

## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

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

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

This section includes an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year. One of the highlights was the continued collaborative decision-making process for the grant funds. This includes the County Mayor, the Mayors of the Urban County participating cities and the leaders of the unincorporated areas. This method creates a more streamlined, efficient and effective grant process for everyone involved and enables the County to collectively have a greater impact on the challenges faced on a regional basis. It is focused on programs meeting specific goals and priorities with measurable outcomes that make an impact on the lives of the clients they serve.

Using a Collective Impact approach, West Jordan City in conjunction with Salt Lake County is working with providers and other stakeholders to set a common agenda, determine outcome measures, and foster a culture of continuous improvement in homeless service delivery.

West Jordan feels that it has met many of its goals during FY2015/16 as reflected in the tables below.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Debt Service Goal #1: Section 108 Loan Payment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		1	1	100.00%
Debt Service Goal #1: Section 108 Loan Payment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1	0	0.00%			
Decent Housing Goal #1: Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	100	8	8.00%	20	8	40.00%
Decent Housing Goal #2: Owner Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	3	1	33.33%	3	1	33.33%
Decent Housing Goal #3: Emergency Repair	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	230	32	13.91%	35	32	91.43%

Planning & Administration Goal # 1: CDBG Admin	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%
Planning Goal #1: WFRC	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%
SLE #5: Mental Health Counseling	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	35	0	0.00%			
SLE #6: Homeless Shelter Operations	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	250		106	250	235.85%
SLE #6: Homeless Shelter Operations	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1200	0	0.00%			

SLE Goal #10: Dental Health	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	670	78	11.64%	133	78	58.65%
SLE Goal #11: SVS Domestic Violence Shelter	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	210	0	0.00%	125	33	26.40%
SLE Goal #12: YWCA Domestic Violence Shelter	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	68	51	75.00%	33	51	154.55%
SLE Goal #13: Food Pantry	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1500	107	7.13%	5400	107	1.98%
SLE Goal #2: Youth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	41	164.00%	8	41	512.50%
SLE Goal #3: Afterschool Program	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	600	0	0.00%	0	0	
SLE Goal #4: Legal Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1055	258	24.45%	210	258	122.86%

SLE Goal #7: Crisis Nursery	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	349	132	37.82%	210	132	62.86%
SLE Goal #8: Parent Advocate Counseling	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	40	0	0.00%			
SLE Goal #9: Emergency Winter Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	1200	0	0.00%			
Suitable Living Environment Goal #1: ADA Ramps	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	180	0	0.00%			

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

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

The City of West Jordan has identified services needed by its low and moderate-income residents through the Consolidated Plan planning process. These have been identified as areas in which the City has set priorities for funding during each CDBG funding year. As it can be seen from the above tables, these needs are being addressed through several public service agencies provided services for domestic violence victims, food pantries, crisis nurseries and housing needs.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	2,322
Black or African American	78
Asian	29
American Indian or American Native	25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,479</b>
Hispanic	0
Not Hispanic	0

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

### Narrative

The families and individuals served with the federal funding is reflective of the population of the City as a whole. The largest minority group in 2010 in West Jordan was Hispanic/Latino & minority which accounted for 10% of the total population. CDBG served 1,194 clients that identified as Hispanic/Latino or minority which represents 52% of the 2,322 clients served.

The City has stressed the importance of providing outreach to all underserved populations for all programming. This is covered in the training that is provided to all agencies interested in applying for the federal dollars and again during the contract training provided to agencies that are successful recipients of the funds. Outreach and non-discrimination is also assessed for all agencies when they are monitored during the program year.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		2,120,000	377,106

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

### Narrative

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Citywide	100	100	Communitywide

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

All funding was provided on a citywide basis during this fiscal year.

## **Leveraging**

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

The City has encouraged the funding of activities that bring other resources to the table. West Jordan reviews all applications requesting funding for additional support. In all cases with the public service agencies, West Jordan CDBG funding is only a small percentage of their operation costs. In the case where the city installs ADA ramps with CDBG funding, street overlay funds are provided for those areas for road repair and resurfacing.

## **Other Leveraging Programs**

### **Utah Foreclosure Prevention Taskforce**

The Utah Foreclosure Prevention Taskforce has combined efforts with the Governor's Office to provide important and timely information about foreclosure to Utah Homeowners, including information for housing counseling. All agencies are HUD-approved nonprofit organizations, and the foreclosure intervention counseling is free. The goal is to make sure that everyone has access to homebuyer education and other resources designed to help new homebuyers and existing homeowners.

Coalition member agencies adhere to a strict code of ethics, provide a standardized education curriculum, and their counselors are nationally certified. Services offered to new homebuyers include homeownership education as well as a variety of financial and credit counseling. Services offered to existing homeowners include post-purchase counseling, refinancing options and foreclosure counseling/mitigation assistance. Most of these services are either free or offered at a minimal cost.

There are also a number of agencies that provide financial assistance to income-qualified renters, homebuyers and homeowners. These programs include affordable rental housing, down payment assistance, affordable homebuyer programs, homeowner rehabilitation grants and loans and other forms of assistance.

A list of the 28 agencies is available on their website that provide services throughout the State. 4 of the 5 in Salt Lake County are HUD-approved nonprofit housing counseling agencies.

[www.utahforeclosureprevention.com](http://www.utahforeclosureprevention.com)

Information is also available by calling 2-1-1 for information.





## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	28	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 5- Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance		
Number of households supported through the production of new units		
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units		
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units		
<b>Total</b>		

Table 6 - Number of Households Supported

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

West Jordan continues to provide Downpayment assistance to homebuyers, offers a housing rehabilitation program for the maintenance of existing homeowners and an emergency home repair program through ASSIST.

While the City of West Jordan has no direct funding for the development of new affordable housing, the City operates as part of the Salt Lake County HOME Consortium. Through the use of HOME funds, the consortium has helped finance the development and improvement of 58 rental housing developments with over 2,000 rental units. HOME funds continue to be critical in helping support and bring together funding for special needs rental housing developments. It is anticipated that at least five more rental housing developments will be funded and completed in the next five years. The projects will include housing for the homeless, seniors and other special needs individuals.

The City funded 8 Downpayment assistance, 1 housing rehab loan and 32 emergency home repair requests during the program year. In order to increase these numbers, the City is raising the home purchase price for the Downpayment program.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

The new units in process will help meet those goals as stated in the five-year plan. Because of the ups and downs in the market, some years will exceed our proposed annual goals and some will lag behind with low housing inventories.

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

<b>Number of Persons Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	15	0
Low-income	15	0
Moderate-income	11	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 7 – Number of Persons Served**

**Narrative Information**

Several initiatives are occurring to help reduce the number of poverty-level families at the County level that West Jordan participates in. The improvement in the economy has increased the number of jobs that are available. The County Collective Impact for Homelessness is part of an effort to more effectively help low-income households become self-sufficient and divert families from homelessness. Improving the health of homes through the Green & Healthy Homes Initiative helps low-income families with severely sick children to become more stable, be able to keep jobs, and help the children to attend school. Providing education and case management through the Community & Support Services that support individuals and families in becoming more self-sufficient and reducing dependency is ultimately assisting these families to work their way out of poverty.

The tenant-based rental assistance provided through the HOME Investment Partnership Program with the Road Home, the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake, and the Utah Community Action Program assisted 251 households.



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

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

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

A Collective Impact Steering Committee on homelessness has been formed at the County level that services the County and Entitlement Cities. Members of the Committee include State and local Government and representation from the CoC Board and HMIS Lead. Members of the Committee meet monthly for two hours to refine local efforts on reducing homelessness. The Committee is creating:

1. A shared community vision
2. A set of 14 shared outcomes
3. Clear, defined, measurable indicators
4. A shared evaluation lens for funding decisions

The CoC also works with Con Plan Jurisdictions on a specific basis:

1. Grant Coordination meetings: Meetings are held every six months for two hours. The CoC presents info about goals, system performance, policy priorities, and data.
2. CoC provides PIT level data for the Salt Lake County HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan and ESG CAPER reports.

The CoC also works with ESG recipients on a specific basis. This includes:

1. A formal mechanism to provide CoC perspective on ESG funding for 2/3 ESG recipients
2. Training on HEARTH system performance measures to 3/3 ESG recipients
3. Narrative and PIT data input on CAPER reporting for evaluation of outcomes to 3/3 ESG recipients

Further, 3/3 ESG recipients sit on the CoC ranking committee and receive training and instruction on CoC funded project performance standards and evaluation of outcomes which includes APR, PIT and HIC level data.

In addition, the CoC applied and was accepted into Zero: 2016 which is centered on ending Veteran and

Chronic Homelessness. Part of the application process was a MOA signed by the CoC Collaborative Applicant, CoC Board, HMIS Lead, PHAs, Local VA, City and County Mayors, largest Emergency Shelter, and largest non-PHA homeless housing provider. In conjunction with Zero: 2016, the work of MOA stakeholders has led to the use of a named list for homeless veterans and chronically homeless individuals, monthly housing placement tracking, and monthly housing placement goals.

Service providers engage unsheltered individuals by outreach to the following locations: parks, nature areas, convenience stores, motels, recreation centers, libraries, shopping malls, and mass transit stops. The CoC has four main outreach programs:

1. The Homeless Outreach Program provides basic survival items. Once contact is established, outreach staff will refer the homeless individual to agencies in the community that conduct human services work.
2. The Medical Outreach Services Team brings medical assistance to clients living on the street and also provides referrals to services and housing.
3. The Library Engagement Team focuses outreach to individuals who gather at the Salt Lake City library. They work to identify each person's needs and link them with other services and housing.
4. The Street Engagement Team focuses outreach to individuals who gather in the downtown area. They assess needs and set up a system to refer unsheltered persons into services and housing.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The CoC developed a Coordinated Access plan in 2014. Domestic Violence (DV) is considered in any interaction and referrals are made to ensure safety. Homeless and at-risk households enter and receive information about the system through many access points, including agencies, outreach, or community entities. Once identified, the household is assessed for prevention or diversion. If neither intervention nor diversion is appropriate and/or available, the household is referred to shelter. There are 3 housing processes in place for homeless persons in the CoC:

1. Rapid Rehousing and Progressive Engagement available to all families
2. Housing placement process for Veterans
3. Chronically Homeless.

These processes are communicated to staff from referral and access points through regular training. Recent topics within the past year have included Chronically Homeless Housing Prioritization, Veteran Housing Placement, Family Referral Process, and Diversion.

The CoC is further committed to rapidly rehousing every family that becomes homeless within 30 days of becoming homeless, on the street or entering shelter. The CoC works on this by:

1. Using the AHAR to track length of time spent in ES
2. Participating in the Cloudburst RRH study to better understand the number of families who resolve their homelessness within 30 days without accepting the offered RRH assistance
3. VA, CoC, TANF, and ESG funding sources are used for RRH; in FY15, 797 households were rapidly re-housed
4. Central RRH provider accepts referrals from DV, outreach, and other homeless assistance providers
5. CoC utilizes progressive engagement to ensure housing stability; all homeless families are offered RRH assistance
6. Having staff dedicated to managing and maintaining landlord relationships
7. Adding 5,000 units of affordable housing within 5 years; this initiative was adopted by Salt Lake City

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

The CoC has adopted many strategies to reduce the number of individuals and families who become homeless for the first time:

1. A homeless prevention/diversion program is funded by SL County to identify and assist individuals and families at risk of homelessness with rental assistance and landlord tenant mediation services.
2. The State of Utah conducted a study on the use of prevention monies funded by HPRP. Lessons from the study have been incorporated into current diversion and targeting techniques.
3. The State and CAP began a pilot diversion project at the emergency shelter. The project uses the VI-SPDAT to assess clients and determine service needs.
4. The Collective Impact Steering Committee has adopted an outcome measure that focuses on those at risk of homelessness and prioritizes diversion techniques as well as a separate prevention measure. This allows community planners to identify risk factors and determine appropriate solutions at a systems planning level.

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

The County HMIS Lead drafted system performance measure reports in 2014 enabling us to track the length of time individuals and families remain homeless. Reports include the average number of day's in-shelter for individuals/families and the average number of months in transitional housing. Since that time:

1. We have increased RRH efforts through the use of TANF, CoC and ESG dollars.
2. We are working to improve efficiency and effectiveness of RRH through lessons learned by participating in a Cloudburst RRH study.
3. The principles of Progressive Engagement for families have been adopted Continuum wide.
4. We adopted prioritization guidance for PSH projects, giving priority to those with the highest service needs and the longest histories of homelessness.
5. We adopted the use of VI-SPDAT assessment as one part of the procedure for placing CH persons in housing.
6. We developed a Pay for Success project that will operationalize in late 2016. The Pay for Success project will provide rapid rehousing services to long term shelter stayers.



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

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

The City actively works with both the County of Salt Lake Housing Authority and the West Valley Housing Authority since the city does not have one of its own. We refer potential clients to the agencies as well as provide all the required information for housing assistance. Also, as part of the Salt Lake County HOME consortium, we provide our share of funding to these efforts.

The housing needs of low-income individuals in West Jordan are reasonable, while in Salt Lake County they remain substantial. The Section 8 Housing Program continues to feel the constraints of the federal sequester, and, as the public housing ages, there are significant needs for building modernization and improvement. The Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake (HACSL) increased affordable housing units and rental subsidies by completing construction on phase two of the Bud Bailey Apartments, increased housing rental assistance by 24 VASH Vouchers, and provided supportive services that helped residents maintain their housing assistance and gain skills to increase self-sufficiency. They created the ROSS Program and increased after-school programming from 3 days/week to 5 days/week for youth in three public housing and special needs properties. Two hundred twenty-seven public housing households who were at risk of losing their housing assistance received case management services. Ninety-eight percent of these households were able to maintain their housing assistance. Fifteen clients successfully completed the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program receiving a combined total of \$111,449.36 in escrow. Seven FSS households moved off of housing assistance, and three of these families became first-time homebuyers.

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

The City of West Jordan has no housing authority of its own but supports the efforts of the housing authorities of Salt Lake County and West Valley in their efforts.

The Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake works to increase resident involvement in program and policy decisions. A Resident Advisory Board (RAB) represents all of the developments and Section 8 Voucher holders living in Salt Lake County and deals with management at the executive level. The RAB serves to represent the views and concerns of HACSL residents and is one of the ways HACSL receives input about policies and procedures that affect residents. This past year, HACSL has supported the RAB by providing funding, staff support, and a meeting space. They have added three new members and

implemented a new meeting schedule that includes three additional meetings per calendar year. Two of the larger properties have their own tenant association with board members elected by and consisting solely of residents. The residents meet to discuss such issues as community policy, individual resident concerns, and strategies to address such concerns. The tenant association also plans social functions for the resident community.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

Neither the West Valley or the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake is not designated as a troubled Public Housing Authority.

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

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

In the next couple of months, the City will complete the Moderate Income Housing Plan with an Analysis of Impediments Action Plan which will identify the greatest needs and outline a plan to address and mitigate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing.

West Jordan continues to have a strategic focus on the barriers to affordable housing. The most cost-effective and practical approach includes job training, case management, counseling, and crisis intervention. We work as-needed with the Apartment Association and housing providers to ensure compliance with fair housing laws and the requirements of the federal funding we receive.

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

The Consolidated Action Plan lists the actions West Jordan is taking to address the obstacles to meet underserved needs. Often the greatest obstacle is the lack of understanding of what programs are available to help households in crisis. Our website lists the various programs and agencies which provide services. We try to perform a number of activities targeted to better identify the needs and obstacles in the community. The AI action plan lists the activities the County will take to address and mitigate the obstacles of meeting underserved needs.

Over the past ten years, rents in Utah have risen 17% in inflation-adjusted dollars while the median income of renters has increased a meager 3%, making renting much less affordable. Consequently, the share of renters with housing cost burdens has grown substantially in the past decade. The HOME program is supporting new housing development to increase the number of affordable housing units however there is a need to see an increase in wages to match more closely with the increase in the rental market. We will continue our efforts through the Salt Lake HOME Consortium and with non-profit developers for creation of additional units.

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

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

There are several initiatives which will help reduce the number of poverty level families at the County level that the City participates in. The GHHI effort helps stabilize families through improving the condition of the home, which leads to improved health, so children are more often able to go to school and free their parents to pursue full-time employment. The Collective Impact on Homelessness also provides assistance to families by diverting them from homelessness and providing support services needed to reduce dependency and increase self-sufficiency.

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

As the Regional government for Salt Lake County, Salt Lake County works very closely with all the other Entitlement jurisdictions in the valley including West Jordan. A new grants management system has been implemented for both Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City, the two largest jurisdictions, to manage the grant process for the funds received through HUD. This new system has been very beneficial in streamlining the ability to identify the priorities for each jurisdiction and the outcomes needed to have a positive impact on those priorities. It has provided consistency for the non-profit entities that apply for funding and helped to ensure compliance with the guidelines and regulations attached to these funding sources. The system will take the grant process from application, through the citizen participation process, to awarding funds, contracting, reporting, billing, and closeout.

This system (ZOOM Grants) will be utilized by West Jordan during FY2016-2017.

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

The City works in concert with the nonprofit social service providers to identify gaps in service delivery and enhance coordination among providers. The City works with Salt Lake County and other entitlements to coordinate these efforts. This helps eliminate the duplication of funding and ensures the County is able to receive the greatest benefit from the limited resources available from the City and from Federal and State Grants.

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

As part of the Salt Lake County HOME Consortium, West Jordan coordinates its efforts and HOME funding with the County. This is the same in the development of a regional AI for Salt Lake County and the entitlements. We've developed one document to serve the community. As a results are as follows:

There are several efforts which improve the fair housing choice for many of the low-income households living in Salt Lake County, including:

1. HOME and ESG funding for TBRA housing programs assists very low-income households who have limited funds for housing costs and includes the efforts of the Road Home, Utah Community Action Program and the Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake.
2. HOME funding will help finance the construction of three new affordable housing projects which will provide housing for 318 households.
3. The Moderate Income Housing Plan and the Analysis of Impediments Action plan for Salt Lake County will be completed shortly and will help promote the development of other affordable housing projects.
4. Promoting the retrofit of homes to improve energy efficiency improves the financial condition of low-income households.
5. The collective impact for homelessness addresses many of the barriers low-income households and homeless individuals and families face on the road to becoming more self-sufficient. Their efforts include providing job training, support services, decent housing, and programs with a housing first model.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

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

The CDBG program conducts an annual Risk Assessment of all agencies after funding has been awarded through the various grant programs. This evaluation is performed by the Program Manager. Areas included in the analysis are fiscal matters (including past audit findings), program management concerns, the impact of agency staff changes, the age and size of the agency, and the organization's experience and compliance history with West Jordan CDBG funded programs.

The result provides the basis for determining the initial monitoring schedule for the year, and the order in which each groups will be reviewed on-site.

There are several levels of monitoring. The type conducted is dependent upon many factors, including risk-analysis results, agency organization assessment, indicators of potential issues, and the availability of staff resources. The most common onsite monitoring done by staff focuses on Program or Fiscal matters, or a combination of the two, which is referred to as a Comprehensive Monitoring..

The City monitored all public service agencies during the program year for compliance. No construction projects were undertaken during this program year.

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

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

West Jordan actively solicits participation from public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services. Participation is also sought from public and private agencies that represent minority groups living in West Jordan and organizations representing non-English speaking residents and limited English proficiency residents.

Forms of Public Notice: All activities requiring public notice are placed on West Jordan's webpage at [www.wjordan.com](http://www.wjordan.com), listed with the State of Utah Public Notices webpage and published in the Salt lake Tribune. Public notices are published as notices in the legal section of The Salt Lake Tribune at least 15

days before the date of a hearing. Public and private agencies that provide housing, health, and social services, including those that provide services to children, elderly, disabled, persons living with HIV/AIDS

- The homeless
- Public and private agencies that represent minority groups living in Salt Lake County
- Organizations representing non-English speaking and limited English proficiency residents in Salt Lake County
- Other interested parties on the Salt Lake County CDBG mailing list.

Notice is also posted on the public bulletin board at the front entrance of City Hall. Notice is also given to any person or group that requests information. A copy of the public notice is attached.

## **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

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

Through the development of the Consolidated Plan and the implementation of activities, the City is more aware of the needs in low-moderate-income neighborhoods. With this, the City will begin to target certain infrastructure needs of each area.

The City continues to refine and expand its housing improvement program. This program is available to meet the critical housing improvement needs of lower income households, disabled, and elderly residents. The city has begun to promote the program more aggressively and will expand solicitation of these funds.

The City evaluates the needs of the community on an annual basis and makes adjustments to better serve the low-moderate income population.

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

No

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



## CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

### ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

#### For Paperwork Reduction Act

#### 1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

##### Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	WEST JORDAN
Organizational DUNS Number	096692660
EIN/TIN Number	876000635
Identify the Field Office	DENVER
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

##### ESG Contact Name

Prefix  
First Name  
Middle Name  
Last Name  
Suffix  
Title

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1  
Street Address 2  
City  
State  
ZIP Code  
Phone Number  
Extension  
Fax Number  
Email Address

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix  
First Name  
Last Name  
Suffix  
Title  
Phone Number  
Extension  
Email Address

#### 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2015
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CAPER

**Program Year End Date**

06/30/2016

**3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient**

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name**

**City**

**State**

**Zip Code**

**DUNS Number**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider**

**Subrecipient Organization Type**

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount**

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted

### 4. Persons Served

#### 4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 8 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

#### 4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 9 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

#### 4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 10 – Shelter Information

#### 4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 11 – Household Information for Street Outreach

#### 4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 12 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

#### 5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 13 – Gender Information

## 6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

**Table 14 – Age Information**

## 7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households				
Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

**Table 15 – Special Population Served**

## CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

### 10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	
Number of New Units – Conversion	
Total Number of bed - nighths available	
Total Number of bed - nights provided	
Capacity Utilization	

Table 16 – Shelter Capacity

### 11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>			

Table 17 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>			

Table 18 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
<b>Subtotal</b>			

Table 19 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration			

**Table 20 - Other Grant Expenditures****11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015

**Table 21 - Total ESG Funds Expended****11f. Match Source**

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
<b>Total Match Amount</b>			

**Table 22 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities****11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015

**Table 23 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities**