 20,000	PCIFB Town	\$ 20,000	2014
Cedar City	H-1	200 South to Center Street / Westside of I-15 Storm Drain Project	\$ 300,000	Private Bond, DWQ, Interfund Loan	\$ 300,000	2014
	H-2	Water Line Replacement - Replace 2" and 4" lines to increase fire flow	\$ 5,000,000	Water Fund, Private Bonds, PCIFB DDW	\$ 2,000,000	2014
	H-1	<u>Cedar City Housing Authority</u> Property Acquisition for LMI Housing (May include old ICC&S Building) - Development of 2-4 low-income housing units	\$ 910,000	CDBG OWHLF	\$ 300,000 610,000	2013-14
Enoch City	H-1	Stormwater Drainage Improvements	\$ 4,333,333	PCIFB (Grant) NRCS (Grant) City	\$ 3,000,000 1,000,000 333,333	2014
	H-2	New Culinary Water Well	\$ 850,000	PCIFB (Loan) City (Gen Fund)	\$ 550,000 300,000	2014

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Enoch City (Continued)	M-1	Streets - Turning Lanes at Garden Park and SR-130	\$ 270,000	City/UDOT	\$ To Be Determined	2014
	L-1	Sewer - New 8" (875 ft.) East end of Midvalley	\$ 130,000	City (Impact Fees)	\$ 130,000	2014
Kanarraville		No information submitted for one-year list				
Paragonah	H-1	Culinary Water Distribution Upgrade	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (G) Town	\$ 950,000 50,000	2014
Parowan	H	Trails Funding	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Grant) PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 50,000 750,000 200,000	2014
CEDAR CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY						
	H-1	Housing Assistance Payments - Section 8 (Will continue with changes)	\$ 575,000	HUD	\$ 575,000	2014
	H-1	Rental Assistance - Continued and New (Will continue with changes)	\$ 322,000	USDA	\$ 322,000	2014
IRON COUNTY CARE & SHARE						
	H-1	Ongoing Homeless Shelter Management	\$ 65,000	Balance of State Continuum of Care (HUD) Donation ICC&S Sale of Assets	\$ 15,000 50,000	2014

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Utah Public Health Department		No projects listed on one-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Utah Behavioral Health Center		No projects listed on one-year list				
CENTRAL IRON COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT						
Central Iron County Water Conservancy District	H-3	Water System Improvements for Old Meadow Ranchos	\$ 217,000	PCIFB (G/L)	Not Yet Determined	2014

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
KANE COUNTY						
Kane County	H-1	Meals on Wheels Trucks (2)	\$ 100,000	CDBG County	\$ 90,000 10,000	2014
	H	Engineering and Construction of Community Center	\$ 7,050,000	PCIFB (G/L) County	To Be Determined	2014
	H	Drainage for Vermilion Cliffs Estate	\$	PCIFB	To Be Determined	2014
Alton		No information submitted for one-year list				
Big Water	H-1	Fire Station	\$ 250,000	CDBG PCIFB Loan	\$ 150,000 100,000	2014
	H-2	Backup Generator for Water System and Water Tank Repair	\$ 250,000	CDBG PCIFB Loan	\$ 150,000 100,000	2014
	H-2	Water System Master Plan	\$ 40,000	PCIFB CDBG	\$ 20,000 20,000	2014
Glendale		No information submitted for one-year list				
Kanab City		No information submitted for One-year list				
Orderville	H-1	Upgrade cooking area at Town Park	\$ 75,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	\$ 65,000 10,000	2014
	H-1	Fire Truck	\$ 25,000	CDBG/CIB (Grant)	\$ 25,000	2014
	H-2	Shooting Range	\$ 75,000	CDBG/CIB (Grant)	\$ 75,000	2014
	H-2	Main Street Beautification	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 2,000,000	2014

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
KANE COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT						
Kane Co. Water Conservancy District		No projects listed on the one-year list				
KANE COUNTY HUMAN RESOURCES - SSD						
Kane County Human Resources SSD	H-1	New Ambulance	\$ 165,000	PCIFB - Grant SSD	\$ 140,000 25,000	2014
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Utah Public Health Department		No projects listed on one-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Utah Behavioral Health Center		No projects listed on one-year list				

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
WASHINGTON COUNTY						
Washington County		No projects included on one-year list				
	H-1	<u>Northwestern Special Service District</u> Gunlock Fire Station	\$ 333,535	CDBG SSD PCIFB	\$ 150,000 15,000 168,535	2014
	H-2	<u>Angell Springs Special Service District</u> Culinary Water System - Loop Water Lines	\$ 150,000	CDBG	\$ 150,000	2014
	H-3	<u>Utah Food Bank</u> Refrigerated Food Truck	\$ 114,163	CDBG USB Bank USA	\$ 89,163 25,000	2014
Apple Valley		No information submitted for one-year list				
Enterprise City	H-1	Fire Station	\$ 350,000	CDBG City	\$ 300,000 50,000	2014
Hildale		No information submitted for one-year list				
Hurricane City		No projects included on one-year list				
Ivins City		No projects included on one-year list				
LaVerkin City		No information submitted for one-year list				
Leeds		No information submitted for one-year list				
New Harmony		No information submitted for one-year list				
Rockville	H-2	Flood Channel Improvements	\$ 50,000	PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 50,000	2014
St. George City		No information submitted for one-year list				
Santa Clara City		No projects listed on the one-year list				
Springdale		No information submitted for one-year list				

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Toquerville City		No information submitted for one-year list				
Virgin		No projects included on the one-year list				
Washington City	H-1	Virgin River Trail Phase 3, from Sullivan Virgin River Park along the Virgin River to Sunrise Valley Bridge, Three Rivers Trail Connection	\$ 1,200,000	City	\$ 1,200,000	2014
	H-2	Buena Vista Power Upgrade	\$ 200,490	City	\$ 200,490	2014
	H-3	Public Safety Building Engineering	\$ 75,000	City	\$ 75,000	2014
	H-3	Public Safety Building Construction	\$ 3,500,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 3,500,000	2014
	H-4	Washington Fields Phase 3 - Nichols Peak to 3650 South	\$ 2,250,000	City	\$ 2,250,000	2014
	H-5	Landfill Water Line	\$ 4,500,000	City	\$ 4,500,000	2014
	H-6	Citywide Water Line Up-sizing	\$ 50,000	City	\$ 50,000	2014
	H-7	Annual Maintenance of Existing City Streets	\$ 700,000	City	\$ 700,000	2014
	H-8	Washington Fields Road Storm Drain - Phase 2	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB City	To Be Determined	2014
	H-9	Power Generation Facility	\$ 2,492,139	City	\$ 2,492,139	2014
	M	100 South Power Rebuild	\$ 214,396	City	\$ 214,396	2014
	M	Maintenance of City Office Building (HVAC, misc.)	\$ 110,000	City	\$ 110,000	2014
	M	Engine Pumper (Ladder/Quint)	\$ 500,000	City	\$ 500,000	2014

One Year Action Plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS						
Five County Association of Governments	H-1	Administration, Consolidated Plan, Rating & Ranking - \$50,000 Ed Technical Assistance/Planning and Program Delivery - \$40,000	\$ 90,000	CDBG	\$ 90,000	2014
	H-1	Mutual Self-Help Housing (5 Units)	\$	USDA	\$	2014
	H-1	HOME Program (3 Units)	\$	HOME	\$	2014
COLOR COUNTRY COMMUNITY HOUSING, INC.						
	H-1	Mutual Self-Help Housing (5 Units)	\$	USDA HOME	\$	2014
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Utah Public Health Department		No projects listed on one-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Utah Behavioral Health Center	H-1	Operations funding for Dixie View Annual Permanent Supportive Housing Grant	\$ 27,000	HUD	\$ 27,000	2014
WASHINGTON COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT						
Washington County Water Conservancy District		No information submitted for one-year list				

APPENDIX B.
Year 2-5 Capital Improvement Lists

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
BEAVER COUNTY						
Beaver County	H	Indoor Arena	\$ 600,000	PCIFB (G/L)	\$ 600,000	2015-18
	H	<u>Elk Meadows Special Service District</u> Drainage Improvements	\$ 500,000	PCIFB (G/L)	\$ 500,000	2015-18
	H	<u>Beaver Valley Hospital</u> Hospital Renovation	\$ 4,500,000	PCIFB / Reserve Funds / Grants	To Be Determined	2016
Beaver City	H-1	Recreation Complex	\$ 850,000	PCIFB (Grant) PCIFG (Loan) City	\$ 350,000 350,000 150,000	2015
	H-1	Library Renovation	\$ 210,000	PCIFB (Grant) PCIFG (Loan) State Historical	\$ 100,000 100,000 10,000	2015
	H-2	Beaver Opera House Structural, Utilization and Infrastructure Study	\$ 420,000	PCIFB (Grant) PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 200,000 200,000 20,000	2016
	H-2	Swimming Pool - Remodel/Renovation	\$ 250,000	PCIFB (Grant) PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 100,000 100,000 50,000	2017
	M-1	Sidewalk/Walking Path 600 North	\$ 110,000	PCIFB (Grant) PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 50,000 50,000 10,000	2018
Milford City	No information submitted for 2-5 year list					

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Minersville	H-1	Master Survey of the Town	\$ 80,000	PCIFB Town	\$ 40,000 40,000	2015
	H-2	Park Restrooms and Park Development	\$ 100,000	Utah Parks & Recreation and Donations	\$ 100,000	2016
	H-3	Walking Path	\$ 150,000	RC&D Grant Donations	\$ 100,000 50,000	2017
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Ut. Public Health Department	M	New Building - Beaver, Utah	\$ 500,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 500,000	2015
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Ut. Behavioral Health Center		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
GARFIELD COUNTY						
Garfield County	H	Canyon Country Complex Improvement Project	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 1,000,000	2015
	H	Senior Citizens Project	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 1,000,000	2015
		Mammoth Creek Special Service Fire District Used Wildland Fire Engine	\$ 60,000	PCIFB	\$ 60,000	2015
		<u>Paunsaugunt Cliffs Special Service District</u> No projects on five year list				
Antimony	M-1	Town Maintenance Equipment	\$ 100,000	CDBG / PCIFB	To Be Determined	2015
Boulder	H-1	Cemetery Improvements	\$ 50,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	To Be Determined	2015
	H-1	Maintenance Equipment	Unknown	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2016
	M-1	Surveillance Equipment	Unknown	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2017
Bryce Canyon City	H	Remote Clinic	\$ 500,000	PCIFB (Loan) PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 250,000 250,000	2019
	H	Natural Gas Line Extension	\$ 10,000,000	PCIFB (Grant)	\$10,000,000	2019
	M	Day Care Center	\$ 500,000	PCIFB (Loan) PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 250,000 250,000	2019
	L	Community Center & Restrooms	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB (Loan) PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 1,000,000 1,000,000	2019
	L	Housing Planning	\$ 100,000	PCIFB (Loan) PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 50,000 50,000	2019

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Bryce Canyon City (Continued)	L	Events Center	\$ 4,000,000	PCIFB (Loan) PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 2,000,000 2,000,000	2019
	L	Sewer Improvements	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 1,000,000	2019
Cannonville		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Escalante	H-1	Main Street Improvements	\$ 900,000	PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 850,000 50,000	2015
	M-1	Heritage Center	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB Other	\$ 150,000 1,500,000	2016
	M-2	Community Center	\$ 300,000	CDBG City Other	\$ 150,000 5,000 145,000	2017
	L-1	City Parks	\$ 100,000	PCIFB Other	\$ 80,000 20,000	2018
	L-2	Library	\$ 200,000	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2018
Hatch	H	Community Center Library	\$ 50,000	CDBG	\$ 50,000	2015
	H	Main Street Improvements	\$ 900,000	PCIFB	\$ 900,000	2015
	H	Mower for Side Streets	\$ 10,000	PCIFB	\$ 10,000	2016
Henrieville		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Panguitch	H-1	Historic Lighting - Main & Center Streets	\$ 400,000	PCIFB UDOT City Funds	\$ 150,000 200,000 50,000	2015-17
	H-2	Expand Landfill	\$ 100,000	PCIFB City	\$ 80,000 20,000	2015

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Panguitch (Continued)	H-3	Curb, Gutter, Asphalt - City Streets	\$ 1,600,000	PCIFB EDA City	\$ 500,000 1,000,000 100,000	2015-17
	H-4	Blight - Cleanup Old Buildings	\$ 200,000	PCIFB / CDBG City	\$ 150,000 50,000	2015-16
	M-1	Industrial Park Land Development - Road, Sewer, Water	\$ 120,000	PCIFB City	\$ 100,000 20,000	2015-17
	M-2	Balloon Rally Land, Golf Course	\$ 500,000	PCIFB City/Donations	\$ 350,000 150,000	2015-17
	M-3	Improvements to Triple C Arena - Warmup Area, Stalls, Miscellaneous	\$ 400,000	PCIFB County City	\$ 300,000 50,000 50,000	2015-17
	M-4	Ballpark Lighting - Expand Fields	\$ 300,000	PCIFB City	\$ 250,000 50,000	2015-17
Tropic	H	Fire Truck	\$ 200,000	PCIFB Town	\$ 165,000 45,000	2016
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Ut. Public Health Department	No projects listed on 2-5 year list					
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Ut. Behavioral Health Center	No information submitted for 2-5 year list					

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
IRON COUNTY						
Iron County	H-1	Road Improvement / Kanarraville to SR-56	\$ 4,000,000	Road Funds; FAS Funds / Grants	To Be Determined	2015-17
	H-2	Rebuild of Parowan Gap Road - Parowan to 2200 West	\$ 1,000,000	FAS Funds / Road Funds	To Be Determined	2015
	M-1	Road Improvement/Repair Desert Mound to Iron Springs	\$ 1,000,000	FAS Funds Road Funds	To Be Determined	2015-16
	M-2	Meals-on-Wheels Replacement Vehicles (2)	\$ 100,000	CDBG County	\$ 90,000 10,000	2015
	M-3	Upgrade E-911 Dispatch System	\$ 300,000	911 Funds Grant Funds	To Be Determined	2015
	M-4	Remodel and Addition on Cedar Senior Citizen Center	\$ 300,000	CDBG Grant	\$ 300,000	2015-16
	M-5	Upgrade Beryl Fire Station - Drill Well and Install Ground Source Heating	\$ 150,000	CDBG Local Funds	\$ 150,000	2015
Brian Head	H-1	Public Works Maintenance Facility	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB/USDA	To Be Determined	2015
	M-1	First Response Vehicle Replacement	\$ 35,000	PCIFB/Town	To Be Determined	2015
	M-2	Aerial Fire Truck	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB/Town	To Be Determined	2015
	L-1	Pumper Truck Replacement	\$ 325,000	PCIFB/Town	To Be Determined	2015
	L-2	Extrication Equipment Replacement	\$ 20,000	PCIFB/Town	Not Yet Determined	2016
	L-3	Affordable Housing Study	\$ 15,000	CDBG	\$ 15,000	2017

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Cedar City	H-1	Sewer Line Replacement	\$ 3,500,000	Sewer Fund, Bonding, DEQ, PCIFB	To Be Determined	2015-18
	H-2	Water Storage Tank	\$ 4,200,000	Water Fund, Bonding, DDW, PCIFB	To Be Determined	2015-18
	H-3	Golf Course Sprinkling - Replace and Up-size Sprinkling System	\$ 2,500,000	Bonding, PCIFB	To Be Determined	2015-18
	M-1	Coal Creek Flood Control	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB & Other Grants	To Be Determined	2015-18
	M-1	Trail Expansion	\$ 250,000	Grants	\$ 250,000	2016-17
	M-2	Public Works Fleet Maintenance Building	\$ 500,000	Bonding, PCIFB	To Be Determined	2017
	L-1	All Wheel Drive 1500 gpm Pumper	\$ 500,000	PCIFB/ Fire Dept.	To Be Determined	2016-17
Enoch City	H-1	Storm water Drainage Improvements	\$ 250,000	City (General Fund) To Be Determined	\$ 68,000 182,000	2015
	H-2	New Animal Shelter	\$ 544,500	City (General Fund) To Be Determined	\$ 110,000 434,500	2016
	M-1	Master Plan Updates	\$ 50,000	City (Impact Fees)	\$ 50,000	2016
	M-2	New Culinary Water Tank - 400,000 Gallon	\$ 4,500,000	To Be Determined	\$ 4,500,000	2017
	L-1	Municipal Office Expansion	\$ 150,000	To Be Determined	\$ 150,000	2018

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Enoch City (Continued)	L-2	Police Office Expansion	\$ 150,000	City (Impact Fees) To Be Determined	\$ 30,000 120,000	2018
	L-2	Streets - Garden Park Curb/Gutter	To Be Determined	City (SID)	To Be Determined	2018
Kannarraville		No information submitted for 5-year list				
Paragonah	H-1	Water Tank	\$ 300,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	\$ 290,000 10,000	2015
	H-2	Power Distribution Upgrade	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	\$ 900,000 100,000	2016
	H-3	Town Hall Addition	\$ 100,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	\$ 90,000 10,000	2017
Parowan	H	City Office Building (Design/Construction)	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB City	To Be Determined	2016
	M	City Library	\$ 750,000	PCIFB City	To Be Determined	2018
	L	Maintenance Facility Replacement	\$ 750,000	PCIFB City	To Be Determined	2018
CEDAR CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY						
Cedar City Housing Authority	H-1	Development of 2-4 Low-Income Housing Units	\$ 600,000	CDBG OWHLF	\$ 300,000 300,000	2015-18
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Ut. Public Health Department	L	New Building in Cedar City	\$ 1,500,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 1,500,000	2017

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Ut. Behavioral Health Center		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
KANE COUNTY						
Kane County	H	Senior Citizens Center	To Be Determined	PCIFB CDBG	To Be Determined	2015-18
	H	Baseball Complex	\$ 1,200,000	PCIFB School District	To Be Determined	2015-18
	H	Kaneplex Improvements	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2015-18
Alton		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Big Water	H	Community Center	\$ 100,000	PCIFB (Grant) CDBG	\$ 100,000	2015-16
	H	Cemetery	\$ 100,000	PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 100,000	2015-16
Glendale		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Kanab City		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Orderville	M	New/Remodel Town Offices & Justice Court Porch	\$ 300,000	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2016
	M	Acquisition of Property for Town Park	\$ 50,000	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2016
	M	Orderville Ballpark Improvements / Acquisition of Property	\$ 150,000	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2017
	L	New Fire Station - Mt. Carmel Area	\$ 250,000	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	2017

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
KANE COUNTY HUMAN RESOURCES SSD						
Kane Co. Human Resources SSD	H	Patient Van	\$ 100,000	PCIFB (Grant)	\$ 100,000	2015
	H	Emergency Room - Surgery - Business Office Remodel	\$ 10,000,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$10,000,000	2017
KANE COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT						
Kane County Water Conservancy District	H	Construction of New Office Building	\$ 780,000	PCIFB Other	\$ 700,000 80,000	2014-16
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Ut. Public Health Department		No projects listed on 5-year list				
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Ut. Behavioral Health Center		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
WASHINGTON COUNTY						
Washington County	M-1	Washington County Administrative Complex	\$ 9,000,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 5,000,000	2017
	M-2	Washington County Correctional Facility Expansion	\$ 4,000,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 4,000,000	2018
	M-3	Southern Utah Shooting Sports Park SSD - Water & Power Facilities/Building	\$ 200,000	PCIFB (Loan)	\$ 200,000	2018
	H	<u>Gunlock Special Service District</u> Culinary Water System Improvements Security Fencing Water Tanks & Spring \$ 25,000 Spring Source Dev. / Solar Meter 120,000 Transmission Line Replacement 375,000	\$ 520,000	PCIFB (G/L)	\$ 500,000	2015-18
Apple Valley		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Enterprise City	H	Storm Water System	\$ 360,000	CDBG City	\$ 300,000 60,000	2015-16
	M	Community Center	\$ 225,000	CDBG City	\$ 150,000 75,000	2016
Hildale City		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Hurricane City	H	Gould's Wash Storm Water Detention Basin	\$ 3,500,000	PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 3,000,000 500,000	2015
	M	Purgatory Road	\$ 2,400,000	PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 1,400,000 1,000,000	2018
	M	Toquerville Springs Transmission Line Upgrade	\$ 1,650,000	PCIFB (Loan) City	\$ 1,000,000 650,000	2018
Ivins City	H	Pressurized Irrigation System Plan	\$ 350,000	PCIFB City	\$ 175,000 175,000	2015
LaVerkin City		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Leeds		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
New Harmony		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Rockville	H-3	Repair and Rehab Smithsonian Butte Road	\$ 250,000	PCIFB (Grant) Town	\$ 235,000 15,000	2015-17
St. George		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Santa Clara	H	Santa Clara Drive	\$ 3,500,000	Federal & CIB	To Be Determined	2015-16
Springdale		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Toquerville		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Virgin	H-1	No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
Washington City	H	Washington Dam Road Phase 3 - Widen from 1900 East to Southern Parkway	\$ 1,075,000	City	\$ 1,075,000	2019
	H	Annual Maintenance of Existing City Streets	\$ 700,000	City	\$ 700,000	2015
	H	Virgin River Soccer and Parks Complex - Phase 2	\$ 5,000,000	PCIFB (L/G) City	Not Yet Determined	2016
	H	Washington Dam East Storm Drain	\$ 1,200,000	City	\$ 1,200,000	2019
	H	Main Street and 100 East Realignment	\$ 3,000,000	City	\$ 3,000,000	2017
	H	Rebuild Staheli Substation	\$ 2,370,735	City	\$ 2,370,735	2015
	M	Graham Manor Power Underbuild	\$ 33,100	City	\$ 33,100	2015
	M	Telegraph Street Power Underbuild	\$ 120,762	City	\$ 120,762	2016
	M	Main Street to Green Springs 69kv Line	\$ 1,635,086	City	\$ 1,635,086	2016
	M	Overhead Freeway Power Crossing	\$ 43,582	City	\$ 43,582	2015

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
Washington City (Continued)	M	Maintenance of City Office Building	\$ 110,000	City	\$ 110,000	2017
	M	Parks Department Shop	\$ 250,000	City	\$ 250,000	2015
	M	Green Springs Drive Power Feeder	\$ 319,360	City	\$ 319,360	2017
	M	Washington Dam Road Water Line Up-Size - Sunrise Valley to Southern Parkway	\$ 250,000	City	\$ 250,000	2020
	M	Widen and Lengthen 3650 South from Southern Parkway to West City Boundary	\$ 1,500,000	City	\$ 1,500,000	2020
	M	Trail from Nisson Park to Buena Vista	\$ 700,000	Grants City	\$ 350,000 350,000	2017
	M	Green Springs Transmission Line	\$ 1,500,000	City	\$ 1,500,000	2015
	M	Two Million Gallon Water Tank for Green Springs / Red Cliffs Area	\$ 1,000,000	PCIFB City	To Be Determined	2016
	M	Replace and Up-Size Main Street and 100 East Sewer Trunk Lines	\$ 70,000	City	\$ 70,000	2016
	M	Warm Springs Trailhead at the Boilers	\$ 500,000	City	\$ 500,000	2018
	M	Sewer Trunk Line along Canal Easement	\$ 2,000,000	City	\$ 2,000,000	2017
	M	Replace and Up-Size Main Street and 100 East Sewer Trunk Lines	\$ 655,000	City	\$ 655,000	2018
	M	New 840 South Street from 3050 South (St. George) to 300 East	\$ 4,000,000	City	\$ 4,000,000	2018
	M	Sewer Trunk Line along Washington Fields Road from Warner Valley Road to Airport	\$ 1,500,000	City	\$ 1,500,000	2018
	M	Sewer Line Extension along Main Street to Northern Corridor	\$ 150,000	City	\$ 150,000	2018

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
	M	20 East Widening at Adams Lane	\$ 500,000	City	\$ 500,000	2018
	L	Washington Fields Road Phase 5 from Warner Valley to Southern City Limits	\$ 6,500,000	Donors City	\$ 4,500,000 2,000,000	2018
	L	Industrial Outfall Sewer Line Phase 2	\$ 225,000	City	\$ 225,000	2015
	L	South Frontage Road from Washington Parkway to 300 East	\$ 1,000,000	Donors City	\$ 300,000 700,000	2020
	L	Bulloch Street Extension to Washington Parkway	\$ 1,000,000	Donors	\$ 1,000,000	2019
	L	Washington Dam Road Water Line Up-sizing from Sunrise Valley Road to Southern Parkway	\$ 460,000	City	\$ 460,000	2018
	L	Main 16" Water Line from Warner Valley Road to Airport	\$ 2,000,000	City	\$ 2,000,000	2018
	L	Washington Fields Road - Phase from Warner Valley to Southern City limits	\$ 6,500,000	Donors	\$ 6,500,000	2018
	L	Washington Fields Road - Sewer Line Up-size from Sunrise Valley Road to Southern Parkway	\$ 50,000	City	\$ 50,000	2020
	L	Warner Valley System - Water Transmission	\$ 2,000,000	City	\$ 2,000,000	2020
	L	Extend Main Street from Buena Vista to Northern Corridor	\$ 1,000,000	City	\$ 1,000,000	2018
	L	Green Springs Drive - Extension to Northern Corridor	\$ 1,000,000	City	\$ 1,000,000	2015

Five year action plan, Capital Investment Plan

Five County Consolidated Plan - Update 2014

Jurisdiction	Local Priority	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Funding Source	Funding Amount	Year Submitted
FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS						
Five County Association of Governments	H-1	Planning, Administration, Rating and Ranking, Economic Development Technical Assistance and Planning/RLF and Housing Program Delivery	\$ 90,000 (per year)	CDBG	\$ 90,000 (per year)	2014-17
SOUTHWEST UTAH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT						
Southwest Ut. Public Health Department	L	New Building in Hurricane, Utah	\$ 2,000,000	PCIFB (L)	\$ 2,000,000	2016
SOUTHWEST UTAH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER						
Southwest Ut. Behavioral Health Center		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				
WASHINGTON COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT						
Washington County Water Conservancy District		No information submitted for 2-5 year list				

APPENDIX C.
Regional Rating and Ranking Criteria/Methodology

**FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
FY 2014 CDBG RATING AND RANKING CRITERIA and APPLICANT'S PROJECT SCORE SHEET**

The Five County Association of Governments Steering Committee (RRC) has established these criteria for the purpose of rating and ranking fairly and equitably all Community Development Block Grant applications received for funding during FY 2014. Only projects which are determined to be threshold eligible will be rated and ranked. Eligibility will be determined following review of the submitted CDBG application with all supporting documentation provided prior to rating and ranking. Please review the attached Data Sources Sheet for a more detailed explanation of each criteria.

Applicant:		Requested CDBG \$'s		Ranking:		of		Total Score:	
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CDBG Rating and Ranking Criteria Description Five County Association of Governments		Data	Data Range/Score (circle only one for each criteria)					Score	X Weight	Total Score
1	Capacity to Carry Out The Grant: Performance history of capacity to administer grant. Score comes from Worksheet #1. (First-time & <5-yr grantees: default = Good)		Excellent (9-10 score) 4 points	Very Good (7-8 score) 3 points	Good (5-6 score) 2 points	Fair (3-4 score) 1 point	Poor (1-2 score) 0 points		.5	
2	Grant Administration: Concerted effort made by grantee to minimize grant administration costs.		0% CDBG Funds 3 points	1 - 5% 2 points	5.1 - 10% 1 point				1.0	
3	Job Creation: Estimated number of new permanent jobs completed project will create or number of jobs retained that would be lost without this project.		> 4 Jobs 4 points	3-4 Jobs 3 points	2 Jobs 2 points	1 Job 1 point			1.5	
4	Unemployment: What percentage is applicant County's unemployment percentage rate above State average percentage rate?	%	4.1% or greater above state average 3.0 points	3.1% - 4.0% above state average 2.5 points	2.1% - 3.0% above state average 2.0 points	1.1% - 2.0% above state average 1.5 points	.1% - 1.0% above state average 1.0 point	Up to state average 0 points	1.5	
5 A	Financial Commitment to Community Development (Self-help Financing) - (<u>Jurisdiction Population <500</u>) Percent of non-CDBG funds invested in total project cost.	%	> 10% 5 points	7.1 % - 10% 4 points	4.1% - 7% 3 points	1% - 4% 2 points	< 1% 1 point		2.0	
5 B	Financial Commitment to Community Development (Self-help Financing) - (<u>Jurisdiction Population 501 - 1,000</u>) Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in total project cost.	%	> 20% 5 points	15.1 - 20% 4 points	10.1 - 15% 3 points	5.1 - 10% 2 points	1 - 5.0% 1 point		2.0	
5 C	Financial Commitment to Community Development (Self-help Financing) - (<u>Jurisdiction Population 1,001 - 5,000</u>) Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in total project cost.	%	> 30% 5 points	25.1 - 30% 4 points	20.1 - 25% 3 points	15.1 - 20% 2 points	1 - 15% 1 point		2.0	
5 D	Financial Commitment to Community Development (Self-help Financing) - (<u>Jurisdiction Population >5,000</u>) Percentage of non-CDBG funds invested in total project cost.	%	> 40% 5 points	35.1 - 40% 4 points	30.1 - 35% 3 points	25.1 - 30% 2 points	1 - 25% 1 point		2.0	

CDBG Rating and Ranking Criteria Description Five County Association of Governments		Data	Data Range/Score (circle only one for each criteria)						Score	X Weight	Total Score
6	CDBG funds Requested Per Capita: CDBG funds requested divided by # of beneficiaries.		\$1 - 100 5 points	\$101-200 4 points	\$201- 400 3 points	\$401 - 800 2 points	\$801 or > 1 point			1.0	
7 T*	Jurisdiction's Project Priority: Project priority rating in Regional Consolidated Plan, <u>(Capital Investment Plan - One-Year Action Plan)</u>		High # 1 6 points	High # 2 5 points	High # 3 4 points	High # 4 3 points	High # 5 2 points	High # >5 1 point		2.0	
8	County's Project Priority: Prioritization will be determined by the three (3) appointed Steering Committee members representing the county in which the proposed project is located. The three (3) members of the Steering Committee include: one County Commission Representative, one Mayor's Representative, and one School Board Representative. (Note: for AOG application, determination is made by the Steering Committee Chair, in consultation with the AOG Executive Committee.)		# 1 6 points	# 2 5 points	# 3 4 points	# 4 3 points	# 5 2 points	#6 or > 1 point		2.0	
9	Regional Project Priority: Determined by the Executive Director with consultation of the AOG Executive Committee members. The Executive Committee is comprised of one (1) County Commissioner from each of the five counties.		# 1 LMI Housing Activities 6 points	# 2 Community Facilities 5 points	# 3 Public Utility Infrastructure 4 points	# 4 Public Safety Activities 3 points	# 5 Remove Architectural Barriers (ADA) 2 points	#6 or > Parks and Recreation 1 point		2.0	
10	LMI Housing Stock: Number of units constructed, rehabilitated, or made accessible to LMI residents.		> 20 Units 8.5 points	15 - 20 Units 7 points	10 - 14 Units 5.5 points	5-9 Units 4 points	3-4 Units 2.5 points	2 Units 1 point		1.0	
11	Affordable Housing Plan Implementation: City has adopted an Affordable Housing Plan and this project demonstrates implementation of specific policies in the Plan. Towns applying for credit under this criteria may <u>either</u> meet a goal in their adopted Affordable Housing Plan or the project meets a regional affordable housing goal in the Consolidated Plan.		YES 3 points	No 0 points						1.0	
12	Project's Geographical Impact: Area benefitting from project.		Regional 3.5 points	Multi-county 3.0 points	County-wide 2.5 points	Multi-community 2.0 points	Community 1.5 points	Portion of Community 1 point		1.5	
13	Jurisdiction's Property Tax Rate: In response to higher demand for services, many communities have already raised tax rates to fund citizen needs. The communities that maintain an already high tax burden (as compared to the tax ceiling set by state law) will be given higher points for this category. Property tax rate as a percent of the maximum allowed by law (3 point default for non-taxing jurisdiction).	%	> 50% 5 points	40.1 - 50% 4 points	30.1 - 40% 3 points	20.1 - 30% 2 points	10.1 - 20% 1 point	< 10% 0 points		1.0	

Appendix C-2

CDBG Rating and Ranking Criteria Description Five County Association of Governments		Data	Data Range/Score (circle only one for each criteria)						Score	X Weight	Total Score
14	Jurisdiction's LMI Population: Percent of residents considered 80 percent or less LMI (based on LMI Survey).	%	91 - 100% 5 points	81 - 90% 4 points	71 - 80% 3 points	61 - 70% 2 points	51 - 60% 1 point			1.0	
15	Extent of Poverty: If an applicant satisfactorily documents the percentage of Low Income (LI - 50%) and Very Low Income (VLI - 30%) persons directly benefitting from a project; or can show the percentage of Low Income/Very Low Income of the community as a whole; additional points shall be given in accordance with the following. Percentage of total population of jurisdiction or project area who are low income and very low income.	%	20% or More 5 points	15 - 19% 4 points	10 - 14% 3 points	5 - 9% 2 points	1 - 4% 1 point			1.0	
16	Presumed LMI Group: Project specifically serves CDBG identified LMI groups, i.e. elderly, disabled, homeless, etc., as stipulated in the state of Utah Small Cities CDBG Application Policies and Procedures.	%	100% 5 points	80 - 99% 4 points	60 - 79% 3 points	51 - 59% 2 points				1.0	
17	Pro-active Planning: Reflects on communities who pro-actively plan for growth and needs in their communities; coordination and cooperation with other governments; development of efficient infrastructure; incorporation of housing opportunity and affordability in community planning; and protection and conservation plan for water, air, critical lands, important agricultural lands and historic resources. Score comes from Worksheet #18.		Very High 4 points	High 3 points	Fair 2 points	Low 1 point				0.5	
18	Application Quality: Application identifies problem, contains a well-defined scope of work and is cost-effective. Score comes from Worksheet #19.		Excellent 5 points	Very Good 4 points	Good 3 points	Fair 2 points	Acceptable 1 point	Poor 0 points		1.5	
19	Project Maturity: Project demonstrates capacity to be implemented and/or completed in the 18 month contract period and is clearly documented. Score comes from Worksheet #20.		Excellent 5 points	Very Good 4 points	Good 3 points	Fair 2 points	Acceptable 1 point	Poor 0 points		2.0	

PLEASE NOTE: Criteria marked with a T* is a THRESHOLD eligibility requirement for the CDBG Program.

< = Less Than > = More Than

Previously Allocated Pre-Approved Funding: \$90,000, Five County AOG Grant - Administration, Consolidated Plan, Rating & Ranking, Program Delivery for Housing Programs and

Economic Development Technical Assistance and Planning

\$135,668, Cedar City on behalf of the Cedar City Housing Authority - 2nd year funding of multi-year project for LMI Housing Property Acquisition

Appendix C-3

CRITERIA 1 WORKSHEET

STATE OF UTAH DIVISION OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - GRANTEE PERFORMANCE RATING										
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Score (10 Points Total)
Excellent ⇐ _____ (Circle One) _____ ⇒ Poor										
Person Providing Evaluation: (Circle) Keith Cheryl Glenna										
Excellent = 9 to 10 Very Good = 7 to 8 Good = 5 to 6 Fair = 3 to 4 Poor = 1 to 2										Total Points: _____ Rating: _____ (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor)

CRITERIA 17 WORKSHEET

PRO-ACTIVE PLANNING		
Criteria	Support Documentation Provided	Score (4 Points Total)
1. Has the local jurisdiction provided information demonstrating pro-active planning and land use in their community in coordination and cooperation with other governments?	Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	
2. Has the applicant documented that the project is in accordance with an <u>adopted</u> master plan (i.e., water facilities master plan, etc.)	Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	
3. Has the applicant documented incorporation of housing opportunity and affordability into community planning (i.e. General Plan housing policies, development fee deferral policies, etc.)	Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	
4. Has the applicant documented adopted plans or general plan elements addressing protection and conservation of water, air, critical lands, important agricultural lands and historic resources?	Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	
Very High = 4 Points High = 3 Points Fair = 2 Points Low = 1 Point		Total Points: _____ Rating: _____ (Very High, High, Fair, Low)

CRITERIA 18 WORKSHEET

APPLICATION QUALITY			
Criteria	Support Documentation	Other Documentation	Score (7 Points Total)
1. Problem Identification	Additional written text provided? Yes___ 1 point No___ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	Detailed Architectural/Engineering Report prepared? Yes___ 2 points No___ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">2 points</div>	
2. Is proposed solution well defined in Scope of Work? In other words, is solution likely to solve problem?	Yes___ 1 point No___ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>		
3. Does the application give a concise description of how the project will be completed in a timely manner?	Yes___ 1 point No___ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>		
4. Does proposed project duplicate any existing services or activities already available and provided to beneficiaries in that jurisdiction through other programs, i.e. those locally or regionally based.	No___ 2 points (Does not Duplicate) 2 points Yes___ 0 points (Duplicates Services) 0 points		
Excellent = 7 Points Very Good = 6 Points Good = 5 Points Fair = 4 Points Acceptable = 3 Points Poor = 2 Points			Total Points: _____ Rating: _____ (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Acceptable, Poor)

CRITERIA 19 WORKSHEET

PROJECT MATURITY		
Criteria	Status	Score (9 Points Total)
1. Architect/Engineer already selected and is actively involved in the application process	Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	
2. Is there evidence that the project manager has the capacity to carry out the project in a timely manner?	Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">1 point</div>	
3. Is the proposed solution to problem identified in the Scope of Work <u>ready to proceed immediately</u> ?	(Well Defined) Yes____ 2 points No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">2 points</div>	
4. Are architectural or engineering design/plans (i.e. blueprints) already completed for the project?	Yes____ 2 points No____ 0 points <div style="text-align: right;">2 points</div>	
5. Funding Status (Maturity)	Is CDBG the only funding source for the project? Yes____ 1 point No____ 0 points 1 point (or) All other project funding is applied for but not committed. Yes____ 2 points No____ 0 points 2 points (or) All other project funding is in place for immediate use. Yes____ 3 points No____ 0 points 3 points	
Excellent = 9 Points Very Good = 8 Points Good = 7 Points Fair = 6 Points Acceptable = 5 Points Poor = 4 Points or Less		Total Points: _____ Rating: _____ (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Acceptable, Poor)

**FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
GENERAL POLICIES**

1. **Weighted Value utilized for Rating and Ranking Criteria:** The Rating and Ranking Criteria utilized by the Five County Association of Governments contains a weighted value for each of the criteria. Points values are assessed for each criteria and totaled. In the right hand columns the total points received are then multiplied by a weighted value to obtain the total score. These weighted values may change from year to year based on the region's determination of which criteria have higher priority.
2. Five County AOG staff will visit each applicant on site for an evaluation/review meeting.
3. All applications will be evaluated by the Five County Association of Governments Community and Economic Development staff using criteria approved by the Steering Committee.
4. Staff will present prioritization recommendation to the RRC (Steering Committee) for consideration and approval.
5. Maximum amount per year to a jurisdiction is \$150,000.00.
6. Maximum years for a multi-year project is 2 years at \$150,000 per year.
7. All applications for multi-year funding must contain a complete budget and budget breakdown for each specific year of funding. Depending on available funding, all or part of the second year funding of a multi-year project may be made available in year one.
8. Applications on behalf of sub-recipients (i.e., special service districts, non-profit organizations, etc.) are encouraged. However, the applicant city or county must understand that even if they name the sub-recipient as project manager the city/county is still responsible for the project's viability and program compliance. The applying entity must be willing to maintain an active oversight of both the project and the sub-recipient's contract performance. An inter-local agreement between the applicant entity and the sub-recipient must accompany the pre-application. The inter-local agreement must detail who will be the project manager and how the sponsoring entity and sub-recipient will coordinate work on the project. A letter from the governing board of the sub-recipient requesting the sponsorship of the project must accompany the pre-application. This letter must be signed by the board chairperson.
9. Projects must be consistent with the District's Consolidated Plan. The project applied for must be included in the prioritized capital improvements list (CIP) that the entity submitted for inclusion in the Consolidated Plan. Your jurisdictions CIP is due no later than January 9, 2014 at 5:00 p.m. If your CIP list containing your project is not submitted by the deadline, your project application will not be rated and ranked. You may not amend your list after the deadline.
10. Previously allocated pre-approved funding:
 - \$90,000 Five County AOG (Consolidated Plan Planning, Administration, Rating & Ranking, Housing Program Delivery and Economic Dev. Technical Assistance and Planning)
 - \$135,668 Cedar City on behalf of the Cedar City Housing Authority for balance of year two multi-year funded project.

11. Set-aside Funding:
➤➤➤ None.
12. Emergency projects may be considered by the Regional Review Committee (FCAOG Steering Committee) at any time. Projects applying for emergency funding must still meet a national objective and regional goals and policies.

Projects may be considered as an emergency application if:

- Funding through the normal application time frame will create an unreasonable risk to health or property.
- An appropriate third party agency has documented a specific risk (or risks) that; in their opinion; needs immediate remediation.

If an applicant wishes to consider applying for emergency funds, they should contact the Five County Association of Governments CDBG Program Specialist as soon as possible to discuss the state required application procedure as well as regional criteria. Emergency funds (distributed statewide) are limited on an annual basis to \$500,000. The amount of any emergency funds distributed during the year will be subtracted from the top of the appropriate regional allocation during the next funding cycle.

13. Public service providers, traditionally non-profit organizations, are encouraged to apply for CDBG funds for capital improvement and major equipment purchases. Examples are delivery trucks, furnishings, fixtures, computer equipment, construction, remodeling, and facility expansion. State policy guidelines prohibit the use of CDBG funds for operating and maintenance expenses. This includes paying administrative costs, salaries, etc. No more than 15 percent of the state's yearly allocation of funds may be expended for public service activities.
14. State policy has established the minimum project size at \$30,000. Projects less than the minimum size will not be considered for rating and ranking.
15. In accordance with state policy, grantees with open grants from previous years who have not spent 50 percent of their previous grant prior to rating and ranking are not eligible to be rated and ranked, with the exception of housing rehabilitation projects.
16. Policy regarding funding of housing related projects: It is the policy of the Five County Association of Governments RRC (Steering Committee) that CDBG funds in this region be directed to the development of brick and mortar LMI housing projects, or utilized for necessary infrastructure for that housing. CDBG funds in this region shall not be utilized for LMI rental assistance.
17. In the event of a tie for the last funding position, the following will be awarded one (1) point for each criteria item listed below answered affirmatively:
 - The project that has the Highest percentage of LMI;
 - The project that has the most Local funds leveraged;
 - The project with the most Other funds leveraged;
 - The largest Geographical area benefitted;
 - The project with the Largest number of LMI beneficiaries;

If a tie remains unbroken after the above mentioned tie breaker, the members of the RRC will vote and the project that receives the majority vote will be ranked higher.

Adopted by the Five County Association of Governments Regional Review Committee (Steering Committee) August 14, 2002, as amended August 14, 2013.

**FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
HOW-TO-APPLY CDBG APPLICATION WORKSHOP
ATTENDANCE POLICY**

Attendance at one workshop within the region is mandatory by all prospective applicants or an “OFFICIAL” representative of said applicant. [State Policy]

Attendance at the workshop by a county commissioner, mayor, city council member, or county clerk satisfies the above referenced attendance requirement of the prospective applicant’s jurisdiction. In addition, attendance by a city manager, town clerk, or county administrator also satisfies this requirement.

Jurisdictions may formally designate a third party representative (i.e., other city/county staff, consultant, engineer, or architect) to attend the workshop on their behalf. Said designation by the jurisdiction shall be in writing. The letter of designation shall be provided to the Five County Association no later than at the beginning of the workshop.

Attendance by prospective eligible “sub-grantees”, which may include non-profit agencies, special service districts, housing authorities, etc. is strongly recommended so that they may become familiar with the application procedures. If a city/town or county elects to sponsor a sub-grantee it is the responsibility of that jurisdiction to ensure the timely and accurate preparation of the CDBG application on behalf of the sub-grantee.

Extraordinary circumstances relating to this policy shall be presented to the Executive Director of the Five County Association of Governments for consideration by the Regional Review Committee (Steering Committee).

Adopted by the Five County Association of Governments Regional Review Committee (Steering Committee) October 9, 2002.

FY 2014 Regional Prioritization Criteria and Justification

Criteria #9: Regional Project Priority **Project priority rating with regional goals and policies. Regional prioritization as determined by the Executive Director with consultation of the AOG Executive Committee members.**

#1 priority	6 points	X 2.0 (weighting)	=	12.0 points
#2 priority	5 points	X 2.0 (weighting)	=	10.0 points
#3 priority	4 points	X 2.0 (weighting)	=	8.0 points
#4 priority	3 points	X 2.0 (weighting)	=	6.0 points
#5 priority	2 points	X 2.0 (weighting)	=	4.0 points
#6 priority	1 point	X 2.0 (weighting)	=	2.0 points

Regional Prioritization

Justification

#1 LMI Housing Activities

Projects designed to provide for the housing needs of very low and low-moderate income families. May include the development of infrastructure for LMI housing projects, home buyers assistance programs, or the actual construction of housing units (including transitional, supportive, and/or homeless shelters), and housing rehabilitation. Meets a primary objective of the program: Housing. Traditionally CDBG funds leverage very large matching dollars from other sources.

#2 Community Facilities

Projects that traditionally have no available revenue source to fund them, or have been turned down traditionally by other funding sources, i.e., Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (PCIFB). May also include projects that are categorically eligible for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, i.e., senior citizens centers, health clinics, food banks, and/or public service activities. Includes community centers that are not primarily recreational in nature.

#3 Public Utility Infrastructure

Projects designed to increase the capacity of water and other utility systems to better serve the customers and/or improve fire flow capacity. Other funding sources usually available. Adjusting water rates are a usual funding source. Other agencies also fund this category. Includes wastewater disposal projects.

#4 Public Safety Activities

Projects related to the protection of property, would include activities such as flood control projects or fire protection improvements in a community. Typically general fund items but most communities cannot fund without additional assistance. Grants help lower indebted costs to jurisdiction. Fire Protection is eligible for other funding i.e., PFCIB and can form Special Service Districts (SSD's) to generate revenue stream.

#5 Projects to remove architectural barriers

Accessibility of public facilities by disabled persons is mandated by federal law but this is an unfunded mandate upon the local government. A liability exists for the jurisdiction because of potential suits brought to enforce requirements. Only CDBG and sometimes PCIFB have stepped up to fund this mandate.

#6 Parks and Recreation

Projects designed to enhance the recreational qualities of a community i.e., new picnic facilities, playgrounds, aquatic centers, etc.

Note: The Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Committee members, reviewed and obtained approval of the regional prioritization for the CDBG program on August 14, 2013.

**Five County Association of Governments
CDBG Rating and Ranking Program Year 2014
Data Sources**

1. **CAPACITY TO CARRY OUT THE GRANT:** The grantee must have a history of successful grant administration in order to receive full points in this category. First time grantees or grantees who have not applied in more than 5 years are presumed to have the capacity to successfully carry out a project and will receive a default score of 2.5 points. To adequately evaluate grantee performance, the RRC must consult with the state staff. State staff will rate performance on a scale of 1-10 (Ten being best). A grantee whose performance in the past was poor must show improved administration capability through third party administration contracts with AOG's or other capable entities to get partial credit. Worksheet #1 used to determine score.
2. **GRANT ADMINISTRATION:** Grant administration costs will be taken from the CDBG pre-application. Those making a concerted effort to minimize grant administration costs taken from CDBG funds will be awarded extra points.
3. **JOB CREATION:** Information provided by applicant prior to rating and ranking. Applicant must be able to adequately support proposed figures for job creation or retention potential. This pertains to permanent jobs created as a result of the project, not jobs utilized in the construction of a project. Two part-time employees = 1 full-time.
4. **UNEMPLOYMENT:** "Utah Economic and Demographic Profiles" (most current issue available prior to rating and ranking), provided by Utah Office of Planning and Budget; or "Utah Labor Market Report" (most current issue with annual averages), provided by Department of Workforce Services.
5. **FINANCIAL COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Self-Help Financing):** From figures provided by applicant in grant application. Documentation of the source(s) and status (whether already secured or not) of any and all proposed "matching" funds must be provided prior to the rating and ranking of the application by the RRC. Any changes made in the dollar amount of proposed funding, after rating and ranking has taken place, shall require reevaluation of the rating received on this criteria. A determination will then be made as to whether the project's overall ranking and funding prioritization is affected by the score change.

Use of an applicant's local funds and/or leveraging of other matching funds is strongly encouraged in CDBG funded projects in the Five County Region. This allows for a greater number of projects to be accomplished in a given year. Acceptable matches include property, materials available and specifically committed to this project, and cash. Due to federal restrictions unacceptable matches include donated labor, use of equipment, etc. All match proposed must be quantified as cash equivalent through an acceptable process before the match can be used. Documentation on how and by whom the match is quantified is required. "Secured" means that a letter or applications of intent exist to show that other funding sources have been requested as match to the proposed project. If leveraged funds are not received then the points given for that match will be deducted and the project's rating reevaluated.

A jurisdiction's population (most current estimate provided by Utah Office of Planning and Budget) will determine whether they are Category A, B, C or D for the purposes of this criteria.

6. **CDBG DOLLARS REQUESTED PER CAPITA:** Determined by dividing the dollar amount requested in the CDBG application by the beneficiary population.
7. **LOCAL JURISDICTIONS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: THRESHOLD CRITERIA:** Every applicant is required to document that the project for which they are applying is consistent with that community's and the Five County District Consolidated Plan. The project, or project type, must be a high priority in the investment component (Capital Investment Plan (CIP) One-Year Action Plan). The applicant must include evidence that the community was and continues to be a willing partner in the development of the regional (five-county) consolidated planning process. (See CDBG Application Guide.)
8. **COUNTY'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND POLICIES:** Prioritization will be determined by the three (3) appointed Steering Committee members representing the county in which the proposed project is located. The three (3) members of the Steering Committee include: one County Commission Representative, one Mayor's Representative, and one School Board Representative. (Note: for AOG application, determination is made by the Steering Committee Chair, in consultation with the AOG Executive Committee.)
9. **REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND POLICIES:** Determined by the Executive Director with consultation of the AOG Executive Committee members. The Executive Committee is comprised of one County Commissioner from each of the five counties.
10. **IMPROVEMENTS TO, OR EXPANSION OF, LMI HOUSING STOCK, OR PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY TO LMI RESIDENTS:** Information provided by the applicant. Applicant must be able to adequately explain reasoning which supports proposed figures, for the number of LMI housing units to be constructed or substantially rehabilitated with the assistance of this grant. Or the number of units this grant will make accessible to LMI residents through loan closing or down payment assistance.
11. **AFFORDABLE HOUSING PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:** The CDBG State Policy Committee adopted the following rating and ranking criteria to be used by each regional rating and ranking system: *"Applications received from cities and counties which have complied with Utah code regarding the preparation and adoption of an affordable housing plan, and who are applying for a project that is intended to address element(s) of that plan will be given additional points."* Projects which actually demonstrate implementation of a jurisdiction's Affordable Housing Plan policies will be given points. Applicants must provide sufficient documentation to justify that their project complies with this criteria. Towns applying for credit under this criteria may either meet a goal in its adopted Affordable Housing Plan or the project meets a regional affordable housing goal in the Consolidated Plan.
12. **GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT OF PROJECT'S IMPACT:** The actual area to be benefitted by the project applied for.
13. **PROPERTY TAX RATE FOR JURISDICTION:** Base tax rate for community or county, as applicable, will be taken from the "Statistical Review of Government in Utah", or most current source using the most current edition available prior to rating and ranking. Basis for determining percent are the maximum tax rates allowed in the Utah Code: .70% for municipalities, and .32% for counties.

14. **PERCENTAGE OF APPLICANT'S JURISDICTION WHO ARE LOW TO MODERATE INCOME:** The figures will be provided from the results of a Housing and Community Development Division (HCDD) approved income survey conducted by the applicant of the project benefit area households.
15. **EXTENT OF POVERTY:** Based on information provided by applicant prior to rating and ranking that satisfactorily documents the percentage of Low Income (LI - 50%) and Very Low Income (VLI - 30%) persons directly benefitting from a project.
16. **PRESUMED LMI GROUP:** Applicant will provide information as to what percent of the proposed project will assist a presumed LMI group as defined in the current program year CDBG Application Guide handbook.
17. **PRO-ACTIVE PLANNING:** The State of Utah emphasizes the importance of incorporating planning into the operation of city government. Communities that demonstrate their desire to improve through planning will receive additional points in the rating and ranking process.

In the rating and ranking of CDBG applications, the region will recognize an applicant's accomplishments consistent with these principles by adding additional points when evaluating the following:

- ** **Demonstration proactive land use planning in the community;**
- ** **Development of efficient infrastructure including water and energy conservation;**
- ** **Incorporation of housing opportunity and affordability into community planning; and**
- ** **Protection and conservation plan for water, air, critical lands, important agricultural lands and historic resources.**

Worksheet #17 will be used in the rating and ranking process for applicants who have taken the opportunity to provide additional information and documentation in order to receive these additional points.

18. **Application Quality:** Quality of the Pre-Application is evaluated in terms of project identification, justification, and well-defined scope of work likely to address identified problems.
19. **Project Maturity:** Funding should be prioritized to those projects which are the most "mature". For the purposes of this process, maturity is defined as those situations where: 1) the applicant has assigned a qualified project manager; 2) has selected an engineer and/or architect; 3) proposed solution to problem is identified in the Scope of Work and ready to proceed immediately; 4) has completed architectural/engineering design (blueprints); and 5) identifies all funding sources and funding maturity status. Projects that are determined to not be sufficiently mature so as to be ready to proceed in a timely manner, may not be rated and ranked.

APPENDIX D.
Needs Assessment Survey

ISSUE AREA - EMPLOYMENT

Employment information in the community provides the background necessary for determining what type of jobs are available, what are the salaries available in an area, what skills businesses need and industry are looking for and what income and supports are needed for a family to become self-sufficient. The poverty rate determined by the federal government is based upon a forty year old formula which determined that Americans spent approximately 1/3 of their after taxable income on food. The poverty rate is based upon a calculation of three times the costs of the minimum (lowest) food plan the Department of Agriculture developed for an American family. However, the poverty rate does not consider any other financial factors such as housing, child care, transportation, or health care expenses.

While understanding and knowing the poverty rate in a community is important, considering the numbers of persons living below a county self-sufficiency rate, and the average county wages, may reflect more accurately the employment conditions of the area. The Self-Sufficiency Standard vary because the amount of money that a family needs to be economically self-sufficient depends upon family size and composition, the age of children, and where they live. Unemployment rates are important to know when looking at employment issues; furthermore, one should keep in mind that in addition to those who are unemployed there are also those who are underemployed, as well as those possibly working two to three jobs or multiple part-time employment that reflect additional needs for well paying full-time employment. Other employment considerations are the types of jobs available in a community – service sector, manufacturing, retail, government – all can have an influence on the quality of the job market as well as the wages paid.

Data Elements:

According to the U.S. Department of Labor in April 2013, unemployment in Five County varied from 4.5% in Beaver County to 9.1% in Garfield County. Overall, the area experienced an average 5.3% unemployment rate in April 2013.

Five County region has about 79,625 workers in the area. A large majority of the workers (89.14%) used private automobiles to travel to work and only 12.84% reported they carpooled. The region has two public transit systems and 0.34% of workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while 5.58% reported they used some other means of transportation including walking, bicycles, and taxicabs to travel to work. The median commute time for workers who travel to work is about 17 minutes. Garfield County has the shortest median commute time of 10.96 minutes while Kane County has the longest commute time at 17.38 minutes.¹

The Small Business Development Center reports that wages in Washington County are 65% of the national average and 80% of that of Northern Utah.²

County average hourly wages³

Beaver	\$19.97	
Garfield	\$12.62	
Iron		\$13.40
Kane		\$13.70
Washington		\$14.35

County living wages⁴

¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2011. Estimates for 2011 were released in December 2012.

² Utah Small Business Development Center Network, Dixie State University Conference, June 27, 2013

³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁴ 2013 Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Beaver	\$17.69
Garfield	\$17.69
Iron	\$17.24
Kane	\$17.69
Washington	\$18.00
Licensed childcare facilities ⁵	62
Average childcare costs – monthly rate under 5 year old	
Beaver	\$470.00
Garfield	\$440.00
Iron	\$450.00
Kane	\$440.00
Washington	\$ 484.00
Median household income	
Beaver	\$44,126.00
Garfield	\$40,762.00
Iron	\$41,094.00
Kane	\$42,515.00
Washington	\$46,001.00
Largest employers by county	
Beaver	
• Circle Four Farms	
• Beaver School District	
• Beaver Valley Hospital	
• Beaver County	
Garfield	
• Ruby's Inn	
• Garfield School District	
• United States Government	
• Intermountain Healthcare	
• The Lodge at Bryce Canyon	
• Garfield County	
Iron	
• Southern Utah University	
• Iron County School District	
• Intermountain Healthcare	
• Walmart	
• Convergys	
• United States Government	
• Cedar City	
• State of Utah	
• Iron County	
Kane	
• Best Friends Animal Sanctuary	
• Kane School District	
• Aramark Sports	
• Kane County	
• Kane County Hospital	
• Almangiri	
• United States Government	

⁵ Childcare Center, Five County Association of Governments, January 2013

Washington

- Washington County School District
- Intermountain Healthcare
- Walmart
- Dixie State University
- St. George City
- Skywest Airlines
- United States Government
- Washington County
- Andrus Trucking
- City of Washington

Business Vacancy Rate (Five County)

12.63%

Survey Question and Comments:

What do you feel are the primary **EMPLOYMENT** issues in your community?

Answer Options:

Cost of childcare

Not enough good paying jobs with benefits

Unable to find jobs in area

Wages are too low

People lack skills to obtain a job

People lack education to obtain a job

Lack of transportation

Employment income impacts eligibility for services

Substance abuse issues

Having a record or felony

Disability/chronic illness

Employers leaving the area

Top Five Responses

Not enough good paying jobs with benefits

Unable to find jobs in area

Wages are too low

People lack skills to obtain a job

Lack of transportation

Response
Percent

Response
Count

74.3%

633

50.6%

431

54.1%

461

13.3%

113

13.6%

116

ISSUE AREA – EDUCATION

Data and information on the educational levels of community members as well as the issues surrounding access to education provide a framework for helping to move people from poverty into self-sufficiency. Education begins early and access to quality childcare can make the difference between later success and failure. It has been shown that low-income children who attend Head Start are more likely to graduate from high school and attend college (National Center for Children in Poverty); however, nationally less than 60% of eligible children were served by Head Start programs (Koball and Douglas-Hall, 2004). Every year of college, increases one's ability to gain a higher income and yet individuals living in poverty are least likely to access higher education and many do not finish high school. According to references in Dr. Donna Beegle's book, *See Poverty, Be the Difference*, as recently as 1996 a person in the lowest income quartile was only 10% as likely to complete a bachelor's degree as a person from the highest income quartile.

Data Elements:

Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an average for the period from 2007 to 2011.

% No High School Diploma	% High School Only	% Some College	% Associates	% Bachelors	% Graduate or Professional
8.75	27.6	30.1	8.7	16.9	8.0

Public School Enrollment	43,170
Number of public school districts	5

Beaver County

Population 25 years and over	3,818
Less than 9th grade	3.8%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41.9%
Some college, no degree	31.7%
Associate's degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree	7.8%
Graduate or professional degree	2.7%

Garfield

Population 25 years and over	3,432
Less than 9th grade	1.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32.0%
Some college, no degree	29.8%
Associate's degree	8.5%
Bachelor's degree	14.9%
Graduate or professional degree	5.9%

Iron

Population 25 years and over	23,610
Less than 9th grade	2.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.6%
Some college, no degree	29.7%
Associate's degree	8.2%
Bachelor's degree	18.8%
Graduate or professional degree	8.3%

Kane

Population 25 years and over	5,007
Less than 9th grade	2.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24.4%
Some college, no degree	34.2%
Associate's degree	7.1%
Bachelor's degree	19.2%
Graduate or professional degree	7.6%

Washington

Population 25 years and over	82,097
Less than 9th grade	2.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.3%
Some college, no degree	30.0%
Associate's degree	9.0%
Bachelor's degree	16.7%
Graduate or professional degree	8.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

State Office of Education 2010-2011 Single-Year Dropout Rate Report
 If the number of students in a student group is less than ten (n<10), the dropout rate is not reported to protect student privacy. All of the schools in the report are accredited Utah high schools.

	Number of students	Percent of Dropout
Beaver District	437	3%
Beaver High	335	2%
Milford High	102	5%
Garfield District	257	2%
Bryce Valley High	78	3%
Escalante High	59	0%
Panguitch	120	2%
Iron District	2468	1%
Canyon View High	1025	0%
Cedar City High	1063	2%
Parowan High	278	0%
Southwest Educational Academy	105	12%
Kane	360	1%
Kanab High	251	2%
Valley High	80	0%
Washington District	7065	2%
Desert Hills High	921	1%
Dixie High	1009	4%
Enterprise High	251	0%
Hurricane High	809	0%
Pine View High	956	1%
Snow Canyon High	1008	3%

Survey Question and Comments:

What do you feel are the primary **EDUCATION** issues in your community

Answer Options

Lack of vocational training	Lack of transportation (school related)
Lack of GED/Adult Education Classes	Lack of childcare (school related)
Lack of college education	Cost of tuition
Lack of dropout prevention for youth	Having to work
Lack of preschool programming	Substance abuse

Five Top Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Lack of vocational training	27.6%	220
Lack of college education	25.8%	206
Lack of dropout prevention for youth	29.7%	237
Cost of tuition	39.2%	313
Having to work	39.0%	311

ISSUE AREA – HOUSING

Finding affordable housing (both rental and housing for homeownership) continues to be a challenge for many Americans. Safe, decent, sanitary, and affordable housing provides not only shelter for clients, but stabilization for children, and in cases of homeownership – housing becomes a way to build and retain an asset for the future. The foreclosure crisis and tightening of the lending market has added to the need for affordable rental housing as well as the need to address the security or sale of vacant homes to stabilize neighborhoods. The recent crisis also has renewed emphasis on how much a family should be paying toward housing and utilities. Finally, examination of housing costs including energy consumption broadens the understanding of the housing issues in the service area.

Data Elements:

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 33,724 homeowners in the Five County area in 2000, and 47,606 owner occupied homes in the region for the five year estimated period from 2007 - 2011. The U.S. Postal Service provides information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. In the third quarter of 2010, Five County residential and business vacancy rates totaled 5,163 for residential addresses and 914 business addresses were reported as vacant, for a rate of 12.63%.

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing in Five County shows 121 housing units were without plumbing in 2000 and the American Community Survey's five-year estimate shows 340 housing units in Five County were without plumbing in 2011.

Rental vacancy rates

• Beaver	15.7%
• Garfield	6.9%
• Iron	10.7%
• Kane	16.8%
• Washington	5.1%

Owner occupied vacancy rates	6.58%
Owner occupied homes ⁶	47,606

Fair Market Rents – two bedroom

Beaver County	\$615
Garfield County	\$648
Iron County	\$644
Kane County	\$615
Washington County	\$782
Foreclosures (Washington County)	592
Percent houses overcrowded – doubled up	
Number of homeless ⁷	243
Annualized Homeless Estimates	1,173
Number of unsafe, unsanitary homes (Five County)	120
Housing affordability (hourly wage a worker must earn to afford housing)	
Number of families applied for HEAT assistance ⁸	5,496
Application Processed	

⁶ Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011 Data Release, December 2012.*

⁷ *Utah Point-in-Time Homeless County, January 30, 2013*

⁸ *Five County Association of Governments, HEAT Program, FY 2013*

• Beaver	237
• Garfield	217
• Iron	1,446
• Kane	175
• Washington	3,208
Number of families using Energy Crisis Intervention (HEAT) assistance	57
Average dollar amount of HEAT payments	\$391.00

Survey Question and Comments:

What do you feel are the primary **HOUSING** issues in your community

Answer Options

High cost of homeownership	Housing in poor condition
High cost associated with moving	Utility costs are high
Lack of temporary emergency housing (homeless)	Credit reports
Lack of temporary emergency housing (domestic violence)	Background checks
Lack of affordable rental housing	Criminal history
Families/friends "doubling up" because couldn't afford own housing	

Top 5 Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
High cost of homeownership	51.9%	429
Lack of temporary emergency housing (homeless)	19.8%	164
Lack of affordable rental housing	55.5%	459
Utility costs are high	28.7%	237
Families/friends "doubling up" because couldn't afford own housing	26.4%	218

ISSUE AREA – NUTRITION

Households struggling in poverty as well as many families moving out of poverty find it difficult at times to provide food for their families. Food pantries are seeing many new clients who are oftentimes working more than one low-wage job or have recently lost employment. Children cannot learn and parents find it difficult to work when hungry and undernourished. Rising obesity rates among children and adults leads to increasing health issues and costs. Addressing hunger and nutritional needs is *basic* to moving people into self-sufficiency.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides an important nutrition safety net across the country. In Utah about 9.3% of the population participants in the SNAP (food stamps) program. Overall, unemployment and under-employment in most states and intensified efforts to enroll eligible needy people, are factors in SNAP increase in caseload trend. More than one in seven Americans receives SNAP – that percentage (15.2%) is comparable to the percentage of the American workforce affected by unemployment or underemployment (13.8%) in March 2013 according to US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics U-6 Measure.⁹

Data Elements:

During the 2012 - 2013 school year, the Utah State Office of Education reports that 18,736 students (or 46%) received free or reduced price lunches. Washington County had the smallest percentage of students participating in the school lunch program at 41.39%, while Kane County had 50.69% of students participating, which is more than the national average of 46.62 percent.¹⁰¹¹

During 2011, 5,320 households (or 7.73%) received SNAP payments (food stamps).¹² During this same time period there were 5,880 (or 8.54%) households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments. At 5.94%, Kane County had the smallest percentage of households receiving SNAP payments, while Garfield County had 12.59% of households receiving SNAP payments, which is more than the national average of 10.25%.

Average monthly allocation SNAP (Utah)	\$ 121.75
Percent of population using SNAP (Five County)	
• Beaver	7.73%
• Garfield	6.7%
• Iron	12.59%
• Kane	10.79%
• Washington	5.94%
	6.66%
Average number of recipient receiving SNAP (Five County)	5,320
• Beaver	138
• Garfield	270
• Iron	1,652
• Kane	191
• Washington	3,069
Number of eligible but not receiving SNAP (Five County)	5,880

⁹ Prepared by Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), www.frac.org Based on preliminary data published by USDA Food and Nutrition Service, www.fns.usda.gov – June 2013

¹⁰ Utah State Office of Education, Child Nutrition Program

¹¹ Source: National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), 2009-10 School Universe data.

¹² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011 Data Release, December 2012.

Number of children receiving free/reduced lunch	18,736
Number receiving WIC (Women, Infant Children) Aid (Utah)	69,641
Number of food pantries and/or food distribution centers (Five County) ¹³	13
Number of households served by food pantries-Five County ¹⁴	3,252
Number of individuals served by food pantries-Five County	7,464

Survey Question and Comments:

What do you feel are the primary **NUTRITION** issues in your community

Answer Options:

High cost of healthy foods
 Not enough income to cover food costs
 Lack of transportation to grocery store/food pantry
 Location and/or hours of food pantry unknown
 Lack of knowledge on healthy food choices
 Lack of knowledge on available nutrition programs (WIC, SNAP, etc)
 Food resources not available (senior meals, meals on wheels, food pantry)
 Lack of after school meal programs for children

Top 5 Responses:

	Response Percent	Response Count
High cost of healthy foods	70.8%	584
Not enough income to cover food costs	63.5%	524
Lack of knowledge on healthy food choices	41.6%	343
Lack of knowledge on available nutrition programs (WIC, SNAP, etc)	13.6%	112
Lack of after school meal programs for children	11.9%	98

¹³ *Utah Food Bank, Southern Utah Branch, January – March 2013*

¹⁴ *FACSPRO, Five County Community Action Database, FY 2013 (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)*

ISSUE AREA - USE OF INCOME

All Americans face challenges relative to use of income. As a society, we are constantly bombarded with commercials wanting to sell us the latest and greatest. Low-wage workers and their families are not the only persons facing a crisis in money management with debt spiraling, costs of health care and other items rising. Over the past few years, with the downturn in the economy, many Americans are living one paycheck away from financial crisis. According to the Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED), the foundation for reaching the American Dream “rests on two pillars: first, a family's ability to build assets that can be used to invest for the future, send children to college, and weather unexpected financial storms; and second, safety nets and safeguards that provide financial security in the event of a job loss, medical emergency, or other life events that could otherwise put a family in a tailspin.” The information a community gathers on use of income can help an agency think about services that can lead to individuals building their safety net and eventually achieving many goals.

Data Elements:

Children (0-4) Poverty Rate

	Total Children	Children in Poverty	Poverty Rate
Beaver	598	180	30.1
Garfield	340	30	8.8
Iron	3964	1,019	25.7
Kane	436	57	13.1
Washington	12,511	1,843	14.7
Five County	17,849	3,129	17.5
Utah	256,293	36,490	14.2

Children (5-17) Poverty Rate

	Total Children	Children in Poverty	Poverty Rate
Beaver	1,567	328	20.9
Garfield	928	128	13.8
Iron	9,490	2,305	24.3
Kane	1,112	140	12.6
Washington	28,478	4,801	16.9
Five County	41,575	7,702	18.5
Utah	584,841	72,492	12.4

Individuals 65+ in Poverty

	Seniors	Seniors in Poverty	Senior Poverty Rate
Beaver	812	167	20.6
Garfield	870	136	15.6
Iron	4,354	309	7.1
Kane	1,335	39	2.9
Washington	22,802	1,154	5.1
Five County	30,173	1,805	6.0
Utah	238,783	15,370	6.4

Five County Median Household Income

• Beaver	\$ 42,900
• Garfield	\$ 44,126
• Iron	\$ 40,762
• Kane	\$ 41,094
• Washington	\$ 42,515
	\$ 46,001

Wage and Employment Data

	Average Employment	Establishments	Payroll	Average Monthly wage
Beaver	2,094	214	\$ 66,552,155	\$ 2,649
Garfield	2,289	231	\$ 58,516,205	\$ 2,131
Iron	15,144	1,371	\$ 429,413,473	\$ 2,363
Kane	3,010	326	\$86,702,410	\$ 2,401
Washington	48,929	4,442	\$1,471,371,513	\$ 2,506

Community Survey:

What do you feel are the primary **INCOME** issues in this county

Answer Options

High cost of check cashing/cash advance services
 Difficulty with money management (budgeting)
 Lack of use of free tax preparation (low-moderate income)
 Lack of knowledge about savings
 Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
 Lack of knowledge about possible resources, (i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.)
 Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income
 Unable to obtain banking services (i.e. checking, savings, direct deposit)
 Other income issues of concern or comments?

Top 5 Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Difficulty with money management (budgeting)	70.5%	559
Lack of knowledge about savings	35.9%	285
Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues	37.6%	298
Lack of knowledge about possible resources, (i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.)	16.3%	129
Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income	58.1%	461

ISSUE AREA - TRANSPORTATION

Five County counties rural environment makes transportation a challenge for many where public transportation is not available. Available, affordable transportation is another key element to self-sufficiency.

Data Element:

Suggested data:

Commuter trends (census)

Public transportation trends (local)

Community Survey:

What do you feel are the primary **TRANSPORTATION** issues in your community?

Answer Options

Lack of accessible transportation for non-emergency medical situations

Lack of knowledge on how to buy a vehicle

Cost of owning and operating a vehicle

Lack of credit to buy a vehicle

Cost of gasoline

Lack of assistance in learning to drive/getting a license

Lack of public transportation

Location of the DMV

Other transportation issues of concern or comments?

Top 5 Reponses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Lack of accessible transportation for non-emergency medical situations	21.9%	183
Cost of owning and operating a vehicle	54.4%	454
Lack of credit to buy a vehicle	28.4%	237
Cost of gasoline	74.1%	619
Lack of public transportation	40.8%	341
Other transportation issues of concern or comments?		

ISSUE AREA – HEALTH CARE

A health system, also sometimes referred to as health care system is the organization of people, institutions, and resources to deliver health care services to meet the health needs of target populations. The management of any health system is typically directed through a set of policies and plans adopted by government, private sector business and other groups in areas such as personal health care delivery and financing, pharmaceuticals, health and human resources, and public health.

A growing number of Americans are uninsured; costs keep rising (annual growth rate, 6.7%); and the public is increasingly worried about the issue. The U.S. spends more money on health care than any other nation. By 2017, it is estimated that individuals may be spending about \$13,000 per person on health care according to the annual projection by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Less than 60% of Americans are covered by an employer's policy. Children in poverty are more likely (19.3%) to be uninsured. The percentage of people covered by government health programs decreased to 27.0% and about half were covered by Medicaid.

Data Element:

The uninsured population is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons. In 2010, the percentage of persons uninsured ranged from 17.7 in Kane County, Utah, to 22.8 in Iron County, Utah.

	Insured Population	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
2010 Estimates				
Beaver	5,758	4,568	1,190	20.7%
Garfield	4,186	3,400	786	18.8%
Iron	40,550	31,299	9,251	22.8%
Kane	5,659	4,659	1,000	17.7%
Washington	112,390	89,166	23,224	20.7%
Five County	168,543	133,092	35,451	21.0%
Utah	2,482,360	2,067,884	414,476	16.6%

Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, Federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for the Five County area are shown below. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 116 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in 2012. Washington County, Utah, had the most active providers (74), while Garfield County, Utah, had the fewest.

Geographic Area	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Five County	7	14	5	12	1

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the Five County area in the table below. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 32,302 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2011. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 3,533 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2011. Washington County, Utah, had the highest number (2,254) of Medicare recipients among disabled persons, while Garfield County, Utah, had the lowest number (86) of Medicare recipients among disabled persons.

Medicaid and Medicare providers	116
Number receiving Medicare	32,302
Number uninsured persons	35,451
Percentage of uninsured persons	21.0%

Community Survey:

What do you feel are the primary **HEALTH CARE** issues in your community

Answer Options

No insurance
 Costs too much
 No doctors/clinics in town
 No transportation to doctor
 Doctors will not accept Medicaid
 Lack of resources for substance abuse treatment
 Lack of resources for mental health treatment
 Lack of information on basic healthcare

Top 5 Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
No insurance	74.3%	622
Costs too much	78.5%	657
Doctors will not accept Medicaid	18.2%	152
Lack of resources for mental health treatment	19.0%	159
Lack of information on basic healthcare	17.8%	149

ISSUE AREA – CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

There has been surprisingly little change in the structure of the family until the mid-1980. The traditional American family has been undergoing profound transformations for all ages, all races, and all ethnic groups. Every aspect of the American family is experiencing change. These include the number of adults who marry, the number of households that are formed by married people, the number of children that are conceived, the economic role of mothers, the number of non-family households, and even the importance of marriage in accounting for total births.

As late as 1960, at the height of the Baby Boom, married families made up almost three-quarters of all households; but by the census of 2000 they accounted for just 53 percent of them, a decline that seems to have continued. More older people than ever before are also living alone or without other generations present. Declining mortality and morbidity, the development of Social Security and other retirement benefits, all meant that older persons could financially live alone and were generally healthier and lived longer than in earlier periods. The traditional family with a single male breadwinner working alone to sustain the family is no longer the norm. By the end of the century, only one in five married couples had just a single male breadwinner working outside the home.

Clearly the American family, like all families in the Western industrial countries, is now profoundly different from what it had been in the recorded past. It typically is a household with few children, with both parents working, and with mothers producing children at ever older ages. At the same time, more adults than ever before are living alone or with unmarried companions and more women than ever before are giving birth out of wedlock. These trends have profoundly changed the American family and are unlikely to be reversed any time soon.¹⁵

Data Elements

Survey

Community Survey:

What do you believe are the primary barriers to obtaining **CHILD CARE** services?

Answer Options

Cost	Not enough providers
Location	Issues regarding reimbursement
Time service is available	Special needs children
Quality of providers	Transportation

Top 5 Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Cost	74.4%	387
Time service is available	25.2%	131
Quality of providers	41.9%	218
Not enough providers	34.8%	181
Special needs children	28.3%	147

What are the most important unmet CHILDREN'S needs in your community?

¹⁵ Adapted from chapter 8 of *A Population History of the United States*, by Herbert S. Klein, published by Cambridge University Press, 2004 (845.353.7500).

Answer Options

Unsafe areas to raise children
Childcare is unaffordable
Lack of early child education programs
Lack of after-school programs
Not enough childcare facilities
Not enough safe, suitable forms of recreation
Parents need more knowledge on how to parent
Lack of summer activities for children
Lack of knowledge about proper nutrition in the home
Lack of disability/mental health services
Not enough family support in caring for children
Lack of outreach
Information on how to find help

Top 5 Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Childcare is unaffordable	28.6%	224
Not enough safe, suitable forms of recreation	24.0%	188
Parents need more knowledge on how to parent	46.2%	362
Lack of knowledge about proper nutrition in the home	23.5%	184
Not enough family support in caring for children	25.7%	201

What do you feel are the primary YOUTH issues in your community?

Answer Options

Teen pregnancy	Stress
Gang membership	Depression
Dropping out of school	Alcohol/Drug use by youth
Bullying	Alcohol/Drug use in the family
Learning disabilities	Lack of opportunities to develop skills needed as adult
Emotional or behavioral problems	Violence
Weight/eating habits	Working to help support their family
Not much to do away from school	Stress
Lack of role models	Depression
Adults not in touch with needs of youth	Alcohol/Drug use by youth

Top 5 Responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Dropping out of school	25.4%	211
Bullying	28.4%	236
Emotional or behavioral problems	23.4%	195
Not much to do away from school	23.8%	198
Alcohol/Drug use by youth	29.9%	249

What do you think are the main issues facing FAMILIES in the community?

Answer Options

Lack of education	Lack of support programs
Substance abuse	Lack of transportation options
Unhealthy lifestyles	Lack of disability/mental health services

Domestic abuse	Being a single parent
Child abuse/neglect	Not knowing where to go for help
Not enough medical coverage	Not enough affordable housing
Make too much to receive public assistance but still need assistance	

Top 5 Responses	Response Percent	Response Count
Substance abuse	29.2%	241
Unhealthy lifestyles	37.6%	310
Not enough medical coverage	30.0%	247
Not enough affordable housing	29.6%	244
Make too much to receive public assistance but still need assistance	35.8%	295
Being a single parent	29.2%	241

What do you think are the **MAIN AREAS THAT NEED MORE ATTENTION?**

Answer Options

Employment	Transportation
Education	Health Care
Housing	Mental Health Services
Nutrition	Childcare
Income	Substance abuse

Top 5 Responses	Response Percent	Response Count
Employment	73.6%	619
Education	27.8%	234
Housing	37.8%	318
Income	35.9%	302
Health Care	26.9%	226

ISSUE AREA – SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH

Although progress has been made in substantially lowering rates of substance abuse in the United States, the use of mind and behavior altering substances continues to take a major toll on the health of individuals, families, and communities nationwide. In 2005, an estimated 22 million Americans struggled with a drug or alcohol problem.¹⁶

Research has long shown that the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs is the single most serious health problem in the United States, straining the health care system, burdening the economy, and contributing to the health problems and death of millions of Americans every year. Today, substance abuse causes more deaths, illnesses, and disabilities than any other preventable health condition.¹⁷

Data Elements:

More than half of all people arrested in the United States, including for homicide, assault, and theft, test positive for illicit drugs. In 2009, an estimated 10.5 million people age 12 or older reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs in the previous year. In 2009, among fatally injured drivers, 18 percent tested positive for at least one drug. Prenatal drug exposure can result in premature birth, miscarriage, low birth weight, and a variety of behavioral and cognitive problems.

Community Survey:

What do you believe are the main factors leading to **SUBSTANCE ABUSE** in the community?

Answer Options

Employment	Peer pressure
Financial struggles	Lack of supervision
Disability or chronic illness	Lack of healthy activity alternatives
Lack of prevention education	Media influence
Easy access to drugs	Self medicating
Drug exposure (i.e. abuse by other members of the family)	

Top 5 responses

	Response Percent	Response Count
Financial struggles	29.1%	241
Easy access to drugs	49.0%	406
Peer pressure	37.7%	312
Drug exposure (i.e. abuse by other members of the family)	42.6%	353
Lack of supervision	28.5%	236
Other (please specify)		

The Human Services Council for the five counties decided prioritizations of needs. They are:

1. Beaver
Nutrition-Emergency services –food pantry support

¹⁶ National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health. *Understanding drug abuse and addiction*. NIDA InfoFacts. Bethesda, MD; 2011. p.1.

¹⁷ Nels Ericson is a Writer/Editor with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

2. Garfield
Nutrition-Emergency services –food pantry support
Transportation
Seniors
Youth
3. Iron
Nutrition-Emergency services –food pantry support
Education services
Domestic Violence
4. Kane
Nutrition-Emergency services –food pantry support
Youth service
5. Washington
Education
Youth services

APPENDIX E.
Housing Condition Windshield Survey Results

Beaver City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	1,261	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.08%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	9	0.71%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	9	0.71%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	1,242	98.50%

Milford City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	618	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.32%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	4	0.65%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	612	99.03%

Minersville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	303	100.0%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.33%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.33%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	301	99.34%

APPENDIX E-1

Unincorporated Beaver County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	474	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	0.63%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	3	0.63%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	468	98.74%

All of Beaver County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	2,656	100.0%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	7	0.26%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	9	0.34%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	8	0.30%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	9	0.34%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	2,623	98.76%

Antimony Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	86	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	86	100.00%

Boulder Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	165	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	1.82%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	162	98.18%

Bryce Canyon City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	118	100.0%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	118	100.00%

Cannonville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	70	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	70	100.00%

Escalante Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	420	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	0.71%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.24%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	6	1.43%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	410	97.62%

Hatch Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	58	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	4	6.90%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	1.72%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	2	3.45%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	51	87.93%

Henrieville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	93	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	1.08%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	93	98.92%

Panguitch City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	659	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	0.46%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	3	0.46%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	653	99.08%

Tropic Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	221	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	7	3.17%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.45%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	213	96.38%

Unincorporated Garfield County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	491	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.20%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	490	99.80%

All of Garfield County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	2,381	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	20	0.84%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.04%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	5	0.21%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	10	0.42%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	2,345	98.49%

Brian Head Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	42	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	42	100.00%

Cedar City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	10,860	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.01%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	4	0.04%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	2	0.02%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	38	0.35%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	10,815	99.58%

Enoch City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	1,714	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.06%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.06%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	1,712	99.88%

Kanarraville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	172	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	1.74%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	2	1.16%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	167	97.10%

Paragonah City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	227	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.44%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	3	1.32%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.44%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	222	98.80%

Parowan City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	1,412	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.14%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	2	0.14%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	1,408	99.72%

Unincorporated Iron County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	2,659	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.08%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	50	1.88%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	4	0.15%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	22	0.83%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	2,581	97.06%

All of Iron County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	17,086	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	10	0.06%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	54	0.32%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	14	0.08%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	61	0.36%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	16,947	99.18%

Alton Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	55	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	5	9.09%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	1.82%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	49	89.09%

Big Water Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	297	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.67%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	18	6.06%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	2	0.67%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	17	5.72%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	258	86.88%

Glendale Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	126	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	1.59%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.79%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.79%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	122	96.38%

Kanab City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	1,999	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.10%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.05%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	6	0.30%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	1,580	99.50%

Orderville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	260	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	1.15%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	6	2.31%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	251	96.54%

Unincorporated Kane County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	539	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	539	100.00%

All of Kane County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	3,276	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	14	0.43%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	19	0.58%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	11	0.34%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	23	0.70%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	3,209	97.95%

Enterprise City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	562	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.18%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	3	0.53%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	558	99.29%

Hilldale City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	285	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	285	100.00%

Hurricane City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	5,461	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	1	0.02%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	8	0.15%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	3	0.08%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	8	0.02%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	5,441	99.73%

Ivins City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	2,880	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	2,880	0.00%

LaVerkin City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	1,428	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	0.21%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.07%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	1,424	99.72%

Leeds Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	352	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	0.85%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	349	99.15%

New Harmony Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	105	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	2.86%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	102	97.14%

Rockville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	171	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.58%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	170	99.42%

Santa Clara City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	1,876	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	1,876	100.00%

Springdale Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	327	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	327	100.00%

St. George City (a HUD entitlement city - not in Utah Small Cities CDBG Program)		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
Single Family Homes/Duplexes	20,431	100%

Toquerville Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	501	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	501	100.00%

Virgin Town		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	241	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	3	1.24%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	3	1.24%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	235	97.52%

Washington City		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	7,546	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.03%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.01%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	7,543	99.96%

Unincorporated Washington County		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction	2,597	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	2	0.08%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	0	0.00%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	1	0.04%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	0	0.00%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	2,594	99.88%

All of Washington County <i>including</i> St. George City, a HUD entitlement city		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in Jurisdiction (HUD non-entitlement area and HUD entitlement city combined)	56,421	100.00%
Single Family Homes in HUD non-entitlement area in Dilapidated Condition	15	0.03%
Mobile Homes in HUD non-entitlement area in Dilapidated Condition	11	0.02%
Single Family Homes in HUD non-entitlement area in Deteriorated Condition	10	0.02%
Mobile Homes in HUD non-entitlement area in Deteriorated Condition	11	0.02%
Homes in HUD non-entitlement area of Washington County in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	24,332	99.91%
Homes in St. George, a HUD entitlement city, in <i>any</i> condition (condition of homes in St. George has <u>not</u> been surveyed)	32,089	Homes in St. George, a HUD entitlement city, constitute 56.87% of all Washington County homes

Washington County <i>excluding</i> St. George City, a HUD entitlement city		
	Number of Homes	Percentage of Total Homes
All Homes in HUD non-entitlement areas (Homes in the non-entitlement areas constitute 43.13% of homes in Washington County)	24,332	100.00%
Single Family Homes in Dilapidated Condition	15	0.06%
Mobile Homes in Dilapidated Condition	11	0.05%
Single Family Homes in Deteriorated Condition	10	0.04%
Mobile Homes in Deteriorated Condition	11	0.05%
Homes in Excellent, Fair or Moderate Condition	24,285	99.80%

APPENDIX F.
HOME Program Brochures in English and Spanish



Does your home need repairs?

You may qualify for assistance*

- Low Income Home Loans
- Special Interest Rates
- Support

KEEPING YOUR HOME AFFORDABLE.

Home Repair Loans

- Replace the roof
- Update the heating system
- Increase accessibility
- Update plumbing
- Replace broken or inefficient windows
- Update electrical systems
- Repair moisture damaged bathrooms, ceilings, or walls
- Eliminate any health or safety hazards

Replacement Homes

If home repairs are too extensive you may qualify for a replacement home

**Home Repair Loans
Replacement Homes
1% – 3% Interest Rates**

Funding is limited. Call today!

(435) 586-0957

*To qualify you must meet income guidelines, own your home and land, and meet other program guidelines.



Five County
Association of
Governments



UTAH DIVISION OF
HOUSING &
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

Scott Leavitt • (435) 586-0957

www.sfrpr.org • sleavitt@fivecounty.utah.gov
APPENDIX F-1



¿Tiene Casa Que Necesita Reparaciones?

Puede calificar para asistencia*

- Préstamos por bajos ingresos
- Las tasas de interés especial
- Apoyo

MANTENGA LA CASA ASEQUIBLE.

Préstamos para Reparación de la Casa

- Vuelva a colocar la cubierta
- Actualizar el sistema de calefacción
- Aumentar la accesibilidad
- Actualización de plomería
- Reemplace las ventanas rotas o ineficientes
- Actualizar los sistemas eléctricos
- Reparación para baños dañados, techos o paredes
- Eliminar cualquier riesgo para la salud o la seguridad

Casas de Reemplazo

Si las reparaciones caseras son demasiado extensa, puede calificar para una casa de reemplazo

**Préstamos para
Reparación de la Casa
Casas de Reemplazo
1% – 3% tasas de interés**

Los fondos son limitados!

(435) 586-0957

* Para calificar, usted debe cumplir con los requisitos de ingresos, ser dueño de la casa y la tierra, y cumplir con los otros requisitos del programa.



Five County
Association of
Governments



UTAH DIVISION OF
HOUSING &
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

Scott Leavitt • (435) 586-0957

www.sfrrp.org • sleavitt@fivecounty.utah.gov
APPENDIX F-2

APPENDIX G.
Public Hearing Notice, Minutes and AOG Newsletter

**PUBLIC NOTICE
CONSOLIDATED
PLAN UPDATE**

The Five County Association of Governments (FCAOG) has completed a draft update of the Five County Consolidated Plan. A thirty-day public comment period commences on March 1, 2014 and will end March 31, 2014. The Consolidated Plan pertains to housing, community and economic development issues for counties and municipalities within Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties.

Anyone desiring to review the updated plan may do so at the FCAOG office located at 1070 W. 1600 S., Bldg. B., St. George, UT, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or on the web at: www.fivecounty.utah.gov/conplan.html

A public hearing on the document will be held in conjunction with the FCAOG Steering Com-

LEGAL NOTICES

mittee meeting which begins at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 12, 2014 at the Beaver City Office, Conference Room, 30 W. 300 N., Beaver, UT.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Diane Lamoreaux at 435-673-3548.

Published in "The Spectrum" Saturday, March 1, 2014.

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UPAXLP**

III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM - CDBG 2ND PUBLIC HEARING AND CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARING

Commissioner Jim Eardley, Chair, entertained a motion to combine the CDBG public hearing and the Consolidated Plan public hearing.

MOTION WAS MADE BY MAYOR DUTCH DUESTCHLANDER, SECONDED BY MAYOR NOLAN DAVIS, TO COMMENCE THE PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR THE CDBG 2ND HEARING AND THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN HEARING. MOTION CARRIED.

Ms. Diane Lamoreaux explained that grantees are required to hold a public hearing to discuss projects that receive funding from the CDBG program. The state of Utah does not have funding allocations at this time but anticipates receiving in the neighborhood of \$4.2 million dollars for the Utah Small Cities CDBG program. The Five County AOG anticipates receiving approximately \$700,000 for regional allocation. Funding in the amount of \$135,000 has been approved for the 2nd year of the Cedar City Housing Authority multi-year application. In addition, funding in the amount of \$90,000 has been approved to the Association of Governments to provide CDBG program administration, economic development and housing program technical assistance and housing planning assistance. Work elements include program administration, housing and RLF program delivery, Consolidated Plan planning and development of affordable housing plans for select communities. These amounts will be taken off the top of the region's FY 2014 allocation.

Ms. Lamoreaux reviewed specific components of the FY 2014 work program. It was noted that in addition to the abovementioned items the work plan includes a facilities infrastructure needs assessment that will be accomplished in conjunction with jurisdictions throughout the region. Staff efforts will also focus on workforce housing newsletters and ombudsman activities. The Consolidated Plan update includes a one-year action plan as well as a five year plan. Next year's update to the Consolidated Plan will be a complete re-write. The Executive Summary for the 2014 Action Plan is included in the packet on pages 44 through 57. The plan addresses community development, economic development and housing development. The complete document is available on the Five County AOG website at the link provided in the packet. A 30-day comment period commenced March 1st and will continue through March 31st. Steering Committee members and members of the audience are encouraged to review and comment on the document during that period of time.

Chairman Eardley entertained comments from Steering Committee members and the audience regarding the CDBG application and/or the Consolidated Plan. Mayor Robert Houston asked for a brief explanation of the Community Development Block Grant program.

Ms. Lamoreaux explained that funding for the CDBG program originate from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and are passed through the state of Utah Housing and Community Development Division of Workforce Services. Each region receives a base amount of \$300,000 and the remainder is determined utilizing current population of the area. Cities with a population of 50,000 and over and counties with a population of 200,000 and over are designated as entitlement communities and/or counties. Entitlement jurisdictions receive funding directly from HUD and that population is deducted from the region's total population. This is the case for St. George City who gained entitlement designation and receives their own CDBG funds for allocation. The

state of Utah operates the Utah Small Cities program, of which Five County participates. There are three national objectives that applicants must qualify under to receive CDBG Funds. The majority of projects in the state of Utah are accomplished under the Low and Moderate Income Benefit to individuals and families. Communities must conduct an LMI survey to determine eligibility to make application to this program. Some projects are funded through the Urgent Health and Welfare objective for things such as flooding which pose immediate threat to health or welfare of the community, such as Hurricane Katrina. HUD has also established target populations that include elderly persons, homeless persons, etc. The national objectives and target populations are listed in the CDBG Application Policies and Procedures publication.

Chairman Eardley noted no further comments and entertained a motion to close the public hearings.

MOTION WAS MADE BY MS. CAROLYN WHITE, SECONDED BY MR. KEN PLATT, TO CLOSE THE CDBG AND CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC HEARINGS. MOTION CARRIED.



FIVE COUNTY NEWS FROM 'R' VIEW

VOLUME IX NUMBER 2

MARCH-APRIL, 2014

Director's Dialogue



Partnerships with public and private sectors can lead to successful project outcomes. This spring an engineered 55 feet long pedestrian bridge will be installed over the Pine Valley

reservoir spillway. Many people will be able to safely cross the spillway because some Eagle Scouts with the Boy Scouts of America, Washington County, the State of Utah, the Dixie National Forest Service, Ron Larsen a professional engineer (donated almost 200 hours) with Southwest Consulting Services, and General Contractor Issac Fordham, worked together for the past three years to accomplish a safety project. This is what I would consider a team effort.

With letters of support from Senator Orrin Hatch, Congressman Jim Matheson, State Representatives Don Ipson (75), and Lowery Snow (74), and the local Pine Valley Fire Chief, the federal grant of \$41,300 under the Secure Rural Schools program was procured with the Dixie National Forest.

The Boy Scouts learned valuable lessons about the government process. In fact, they increased their vocabulary by learning words like sequestration, federal government shutdown, and what it meant to their Eagle projects with the bridge.

A ribbon cutting will happen later this spring. So this summer when you want to escape the heat and recreate at the Pine Valley campground, be sure to walk over the bridge and know that partnerships can sometimes lead to successful outcomes for citizens.

The Five County Association of Governments would like to assist you in accomplishing planning, economic development, housing, and social services projects that benefit the citizens in the Five County area. Please contact the number listed on the back and see how we might engage and leverage public resources in your area.



Five County Regional Consolidated Plan - 30 Day Public Comment Period

One of the requirements placed on all agencies that receive funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the preparation of a Consolidated Plan. The Plan consists of goals and policies directing community, economic and housing development for the region, except for the City of St. George, which prepares a separate document.

This marks the 20th year of the consolidated planning process. The update includes a 2014 Action Plan along with updated Capital Improvements Lists, FY 2014 Rating and Ranking Criteria, an analysis on focus communities and/or areas, a chapter that addresses Coordinated Human Services Transportation and an analysis of housing impediments.

The plan includes all submitted capital improvements priorities in the Five County region for fiscal year 2014. These priorities are listed in the one-year list and five-year list. The one-year list includes community, economic and housing development priorities that local governments in the Five County region plan to achieve during the 2014 fiscal year. Communities, counties and other affected private/public agencies are encouraged to utilize this document in budgeting and other policy-making activities.

The Plan encourages local coordination and describes community and regional priorities. All capital improvements projects that are submitted for CDBG funding consideration must be identified in the Plan by the sponsoring jurisdiction. The five-year list provides information and data regarding the needs of community, economic and housing development for the next two to five year planning period (2015-2018).

A performance measures system is included which will measure outcomes and benefits realized through completed projects.

The Draft 2014 Consolidated Plan is available for review at the Five County Association of Governments offices located at 1070 W. 1600 S., Building B., St. George, Utah. The Plan is also posted on the Five County AOG website: www.fivecounty.utah.gov/conplan.html

Comments will be accepted verbally or in writing from March 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014. For further information contact Diane Lamoreaux, Community Development Program Specialist at 435-673-3548, or via e-mail at dlamoreaux@fivecounty.utah.gov

The 12TH Annual Southern Utah Seniors Conference - "Fact or Fiction: Every Truth Has Two Sides" - Aesop

Keynote Address: Dr. John "Keoni" Kauwe, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Biology & Neuroscience
Brigham Young University

Breakout Sessions:

"Facts of Caregiving"
Ms. Sonnie Yudell

"Scams & Fraud"
Mr. Keith Woodwell

"Medicare/Advantage Plans"
Mr. Darren Hotton

Friday, May 2, 2014
Festival Hall/Heritage Center, Upper Floor
105 North 100 East, Cedar City
Check-In - 9:00 a.m.
Conference 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Admission Free (includes lunch)

To Register: Call the Volunteer Center of Iron County at 435-867-8384

Seating guaranteed only if you register by Thursday, April 24th

In addition to speakers, this event will feature door prizes and a resource fair!

Would you like to attend but don't know who will care for your loved one while you're at the conference? The Five County Caregiver Support Program can help! Call Carolyn Moss or Tracy HeavyRunner at 435-673-3548 by Thursday, April 24, 2014 to inquire about respite care during the conference.

Chronic Disease Self-Management Program

The Five County Association of Governments Chronic Disease Self-Management Program continues to host six week workshops throughout the Five County region. Workshops have been expanded to include the Diabetes Self-Management program. We are seeking individuals across the region who would like to attend the workshops. These workshops are intended for individuals with any chronic health condition and caregivers. Individuals interested in leading workshops will have the opportunity to participate in train-the-trainer sessions this summer.

Subjects covered include: 1) Techniques to deal with the symptoms of disease, fatigue, pain, stress, and emotional problems such as depression, anger, fear and frustration; 2) Appropriate exercise for maintaining and improving strength and endurance; 3) Healthy eating 4) Appropriate use of medication; and 5) Working more effectively with health care providers. Participants will

prepare weekly action plans, share experiences, and help each other solve problems they encounter in creating and carrying out their self-management program. Physicians and other health professionals both at Stanford University in California and in the community have reviewed all materials in the course.

The program does not conflict with existing programs or treatment. Patient treatment is not altered. For medical questions, participants are referred to their physicians. If the content of the course conflicts with instructions they receive elsewhere, they are advised to follow their physicians' orders and discuss discrepancies with the physician.

Classes will be held at various locations as follows:

Dates / Time	Location / Address
Wednesdays (To Be Announced) 1:00 - 3:30 p.m.	St. George Senior Center 245 North 200 West St. George, UT
Wednesdays May 7 - June 11 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Veterans Home 200 North 340 East Ivins, UT
Wednesday March 26 11:30 a.m.	Enterprise Senior Citizen Center 150 South 100 East Enterprise, UT
Saturdays March 1 - April 5 2:00 - 4:30 p.m.	Five County AOG Office - Cedar 88 East Fiddlers Canyon Road Cedar City, UT
Tuesdays March 11 - April 15 11 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Parowan Library 16 South Main Street Parowan, UT
Wednesdays February 26 - April 2 1:00 - 3:30 p.m.	The Meadows 950 South 400 East St. George, UT
(To Be Announced) 1:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Cliff View Assisted Living 134 West 2025 South St. George, UT

For additional information or to sign up for a class, please contact Carolyn Moss at 1-800-705-1699. (Tracy HeavyRunner, Aging Services Coordinator)

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA)

Tax time is almost over, why pay for your taxes to be prepared when you can have them done for free! Our IRS certified volunteers are very experienced, and friendly. If you have an income of \$52,000 or less, we will prepare your taxes for free. There are sites in every county that will be open until April 12th.

To find a site near you in the Five County area, call 211 or online at www.utahtaxhelp.org

Please direct questions to Tom Everett at the Five County Association of Governments at 435-673-3548 or email to teverett@fivecounty.utah.gov

Senior Day at the Legislature Report



Senator Vickers speaking with Mayor Dotson (Minersville) and Marcia Evans (Tropic)

Southern Utah was pleased to have 13 representatives attend Senior Day at the State Capital on February 13th. Former Mayor, Ward Dotson from Minnersville, Jim & Carma Sly, along with their son Calvin Sly from Beaver and Art Cooper from Panguitch participated for the second year. Marcia Evans from Tropic, Normand & Ellen Davis from Henrieville and Arlen and Cathy Grimshaw from Iron County were also able to attend this year. In addition, Nancy Lake from Enoch attended and represented our family caregivers. Tracy Heavyrunner, our case management coordinator, and I also attended representing the Five County Region. Several of those in attendance are members of our local Aging Advisory Board and we appreciate all of their support.

This year the Utah Association of Area Agencies on Aging (U4A) was able to sponsor a break for both the House & Senate. This provided each of the Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) the opportunity to meet with legislators and discuss the programs and services provided through the AAA's & local senior centers; as well as, invite them to meet with seniors from their jurisdiction in the rotunda later that day. Nancy Lake and I represented Five County during our designated time. It was a great experience and all of the legislators we met were very open to talking with us. This year's Senior Day once again provided an opportunity for those in attendance to participate in one of 3 activities before meeting with their legislators. This included participating in a forum to discuss key legislative issues impacting senior's with AARP and U4A, taking a guided tour of the Capitol, or visiting the Senate and House Galleries. Our group split up with most of the group visiting the Senate and House Galleries, while others went on a tour of the capital or participated in other activities.

This year we gathered in the Rotunda to meet with our local legislators and have lunch. We were honored to have six of the ten legislators from our region take the time to come and visit with us this year. We would like recognize Senator Vickers, Senator Okerlund, Representative Last, Representative Noel, Representative Westwood and Representative Nelson. We express our sincere gratitude and thanks to them for taking time away from their busy schedules to visit with us

and speak with our local seniors and caregivers. I would also like to express my appreciation for those who were able to attend from our Five County Region. Everyone reported having an enjoyable and informative experience and several have plans to come again next year. We see this as an invaluable experience for the seniors in our region and an opportunity to inform and educate our legislators. We look forward to having ongoing participation from our region in future years. (Carrie Schonlaw, Director of Aging and Human Services)

Make Plans to Attend the "CIB 101" Application Tutorial Workshop on March 27th



If your entity intends in the near future to apply for funding from the Utah Permanent Community Impact Fund Board for infrastructure or public facilities, you need to make sure to have appropriate local officials and/or staff from your entity attend the "CIB 101" Application Tutorial Workshop. This important workshop is conducted once each year by the staff of the Utah

Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (known by most as simply the "CIB").

The workshop is scheduled for **Thursday, March 27, 2014** from **1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.** at the **Cedar City Aquatics Center. The address is 2090 West Royal Hunte Drive, Cedar City.**

The tutorial discusses '*who can apply?*', '*when can you apply?*', '*how to apply?*' and '*what comes next?*' after you are funded, such as reimbursement procedures. Any new CIB policies and procedures will also be addressed.

The CIB is a program of the state of Utah which provides loans and/or grants to state agencies and subdivisions of the state which are or may be socially or economically impacted, directly or indirectly, by mineral resource development on federal lands. The source of funding through CIB is the mineral lease royalties returned to the state by the federal government. The CIB will only fund applications submitted by an eligible applicant for an eligible project.

Any town, city, county or special service district that has firm plans to apply in the June 2014, October 2014 or February 2015 CIB application cycles should definitely have the person, or persons, from your jurisdiction who will be actively involved in preparing the CIB application, as well as managing the project once CIB funding is secured, attend.

Other jurisdictions with future CIB application plans beyond the next three application cycles may also attend, if desired. It is also requested that engineering and architectural firms make sure any staff who will be directly involved in preparing CIB applications or estimates attend.

Please RSVP your attendance to Gary Zabriskie, CIB Regional Planning Program Planner, via e-mail: gzabriskie@fivecounty.utah.gov or by phone (435) 673-3548, ext. 126. (Gary Zabriskie, CIB Regional Planner)

Community Needs Assessment - 2014

The Five County Community Action Partnership is developing the 2014 Community Needs Assessment. This systematic process for determining and addressing needs, or “gaps” between current conditions and desired conditions or “wants” is important for developing programs that are needed in your communities. A needs assessment is part of the planning process used for improvement in individuals, education/training, organizations, and communities. By clearly identifying the problems, finite resources can be directed towards developing and implementing feasible and applicable solutions.

Please watch for the survey and send it to everyone living in the Five County area. The survey will be available on the Five County Community Action website (www.Fivecountycap.org) as soon as it is complete.

For additional information or for any questions, please contact Sherri Dial, Community Action Program Director, at: sdial@fivecounty.utah.gov

Please submit articles to Diane Lamoreaux via e-mail dlamoreaux@fivecounty.utah.gov or in writing to: P.O. Box 1550; St. George, Utah 84771-1550.

For other information or services, please call (435) 673-3548 or visit our web site at: <http://fivecounty.utah.gov>

Five County Association of Governments is now on



Follow us: @FiveCountyAOG

You can also find the Five County Association of Governments on



**FIVE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
1070 WEST 1600 SOUTH, BUILDING B
P.O. Box 1550
ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84771-1550**

APPENDIX H.
Homeless Definitions

HUD DEFINITION OF HOMELESS

The final rule on the Definition of Homeless establishes four categories under which an individual or family may qualify as homeless. The categories are:

1. **Literally Homeless** – An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, meaning the individual or family has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation or is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements. This category also includes individuals who are exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entry into the institution.
2. **Imminent Risk of Homeless** – An individual or family who will imminently lose (within 14 days) their primary nighttime residence provided that no subsequent residence has been identified and the individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.
3. **Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes** – Unaccompanied youth (under 25) or families with children and youth who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition and are defined as homeless under another federal statute, have not had permanent housing during the past 60 days, have experienced persistent instability, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time.
4. **Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence** – Any individual or family who is fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

APPENDIX I.
VITA Income Tax Preparation Program Brochures in English and Spanish

FREE TAX PREPARATION

Earn it. Keep it. Save it.

Utah's statewide campaign to strengthen family financial stability through utilization of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and asset formation programs.

FREE

Tax preparation at a VITA site if you earn \$52,000 or less

FREE

Tax preparation online at www.UtahTaxHelp.org if you earn \$58,000 or less

For more information, to find VITA sites or to make an appointment visit www.UtahTaxHelp.org or call 2-1-1.

Benefits...

- Both Federal and State taxes
- Keep more of what you earn
- Volunteers are trained and IRS certified
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APPENDIX J.
HUD Excel Spreadsheet Tables

Utah Division of Housing and Community Development

Department of Community and Culture

2010-2015 Consolidated Plan

(electronic format for submittal to DHCD - November 2009)



Introduction:

This format has been developed by the Utah Division of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with planners from Utah's Associations of Governments. This format facilitates the development of local area Consolidated Plans and the State of Utah's state-wide Consolidated Plan. This new format should be used for preparing each 5-year Consolidated Plan and be revised annually to prepare local/area and state-wide Consolidated Plan updates and action plans. Agencies are encouraged to utilize primary or best available data in preparing their plan and any annual updates/action plans. In assembling data for the tables contained in this format, agencies should work with local municipalities to help them with projections, priorities, and plans. Municipalities can use the housing planning software available at: <http://housing.utah.gov/OWHLF/documents> to assist with population and needs projections. DHCD hopes that the data from local plans can 'roll up' to the area plans which will 'roll up' to the state plan. Utah's Consolidated Plan is used in requesting and allocating U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development monies under the following programs: HOME, CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA. General HUD instructions for completing a Consolidated Plan or update/action plan are found by clicking on the title above: "2010-2015 Consolidated Plan" followed by a right click and the "show comment" choice from the toolbar.

Agency Information:	
Agency Covered by Submittal:	Five County Association of Governments
Counties Covered by Plan:	Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane & Washington
Agency Contact Person:	Bryan D. Thiriot, Executive Director
Phone Number:	435-673-3548
Email Address:	bthiriot@fivecounty.utah.gov
Agency Web Link:	www.fivecounty.utah.gov

Executive Summary	
Please provide a clear, concise narrative that includes the key objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and a brief evaluation or overview of past performance.	
<div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">Narrative for Consolidated Plan:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 100px;"> <p>This 2010-2015 Five County District's Consolidated Plan is a rewrite of the original plan which was first adopted in 1995 when the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development initiated the consolidated planning process for federal and state funding programs. Each year thereafter, until the next five-year rewrite, the plan will be updated in an Action Plan document</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px;"></div>

Citizen Participation	
Please provide a concise summary of the citizen participation process, a summary of any citizen comments or views on the plan, and efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. The summary of citizen comments must include a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted. The narrative should also address citizen input into the funding priority decision making process.	
<div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">Narrative for Consolidated Plan:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 100px;"> <p>The Five County Association of Governments consulted with numerous organizations and groups in development of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the 2013 Action Plan to evaluate needs and accomplishments. Information is disseminated to over 300 individuals utilizing the AOG's newsletter, post cards are mailed to various agencies and individuals seeking</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px;"></div>

Other Agencies Consulted

List other public/private entities that were consulted in developing this plan.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:

Information and data from non-profit organizations which provide services to low-income clientele were utilized in development of the Consolidated Plan. These include: Area Agency on Aging services who provided information on the needs and programs of the senior populations; Southwest Utah Mental Health Authority; Erin Kimball Foundation; Cedar City Housing Authority, Beaver City Housing Authority; Paiute Indian Tribe Housing Authority; St. George Housing Authority; Color Country Community Housing, Inc., who provided technical support and data on developing affordable housing; the Human Services Council, including coordination with local emergency food and shelter board program efforts provided in the Five County region; Youth Corrections; Division of Child and

Using the local Affordable Housing Plan(s) and other available data, please complete the following HUD-required Table I. Additional HUD information about Table 1 is available by clicking on the box below labeled "Table 1 Housing, Homeless and Special Needs Assessment". Software for projecting affordable housing needs is available through the Division of Housing and Community Development at: <http://housing.utah.gov/owhlf/reports.html> Information on homeless populations can be derived from local homeless coordinating committee's projections and data.

Table 1 Housing, Homeless and Special Needs Assessment (Required for Consolidated Plan)							
A. Table I - Housing Needs							
Household Type	Elderly Renter (1&2 person household, either person 62 years old or older)	Small (2-4 members)	Large (5+ members)	All Other	Total Renter	Owner	Total Households
0 –30% of MFI	403	844	303	671	2221	1663	3884
%Any housing problem	56	73.6	100	59.3	68.1	72.2	71.2
%Cost burden > 30%	52.9	72.2	76.7	52.3	62.5	71	68.5
%Cost Burden > 50%	33.6	46.4	50.8	42.4	46	50.5	50
31 - 50% of MFI	283	1116	373	636	2422	3250	5672
%Any housing problem	47.4	69.8	74.2	41.7	56.4	48.7	52.1
%Cost burden > 30%	47.4	65.9	31.8	37.6	49.2	45.5	47.3
%Cost Burden > 50%	19.9	13.3	12.1	16.3	15.1	25.6	21.7
51 - 80% of MFI	365	1758	585	827	3535	6567	10102
%Any housing problem	15.6	24.2	46.7	43.6	34.4	40.3	38.8
%Cost burden > 30%	14.1	13.2	11.9	34.9	20	36.6	31.7
%Cost Burden > 50%	3	0.4	0.2	4.4	1.6	10	7.5
B. Table I - Homeless Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart *							
*Balance of State Data		Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/Gap			
Individuals							
Beds	Emergency Shelter	512					
	Transitional Housing	536					
	Permanent Supportive Housing	164					
	Total	1212					
Chronically Homeless							
Persons in Families With Children							
Beds	Emergency Shelter	319					
	Transitional Housing	377					
Includes HPRP- Rapid Re	Permanent Supportive Housing	148					
	Total	844					
C. Table I - Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart							
Part 1: Homeless Population							
		Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total		
		Emergency	Transitional				
Number of Families with Children (Family Households)							

1. Number of Persons in Families with children	93	280	13	386			
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without Children	214	114	184	512			
(Add lines Numbered 1 & 2 Total Persons)	307	394	197	898			
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulation	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total			
	Emergency	Transitional					
a. Chronically Homeless	50		37	87			
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	106		14	120			
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	129		22	151			
d. Veterans	60		9	69			
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	3		1	4			
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	183		4	187			
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)							
D. Table 1 - Housing, Homeless and Special Needs							
Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Subpopulations	Unmet Need (renters and owners)						
1. Elderly	data n/a						
2. Frail Elderly	data n/a						
3. Severe Mental Illness	data n/a						
4. Developmentally Disabled	data n/a						
5. Physically Disabled	data n/a						
6. Persons w/Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	data n/a						
7. Persons w/HIV/AIDS	data n/a						
8. Victims of Domestic Violence	data n/a						
9. Other							

NOTE: Table 2A is optional for local agencies. Using the data from Table 1 and local housing plans, please prioritize the populations for activities and allocation of funds. Additional information from HUD about Table 2A is available by clicking on the box below labeled "Table 2A".

Table 2A (OPTIONAL TABLE)			
State Priority Housing Activities/Investment Plan			
PART 2 PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS		Priority Level	
		Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
Household Size	Small (5 persons or less with 2 related persons)	0-30%	L
		31-50%	M
		51-80%	H
	Large (5 persons or larger with at least 2 related persons)	0-30%	L
		31-50%	M
		51-80%	H
Rental Units	Elderly	0-30%	H
		31-50%	L
		51-80%	M
	All Other	0-30%	M
		31-50%	L
		51-80%	H
Owner Occupied Units		0-30%	L
		31-50%	M
		51-80%	H
PART 2 PRIORITY SPECIAL NEEDS		Priority Level	
		Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
Elderly		H	
Frail Elderly		H	
Severe Mental Illness		H	

Developmentally Disabled		H
Physically Disabled		H
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug		H
Persons w/HIV/AIDS		M
Victims of Domestic Violence		H
Youth Aging Out of Foster Care		H
Other:		
PART 3 PRIORITY	Priority Level	
HOUSING ACTIVITIES	Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
CDBG Priorities		
1. Acquisition of existing rental units	H	
2. Production of new rental units	H	
3. Rehabilitation of existing rental units	H	
4. Rental assistance	L	
5. Acquisition of existing owner units	L	
6. Production of new owner units	L	
7. Rehabilitation of existing owner units	L	
8. Homeownership assistance	L	
HOME Priorities		
1. Acquisition of existing rental units	L	
2. Production of new rental units	L	
3. Rehabilitation of existing rental units	L	
4. Rental assistance	L	
5. Acquisition of existing owner units	L	
6. Production of new owner units	L	
7. Rehabilitation of existing owner units	L	
8. Homeownership assistance	L	
PART 3 PRIORITY	Priority Level	
HOUSING ACTIVITIES (Continued)	Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
HOPWA Priorities		
1. Rental assistance	L	

2. Short term rent/mortgage utility payments	L	
3. Facility based housing development	L	
4. Facility based housing operations	L	
5. Supportive services	L	
6. Other	L	
Other Populations		
1. Unaccompanied youth		
2. Other discharged individuals (incarceration, etc.)		
3. Homeless populations		
Other Community Needs		
1. Community Facilities (libraries, community halls, etc.)	H	
2. Culinary Water	H	
3. Planning	H	
4. Economic Development	H	
5. Removal of Barriers for the Disabled	L	
6. Sewer Systems	H	
7. Transportation	H	
8. Streets	H	
9. Parks and Recreation:	L	
10. Public Safety	H	
11. Public Services	M	
12. Other:		
13. Other:		

Based upon overall area and local needs and funding preferences, please list specific measurable objectives and fund allocations that help meet the prioritized needs from Table 2A. Additional information from HUD about Table 2C is available by clicking on the box below labeled "Table 2C Summary of Specific Objectives". Agencies should include an expected number of measureable units to be accomplished for each of the five years. Future projections can be revised each year during the annual update and action plan. Actual numbers accomplished are assembled by the state for the annual CAPER.

Table 2C Summary of Specific Objectives									
Table 2C Summary of Specific Objectives									
Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective	High, Medium, or Low Priority (H,M, or L)	Funds (CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, other)	Proposed Allocation of HUD \$	Performance Indicators	State Fiscal Year	Expected Number	For Annual CAPER Reporting	
	Specific Objectives							Actual Number(for State use only)	Percent Completed (for State use only)
DH-1	Availability of Affordable Housing								
DH-1.1	Provide fully-accessible rental housing - 1. Southwest Mental Health				Households assisted (new SF and MF units for persons having physical disabilities)	2010			#DIV/0!
						2011	3		0%
						2012	3		0%
						2013			#DIV/0!
						2014			#DIV/0!
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		6		
DH-1.2	Provide housing for households with special needs (mental illness, seniors, etc.)1. Cedar Housing Authority; 2. Erin Kimball Foundation	H	OWHLF	\$32,500	Number of new units funded. Cedar Housing Authority	2010			#DIV/0!
			LIHTC	\$92,500		2011			#DIV/0!
			USDA RD	\$475,000		2012	18	18	100%
			CDBG	\$300,000		2013	3		0%
						2014			#DIV/0!
						MULTI-YEAR GOAL		45	
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing								
DH-2.1	Develop more	H	Rural Dev.	\$570,925	Households	2010	41		0%

	affordable rental housing. 1. Beaver HA; 2. Cedar HA		LIHTC	\$871,161	assisted (new and rehabilitated MF units)	2011	2	2	100%
			OWHLF	\$469,658		2012	13	34	262%
			CDBG	\$900,000		2013	8		0%
			Loan/Grant/Other	\$648,548		2014			#DIV/0!
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		56		
DH-2.2	Provide housing solutions to end chronic homelessness. 1. Iron County Care & Share; 2. Erin Kimball Foundation; 3. Southwest Mental Health	H	CDBG	\$174,781	Number of new units funded	2010			#DIV/0!
			Grants/Donations	\$322,000		2011	32	32	100%
		H	CDBG	\$150,000		2012			#DIV/0!
						2013	3		0%
						2014			#DIV/0!
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		32		
DH-2.3	Increase homeownership opportunities for low income families. 1) Cedar HA - Counseling; 2) CCCHI (2010 = 12 Self-Help and 2 Single-family)	H	LIHTC	\$7,200,000	Number of new homes created.	2010	40	14	35%
			USDA	\$9,120,000	1) Cedar HA - Counseling; 2) CCCHI	2011	25	32	128%
			HOME	\$1,760,000		2012	40	16	40%
			HUD/NSP/SHOP	\$15,600,000		2013	13	13	100%
			OWHLF	\$4,640,000		2014	13		0%
			OTHER	\$635,000		MULTI-YEAR GOAL	105		0
DH-2.4	Provide housing for households with HIV/AIDS (through Tenant Based Rental Assistance; Facility-based Housing Assistance; and Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance.				# of households served with rental assistance	2010			#DIV/0!
						2011			#DIV/0!
						2012			#DIV/0!
						2013			#DIV/0!
						2014			#DIV/0!
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL				
DH-2.5	Increase capability of local agencies to plan and develop housing projects				Number of workshops and formal trainings provided	2010			#DIV/0!
						2011			#DIV/0!
						2012			#DIV/0!
						2013			#DIV/0!
						2014			#DIV/0!
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL				
DH-2.6	Prevent homelessness through rental assistance.1. SW Behavioral Health Center \$40,000 per year	H	HUD	\$40,000	# of households served with rental assistance	2010			NA - new
						2011			NA - new
						2012			NA - new
						2013			#DIV/0!
						2014			#DIV/0!
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL				
DH-3	Sustainability of Decent Housing								
DH-3.1	Preserve more affordable housing (HOME)				Households assisted (SF units preserved and rehabilitated including lead based paint abatement)	2010	10		0%
						2011	10	3	30%
						2012	10	3	30%
						2013	10	3	30%
						2014	10		0%
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		50		0
Table 2C Summary of Specific Objectives (Continued)									
SL-1	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living								
SL-1.1	Provide more and upgraded public facilities primarily benefiting low-income citizens: 1) Minersville (2013); 3) Iron Co (2013); 4) Panguitch (2013); Beaver HA	H	CDBG (2010)	\$679,185	(LMI) persons served through increased number of facilities and services	2010	1,976	1,094	55%
		H	CDBG (2011)	\$182,000		2011	200	200	100%
						2012	121	121	100%
						2013	4,231	4,231	100%
						2014	1,537		0%
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		6,776		
SL-2	Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment								
SL-2.1	Provide safe and clean water, primarily to low income persons, to improve the sustainability of the community. 1. Orderville Water Project (2012); 2. Angell Springs SSD				(LMI) persons being served	2010			#DIV/0!
						2011			#DIV/0!
						2012	577	577	100%
						2013			#DIV/0!
						2014	193		0%
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1,093		
SL-2.2	Provide warm and safe shelter for the homeless				Shelter nights	2010			
						2011			
						2012			
						2013			#DIV/0!
						2014			#DIV/0!

					MULTI-YEAR GOAL					
SL-2.3	Remove barriers to disabled persons utilizing public facilities				Disabled persons being served	2010			#DIV/0!	
						2011			#DIV/0!	
						2012			#DIV/0!	
						2013			#DIV/0!	
						2014			#DIV/0!	
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL					
SL-2.4	Provide other public infrastructure improvements: 1. Hatch Fire Truck (2012); 2. Kane Co. Meals-on-Wheels Trucks; 3) Utah Food Bank Truck	H	CDBG	\$32,000	(LMI) persons being served	2010			#DIV/0!	
						2011			#DIV/0!	
						2012	121	121	100%	
						2013			#DIV/0!	
						2014	6,363		0%	
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		219			
EO-1	Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity									
EO-1.1	Create economic opportunity: RLF Loan Closings	H	CDBG; EDA; USDA		Number of jobs created	2010	40	40		
						2011	40	119		
						2012	13	9		
						2013	30	31		
						2014	25			
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL		123			
EO-1.2	Support services to increase self sufficiency for the homeless.				Hours of case management	2010				
						2011				
						2012				
						2013			#DIV/0!	
						2014			#DIV/0!	
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL					
EO-2	Affordability Economic Opportunity									
EO-2.1	Increase available affordable units of workforce housing				Number of units created	2010				
						2011				
						2012				
						2013			#DIV/0!	
						2014			#DIV/0!	
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL					
EO-3	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity									
EO3.1	Insure that projects support LMI populations				Average AMI served through projects	2010			#DIV/0!	
						2011			#DIV/0!	
						2012			#DIV/0!	
						2013			#DIV/0!	
						2014			#DIV/0!	
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL					
CR-1	Community Revitalization									
CR-1.1	Plan for better communities and utilization of funds				Number of LMI persons benefiting	2010			#DIV/0!	
						2011			#DIV/0!	
						2012			#DIV/0!	
						2013			#DIV/0!	
						2014			#DIV/0!	
					MULTI-YEAR GOAL					

Narrative 1 Lead Based Paint

The state must estimate the number of housing units that are occupied by extremely low , low , and moderate-income residents that contain lead based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. Describe how lead issues will be mitigated in structures receiving HUD funds for rehabilitation?

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
It is the policy of the Five County Association of Governments to test only homes that were built prior to 1978. The Home and Weatherization Programs test only those areas that might be disturbed during weatherization or rehabilitation activities to determine if lead safe work practices must be implemented. If the lead is found, employees of the agency and any sub-contractor will be certified to do lead safe work practices. The home owner	

Narrative 2 - Market Conditions

The state must describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of the supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing. If a state intends to use HOME funds for tenant based assistance, it must specify local market conditions that led to the choice of that option.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
In regards to the regional housing market, the current economic climate has exhibited dramatic increases in foreclosure activity as well as stagnation in new construction. See comment in this section for additional information.	

Narrative 3 - Barriers to Affordable Housing

This section requires the state to 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 state. Such policies include tax policy, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment. Also describe the overall assessment of housing in the area served under this Consolidated Plan.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
With the roles of federal, state, and local levels defined, Association staff, the Planning Coordination Team, and the Housing Advisory Board have identified specific barriers which institute affordable housing deficiencies in the Five County region. In addition, designated strategies are provided to assist in overcoming the identified barriers. Please refer to the comment attached in this section for additional information.	

Narrative 4 - Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing

The state must conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within the state. Although HUD does not require the analysis to be submitted as part of the Consolidated Plan, the state intends to submit the analysis with the plan. In addition, the state must certify that it will affirmatively further fair housing; which means it will conduct the analysis, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in this regard.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
Utah's Fair Housing Act (Utah Code Annotated 57-21-1) prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, national origin, familial status, disability or source of income in the rental, purchase and sale of real property. Because the Five County region is made up of mostly rural areas and smaller communities, fair housing has not been an issue in the region. Further, FCAOG staff is not aware of any formal complaints made in any of	

Narrative 5 - Method of Distribution

Provide a description of the methods of distributing funds to local governments and nonprofit organizations to carry out activities or the activities the state will undertake, using funds expected to be received during the program year under the formula allocations (and related program income) and other HUD assistance. Explain how the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and objectives described in the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
Funding for HUD programs is prioritized by the Balance of State Continuum of Care and allocated directly through HUD. Various agencies in the region receive direct allocations including the Southwest Center, Erin Kimball Memorial Foundation, Iron County Care & Share, Dixie Care & Share, Cedar City Housing Authority, and Color Country Community Housing. The Division of Housing and Community Development manages the HOME, ADDI, and	

Narrative 6 - Sources of Funds

Identify the resources from private and public sources, including those amounts allocated under HUD formula grant programs and program income, that are reasonably expected to be made available to address the needs identified in its plan, explaining how Federal funds made available will leverage resources from private and non-federal public sources, and a description of how matching requirements of HUD programs will be satisfied. Where deemed appropriate by the state, it may indicate publicly owned land or property that may be utilized to carry out the plan.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
Federal funds such as CDBG and Rural Development will be leveraged to the greatest extent possible with other state and local, and private funding to accomplish the goals identified in the One Year Action plan. It is a regional policy to award additional points in the Rating and Ranking of CDBG funded projects for other non-CDBG funds committed to a particular project.	

Narrative 7 - Monitoring

The state must briefly describe actions that will take place during the next year to monitor its housing and community development activities and to ensure long term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements. Program requirements include appropriate regulations and statutes of the programs involved, steps being taken to review affordable housing activities, efforts to ensure timeliness of expenditures, on-site inspections it plans to determine compliance with applicable housing codes, and actions to be taken to monitor its subrecipients.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
The Five County Association of Governments will rely on the state of Utah Division of Housing and Community Development to provide the Association	

Division of Housing and Community Development to provide the Association with programmatic information and statistical data on CDBG projects which have recently been closed out by their division. As projects are closed out, staff will review the close-out packet to determine that the project has met, and to the extent accomplished, one or more of the Primary Outcome

Narrative 8 - Specific HOME Submission Requirements

The plan must briefly describe specific HOME actions proposed. Describe the resale or recapture policy that applies for the use of HOME funds.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:

Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)

The HOME program is administered by the state of Utah, Division of Housing and Community Development, Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund and funding priorities are established by the loan board. All funding from the HOME program in the Five County Region is allocated by the state of Utah. Staff at the AOG work to provide delivery of HOME rehabilitation activities to preserve and improve the existing single-family affordable housing through rehabilitation, replacement, and/or new construction when necessary in our

Narrative 9 - Specific HOPWA Submission Requirement

HIV/AIDS Housing Goals -- States receiving HOPWA funds must identify method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community organizations and annual goals for the number of households to be provided with housing through activities that provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family, tenant-based rental assistance, and units provided in housing facilities that are being developed, leased or operated.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:

Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)

The Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund Board also has oversight over the HOWPA housing program and funds, which are allocated by an established subcommittee. The Utah Department of Community and Culture (DCC), Division of Housing & Community Development (HCD) administers the HOPWA grant for rural Utah. Rural Utah includes all counties except for Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele counties. HOPWA Programs are coordinated

Narrative 10 - Homeless and other Special Needs (including ESG)

The state must describe its activities to address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless individuals and homeless families (especially extremely low income) to prevent them from becoming homeless, to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, specific action steps to end chronic homelessness, and to address the special needs of persons who are not homeless that were identified in the strategic plan as needing housing or housing with supportive services. Describe the status of the homeless coordinating council's serving the area covered by the Consolidated Plan. Describe any actions being taken to achieve objectives listed in Table 2C.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:

Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)

Homeless issues are primarily addressed through the Balance of State Continuum of Care. Additionally the Pamela Atkinson Homless Trust Fund, the Olene Walker Housing Trust Fund and the Local Homeless Coordinating Council coordinate to provide services to meet some of the needs of Homeless individuals. Homeless persons with special needs are addressed through those same partnerships, in addition agencies such as the DOVE

Narrative 11 - 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 should 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.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:

Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)

The Resource and Reentry Center is utilized to reintegrate released inmates into the community by focusing on housing, education and employment. We implement state-wide policies and procedures to try to mitigate the impacts to society.

Narrative 12 - Allocation Priorities and Geographic Distribution

The action plan must describe the reasons for the allocation priorities and identify the geographic areas of the state (including areas of low-income and minority concentration and specific communities, by name, with distressed and disadvantaged populations) in which it will direct focus and assistance during the program year. For each of these named communities, include a brief explanation of how needs will be met and resources focused. For programs in which the state distributes funds through a competitive process and cannot predict the ultimate geographic distribution of the assistance, a

statement must be included in the action plan indicating that fact. In instances where the state knows which communities will be funded when the Consolidated Plan is submitted, the resulting geographic areas where assistance will be provided (including identification of areas of minority concentration) must be described in the action plan. Where the method of distribution includes an allocation of resources based on geographic areas, the rationale for the priorities for such allocation must be provided. The state must also identify any obstacles to addressing underserved needs. Where appropriate, the state should estimate the percentage of funds which the state plans to dedicate to target areas. Key indicators for measuring performance should be included in Table 2C.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
The CDBG Rating and Ranking Policies have been developed to give points based upon the extent of geographic benefit from a particular project. While there is not a specific geographic set-aside of CDBG funding, each county prioritizes the project each year that are applied for from the applicant in that county.	

Narrative 13 - Community Development (CDBG)

Other Actions -- The state must also describe the CDBG-supported actions it plans to take during the next year to: address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing (including the coordination of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits with the development of affordable housing), remove barriers to affordable housing, evaluate and reduce lead based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty level families, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies, and foster public housing resident initiatives. The CDBG narrative must also describe steps taken to minimize the amount of displacement due to acquisition, rehabilitation or demolition of occupied real property. Economic development needs and actions can also be described.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
Basic infrastructure remains a key focus of regional investment of funding. Water and emergency services are the two highest priorities. With the exception of housing, all other priorities revolve around infrastructure needs. Focus communities and/or areas have been evaluated utilizing a three-fold process. A major component of this analysis is the housing condition survey which has been updated to re-evaluate conditions throughout the Five County	

Narrative 14 - Economic Development (CDBG)

Describe plan to assist businesses in creating jobs for low income persons, enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the region's economic development strategy.

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
In 1994, the Department of Housing and Urban Development initiated the Consolidated Planning process. The consolidated planning process is intended to focus federal, state and local funding resources to those in most need, usually defined as those with low or moderate incomes. The Consolidated Plan directs regional efforts to foster viable communities that provide decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic	

Narrative 15 - Energy Efficiency

Describe how capital improvement projects and structures funded with HOME, CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA dollars will receive cost effective energy upgrades for long-term utility cost savings and for a healthier environment. Please note that any projects funded through the Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund Board are required to be ENERGY STAR-qualified (as of October 2006).

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)
In our efforts to construct, remodel and repair regional structures and their associated systems, Five County has identified energy efficiency as a priority. Energy efficiency and conservation are fundamental to meeting our region's growing energy needs. Energy efficiency measures improve the environment, quality of life, and public health within the community. Five County endeavors to ensure that every construction related project is	

Narrative 16 - Other Actions

Other Actions

Narrative for Consolidated Plan:	Narrative for CAPER: (for State use only)

Other Attachments

Please include any other reference materials, reports, letters, comments received, etc. relevant to your plan. This should include capital improvement lists. Project photos, word documents, PDF documents, and spreadsheets can be pasted here.

Supporting Consolidated Plan data is maintained in-house at the Five County Association of Governments offices includes community assessments, housing condition surveys and analysis, and the Economic Development CEDS document. The Local Capital Improvements List, both one year and 2-5 year lists are available of the Five County AOG web site: <http://www.fivecounty.utah.gov>