

2010-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN 2013 Annual Action Plan

MORGAN COUNTY • TOOELE COUNTY • WEBER COUNTY

*Prepared by the Wasatch Front Regional Council
for the Utah Small Cities
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program*

AGENCY INFORMATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
OVERVIEW OF CURRENT NEEDS	4
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	13
OTHER AGENCIES CONSULTED	14
HUD TABLE 1. HOUSING, HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT	16
HUD TABLE 2A. STATE PRIORITY HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN	18
HUD TABLE 2C. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	20
NARRATIVE 1. LEAD BASED PAINT	25
NARRATIVE 2. HOUSING MARKET CONDITIONS	26
NARRATIVE 3. BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING	29
NARRATIVE 4. ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING	31
NARRATIVE 5. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION	34
NARRATIVE 6. SOURCES OF FUNDS	37
NARRATIVE 7. MONITORING	39
NARRATIVE 8. SPECIFIC HOME SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS	39
NARRATIVE 9. SPECIFIC HOPWA SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS	39
NARRATIVE 10. HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS	40
NARRATIVE 11. DISCHARGE COORDINATION POLICY	42
NARRATIVE 12. ALLOCATION PRIORITIES & GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	42
NARRATIVE 13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	43
CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLANS	44
MORGAN COUNTY	45
MORGAN CITY	46
TOOELE COUNTY	47
TOOELE CITY	48
WENDOVER CITY	52
WEBER COUNTY	53
HUNTSVILLE TOWN	56
MARRIOTT-SLATERVILLE CITY	61
NORTH OGDEN CITY	64
OGDEN CITY	69
PLAIN CITY	70
RIVERDALE CITY	71
SOUTH OGDEN CITY	75
UINTAH CITY	77
WASHINGTON TERRACE CITY	78
NARRATIVE 14. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	80
NARRATIVE 15. ENERGY EFFICIENCY	86
APPENDIX A. 2013 RATING AND RANKING CRITERIA	87
WORKS CITED	94

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Population Projections and Populatin Growth 2000 to 2030	1
Table 2. Population Growth Rates	2
Table 3. Residential Construction and Value (Statewide)	3
Table 4. Nonfarm Jobs / Wages / Unemployment / Per Capita Personal Income (Statewide)	3
Table 5. 2012 CDBG Appropriations	8
Table 6. 2011 CDBG Appropriations	9
Table 7. 2010 CDBG Recipients	10
Table 8. 2009 CDBG Recipients	11
Table 9. 2008 CDBG Recipients	11
Table 10. Homes Built in 1979 or Older	25
Table 11. Monthly Housing Costs by County	28
Table 12. Affordable Housing Barriers and Strategies	30
Table 13. Activities to Promote Fair and Affordable Housing	33
Table 14. Statewide Homeless Point in Time Count – January 25, 2012	40
Table 15. Project Priorities for Homeless Related Activities	40
Table 16. Special Needs Information	41
Table 17. Addressing Obstacles in Meeting the Needs of the Underserved	43
Table 18. Capital Investment Plans	44
Table 19. Wasatch Front Unemployment Rates	80
Table 20. Employment by Industry in Morgan County	81
Table 21. Morgan County Income and Wages	81
Table 22. Sales and Building in Morgan County	82
Table 23. Employment by Industry in Tooele County	83
Table 24. Income and Wages in Tooele County	83
Table 25. Sales and Building in Tooele County	84
Table 26. Employment by Industry in Weber County	85
Table 27. Income and Wages in Weber County	85
Table 28. Sales and Building in Weber County	86

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 2012 CDBG Funding Outcomes	7
Figure 2. Number of Homes for Sale by Price as of July 2012	26

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population and Growth

Population growth both within the State of Utah and the Wasatch Front region has maintained a faster rate of growth than the national average over the last ten years. The Wasatch Front region's urbanized area stretching from the south end of Salt Lake County north to North Ogden in Weber County accounts for 93% of all the growth in the region. However, two counties outside the urbanized area, Morgan and Tooele, have both seen high rates of county-wide population growth. Morgan County grew 33% and Tooele County grew 43% from 2000 to 2010. From 2010 to 2011, Morgan County had the largest rate of growth of 2.1%, Tooele County followed with a rate of 1.2%, and Weber County had a rate of 0.5%. The State's average growth rate from 2010-2011 was 1.4% and is significantly attributed to natural increase. This pattern of growth is partially reflected in the overall makeup of the region, with 63% of the population residing in Salt Lake County, 19% in Davis County, 14% in Weber County, 3% in Tooele County, and less than 1% in Morgan County. See Tables 1 and 2 for more population projections and growth information.

Table 1. Population Projections and Population Growth 2000 to 2030

Geography	2000*	2010	2020	2030
MORGAN COUNTY	7,129	9,469	11,945	15,013
Morgan City	2,635	3,687	4,887	6,439
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	5,782	7,058	8,574
TOOELE COUNTY	40,735	58,218	74,877	99,664
Grantsville City	6,015	8,893	11,789	15,940
Ophir Town	23	38	41	45
Rush Valley Town	453	447	458	480
Stockton Town	443	616	768	978
Tooele City	22,502	31,605	39,833	51,246
Vernon Town	236	243	255	254
Wendover City	1,537	1,400	774	978
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	14,976	20,959	29,742
WEBER COUNTY	196,533	231,236	258,423	300,477
Farr West City	3,094	5,928	6,835	7,238
Harrisville City	3,645	5,567	6,314	7,741
Hooper City	4,058	7,218	8,967	13,989
Huntsville Town	649	608	666	727
Marriott-Slaterville City	1,425	1,701	2,003	2,741
North Ogden City	15,026	17,357	19,927	25,351
Ogden City	77,226	82,825	90,971	100,123
Plain City	3,489	5,476	6,431	8,727

Table 1. Population Projections and Populatin Growth 2000 to 2030

Geography	2000*	2010	2020	2030
Pleasant View City	5,632	7,979	9,204	11,876
Riverdale City	7,656	8,426	9,093	9,365
Roy City	32,885	36,884	39,979	41,890
South Ogden City	14,377	16,532	17,941	18,885
Uintah City	1,127	1,322	1,502	1,851
Washington Terrace City	8,551	9,067	9,857	10,446
West Haven City	3,976	10,272	13,121	21,731
Balance of Weber County	13,717	14,074	15,613	17,796

Source: GOPB 2012 Baseline City Population Projections. February 14, 2013.

<http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/projections.html>. *US Census Bureau, 2000.

Table 2. Population Growth Rates

	2010***		2011**		2012*	
	Growth Rate from 2000	Estimate	Growth Rate from 2010	Estimate	Growth Rate from 2011	Estimate
Morgan County	32.8	9,469	2.1	9,668	-	-
Tooele County	42.9	58,218	1.2	59,133	-	-
Weber County	17.7	231,236	0.5	233,241	-	242,326
Statewide	23.8	2,763,885	1.4	2,813,923	1.5f	2,855,287

f=forecast

Sources: *2013 Economic Summary. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/econsummaries/EconomicSummary.pdf>. **2012

Economic Report to the Governor. http://governor.utah.gov/dea/ERG/ERG2012/2012_ERG_11_20_2012.pdf. ***2011

Economic Report to the Governor. <http://governor.utah.gov/DEA/ERG/2011ERG.pdf>.

Utah's Historical Economic and Housing Activity

Utah's economy and economic outlook was poor in 2009, along with the rest of the nation, as a result of the housing collapse that began in late 2005. The housing collapse combined with cautionary lending in the small business sector resulted in significant employment drops and housing related issues. The 2010 economy was similar, the burst of the housing bubble resulted in a drastic decrease in residential construction, new and existing home sales, and home prices (Table 3). Fortunately, for those buyers with excellent credit, mortgage interest rates remained low, averaging 4.23% (Freddie Mac. October 28, 2010). However, lending requirements began to increase limiting the number of qualified potential homeowners. Demographers expected the 2011 economy to gradually strengthen as jobs and stock prices were slowly on the rise. Utah's economy did slowly improve in 2011. Employment industries that saw the most growth in 2011 were mining with 11.6%, professional and business services with 4.6%, education and health services with 2.7%, and leisure and hospitality with a growth rate of 2.6%. The lowest growth was felt in the construction industry with a -0.1% change from 2010, followed by financial activity at 0.6%, and information at 0.7% (Table 3 identifies select industry growth rates).

The unemployment rate was 6.7% down from 8.0% in 2010. The homeownership rate in 2011 was 70.7% and the median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$221,300.

Utah's economy improved in 2012. Single-family residential housing construction grew 32.6% from 2011. Also during that time, multiple-family housing construction decreased 8.8% from 2,949 units to 2,689 units. However, demographers expect residential construction of multiple family housing units in 2013 to improve dramatically (78.5%). Other important statistics for progress include the construction sector that finally saw a positive increase in 2012, the first in two years, from -0.1 to 10.0% from 2011. Most job sectors saw a positive increase in 2012 which is forecasted to continue into 2013 (Tables 3, 4).

	Table 3. Residential Construction and Value (Statewide)			
	2010 Units	2011 Units	2012e Units	2013f Units
Residential Construction (SF)	5,936	6,900	9,150	10,000
Residential Construction (MF)	2,890	2,949	2,689	4,800
Residential Construction (MH)	240	174	161	200
Total Value of Construction	\$1,667,000	\$1,766,300	\$2,257,000	\$3,000,000

SF=single family. MF=multiple family. MH=mobile homes. C=cabins. e=estimate. f=forecast.

Source: 2013 Economic Outlook. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/EconSummaries/2013EconomicOutlook.pdf>

	Table 4. Nonfarm Jobs / Wages / Unemployment / Per Capita Personal Income (Statewide)							
	2010		2011		2012e		2013f	
	% Change	Estimate	% Change	Estimate	% Change	Estimate	% Change	Forecast
Total Nonfarm Jobs	-0.6	1,181,556	2.3	1,208,649	3.2	1,247,700	3.5	1,291,800
Construction	-7.5	65,223	-0.1	65,166	10.0	71,661	9.4	78,412
Financial Activity	-4.4	67,978	0.6	68,391	0.8	68,966	3.1	71,102
Mining	-2.4	10,442	11.6	11,659	9.6	12,775	5.0	13,419
Government	1.0	216,903	1.8	220,772	0.7	222,269	1.4	225,322
Total Nonfarm Wages	1.4	\$45,876	4.6	\$47,967	5.5	\$50,595	6.4	\$53,821
Total Unemployment	8.0	109,041	6.7	90,062	5.7	76,998	5.4	77,920
Per Capita Personal Income	-	\$32,121	-	\$33,509	-	\$34,585	-	\$35,527

e=estimate. f=forecast.

Source: 2013 Economic Outlook. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/EconSummaries/2013EconomicOutlook.pdf>

Morgan County Housing and Economic Activity

Morgan County has the highest percentage of privately owned land of all Utah's counties. The majority of the land is used for raising cattle, sheep, and crops. Agriculture and manufacturing are important influences to Morgan County's economy. However, most of the people who live in the County commute to outside counties, namely, Weber and Davis for work. Median housing prices are currently hovering around \$326,000, a significant drop since December 2012 when they were \$389,451. Morgan County ranks 22 of 29 in the State for rental affordability based on housing wage. An individual would need to make \$14.04 per hour in order to afford the fair market rent of a two-bedroom apartment of \$730 per month (Utah Housing Coalition).

Tooele County Housing and Economic Activity

Tooele County is located off Interstate 80 and is a hub for east west connections as a result. The County is large in terms of geography and this wealth of land opens the door to many manufacturing, industrial, transportation, and green energy activities. One example of a recent green energy project in the County is the Edison Mission Energy project which will bring up to 180 wind turbines in 2013. The County seeks to further technology based industry as well as businesses and activities that further research and development, technology development, and automotive technology. The County ranks high, 10 out of 29, for homeownership affordability. The average list price of a home in December 2012 was \$211,902. However, the County ranks fairly low, 20 of 29, in the state for rental affordability based on housing wage. An individual would need to make \$13.29 in order to afford the fair market rent of a two-bedroom apartment of \$691 per month (Utah Housing Coalition).

Weber County Housing and Economic Activity

Weber County still relies on farming and agricultural activity yet the county's other major activities include wholesale, retail trade, service, and manufacturing. The County is home to a regional center for the Internal Revenue Service, the government and its military operations are two of the County's major employers. The County ranks 12 of 29 in the state for homeownership affordability. The average list price of a home in December 2012 was \$218,056. Weber County ranks 23 of 29 in the state for rental affordability based on housing wage. An individual would need to make \$14.04 in order to afford the fair market rent of a two-bedroom apartment of \$730 per month (Utah Housing Coalition).

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT NEEDS

Economic Development

Economic development is the region's top priority for 2013. As a result any project that qualifies to receive CDBG funding under the economic development objective will receive additional points when it comes to the project's rating and ranking. Morgan City and North Ogden City have both requested funds to create an economic development plan for their municipality.

Morgan City's economic development plan will focus on the downtown area. Morgan City is applying for CDBG funding to conduct economic development planning that will help restore opportunity in Morgan City for LMI individuals. This planning will help provide 10 new jobs for LMI individuals at a minimum. As part of this plan, the following steps will be taken to address economic

planning for Morgan City: assess the employment needs of the local labor force, especially for LMI individuals; analyze the local economic base and support base; and prepare an economic development strategy. The economic development plan will focus on the primary downtown commercial and retail areas of Morgan City. The project area is defined as all areas between Commercial Street to the North, the Weber River to the South, 300 North Street to the West, and the Round Valley Way Bridge to the east. Apart from the general assessment of the work force, economic base, and inventory, the economic development plan will include the following five sections: 1) A job retention and creation strategy, 2) An analysis of the historic district, 3) Tenant recruitment plan, 4) Opportunities to create regional traffic, 5) A moderate income housing plan. Additionally, funds will be used to recruit businesses, developers, tenants, and others that will facilitate the implementation of the items outlined in the economic development plan.

North Ogden City's economic development plan will focus on the commercial and retail area of the City. North Ogden City is applying for CDBG funding to conduct Economic Development planning that will help restore opportunity in North Ogden City for LMI individuals. This planning will help to provide 25 new jobs for LMI individuals at a minimum. As part of this plan, the following steps will be taken to address economic planning for North Ogden City: assess the employment needs of the local labor force, especially for LMI individuals, analyze the local economic base and support base; and prepare an economic development strategy. The Economic Development plan will focus on the primary commercial and retail area of North Ogden City. The project area is defined as the commercially zoned areas north of 1900 North on Washington Blvd and south of 2600 North and all areas around the 2600 North and Washington Blvd intersection. Apart from the general assessment of the work force, economic base, and inventory, the economic development plan will include the following three sections: 1) A job retention and creation strategy, 2) A blight removal and redevelopment plan, and 3) A moderate income housing plan. Additionally, CDBG funds will be used to recruit businesses, developers, tenants, and others that will facilitate the implementation of the items outlined in the economic development plan.

Housing and Homelessness

Housing and homeless prevention projects usually rank high as this has always been a top priority for the region's elected officials. This year however, housing and homeless prevention is the second highest priority. This is predominantly because of the economic slump that we are still feeling the affect of. Local governments want to further actions and opportunities that promote the economy. Any project that qualifies for housing and homelessness funding will be given additional weight when it comes to project rating and ranking. There are three projects this year that will address housing and homeless related needs: two from Weber County and one from Tooele County.

Tooele County Commissioners have identified homeless prevention as their number two community need. The Tooele County Housing Authority has requested CDBG funds to be used to provide short-term homeless prevention and rapid re-housing assistance to individuals and families at

imminent risk of homelessness. Households must meet the following circumstances: 1) no appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified; 2) the household lacks the financial resources to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing; and 3) the household lacks the support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing. The primary goal is to rapidly transition program participants to housing stability. The Housing Authority expects to help 75 households, approximately \$1,000 per family for rental assistance and \$2,000 for down payment assistance.

The Weber Housing Authority has requested CDBG funds to provide 40 low to moderate income households with down payment assistance. The program will be offered to first time homebuyers throughout Weber County in order to increase home ownership. Persons purchasing their primary residence in Weber County can receive a \$5,000 zero interest, deferred payment loan that is applied at closing toward down payment and closing costs. Weber Housing Authority Down Payment Assistance Program loans can only be used at the time of closing for down payment, closing costs, or principal reduction toward the first mortgage loan balance. Weber Housing Authority Down Payment Assistance Program funds are available on a first come first serve basis, and the Weber Housing Authority provides assistance to 40 households per year.

The Weber Housing Authority is also seeking CDBG funds to purchase four parcels of property in Weber County to build four CROWN homes. The CROWN homes will be offered to low income households that are interested in homeownership. The CROWN (Credits-to-OWN) is a 15 year lease-to-own housing program serving up to 60% Area Median Income (AMI) families. The program provides stability in homeownership for low income households that may not otherwise have the option to participate in homeownership. The program utilizes federal and state tax credit financing, deferred funds and also utilizes Utah Housing construction and permanent mortgage financing. At the end of the 15 year rental period the family residing in the home has the option to purchase the home. Up to 40% of the original tax credit financing is recovered when homes are sold and the Weber Housing Authority can use the funding source for future affordable housing in Weber County.

Community Development

Community development projects always outnumber other projects. In 2013, 13 of the 18 projects submitted for funding were community development projects. The majority of the community projects are to fund infrastructure related items such as street, curb, gutter, sidewalk, stormwater, water tanks, water lines, sewer lines, even fire hydrant replacement. There were 8 infrastructure projects this year (7 from Wendover City and 1 from Farr West City). Weber County requested funds to make the fairgrounds and the Sheriff's office ADA accessible.

Public services and service providers play an important role in local governments providing the needed services to their residents. Each year, the Region can expect to see one-quarter to one-half of all applications geared toward public service needs. This year, Tooele County has requested funds for their Aging Services division. The County would like to purchase a van that can deliver meals to about 65

senior citizens in need of this support. The Tooele Housing Authority also has a need to update and increase the size of their office building. Currently, there is not enough room for their case managers to conduct interviews in a safe/healthy environment. The expansion would also give the Housing Authority an orientation and board meeting room and a file storage area. Tooele City has requested funds to purchase 120 beds at the Rocky Mountain Care Facility. Over 80% of the Facility's residents are LMI, the majority is on Medicare. Of the current 58 residents, 54 are over the age of 62 and the other 4 are severely disabled adults. Weber County's Senior Life Care Program has requested funds to purchase a van for a handyman to provide basic minor home repairs for low income elderly and disabled persons. The van would be used to transport tools and other materials to the homes of the low income elderly clients.

OVERVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

The Wasatch Front Region had a successful CDBG program year in 2012; refer to Table 4 for a list of funded projects and Figure 1 to see the outcomes of the CDBG 2012 funding appropriation. Over the years, the program has successfully funded and furthered priorities, strategies, and objectives that meet the region's goals and objectives (see Tables 5 through 9).

Figure 1. 2012 CDBG Funding Outcomes

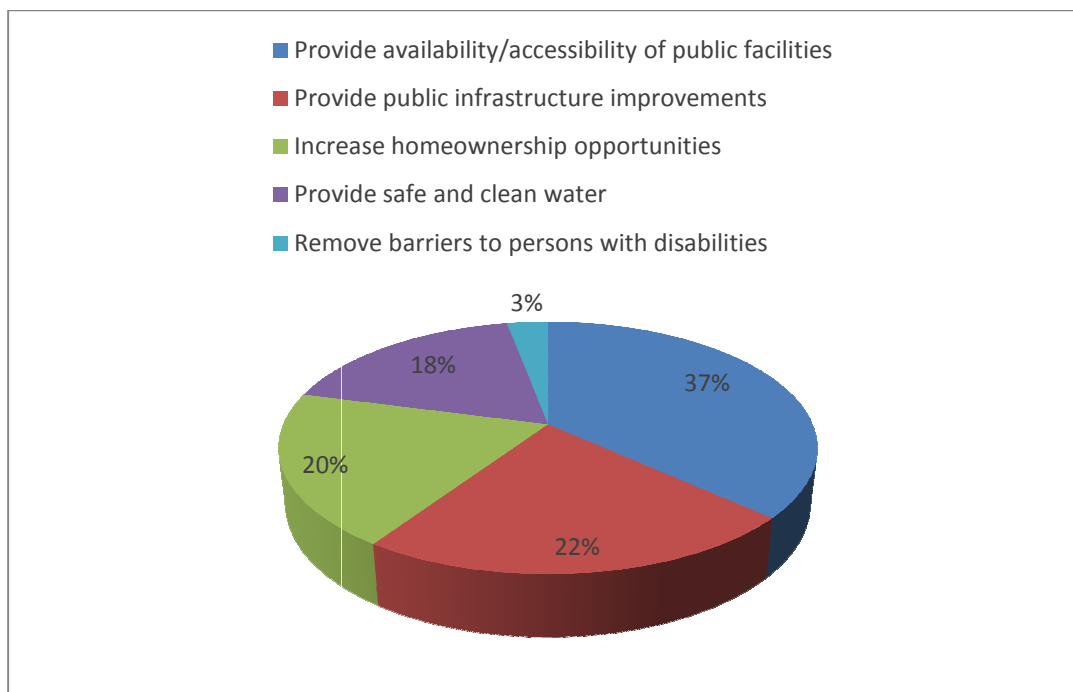


Table 5. 2012 CDBG Appropriations

<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>2012 CDBG Request</i>	<i>Leveraged Funds</i>	<i>2012 CDBG Funding</i>
OBJECTIVE: HOUSING					
HOUSING TOTALS			\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
PERCENT OF FUNDED HOUSING PROJECTS AS A WHOLE: 19.7%					
Weber Housing	Down payment assistance	(DH 2.3) increase homeownership	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TOTALS			\$1,685,591	\$331,591	\$1,018,386
PERCENT OF FUNDED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS A WHOLE: 80.2%					
Tooele Resource Center	Replace HVAC system	(SL 1.1) availability/ accessibility of public facilities	\$63,300	\$0	\$63,300
Tooele Resource Center	Acquire property in order to expand the Center	(SL 1.1) availability/ accessibility of public facilities	\$402,900	\$0	\$402,900
Huntsville Town	Replace and upgrade the town's water tank and system	(SL 2.1) safe and clean water	\$227,692	\$122,240	\$227,692
Wendover City	Replace water line	(SL 2.1) safe and clean water	\$217,100	\$0	\$0
Tooele Co. Aging Services	Purchase a wheelchair accessible van	(SL 2.3) remove barriers to persons with disabilities	\$37,200	\$22,800	\$37,200
Weber Golden Spike Arena	Install ADA seating area and automatic door openers	(SL 2.3) remove barriers to persons with disabilities	\$174,005	\$0	\$0
North Ogden City	Replace sidewalk, curb, gutter, sidewalk	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$88,929	\$75,755	\$88,929
Marriott-Slaterville City	Water reservoir, curb, gutter, sidewalk, fence, street	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$198,365	\$110,796	\$198,365
Wendover City	Replace 46 antiquated fire hydrants and valves	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$276,100	\$0	\$0

Table 6. 2011 CDBG Appropriations

Applicant	Project	Outcome	2011 CDBG Request	Leveraged Funds	2011 CDBG Funding
OBJECTIVE: HOUSING					
HOUSING TOTALS			\$650,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
PERCENT OF FUNDED HOUSING PROJECTS AS A WHOLE: 29%					
Weber County	Housing Authority-emergency home repair	(DH 1.2) housing for persons with special needs	\$150,000	\$0	\$100,000
Tooele City	Affordable Housing LLC-Broadway infrastructure improvements	(DH 2.1) develop affordable rental housing	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$0
Weber County	Housing Authority-down payment assistance	(DH 2.3) increase homeownership opportunities	\$250,000	\$0	\$200,000
OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TOTALS			\$1,900,683	\$301,307	\$749,178
PERCENT OF FUNDED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS A WHOLE: 71%					
Plain City	Town Square park	(SL 1.1) availability/ accessibility of public facilities	\$133,473	\$75,102	\$133,473
Washington Terrace City	Purchase fire protection equipment	(SL 1.1) availability/ accessibility of public facilities	\$93,400	\$15,205	\$0
Weber County	Fairground ADA improvements	(SL 1.1) availability/ accessibility of public facilities	\$134,485	\$0	\$0
Wendover City	Cedar Springs water line	(SL 2.1) safe and clean water	\$217,100	\$0	\$0
Wendover City	Railroad boring for water/sewer line	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$179,000	\$0	\$124,829
Huntsville Town	Acquire land for maintenance bldg	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$261,000	\$39,000	\$261,000
Washington Terrace City	Water tank improvements	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$124,000	\$76,000	\$0
Wendover City	Toana Lane improvements	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$361,051	\$0	\$0
North Ogden City	Green Acres Street improvements	(SL 2.4) public infrastructure improvements	\$83,674	\$50,000	\$0
Uintah City	Fire station design	(CR 1.1) plan for better communities	\$63,500	\$4,000	\$63,500
Uintah City	Secondary water design	(CR 1.1) plan for better communities	\$250,000	\$42,000	\$166,376

Table 7. 2010 CDBG Recipients

<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>CDBG Allocation</i>
Morgan City	Davis Applied Technology College Entrepreneurial Center Campus in Morgan City.	-	\$100,000
Davis County: Housing Authority	(1) Down payment/closing cost assistance of \$2k loan to 20 households. (2) Rehabilitate 2-3 units through low interest loan. (3) Emergency home repair of 8 units with up to \$2k grant. (4) Rehabilitate foreclosed homes and sell to 4 LMI households. \$10,500 admin.	24 households. 10 units.	\$115,500
Centerville City	Infrastructure Improvements- Pheasant Brook, Phase 2. Replace storm drain with subsurface drain.	158 LMI. 244 total.	\$149,500
Weber County: Housing Authority	Down payment/closing cost assistance of \$5k grant/loan to 45 households. \$25k admin.	45 households.	\$250,000
Tooele City: Valley Foundation	Purchase commercial grade kitchen equipment. Will allow them to provide job training to adults with serious mental illnesses.	-	\$150,000
Tooele City: Housing Authority	Down payment/closing cost assistance of \$2k grant/loan to 50 households.	50 households.	\$100,000
South Ogden City	Culinary water line, new water service, water valves, fire hydrants, storm drain improvements, sewer line, roadway improvements, ADA ramps, curb and gutter, sidewalk, and landscaping.	36 households (100 of 120 total persons are LMI).	\$406,750
Stockton Town	Sewer connection. Pay the fees for sewer lateral stubs to be extended to property. \$15k admin.	~50 LMI persons.	\$165,000
Riverdale City (4400 South)	Road Improvements- 4400 South. Curb and gutter, storm drain, storm water piping facilities, and sidewalk.	110 LMI persons.	\$227,300
Riverdale City (500 West Water Line)	Upgrade culinary water line to 8", replace 2 control valves, replace 5 fire hydrants and replace pressure reducing valve station.	39 of 42 total persons are LMI.	\$332,400
Davis: Bountiful Arts Center	Remove ADA barrier by installing an elevator \$50k. Retrofitting the entrance to accommodate persons with disabilities.	-	\$99,758

Table 8. 2009 CDBG Recipients

Davis County	1. Centerville City: \$150,000, street improvements (storm drain, fire protection) at Pheasant Brook condominiums.
	2. North Salt Lake City: \$150,000, ADA ramp replacement.
	3. Clinton City: \$300,000, street improvements (engineering, design, storm drain, curb, gutter, sidewalk, storm water) at 2900 west.
Morgan County	1. Morgan City/Entrepreneurial Center: \$100,000 (MY 2/3), construction/design of entrepreneurial center in Morgan County.
Tooele County	1. Tooele County: \$136,722 (MY 2/2), purchase building or lot for transitional housing.
	2. Wendover City: \$274,705, slum and blight removal on Rippitoe property.
Weber County	1. Huntsville Town: \$36,615 (MY 2/2), waterline replacement.
	2. Washington Terrace City: \$407,435, construction of storage bays for fire equipment and demolition of existing fire station.
	3. Roy City: \$440,768, construction of "Hope Community Center" to provide senior center, recreation facility and boys and girls club.

Table 9. 2008 CDBG Recipients

Davis County	1. Centerville City: \$150,000, upgrade sewer system, storm drain, culinary water and roads serving 200 residents in Cedar Springs condominiums.
	2. Davis Behavioral Health (DBH): \$150,000, purchase and rehabilitate a house, duplex or four-plex for people with mental illness or substance abuse addiction.
	3. Woods Cross City: \$150,000, install a culinary waterline to a future affordable housing site, re-align 1875 S to provide proper access.
	4. Sunset City: \$150,000, 40-45 accessible corner ramps along bus, school and business routes.
	5. Affordable Land Lease Homes: \$100,000, purchase a residential building lot to provide and ensure affordable housing in Syracuse City.
	6. Family Connection Center: \$74,890, motel vouchers and case management; \$25,000, improvements to door, stairwell, windows; \$29,890, purchase a 12 passenger van.
	7. Eye Care 4 Kids: \$125,000, eye exams, screening , glasses to help 5,000 low-income children.
Morgan County	1. Morgan City, Applied Technology College: \$100,000 (MY 1/3), construct a Morgan Entrepreneurial Center to enhance business.
	2. Affordable Land Lease Homes: \$65,193, purchase a residential building lot or an existing home to provide and ensure affordable housing.

Table 9. 2008 CDBG Recipients

Tooele County	1. Grantsville City: \$62,198 (MY 2/2), finish the improvements on Willow Street which completes the two-year grant.
	2. Tooele City: \$150,000, construct curb, gutter, sidewalk, road, landscaping and street lights for a new affordable housing project.
	3. Tooele County: \$63,278 (MY 1/2), acquire property and construct an emergency shelter (80 people) and transitional housing (26 people).
Weber County	1. North Ogden City: \$103,373 (MY 2/2), waterline replacement.
	2. Marriott-Slaterville: \$176,000, slum/blight objective to acquire land to remove blight.
	3. Washington Terrace: \$200,000, install ADA ramps, remove sidewalk obstructions.
	4. Huntsville Town: \$81,715, replace old waterlines at various locations around town.

Description of Overall Process and Distribution of Funds

The Consolidated Plan goes through a strategic planning process geared toward housing, homelessness, community service, community infrastructure, and economic development objectives. Local governments, community organizations, state and federal agencies, service providers, and citizens are all part of the planning process to ensure that local and regional needs, goals, and objectives are considered and planned for.

During the months of September and October of 2009, the Wasatch Front Regional Council used an internet based survey to collect information as part of the Consolidated Planning process. The survey was made up of 30 questions in which the respondents were asked to rate the desirability of various housing, homeless, community, and economic development activities. Each of the questions had a rating attribute to help identify priority or greatest need. The survey was emailed to various entities throughout the region including, city and county elected officials, administrators/managers, planners, engineers, community and economic development directors and social service agencies that work with low to moderate income populations. Of the 123 people that received the survey, 49 responded, giving it a 39.8% response rate. The results of the survey are used to help guide the five-year Consolidated Plan. Another survey will be conducted in 2015 which marks the beginning of the next five-year Plan.

Community Development Block Grant funds are distributed to applicants that best meet federal and state program goals, as well as the regional goals identified in the Consolidated Plan. Each applicant's project is scored using regional rating and ranking criteria. The criteria are made up of eight basic required elements that the Utah Division of Housing and Community Development have identified. Additionally, the Regional Review Committee (RRC) has included additional criteria. These criteria may change depending on the needs and goals that have been identified in the Consolidated Plan. The Rating and Ranking Criteria are updated annually and can be found in this Plan (Appendix A) or by contacting the Wasatch Front Regional Council.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Public participation is encouraged from various groups and entities including local and regional institutions, cities, counties, and the public at large. Lower-income residents are especially encouraged to participate in the planning process. Special accommodations are provided for persons with disabilities and non-English speaking residents. Most, if not all, of the twenty-five member cities and counties participated in the development and update of the Consolidated Plan. Participation efforts included the local project lists (capital investment plans) and the results of the community-wide survey. The above actions have provided an effective forum for evaluating housing, community, and economic development needs in the Wasatch Front region. The views of citizens, public agencies and other interested parties were considered and incorporated to the degree possible when preparing the Consolidated Plan.

Copies of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan can be found at Wasatch Front Regional Council and the Utah Department of Workforce Services Housing and Community Development Division or online at www.wfrc.org. Each city and county may also have a copy of the Plan and may be contacted directly.

Public Hearing and Participation

Participation begins annually with a how-to-apply workshop in which the CDBG program is explained to interested entities throughout the region. Applicants submit a Capital Investment Plan, a list of prioritized projects that is used to identify local and regional priorities. Applicants held public hearings in their respective city or county seeking public comment regarding housing, community, and economic development activities. There were six hearings throughout the region seeking public input. WFRC has a copy of the comments received from the public hearings. WFRC also has copies of the how-to-apply workshop attendance, public hearing proof of publication, online survey results, and Capital Investment Plans available for review.

Publishing and Public Involvement

The public was notified of the 2013 Consolidated Plan update through a public notice published in the legal section of the region's newspapers: Ogden Standard Examiner, Salt Lake Tribune, Tooele Transcript Bulletin, and the Morgan County News. Additionally, copies of the Consolidated Plan are available through each county, WFRC, and select service providers. WFRC can distribute a copy of the Plan to anyone who requests it. The public was encouraged to participate in the planning process via WFRC website, capital investment plans, local newspapers, and the community survey. *A thirty-day public comment period began March 11, 2013 and ran through April 3, 2013. No comments were received from the public during this time.* Information is available on WFRC's website and at our office. Such information includes the expected CDBG funding, activities and project types, and plans to minimize residential displacement.

OTHER AGENCIES CONSULTED

Coordination with Local Governments

In the Wasatch Front region, the Regional Review Committee (RRC) is made up of two members from each of the three member counties. Of the two members, one is a staff person and one an elected official. WFRC staff along with each RRC representative is charged with ensuring that information pertinent to each county is disseminated. Additionally, each County has a Council of Governments (COG). COGs are made up of elected officials that represent each municipality throughout the region. The COGs are planning bodies that address regional issues such as planning, water use, public services, safety and transportation. These meetings are well publicized on county websites, in newspapers, and posted at county buildings. Additionally, meeting agendas are faxed and emailed to large distribution lists within each county. Monthly meeting agendas and minutes are available by contacting each county COG or by viewing each of the county websites.

The Morgan County Council of Governments meets on the third Monday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the county courthouse. Often times throughout the year there are no items to include on the agenda and regularly scheduled meetings may be cancelled. The Tooele County Council of Governments meets the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in Tooele City at the county courthouse. Tooele County Commissioner Jerry Hurst became the Region's Policy Committee Representative in 2008 and continues this role through 2011. The Weber Area Council of Governments meets the first Monday of each month at 4:30 p.m. in Ogden at the Weber County Government Center.

In October 2009, an online survey was sent to each jurisdiction's chief elected official, city administrator, senior planner, and economic development director requesting information regarding their existing housing, homeless, community and economic development issues, needs, and priorities. Public service providers located in the region also received the online survey in order to gain a perspective from those who work closely with low and moderate income persons, minority populations, non-English speaking persons and persons with disabilities. (The survey is available for review by contacting WFRC.)

The Wasatch Front Regional Council staff and the cities and counties within the Small Cities Program would benefit from coordination activities with the entitlement cities and counties. Therefore, efforts will be made to seek input from these entities as well as to possibly leverage funding in order to consider larger scale projects that would benefit the region as a whole.

Coordination and Consultation with other Agencies

While developing the Consolidated Plan, local housing authorities, public service providers, local homeless coordinating councils, community planners, engineers, economic development officials, and elected officials have all had a chance to review and provide input. Also, the Plan is posted on the Wasatch Front Region Council website: www.wfrc.org. Results of the participation process are reflected in the Capital Investment Plan or in the Needs section of the Plan.

Specific recommendations regarding the Consolidated Planning process or the CDBG program as a whole are requested. The following service providers are contacted throughout the planning process to gain input:

- Tooele Aging Services
- Tooele County Housing Authority
- Tooele Community Resource Center
- Weber Housing Authority
- Ogden Housing Authority
- Your Community Connection
- The Road Home
- Salt Lake County and Balance of State Continuum of Care
- Morgan County Department of Community Services
- Tooele County Department of Engineering
- Weber County Department of Planning

HUD TABLE 1. HOUSING, HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. Table 1- Housing Needs

Source- HUD CHAS data. <http://socds.huduser.org/chas/index.html>. WFRM Region- Morgan, Tooele and Weber Counties. US Census 2000.

*1 and 2 person households, either person 62 years old or older. **2 to 4 members. ***5 plus members

Household Type	Elderly Renter*	Small**	Large***	All Other	Total Renter	Owner	Total Households
0 –30% of MFI	872	1,930	504	1,606	4,912	2,866	7,778
% Any housing problem	56	90	94	67	307	66	373
% Cost burden > 30%	56	88	89	64	297	63	360
% Cost Burden > 50%	42	75	50	47	214	47	261
31 - 50% of MFI	452	1,760	514	850	3,576	5,007	8,583
% Any housing problem	38	72	87	59	256	52	308
% Cost burden > 30%	37	68	69	58	232	48	280
% Cost Burden > 50%	16	8	39	10	73	28	101
51 - 80% of MFI	458	2,345	952	1,492	5,247	11,804	17,051
% Any housing problem	13	14	41	22	90	43	133
% Cost burden > 30%	13	7	15	20	55	39	94
% Cost Burden > 50%	7	0	1	1	9	9	18

B. Table 1- Homeless Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart

Source- 2011 Utah Balance of State Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Chart. Tooele, Weber and Morgan Counties

<http://www.utahcontinuum.org/ucc/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/Final-Exhibit-1.pdf>

Chronically Homeless		Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/Gap
Individuals				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	218	95	0
	Transitional Housing	88	20	200
	Permanent Supportive Housing	95	16	100
	<i>Total</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>300</i>
Persons in Families with Children				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	237	0	25
	Transitional Housing	75	20	200
	Permanent Supportive Housing	120	50	200
	<i>Total</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>425</i>

C. Table 1- Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Source: 2012 Utah Comprehensive Report on Homelessness. February 2013.

<http://housing.utah.gov/documents/Utah2012ComprehensiveReportonHomelessness.pdf> (Tooele County, Weber and Morgan Counties).

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (family households)				
1. Number of Persons in Families with children	92	0	33	125
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without Children	143	0	74	217
<i>Add lines Numbered 1 and 2 for Total Persons</i>	235	0	107	342
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulation	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless (statewide figures)	33		14	47
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	57		28	85
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	36		14	50
d. Veterans	39		9	48
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	1		0	1
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	68		16	84
g. Unaccompanied Youth (under 18)	1		0	1

D. Table 1- Housing, Homeless and Special Needs

Source: Wasatch Front Regional Council Consolidated Plan- 2008 Annual Action Plan

Special Needs Subpopulations (non-homeless)	Unmet Need (renters and owners)
1. Elderly	4,370
2. Frail Elderly	1,250
3. Severe Mental Illness	130
4. Developmentally Disabled	520
5. Physically Disabled	1,490
6. Persons w/Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	10,500
7. Persons w/HIV/AIDS	20
8. Victims of Domestic Violence (statewide)	200

HUD TABLE 2A. STATE PRIORITY HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN

Part 1. Priority Housing Needs		Priority Level		
		1 (high), 2 (medium), 3 (low)		
Household Size	Small (5 persons or less with 2 related persons)	0-30%	2	
		31-50%	1	
		51-80%	2	
	Large (5 persons or larger with at least 2 related persons)	0-30%	2	
		31-50%	2	
		51-80%	2	
Rental Units	Elderly	0-30%	1	
		31-50%	1	
		51-80%	2	
	All Other	0-30%	2	
		31-50%	2	
		51-80%	2	
Owner Occupied Units		0-30%	2	
		31-50%	1	
		51-80%	2	
Part 2. Priority Special Needs		Priority Level		
		1 High	2 Medium	3 Low
1. Elderly			✓	
2. Frail Elderly			✓	
3. Severe Mental Illness			✓	
4. Developmentally Disabled		✓		
5. Physically Disabled		✓		
6. Persons w/Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions				✓
7. Persons w/HIV/AIDS				✓
8. Victims of Domestic Violence			✓	
9. Youth Aging Out of Foster Care			✓	
Part 3. Priority Housing Activities		Priority Level		
		1 High	2 Medium	3 Low
CDBG Priorities				
1. Acquisition of existing rental units				✓
2. Production of new rental units		✓		
3. Rehabilitation of existing rental units		✓		
4. Rental assistance			✓	
5. Acquisition of existing owner units			✓	
6. Production of new owner units			✓	
7. Rehabilitation of existing owner units			✓	
8. Homeownership assistance		✓		

Part 3. Priority Housing Activities	Priority Level		
	1 High	2 Medium	3 Low
HOME Priorities			
1. Acquisition of existing rental units			✓
2. Production of new rental units	✓		
3. Rehabilitation of existing rental units	✓		
4. Rental assistance		✓	
5. Acquisition of existing owner units		✓	
6. Production of new owner units		✓	
7. Rehabilitation of existing owner units		✓	
8. Homeownership assistance	✓		
HOPWA Priorities			
1. Rental assistance			✓
2. Short term rent/mortgage utility payments			✓
3. Facility based housing development		✓	
4. Facility based housing operations		✓	
5. Supportive services		✓	
Other Populations			
1. Unaccompanied youth			✓
2. Other discharged individuals (incarceration, etc.)			✓
3. Homeless populations		✓	
Other Community Needs			
1. Community Facilities (libraries, community halls, etc.)		✓	
2. Culinary Water	✓		
3. Planning		✓	
4. Economic Development			✓
5. Removal of Barriers for the Disabled		✓	
6. Sewer Systems	✓		
7. Transportation		✓	
8. Streets	✓		
9. Parks and Recreation		✓	
10. Public Safety		✓	
11. Public Services		✓	

HUD TABLE 2C. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Table 2C is a summary of specific multi-year objectives that are supported by the use of community development grant funds that address a priority need.

Table 2C STATEWIDE Summary of Specific Objectives									
Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective: Specific Objectives	Priority	Sources of Funds	Proposed Allocation of HUD\$	Performance Indicators	State Fiscal Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Complete
DH-1	Availability of Affordable Decent Housing								
DH-1.1	Provide fully-accessible rental housing	High	CDBG	\$300,000	Households assisted (new SF and MF units for persons having physical disabilities)	2010	20		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$300,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		20		
DH-1.2	Provide housing for households with special needs (mental illness, seniors, etc.)	High	CDBG	\$200,000	Number of new units funded	2010	5		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$200,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		5		
DH-2	Affordability of Decent Housing								
DH-2.1	Develop more affordable rental housing	Medium	CDBG	\$250,000	Households assisted (new and rehabilitated MF units)	2010	2		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$250,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2		
DH-2.2	Provide housing solutions to end chronic homelessness	Medium	CDBG	\$50,000	Number of new units funded	2010	5		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$50,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		5		

Table 2C STATEWIDE Summary of Specific Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective: Specific Objectives	Priority	Sources of Funds	Proposed Allocation of HUD\$	Performance Indicators	State Fiscal Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Complete
DH-2.3	Increase homeownership opportunities for low income families	High	CDBG	\$950,000	Number of new homes created	2010	50		
			CDBG	\$250,000		2011	45		
			CDBG	\$250,000		2012	50		
			CDBG	\$470,000		2013	76		
			CDBG	\$200,000		2014	40		
			CDBG	\$2,120,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		261		
DH-2.4	Provide housing for households with HIV/AIDS (through short term rental assistance, TBRA, etc.)	Low	CDBG	\$0	Number of households served with rental assistance	2010	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$0	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0		
DH-2.5	Increase capability of local agencies to plan and develop housing projects	Medium	CDBG	\$16,000	Number of workshops and formal trainings provided	2010	1		
			CDBG	\$250,000		2011	10		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$266,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		11		
DH-2.6	Prevent homelessness through rental assistance	Medium	CDBG	\$150,000	Number of households served with rental assistance	2010	150		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$150,000		2013	75		
			CDBG	\$50,000		2014	50		
			CDBG	\$400,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		275		

DH-3	Sustainability of Decent Housing								
DH-3.1	Preserve more affordable housing	High	CDBG	\$300,000	Households assisted (SF units preserved and rehabilitated including lead based paint abatement)	2010	5		
			CDBG	\$150,000		2011	18		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$200,000		2014	15		
			CDBG	\$650,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		38		
SL-1	Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment								
SL-1.1	Provide more and upgraded public facilities primarily benefiting low-income citizens	Medium	CDBG	\$443,000	(LMI) persons served through increased number of facilities and services	2010	310		
			CDBG	\$357,000		2011	6,600		
			CDBG	\$400,000		2012	11,500		
			CDBG	\$673,480		2013	1,254		
			CDBG	\$350,000		2014	5,000		
			CDBG	\$2,223,480	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		24,664		
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.	High	CDBG	\$1,000,000	(LMI) persons being served	2010	8,000		
			CDBG	\$467,000		2011	1,800		
			CDBG	\$300,000		2012	400		
			CDBG	\$200,000		2013	1,000		
			CDBG	\$200,000		2014	1,000		
			CDBG	\$2,167,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		12,200		
SL-2.2	Provide warm and safe shelter for the homeless	Medium	CDBG	\$20,000	Shelter nights	2010	500		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$200,000		2012	400		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$100,000		2014	200		
			CDBG	\$320,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1,100		

SL-2.3	Remove barriers to disabled persons utilizing public facilities	Medium	CDBG	\$200,000	Disabled persons being served	2010	3,000		
			CDBG	\$134,000		2011	13,000		
			CDBG	\$276,000		2012	30,000		
			CDBG	\$65,340		2013	29,536		
			CDBG	\$150,000		2014	9,000		
			CDBG	\$825,340	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		84,536		
SL-2.4	Provide other public infrastructure improvements	Medium	CDBG	\$1,000,000	(LMI) persons being served	2010	23,000		
			CDBG	\$825,000		2011	5,600		
			CDBG	\$300,000		2012	400		
			CDBG	\$918,344		2013	1,000		
			CDBG	\$300,000		2014	2,000		
			CDBG	\$3,343,344	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		32,000		
EO-1	Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity								
EO-1.1	Create economic opportunity	Medium	CDBG	\$98,000	Number of jobs created	2010	900		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	00		
			CDBG	\$50,000		2014	50		
			CDBG	\$138,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		950		
EO-1.2	Support services to increase self sufficiency for the homeless	Medium	CDBG	\$0	Hours of case management	2010	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$0	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0		
EO-2	Affordability Economic Opportunity								
EO-2.1	Increase available affordable units of workforce housing	Medium	CDBG	\$0	Number of units created	2010	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	0		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$0	MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0		

EO-3	Sustainability of Economic Opportunity								
EO3.1	Ensure that projects support LMI populations	High	CDBG	\$150,000	Average AMI served through projects	2010	Moderate		
			CDBG	\$0		2011	Moderate		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	Moderate		
			CDBG	\$0		2013	Moderate		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	Moderate		
			CDBG	\$150,000	MULTI-YEAR GOAL			Moderate	
CR-1	Community Revitalization								
CR-1.1	Plan for better communities and utilization of funds	Medium	CDBG	\$100,000	Number of LMI persons benefiting	2010	300		
			CDBG	\$150,000		2011	400		
			CDBG	\$0		2012	0		
			CDBG	\$282,050		2013	35		
			CDBG	\$0		2014	0		
			CDBG	\$532,050	MULTI-YEAR GOAL			735	

NARRATIVE 1. LEAD BASED PAINT

Homes built before 1978 were not required to comply with lead-based paint standards, as a result, high levels of lead can be found in these homes. This poses a danger to occupants, namely children and elderly populations. Therefore, homes built before 1978 should be tested for lead-based paint. Table 10 identifies the number of homes that may require inspection and/or removal of lead based paint. Housing authorities can inspect and mitigate lead-based paint. In most counties, the health department has trained and certified inspectors who test residential properties and have brochures and information for residents who think they may have a home with lead based paint. These agencies handle information calls and explain the process of removing lead based paint safely; they also coordinate with state programs on how to help educate residents on the dangers of lead based paint. In order to mitigate a structure from lead-based paint for rehabilitation, the following steps are required:

1. Inspect the Paint: This may help determine if the property has lead and where it is located. A certified inspector should be used to ensure that HUD guidelines are followed.
2. Assess the Risk: A risk assessment identifies lead hazards from paint, dust or soil.
3. Remove the Risk: To permanently remove lead hazards, an “abatement” contractor is needed. Financial aid is available in most areas for qualified persons. Housing authorities and others that receive CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation will follow these steps to ensure proper mitigation of risk.

For more information on testing levels of lead in children and low-income lead housing assistance, contact your local housing authority or county health department. The Utah Division of Environmental Quality can assess a home for lead hazards and identify certified lead hazard contractors.

Table 10. Homes Built in 1979 or Older			
	<i>Built in 1979 or Older</i>	<i>Percent of Homes</i>	<i># of Households Living Below Poverty Level in Homes Built in 1979 or Older</i>
<i>Morgan County</i>	1,326	61%	91
<i>Tooele County</i>	7,522	54%	696
<i>Weber County</i>	46,994	67%	5,130

Source: US Census 2000 Sample Date File, Housing Units.

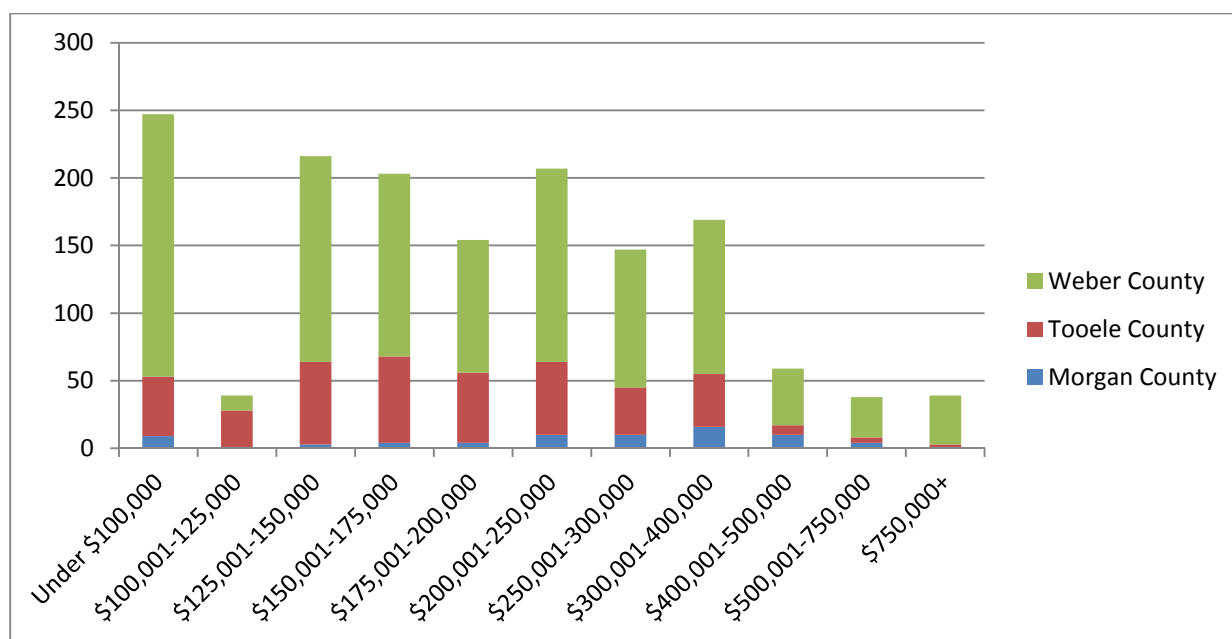
NARRATIVE 2. HOUSING MARKET CONDITIONS

The Wasatch Front region's housing market is on the mend. By the last quarter of 2012, the housing market is becoming more balanced; both sales of existing homes and new construction increased resulting in a speedier recovery of the region's economy.

Supply and Demand

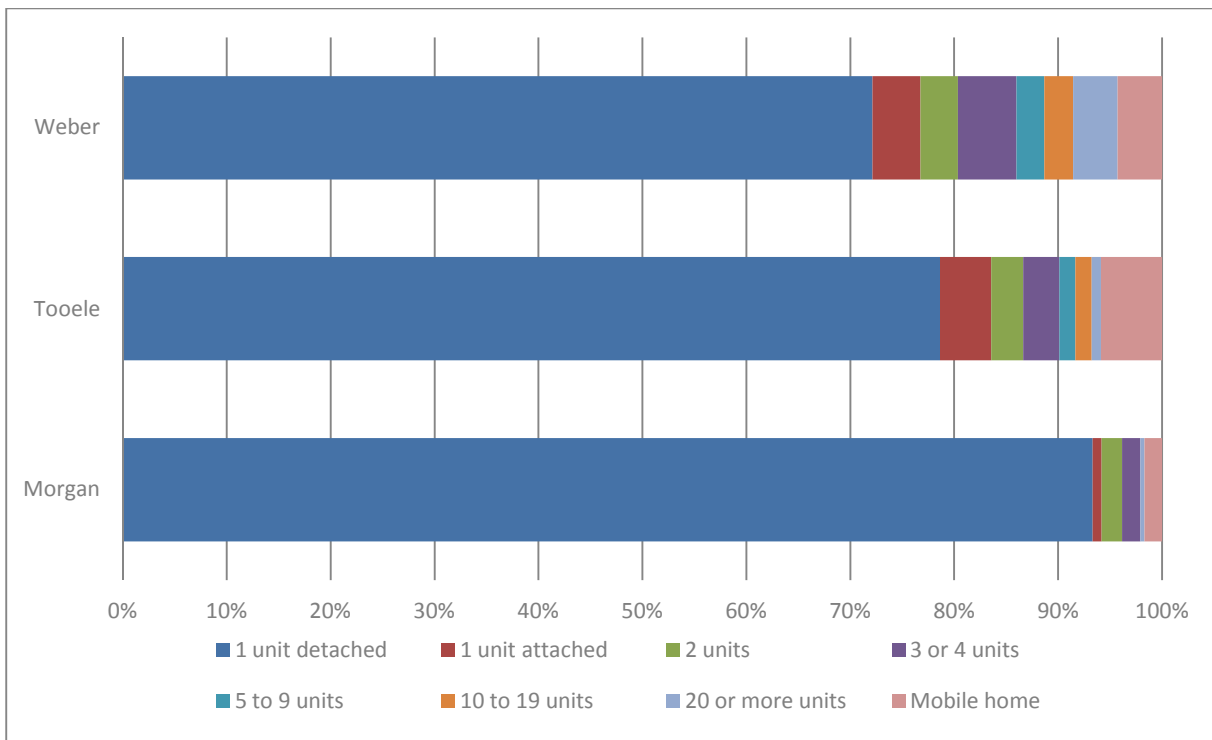
The market is getting closer and closer to being balanced. The excess supply of homes on the market is being absorbed. The inventory of available homes on the market dropped significantly from 2011. The inventory is now under 20,000 the first time in five years. See Figure 2 for more detailed home sales information for Morgan, Tooele, and Weber Counties. The majority of residential housing units in the region are single-family detached. Over 93% of homes in Morgan County are single family detached, followed by 79% in Tooele County, and 72% in Weber County. Mobile home units make up the second largest group averaging 4%, see Figure 3. Mobile home units are the largest source of unsubsidized low-income housing in the region. However, cities are losing more and more mobile home parks to developers that can offer more money.

Figure 2. Number of Homes for Sale by Price as of July 2012



Source: Utah Housing Matters: A County by County look at Utah's Housing. January 2013. www.utahhousing.org.

Figure 3. Housing Units by Type, 2010 US Census

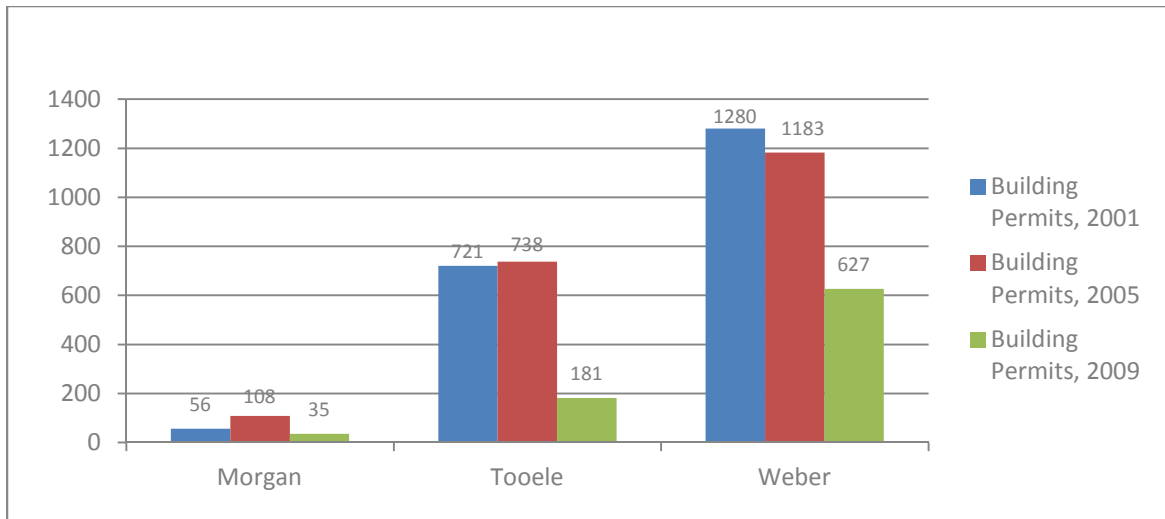


For the first time since the housing bubble began the market is transitioning from a buyer's market to a more balance one for both buyers and sellers. Home prices have not only stabilized but are increasing. For example, Tooele County sales were up 7.6%, with the median price up 4.1%. Weber County sales were up 17.1% and median price up 7.9%. Sellers are using fewer discounts than before. Foreclosed and other distressed properties place a large downward pressure on home prices. These properties are being moved off the market and default rates on home mortgage payments are among the lowest in history.

In February 2013, sellers received an average of 91% of original list price (up 3% from 2012). It takes an average of 95 days to sell a home on today's market, compared to 101 days in 2012. The combination of higher home sales and lower inventory levels is bringing the market back in balance. Based on these numbers and the improved median price of homes, Salt Lake City has been named the 6th best market in the country to invest in real estate (Realtors, 2012).

Utah's new home construction reached its lowest level on record in 2011. Single-family residential housing construction grew 32.6% from 2011. Also during that time, multiple-family housing construction decreased 8.8% from 2,949 units to 2,689 units. However, demographers expect residential construction of multiple family housing units in 2013 to improve dramatically (78.5%) from previous years, see Figure 4.

Figure 4. Building Permits, UT GOPB



Affordability

Housing Authorities throughout the region have similar visions. They foster the accessibility and availability of affordable housing and related services to the public. Unfortunately, for many years, the demand has outgrown the supply. For example the Tooele County Housing Authority has 1,500 households on their Section 8 waiting list, this means a wait time of 3 years. Their public housing wait list has 345 households with a wait time of 1 year. These numbers increase for larger cities and counties. For example Salt Lake City's Housing Authority Section 8 wait list has 3,819 households with a wait time of 1-3 years (Coalition, 2013).

Affordable housing supplies are still favorable. In February 2013, the Housing Affordability Index registered 178, the second highest level in Utah's history (January was 180). This means that combined with low interest rates, a Utah family making the median income had 178% of what is needed to qualify for the median-priced home. From February of 2012, affordability is 18% higher (Realtors, 2012). See Table 11 for more information on monthly housing costs for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units.

Table 11. Monthly Housing Costs by County

	Morgan	Tooele	Weber
<i>Wage Necessary to Afford Fair Market Rent</i>	\$14.04	\$13.29	\$14.04
<i>Monthly Rental Cost of a Two Bedroom Apartment</i>	\$730	\$691	\$730

Source: Utah Housing Coalition

NARRATIVE 3. BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing refers to the expenses paid by a household for housing. In order for these expenses to be considered “affordable”, the household should not pay more than thirty percent of their income on all housing expenses including rent or mortgage payment and utility payments. A balanced housing market is when fifty percent of the homes for sale can be purchased by fifty percent of the population, in other words, when families earning the median income, have the ability to purchase a home within the median price range of a county. An unbalanced market is when there is a lack of median priced housing. An unbalanced market places stress on other components of a community. When people can’t afford housing, they turn to family and friends, they “double up”, however, without this safety net they can end up homeless. Communities are impacted by this as schools, city services, and transportation demands increase. The 2010 Census reported that doubled up households had increased 10.7% nationally since 2007.

Barriers

The concept of housing affordability is sometimes perceived in a negative light. Communities should consider creative ways in providing housing opportunity for all residents no matter their income, race, family size, culture, gender, etc. Local governments are responsible for working with others to limit potential housing barriers. There are a few ways to identify the barriers to affordable housing within a community. To start, communities can answer the following questions (and more):

1. Has your housing plan been updated within the last two-years (as required by state law)?
2. Does your housing plan provide estimates of the projected housing needs for low income housing with a five-year outlook (or longer)?
3. Are housing types and densities considered?
4. Do your zoning ordinances allow for various types of housing, including town homes, manufactured homes, PUDS, duplexes, etc?
5. Do your ordinances set minimum building size stipulations?

Solutions

Cities need to continue to update their moderate income housing plans, which will help guide future housing related decisions, such as affordability issues, housing choice, workforce housing, building or rehabilitating housing to make more energy efficient, funding opportunities and the like. The state has multiple resources that can be used to help one prepare or update their moderate income housing plan. A good start would be to contact the Utah Housing and Community Development Division at www.housing.utah.gov or your regional Association of Government. Refer to Table 12, for more information based on a communitywide survey that was conducted in 2007.

Table 12. Affordable Housing Barriers and Strategies

Barriers	Strategies
Community lacks political will to develop multiple-family housing units.	– Make affordable housing a requirement for any new housing development.
Community does not make concessions for multiple-family housing.	– Encourage affordable housing professionals to meet with local planning committees and councils to explain the needs and benefits.
Community has no available land for new development; they are built-out; only option is tear down and build new or infill.	– Zone for higher densities and allow for multiple family housing and accessory dwelling units.
Zoning ordinances limit or restrict multiple-family housing.	– Request flexibility in zoning ordinances. – Zone for higher densities and allow for multiple family housing and accessory dwelling units.
Housing costs are extremely high i.e. property, construction, building, etc.	– Request a reduction in impact fees for low-income housing developments. – Create partnerships with housing authorities, Habitat for Humanity, Affordable Land Lease Homes, Utah Housing Corporation, Rural Housing Development, non-profits, etc. – Encourage more efficient uses of building materials, construction methods and design.
Community lacks the staff with the capabilities needed for developing affordable housing.	– Encourage participation of staff in various State training programs.
All resources are fragmented, i.e. federal, state and local.	– Partner with housing providers and lenders to increase opportunities. – Provide educational programs and services or direct citizens to such programs and services.
Moderate-income housing plans are not up to date and/or implemented. (House Bill 295 does not require implementation.)	– Seek funding from housing programs to hire temporary staff to update plans.
Land owners and developers likely focus on higher profit margins, i.e. single-family.	– Offer incentives to affordable housing developers.
Citizens in rural areas tend to prefer single-family homes on larger lot sizes.	– Explain the need for more affordable housing and housing choice; public awareness is needed.
Communities may feel that multiple-family housing units increase the crime rate.	– Explain how affordable housing can be scattered throughout the community; 2 unit condos, townhomes, patio homes.
Good landlord laws are not enforced	– Work with local and state legislators.
There is no state law for written rental agreements	– Work with local and state legislators to enact one to benefit renters, not just landlords.

NARRATIVE 4. ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING

The Utah Division of Housing and Community Development created an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Plan in February of 2010. Also, the Wasatch Front Regional Council is part of a consortium that received grant money from the federal Sustainable Communities Program funded by US Housing and Urban Development, US Department of Transportation, and US Environmental Protection Agency. A portion of the grant money was used to create a regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing as well as an Equity Assessment (for more information visit, www.wasatchchoice2040.com). The draft Salt Lake County AI has been conducted by the University of Utah's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). Though Salt Lake County is an entitlement County and creates its own Consolidated Plan, however, the County greatly impacts the rest of the region in a variety of community, housing, and economic development related actions. Also, many jurisdictions outside Salt Lake County experience similar actions. Therefore, the findings from the Salt Lake County AI influence and impact the small cities of the Wasatch Front region. Here are some of the major findings from the report created by BEBR:

National and statewide demographic and economic trends have affected fair housing choice in Salt Lake County; the following trends will continue to have an important impact on housing choice:

- Rapid growth of the minority population
- Aging of the population
- Employment and wage trends
- Rising demand for rental housing
- Falling home prices and rising affordability for home ownership

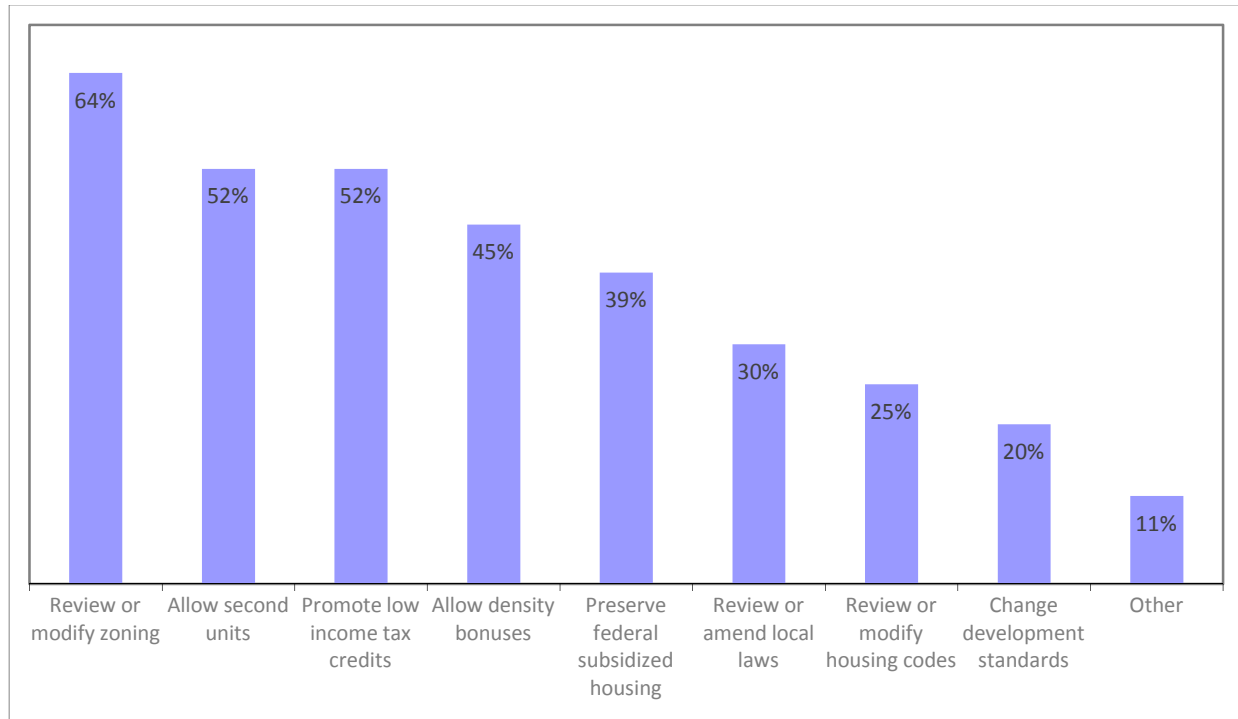
Summary of Impact of Impediments:

- Low-income and poverty households in protected classes have become more concentrated due to limited housing choice. The consequences are particularly harmful to children, affecting their schools, social environment, and health. Limited housing choice has increased over the past ten years in Salt Lake County resulting in segregation of racial and ethnic populations. These populations are becoming more concentrated in a few areas: west Salt Lake City, South Salt Lake, West Valley, Taylorsville and a few areas of unincorporated Salt Lake County.
- Many protected classes (minorities, ethnic groups, disabled persons, large families and single-parent families) are too often confined to these areas because of their socioeconomic characteristics and the availability and accessibility of housing. A majority of protected class households rent. However, rental opportunities are not evenly distributed throughout Salt Lake County due to zoning ordinances, land and development costs, NIMBYism, and market conditions.
- South and southwestern cities within Salt Lake County should mitigate impediments by increasing the stock of rental housing. Most of these cities have less than 20% of their housing stock devoted to rental units. If this does not happen, protected classes will become more highly concentrated and segregated.
- Trends toward less exposure to other demographic groups of protected classes may be an impediment to fair housing choice.

- Affordable housing barriers include development and land costs. However, some development costs can be offset by affordable housing waivers. Land costs can be offset through more public-private partnerships, innovative financing, RDA TIF funds, and housing trust funds.
- Protected classes tend to be concentrated in Salt Lake City and West Valley City because of siting practices. All cities and the Utah Housing Corporation should consider tax credit projects in communities with fewer opportunities for affordable rental housing.
- All housing authorities have significant waiting lists and/or are closed to new applications for housing vouchers.
- Most of the cities do not allow for inclusionary zoning and accessory dwelling units, this impedes housing options and opportunities.
- Most of the cities do not omit fees for moderate and low income housing nor do they give high priority to multiple family housing projects with high densities, this impedes fair housing choice.
- The Good Landlord Program and Tenant-Landlord rights can be viewed as discriminatory and should be adopted and/or created with caution.
- Housing opportunities are stifled due to a lack of housing price diversity across the region.
- Deteriorating housing stock impedes housing choice. Rehabilitation, energy conservation, and maintenance programs should be used to improve housing quality particularly in west Salt Lake City.
- Without the development of new apartment units throughout the County, the increasing number of disabled persons seeking rental units will not be sufficient, therefore impeding housing accessibility.
- Creating more transit oriented development throughout the county, especially in West Valley, Sandy, Magna, Salt Lake City, and unincorporated County will improve fair housing choice for a variety of persons.
- Protected classes living in Taylorsville and the surrounding areas do not have access to the public transportation network, future affordable housing units located in Taylorsville and West Valley City should be located close to the transportation network.
- Communities need to develop websites with fair housing information.
- Housing education, outreach, and enforcement are done on a city by city basis, communities need to improve and/or coordinate their housing complaint process, formalize the process, and institute outreach and education.
- All cities should comply with the moderate-income housing component of the General Plan that requires them to update the plan every two years with five-year projections; those communities that do not update their housing assessment impede housing needs, choice, accessibility, etc.
- HUD's failure to fund testers for the County housing market is an impediment as the testers would offer insight on housing discrimination.

In order to promote fair and affordable housing, the following table reflects the activities that are supported by the jurisdictions within our region (Table 13). The percentages reflect the number of jurisdictions in favor of the activity.

Table 13. Activities to Promote Fair and Affordable Housing



** Other - some communities recommend the elimination or modification of the Good Neighbor Program as it places an unfair burden on neighboring communities. Some jurisdictions would like to see more support offered on a county level. Others would like to see the availability of RDA housing assistance.*

NARRATIVE 5. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

Regional Review Committee (RRC)

Wasatch Front Regional Council staff work with the Regional Review Committee (RRC) to review and revise the region's Consolidated Plan, Rating and Ranking Criteria, and to conduct project rating and ranking. The Committee is made up of two officials from each of the three counties in the region; Morgan, Tooele, and Weber. Each County's Council of Governments appoints the members. One member must be an elected official. Each county representative serves a two-year term. The RRC works to understand and set regional priorities based on local needs and goals. Committee members review the former year's progress and performance and use this information to help them update information so that it reflects the region's priority.

Regional priorities are reviewed and updated annually in August/September by the Regional Review Committee. The Committee reviews the priorities and modifies them as needed based on local goals and objectives. Each Committee representative places a vote for their respective county. For 2012 and 2013, Morgan County's vote was economic development #1, community development #2, and housing/homelessness #3. Tooele County's vote was a tie between economic development and housing and homelessness #1 and community development #2. Weber County's vote was housing and homelessness #1, economic development #2, and community development #3. The scores were combined and averaged in order to identify the regional priority. The highest score is tied to the highest priority (economic development 2.67, housing and homelessness 2.33, and community development 1.67). Therefore, the 2012 and 2013 regional priorities are: #1 Economic Development, #2 Housing and Homelessness, and #3 Community Development.

Projects are then ranked using a set of criteria called Rating and Ranking Criteria. The Committee weighs certain criteria higher in order to reflect the regional priorities. In 2013, all economic development projects that result in an increase of a community's tax base and/or that result in providing or making accessible higher income jobs to LMI persons will be scored higher by receiving a weight of 2.0. All housing and homelessness projects that rehabilitate housing or provide critical needs home repair will be scored just under economic development projects by receiving a weight of 1.5. General community development projects and community infrastructure projects such as water lines, road repairs, and sidewalks as well as projects completed by service providers such as a food banks, housing authority projects, or homeless shelter projects will not receive an additional weight.

2013 Rating and Ranking Criteria

In order to determine which projects are awarded, applications are reviewed and ranked according to regionally adopted Rating and Ranking Criteria (found in Appendix A). The rating and ranking process begins with each community developing a capital investment plan that identifies goals and investment priorities for the next year(s). The plans are updated in connection with one-year action plans. Rating and Ranking Criteria are reviewed and revised by the Regional Review Committee yearly to ensure municipal priorities are met along with state and federal regulations. The Criteria are revised and adopted by September of each year. Eight of the eleven criteria are required by the State CDBG staff.

Changes to the Rating and Ranking Criteria for 2013

Each criterion will be weighted according to the regional priority identified in the Consolidated Plan. For the 2013 year, all economic development projects are the region's highest priority and are given the most weight (2), followed by housing and homeless projects which will be given a weight of 1.5, followed by community development activities which will not be given a weight. The following reflects only the criteria that have been changed from 2012 to 2013.

2. Job Creation (weight of 2)

The project must result in employment (jobs created or retained) and/or job training in order to receive points. These jobs must benefit at least 51% low to moderate income households.

Jobs Created or Retained: any full-time permanent job created or retained as a result of the project. A full-time equivalent job may also apply (calculate the full-time equivalent by dividing the number of hours the person works each week by the number of hours worked each week by a full-time employee doing that job. For example, a 10 hour per week position when a full-time employee would work 40 hours would be listed as 0.25 full-time equivalents). A permanent job is a position that lasts more than one year. **Job Training:** training provided to gain the skills and knowledge necessary to enter or re-enter the workforce and become economically self-sufficient.

<i>Jobs Created or Retained</i>	<i>Job Training</i>
3 points	1 point

Circle up to two. Maximum of 20 points. Weight of 2.

3. Housing Stock (weight of 1.5)

Projects that improve, expand, or provide affordable housing to low and moderate income residents will be given points. Figures need to clarify the number of units constructed, rehabilitated, or the numbers made available to LMI residents through loan closing or down payment assistance.

<i>1 Unit</i>	<i>2 Units</i>	<i>3 Units</i>	<i>4 Units</i>	<i>5 Units</i>	<i>> 6 Units</i>	<i>Housing for Homeless</i>
1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points	2 points

Circle up to two. Maximum of 20 points. Weight of 1.5.

4. Moderate Income Housing Plan

State law, H.B. 295, requires all cities and counties to address the problems associated with the availability of affordable housing in their community's General Plan. Moderate Income Housing Plans are ranked by the UT Housing and Community Development Division (HCD). Towns not required to comply with H.B. 295 will be awarded 1 point if the project benefits an affordable housing goal identified in the Consolidated Plan.

<i>Project will update the Housing Plan</i>	<i>Project will implement an element of the Housing Plan</i>	<i>Jurisdiction updated and adopted Housing Plan in 2010 or sooner</i>	<i>Most recent HCD rank is 5.1 or higher</i>	<i>Most recent HCD rank is 4.5 – 5.0</i>
2 points	2 points	1 point	2 points	1 point

Circle up to three. Maximum of 5 points.

5a. Extent of Poverty - Jurisdictions

Points will be given based on the percentage of LMI persons that benefit as a result of the project. Points awarded based on the sub-grantee (if applicable).

Cities and counties must conduct a survey to identify percentage of LMI households that will benefit from the project. Very low Income: members of families whose income is 30% or less than area median income per year. Low Income: members of families whose income is 50% or less than area median income per year. Moderate

Income: members of families whose income is 80% or less than area median income per year. Community-Wide Project: a project that benefits the population of the entire jurisdiction.

% of LMI Population	1-4%	5-9%	10-14%	15-19%	>20%
Very Low Income (30% of AMI) Persons	2 points	4 points	6 points	8 points	10 points
Low Income (50% of AMI) Persons	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points
Moderate Income (80% of AMI) Persons	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points
Community-Wide Project	5 points				
Circle one for each income limit. Circle "5 points" if community wide project. <u>Maximum of 10 points for projects that benefit less than 50% very low income persons. Maximum of 24 points for all other projects.</u>					

5b. Extent of Poverty – Service Providers

Projects must benefit at least 51% of any of the following limited clientele: elderly (62 and older), severely disabled adults, homeless, abused children, battered spouses, migrant farm workers, illiterate adults, persons living w/AIDS. Targeted Activities: 100% of the beneficiaries served are LMI.

Any Limited Clientele or Targeted Activity	8 points
Any Not-for-Profit Service Provider	2 points

Circle one for each income limit. Maximum of 10 points.

6a. Financial Commitment to Community Development - Jurisdictions

Points will be given to applicants who show financial commitment through the investment of non-CDBG funds. Steps to determine points: (1) Identify the jurisdiction's population where the project is located (2) Identify the percentage of non-CDBG funds that have been secured. *Example: a community of 12,000 people with a non-CDBG investment of \$45,000 into a total project cost of \$150,000 (or 30% match) will receive 3 points.*

Jurisdiction	0%	1-4%	5-8%	9-12%	13-16%	17-20%	>21%
Jurisdiction Population Less than 1,000	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points
Jurisdiction Population Between 1,001-5,000	0-4% 0 points	5-9% 1 point	10-14% 2 points	15-19% 3 points	20-24% 4 points	25-29% 5 points	>30% 6 points
Jurisdiction Population Between 5,001-10,000	0-7% 0 points	8-13% 1 point	14-19% 2 points	20-25% 3 points	26-31% 4 points	32-37% 5 points	>38% 6 points
Jurisdiction Population Between 10,001-15,000	0-10% 0 points	11-17% 1 point	18-24% 2 points	25-31% 3 points	32-38% 4 points	39-45% 5 points	>46% 6 points
Jurisdiction Population Greater than 15,001	0-13% 0 points	14-21% 1 point	22-29% 2 points	30-37% 3 points	38-45% 4 points	46-53% 5 points	>54% 6 points
Service Providers	0-10% 0 points	11-20% 1 point	21-30% 2 points	31-40% 3 points	41-50% 4 points	>51% 5 points	

Circle only one. Maximum of 6 points.

NARRATIVE 6. SOURCES OF FUNDS

The Wasatch Front Regional Council only manages the Small Cities CDBG program for the Wasatch Front Region. However, the following list identifies the various funding programs that are available to the residents within the region. The Utah Department of Community and Culture administers most of these programs. The amount of funds available varies by project. Applicants are not required to match funds with the CDBG program; however, the RRC awards a significant amount of points to projects that do leverage funds.

Programs Funded or Administered by Utah Division of Housing and Community Development

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG): Grants that assist in developing viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate incomes.
2. OLENE WALKER HOUSING LOAN FUND (OWHLF): is a revolving loan fund that makes low-interest loans to those with low-incomes, first-time homebuyers, residents with special needs, victims of abuse, homeless, Native Americans, rural homeowners, builders, and developers. Programs include:
 - Multi-Family program
 - Single-Family program
 - Rural self-help program
 - Home Choice
 - Individual Development Accounts
 - Pre-Development program
3. UTAH PERMANENT COMMUNITY IMPACT BOARD (CIB): provides loans and/or grants to state agencies and sub-divisions of the state which may be socially or economically impacted by mineral resource development on federal lands. Programs Include:
 - Permanent Community Impact Fund
 - Uintah Basin Revitalization Fund
 - Navajo Revitalization Fund
 - Regional Planning Program
4. STATE COMMUNITY SERVICES OFFICE (SCSO): provides guidance, oversight, and funding to help communities assist people to become more self-sufficient socially, physically, culturally, and economically by reducing poverty and improving the quality of life for low-income residents. Programs include:
 - Community Services Block Grant
 - Critical Needs Housing
 - Earned Income Tax Credit Education
 - Emergency Food Network

- Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG): designed as the first step in the continuum of assistance to prevent homelessness and to enable homeless individuals and families to move toward independent living.
 - Homeless Management Information System
 - Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-Housing and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
 - Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA): housing and rental subsidies
 - Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Fund
 - Qualified Emergency Food Agencies Fund
 - Shelter Plus Care

- 5. UTAH WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (WAP): helps low-income households, particularly those with the elderly and disabled residents, reduce energy costs and increase comfort and safety in their homes.

- 6. STATE HOMELESS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SHCC): committee that directs state and federal funds to homeless and housing service providers throughout Utah.

- 7. PAMELA ATKINSON HOMELESS TRUST FUND (PAHTF): a competitive grant program funded by the Utah State Legislature and other contributions to supplement various agencies statewide in moving people out of homelessness.

- 8. UTAH STATE SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE (SSBCI): offers a loan guarantee program and loan participation program to small businesses.

- 9. STATE ENERGY ASSISTANCE AND LIFELINE (SEAL): to identify and provide assistance to truly vulnerable households, the lowest income with the highest household expenses, targeting families with young children, the disabled, and the elderly to provide reasonable warmth, health, and safety. Programs include:
 - HEAT- Home Energy Assistance Target
 - HELP- Home Electric Lifeline
 - UMP- Utility Moratorium Protection
 - UTAP- Utah Telephone Assistance

- 10. UTAH COMMISSION ON VOLUNTEERS: an office of the Lieutenant Governor housed at HCD whose mission is to improve communities through service and volunteering by focusing on promoting community collaboration, volunteer recognition, youth service, and administering AmeriCorps national service and Citizen Corps emergency preparedness programs.

NARRATIVE 7. MONITORING

The Utah HCD will monitor all grantee performance near the end of their grants. The state will visit each grant recipient to ensure that all files are complete and regulations followed. The visit will monitor to ensure financial and programmatic compliance. Each grantee is made aware of the monitoring visit early in the application process and is notified as to what should be ready and available for the visit. Though the Wasatch Front Regional Council is not required to monitor the CDBG recipients, WFRC staff would like to participate in whatever manner is appropriate to assist the recipients in preparing for the monitoring visit. Technical assistance efforts are available for these reasons and made aware to the eligible grantees at the annual “how to apply” workshops.

NARRATIVE 8. SPECIFIC HOME SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The Wasatch Front Regional Council works with the State HCD to help administer the CDBG program for the Wasatch Front Region. Because the region is so large and includes many of the most populated and urban cities in the state, each county and some cities receive money directly from HUD and State run programs. Therefore, as an organization, the Regional Council does not provide services to any recipients of the HOME program.

NARRATIVE 9. SPECIFIC HOPWA SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

As of December 2010, more than 2,500 people are living with HIV infections, including AIDS (1,384 AIDS diagnoses) in Utah. The number of people living with HIV increased slightly, 1.7%, from 2009 to 2010. The number of people living with AIDS had a very small decrease, 0.2% from 2009 to 2010. The number of new HIV infections in 2010 was 86 and the number of new AIDS diagnoses was 23. The number of new HIV infections and the number of AIDS diagnoses rates each decreased 32% from 2009 to 2010. Males accounted for the most new infections. White people accounted for 61% of new infections, followed by Hispanics at 30%, Black at 7%, and 2% with an unknown race or ethnicity (Utah Department of Health, 2011). Funding for housing persons with HIV/AIDS or persons with special needs is available through HCD. For more information regarding the various funding programs that benefit special needs populations refer to <http://housing.utah.gov>.

Utah has the following programs available to people with HIV/AIDS:

- Northern Utah Coalition
- People with AIDs Coalition of Utah
- Planned Parenthood Association of Utah
- County Health Departments
- Utah AIDs Foundation
- Primary Care Alliance-Ryan White Title III Program
- The Harm Reduction Project
- AIDS Drug Assistance Program

NARRATIVE 10. HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS

Homelessness

Statewide homeless point in time counts for 2012 are found in Table 14. Utah has taken a very proactive approach to eliminating homelessness. Various committees have been created at all levels of government and through social and public service providers to focus attention on identifying ways to eliminate homelessness. These committees collaborate and coordinate on various levels. As a result of such efforts, Utah has created a 2011 Comprehensive Report on Homelessness. According to that Report's 2011 annualized point-in-time count, US Census Bureau Population Estimates, there are 14,351 annualized homeless individuals in the State of Utah, 1,203 in Weber County, 0 in Morgan County, and 174 in Tooele County. The annualized state-wide number is down 8% from 2010. According to the point-in-time count the majority (80% of the State's homeless population) reside in Salt Lake, Weber, and Washington Counties. Of the total homeless individuals, there are an estimated 601 chronically homeless in Utah. This is a significant reduction of 69% since 2006, a result of Utah's permanent supportive housing initiatives (Utah Division of Housing and Community Development, State Community Services Office, 2011).

Table 14. Statewide Homeless Point in Time Count – January 25, 2012	
Individuals (sheltered)	1,621
Families (sheltered)	1,411
Unaccompanied Children	20
Individuals (unsheltered)	408
Families (unsheltered)	67
Children "Coach Surfing"	13,230

The following committees have identified areas of focus based on the greatest need and/or existing gaps within the small cities area of the Wasatch Front Region (Table 15). For more information on each committee refer to the 2011 Comprehensive Report on Homelessness or each Committee's website.

Special Needs Populations

Of the three counties within the Region, Weber County has the lowest median household income at \$53,094 and Morgan County has the highest (statewide) at \$75,164. Statewide, Weber County has a large number of people living in poverty, the third highest. Morgan County has the least amount of children living in poverty. Many cities and counties within the Wasatch Front region have higher percentages of special needs populations than other cities and counties throughout the State of Utah, refer to table 16 for more information.

Table 15. Project Priorities for Homeless Related Activities	
Organization	Focus
State Homeless	Homeless youth

Coordinating Council, Tooele County Local Homeless Coordinating Committee, Weber/Morgan Counties Local Homeless Coordinating Committee	Permanent supportive housing programs
	Discharge planning
	Social integration and employment activities
	Performance measurements
Balance of State Continuum of Care	Permanent housing solutions
	Performance measurement and outcomes
Salt Lake and Tooele Continuum of Care	Permanent Supportive Housing for families with children and disabled individuals.
	Permanent housing projects that will continue to support rapid re-housing efforts given the expiration of HPRP funding.
	Funding a housing locator to support tenant selection and greater coordination and effective use of PSH inventory.
	Housing and/or services for individuals that typically experience barriers to housing such as: sex offenders, low functioning individuals step down housing for those who are between being able to maintain housing but do not yet meet the criteria for assisted living or care center.

Sources: (Salt Lake and Tooele Continuum of Care, 2011), (Balance of State Continuum of Care, 2011)

Table 16. Special Needs Information

	<i>Morgan</i>	<i>Tooele</i>	<i>Weber</i>	<i>State of Utah</i>
Total Population, 2010	9,469	58,218	231,236	2,763,885
Statewide Rank	9	7	4	-
Median Household Income, 2009	\$75,164	\$56,053	\$53,094	\$55,183
Statewide Rank	1	8	10	-
Number in Poverty, 2009	464	4,192	28,905	323,375
Statewide Rank	25	10	3	-
% Children in Poverty	4.6%	8.6%	13.1%	12.2%
Statewide Rank	29	25	16	-
% Elderly in Poverty	6.9%	5.7%	6.3%	7.4%
Statewide Rank	18	22	20	-
% Adults without High School Education	3.5	7.7	11.4	9.6
Statewide Rank	29	23	11	-

Source: (Utah Division of Housing and Community Development, 2011)

NARRATIVE 11. DISCHARGE COORDINATION POLICY

Effective discharge planning can work to mitigate homelessness. Discharge planning organizes services to help a person return to the community when exiting a public institution or other support or custodial setting such as jail, prison, child welfare, hospital, and mental health facility.

In Utah, state departments and agencies discharging clients from public facilities identify those who may become homeless upon discharge. The State's Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness stated discharge planning as its top five-year goal. The State wants to ensure that facilities are not discharging people to the street or homeless shelter. They also want to ensure that the people have timely access to homeless prevention resources. Action steps in achieving this goal include: (1) increasing access to permanent supportive housing and services targeting prisons, mental health facilities, foster care, and hospitals; (2) by policy, each person discharged from prison and mental health facilities has a housing and self-reliance plan; (3) effectiveness of the housing and self-reliance plan will be judged on the number of persons that remain in stable housing for twelve months.

In 2003, the Utah Department of Human Services initiated Transition to Adult Living, a program to ensure youth in foster care or who have recently exited foster care have access to program services to help them establish skills and knowledge to maintain self-sufficiency after existing state custody. Programs and opportunities begin for the youth from 14 through 20 years of age. Some examples of the types of programs and services include: a total adult living plan and life skills, a savings account, explore employment opportunities, education and training, health screening and provided other health related information. In 2008, the WISH (Women in Successful Housing) program was launched that helps female parolees move from a halfway house to independence. This program is a combined effort between the Utah Department of Corrections and the Division of Housing and Community Development.

NARRATIVE 12. ALLOCATION PRIORITIES & GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

This Plan is created for the small cities that make up the Wasatch Front Region. Three counties within the Regional Council's area are part of the Utah Small Cities Program. This program is competitive and it is unknown which projects will be funded at the time the Consolidated Plan is submitted. The Regional Review Committee has worked hard to ensure a transparent and fair rating and ranking process.

The Criteria are updated annually with certain considerations in mind based on local or regional need. The 2013 Criteria were revised to ensure that community's that have a higher percentage of lower income residents would received additional points, e.g. Wendover City. There are a few communities that re-apply and are awarded grants most years based on various factors but can include higher percentages of lower-income residents, in-ability to find other resources, or have extinguished all other resources. Such communities include: Wendover City, Tooele County, Tooele City, North Ogden, Huntsville Town, South Ogden City, Washington Terrace City, and Weber County.

NARRATIVE 13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In order to further the goals and objectives of the Community Development Block Grant program and address obstacles in order to meet the needs of the underserved, local governments, service providers, and others need to work together to identify and update existing and potential obstacles and ways to overcome them, see Table 17.

Addressing Ways to Foster and Maintain Affordable Housing and Remove Barriers to Affordable Housing: refer to “Barriers to Affordable Housing” in Narrative 3. **Addressing Ways to Reduce and Evaluate Lead Based Paint:** refer to the “Lead Based Paint” in Narrative 1. **Addressing Ways to Reduce Poverty Levels of Families:** the Community Development Block Grant program has many options in which low to moderate income persons can receive job skills training or other training that can help them live a sustainable lifestyle. Projects that promote job or skills training receive additional points in the rating and ranking criteria. **Steps to Minimize Displacement:** if a project is funded with CDBG dollars and results in the displacement of a household from their residence, actions must be taken to secure another residence for that household. The Utah Small Cities Program will not fund projects that will displace a household.

Table 17. Addressing Obstacles in Meeting the Needs of the Underserved

<i>Obstacle</i>	<i>Overcoming the Obstacle</i>
Lack of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continually work to leverage funding dollars. Work to ensure local elected officials and legislatures understand the importance of the CDBG program.
Access to resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working to provide services in a “one stop shop” setting so that various services can be obtained in one place. Working to ensure that public transportation is near services.
Local laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to ensure that elected officials are aware of the needs within their communities. Work to ensure that zoning allows for housing choice and affordable housing options. Work to ensure that communities have a moderate income housing plan and are utilizing it.
Communicating with Non-English speaking persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the minority language and disseminate information in that language. Update website with information in the language of the majority of
Physically disabled persons having access to meetings and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that meetings are held where persons living with a disability can attend.
Getting information to low income persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal notices are online for most newspapers. Word hearing notices to address low income populations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLANS

The local governments within the region submit a list of projects identifying their community infrastructure needs in addition to public service and social service projects. These project lists are called Capital Investment Plans (also called Capital Improvement Plans) and are generally created with a one to ten year outlook. Table 18 lists each jurisdiction within the region that needs to create a CIP.

Table 18. Capital Investment Plans				
<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Updated for 2011</i>	<i>Updated for 2012</i>	<i>Updated for 2013</i>
Morgan County	2010 – 2025	Yes	No	No
Morgan City	2011 – 2014	No	Yes	Yes
Tooele County	2013 – 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grantsville City	-	No	No	No
Ophir Town	-	No	No	No
Rush Valley City	-	No	No	No
Stockton City	-	No	No	No
Tooele City	2008-2013	Yes	No	Yes
Vernon Town	-	No	No	No
Wendover City	2012 – 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weber County	2013 – 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes
Farr West City	-	No	No	Yes
Harrisville City	-	No	No	No
Hooper City	-	No	No	No
Huntsville City	2011 – 2015	Yes	Yes	No
Marriott-Slaterville City	2011 – 2016	Yes	Yes	No
North Ogden City	2011 – 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ogden City (entitlement)	2006-2011	Yes	No	No
Plain City	2011	Yes	No	No
Pleasant View City	-	No	No	No
Riverdale City	2010-2019	Yes	No	No
Roy City	-	No	No	No
South Ogden City	2010 – 2016	Yes	No	No
Uintah City	2011 – 2016	Yes	No	No
Washington Terrace City	2011 – 2016	Yes	No	No
West Haven City	-	No	No	No

MORGAN COUNTY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2010-2025

PROJECT	COST	SOURCE	PRIORITY	START/END
Improvements to County Building	\$100,000	General fund/CIP	Medium	April 2011
Entrepreneurial Center (Industrial Park)	\$5,000,000	CDBG, State	High	2011-2012
Fairgrounds Improvements	\$6,000,000	CIP/Impact Fees	Medium	2010-2025
County Park in Peterson	\$2,000,000	Impact Fees	Low	Long Range
Swimming Pool	\$3,000,000	Revenue Bond	Low	2012 - 2025
Affordable Housing Development	\$2,000,000	RDA	High	2011-2012
Animal Control Building	\$500,000	General fund/CIB	High	2011
Cottonwoods Park Bowery and Restroom	\$65,000	Community Park Impact Funds	High	2011
Croydon Park Sprinklers and Restroom	\$30,000	CDBG/General Fund	Medium	2011-2012

MORGAN CITY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2013-2014

Applicant Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Cost	Year
High (4)	Morgan City	Bridge over Weber River connecting Young and Commercial Street	\$1.5 million estimated Grants & City Funds	2014
Medium	Morgan City	New electrical substation and Power Upgrades	\$1.5 million estimated Grants	
Medium	Morgan City	Economic Development Plan	\$100,000 Grants	2013
High (3)	Morgan City	700 East Street Improvements	\$4 million estimated Grants	2013
High (3)	Morgan City	700 East Sewer Improvements	\$250,000 estimated Grants & Enterprise Funds	2013
High (3)	Morgan City	700 East Water Improvements	\$350,000 estimated Grants & Enterprise Funds	2013
High (1)	Morgan City	Riverside Park Improvements	\$250,000 Grants and Capital Project Funds	2013
High	Morgan City	General Plan Update	\$50,000 grant	
High (5)	Morgan City	Industrial Park Planning and Development	\$500,000 Grants	2013
High (2)	Morgan City	New Hotel	\$50,000	2013
High	Morgan City	Commercial Street Improvements	\$250,000 Grants and RDA	2014
Low	Morgan City	Sewer Improvement and Upgrades	\$500,000	
Medium	Morgan City	Storm Drains Planning	\$100,00 Grants	2014
Low	Morgan City	Upgrade Roads	\$200,000 B&C Road Funds	
Low	Morgan City	Sidewalks Upgrade	\$100,000	
Low	Morgan City	Water Improvement and Upgrades	\$500,000	

TOOELE COUNTY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2012 - 2017

2013 CDBG Capital Investment Plan (CIP) Five Year List

Adoption Date: DECEMBER 20, 2012

Prepared By: CINDY COOMBS

ENTITY PRIORITY	ENTITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST	FUNDING SOURCES	PROJECT DATE
1	TOOELE COUNTY	PURCHASE/CONSTRUCT HOUSING AUTHORITY BLDG	\$400,000	CDBG	7/2013
2	TOOELE COUNTY	HOMELESS PREVENTION - MULTI -YEAR (3)	\$150,000/YR	CDBG	7/2013
3	TOOELE COUNTY	HOTSHOT FOR MEALS ON WHEELS	\$33,000	CDBG	7/2013

TOOELE CITY



Administration
Patrick H. Dunlavy, Mayor

Tooele City Capital Improvement Projects 2008-2013

I. Culinary Water

A. 2008 Projects

1. Water Right Purchases	\$ 350,000
2. Water Line/Fire Hydrant Replacement	\$ 50,000
3. Skyline & Main Street Booster Pump	\$ 50,000
4. Well #9 Replacement (Completed)	\$ 125,000
5. Utah Avenue Water Line	\$ 250,000
6. Tank #5 Chlorinator Building (Completed)	\$ 200,000
7. Well House #9 Replacement (Completed)	\$ 300,000
8. England Acres Pump House/Reservoir (Completed)	\$1,800,000
9. Reservoir #5 Booster Station/Line (Completed)	\$ 500,000
10. Settlement Canyon Chlorinator Building (Completed)	\$ 200,000
11. Kennecott Water Exploration (Completed)	\$1,000,000

B. 2009 Projects

1. Well Development	\$1,500,000
2. Water Rights Purchase	\$ 350,000

C. 2010 Projects

1. Well Development	\$1,500,000
2. Water Rights Purchase	\$ 350,000
3. Water Line Replacement	\$1,000,000
4. Reservoir – Kennecott	\$2,000,000
5. Water Line – Kennecott	\$1,000,000

D. 2011 Projects

1. Well Development	\$1,500,000
2. Water Rights Purchase	\$ 350,000
3. Water Line/Fire Hydrant Replacement	\$ 200,000

E. <u>2012 Projects</u>		
1.	Well Development	\$1,500,000
2.	Water Rights Purchase	\$ 350,000
3.	New Reservoir & Water Line	\$3,000,000
F. <u>2013-2014 Projects</u>		
	Well Development & Related Infrastructure (2 New Wells)	\$3,600,000
II. <u>Sewer Fund Project</u>		
A. <u>2008 Projects</u>		
	Sewer Plant Expansion	\$2,300,000
B. <u>2009 Projects</u>		
	Sewer Plant Expansion	\$5,000,000
C. <u>2010 -2013 Projects</u>		
	Bypass Line 1000 North	\$1,500,000
III. <u>Class C/ Road Projects</u>		
A. <u>2008 Projects</u>		
	Work on Various Road Projects throughout the City (See List)	\$1,500,000
B. <u>2009 Projects</u>		
	1000 North Phase I (Completed)	\$6,000,000
	Various Road Projects	\$1,500,000

C. <u>2010 Projects</u>		
	1000 North Phase II (Completed)	\$5,000,000
D. <u>2011-2013 Projects</u>		
	1. USU Road improvements	\$2,000,000
	2. Various Road Projects	\$750,000/yr.
IV. <u>Park Projects</u>		
A. <u>2008 Projects</u>		
	1. City Park Improvements	\$ 200,000
	2. South East Land Acquisition	\$ 338,000
	3. Secondary Water Golf Course	\$ 400,000
	4. Phase 2 England Acres	\$1,200,000
	5. Dow James Building	\$ 100,000
B. <u>2009 Projects</u>		
	1. Golf Course Club Expansion	\$ 500,000
	2. City Park Improvements	\$ 200,000
C. <u>2011 Projects</u>		
	Various Park Improvements	\$ 500,000
D. <u>2012 Projects</u>		
	1. Skyline Park Project	\$ 850,000
	2. England Acres Expansion	\$1,200,000
V. <u>Public Safety Projects</u>		
A. <u>2009 Projects</u>		
	Land Purchase Public Buildings (Complete)	\$ 500,000
B. <u>2011 Projects</u>		
	Land Purchase Fire Stations	\$ 250,000
C. <u>2012 -2013 Projects</u>		
	1. New Police/Public Safety Building	\$3,900,000
	2. New Fire Station building	\$3,500,000

VI. Storm Sewer Projects

A. 2008-2013

Various City Projects \$250,000/yr

VII. CDBG Projects

A. 2013 Project

Provide funding for construction of the Rocky Mountain Care Facility in Tooele, Utah. \$200,000

B. 2012 Projects

Low income housing project at Broadway Avenue area (Broadway-Heritage Apartments); put in sidewalks, curb and gutter and make ADA accessible.
Did not apply for CDBG.

C. 2010 Projects

1. Sponsor Valley Mental Health Foundation and the Housing Authority Valley Mental Health – to buy equipment for new New Reflections House \$150,000

Housing Authority – for down payment assistance \$100,000

2. Housing Project for Disabled \$300,000/yr

WENDOVER CITY

CITY OF WENDOVER CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2012 – 2017

- 1. STREET REPAIRS**
 - a) Skyhawk Drive
 - b) Toana Lane
 - c) 8th Street
 - d) Conley
 - e) Wasatch Lane
 - f) Moriah Avenue
 - i) Storm water piping on 8th street
 - ii) Rehabilitation of Street Monuments
- 2. SIDEWALKS**
 - a) Aria Blvd.
 - b) Uinta Avenue
 - c) Conley
 - d) Moriah Avenue
 - e) Toana Lane
 - f) Wasatch Lane
 - g) Wildcat Blvd.
- 3. WATER LINE REPLACEMENT/UPGRADE (> 20 YEARS OLD)**
- 4. SEWER LINE REPLACEMENT/UPGRADE (> 20 YEARS OLD)**
- 5. WATER STORAGE**
 - a) Above or below ground reservoir
 - b) Open reservoir to catch Spring run-off
- 6. LOW/MODERATE INCOME HOUSING**
- 7. FIRE PROTECTION**
 - a) New truck(s)
 - b) Fire Hydrants
 - c) Add-on to existing Fire Station
- 8. CEMETERY**
 - a) Access Road(s)
 - b) Parking
 - c) Grass
- 9. HOMELAND SECURITY**
 - a) Security cameras
 - b) Security Fence(s)
- 10. EQUIPMENT**
 - a) Three (3) new service trucks
 - b) Two garbage trucks
 - c) Backhoe
- 11. COMMUNITY CENTER**
- 12. PARKS AND RECREATION**
 - a) Promote Donner Reed Trail
 - b) Bonneville Salt Flats
 - c) Hiking trails
 - d) Scuba diving
 - e) Camping
 - f) ATV trails
 - g) Play grounds
 - h) City Park

WEBER COUNTY



PUBLIC WORKS /ENGINEERING
(801) 399-8374
FAX: (801) 399-8862
Jared Andersen, PE
County Engineer

ADDITION TO WEBER COUNTY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR 2013 THRU 2017

Additions to Weber County section of capital improvements for 2013:

In addition to Weber County's more extensive capital improvements list, the following are projects that may seek Community Development Block Grant Funds for 2013.

There are two agencies that have requested Weber County sponsor them for 2013 projects. Following is the agency and a brief description of their projects:

1. Weber County Housing Authority - Would like to use funds to offer down payment assistance and a land acquisition program.
2. Your Community Connection- Would like to use funds to purchase a vehicle that will support LMI individuals in the County outside Ogden City.

The following Weber County Project is proposed for 2013 THRU 2017:

ADA upgrades, and upgrades to the Weber Memorial Park and North Fork Park Water Systems.

Additional Needs

1. As stated in Weber County's original consolidated Plan / Capital Improvements Plan, Weber County continues to support non-profit organizations.
2. Storm Water Flood Control is always a critical need. Because of the nature of floods, the location of flooding is not always predictable and a specific project solution is not known.
3. ADA Standards are always evolving and continual rehabilitation of facilities may be necessary to keep facilities compliant with new standards. Weber County will strive to stay ADA compliant with ADA upgrade projects as may be required.
4. Infrastructure upgrades, pedestrian facilities near and around schools for pedestrian safety and for non-motorized transportation needs, upgrades to water systems within county parks to ensure safe drinking water, and possible sewer projects.
5. Implement a program to assist low income families or families at risk.

2380 Washington Blvd., Suite 240
Ogden, Utah 84401-1473

WEBER COUNTY					
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN					
Five-Year Program					
DEPARTMENT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
OECC					
Roof Replacement	\$250,000				
Theatre Switch Replacement	\$25,000				
Orchestra Pit Lift Repairs	\$65,000				
Door Replacements - Continuous	\$20,000				
Sink Check Valves	\$5,400				
Digital Signage	\$50,000				
Total - 2013	\$415,400				
Door Replacements - Continuous		\$20,000			
Exterior Lighting LED Retrofit		\$7,500			
Flag Pole		\$6,000			
Emergency Generator Replacement		\$20,000			
Theatre House Floor		\$50,000			
Back Corridor / Kitchen Floors Resurfacing		\$100,000			
		\$203,500			
Door Replacements - Continuous			\$20,000		
Carpet Replacement			\$300,000		
Door Replacements - Continuous				\$20,000	
Other Unspecified				\$75,000	
Door Replacements - Continuous					\$20,000
Other Unspecified					\$75,000
Parks					
Water Systems Upgrades - NF & WM	\$30,000				
Asphalt - North Fork Phase 2	\$20,000				
Total - 2013	\$50,000				
North Fork Campsites		\$20,000			
Asphalt - North Fork Phase 3		\$20,000			
		\$40,000			
Schoolhouse floor replacement Fort B			\$5,000		
Weber Memorial Bridge Replacement			\$85,000		
North Fork Campsites			\$20,000	\$20,000	
Asphalt - North Fork Phase 4			\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
			\$130,000		
Recreation					
Revamp Ball Diamonds		\$60,000			
Rec Hall Floor Replacement			\$120,000		
Vestibul for Rec Building			\$12,000		
Golden Spike Events Center					
Asphalt Slurry Seal	\$67,038				
Courtyard Concrete Replacement	\$7,000				
ADA Improvements	\$30,000				
Exhibit Hall Kitchen Roof Replacement	\$9,600				
Total - 2013	\$113,638				
Asphalt Slurry Seal		\$47,225			
Electrical & water to 44 RV stalls		\$128,000			
Crash bars & center mullions for EH & RH		\$6,400			
Shavings Pit Covering		\$48,000			
Barn A Lighting		\$20,000			
Power factor upgrades		\$26,500			
Exterior painting		\$15,000			
A/C & Heat units replacement		\$16,000			
Concrete replacement		\$7,000			
Total - 2014		\$266,900			

Asphalt Slurry Seal			\$47,225		
Re-Gravel Parking Lot			\$14,000		
Barn B Lighting			\$20,000		
Total - 2015			\$34,000		
Various (endless??)				\$151,400	
Various (endless??)					\$131,400
Property Management					
Weber Center Roof Replacement	\$210,000				
Weber Center Elevators	\$110,000				
Weber Center Boiler Replacements	\$150,000				
Total - 2013	\$470,000				
North Parking Lot		\$30,000			
Weber Center Chiller Replacement			\$200,000		
Weber Center Cooling Tower				\$325,000	
Weber Center Stucco Repair					\$300,000
Roads & Highways					
Hoist Replacement	\$10,000				
Water Heater / Overhead Heaters		\$5,500			
Shop Improvements			\$50,000		
Garage Doors (2)				\$15,000	
Transfer Station					
Floor Replacement	\$200,000				
Ice Sheet					
Roof Repairs / Replacement	\$20,000	\$190,000			
Jail					
Parking Lot Resurfacing	\$75,000				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,354,038	\$843,125	\$913,225	\$626,400	\$546,400
LESS REQUIRED REDUCTIONS TO FUTURE REQUESTS					
NET EXPENDITURES	\$1,354,038	\$843,125	\$913,225	\$626,400	\$546,400
FUNDING SOURCES:					
General Fund - ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
General Fund - one time for Capital Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund - one time Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Fund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Beginning Fund Balance	\$1,982,532	\$728,494	(\$14,631)	(\$827,856)	(\$1,354,256)
Ending Fund Balance	\$728,494	(\$14,631)	(\$827,856)	(\$1,354,256)	(\$1,800,656)

HUNTSVILLE TOWN

HUNTSVILLE TOWN

*P.O. Box 267
Huntsville, UT 84317
801-745-3420*

- 1) **PUBLIC WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE:**
During the past five years Huntsville Town has spent approximately \$800,000 to improve our public works and infrastructure. Huntsville is committed to continue to invest in this area to assure our residents of reliable systems that meet our needs.
- 2) **ADA IMPROVEMENTS:**
Improvements to our Town Hall entrance, access to bowery's in the park and the playground areas have all been done to better accommodate the ADA requirements.
- 3) **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/TOURISM:**
We are primarily a bedroom community with little commercial area, however we have contributed financially and are a participant in the Scenic Byway for Highway 39.
- 4) **COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION:**
We are working with the few businesses we have and with citizen groups to foster activities and events. The sense of community is strong in Huntsville.
- 5) **HOUSING:**
Huntsville Town is interested in fostering affordable housing. A Moderate Income Housing Plan is not required for Towns; however, Huntsville has adopted such a plan on October 21st, 2004 and then re-adopted it on November 30, 2010.
- 6) **HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS:**
Huntsville Town doesn't have a homeless population, but we are supportive of Weber County, Ogden City, and non-profit organizations, efforts to end chronic homelessness.

HUNTSVILLE TOWN'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN
FOR THE 2011 YEAR

PROJECTS COMPLETED OR ANTICIPATED TO BE COMPLETED

#1--CULINARY WATER:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Replacement of Redundancy Treatment for Log Credits | \$ 230,000.00 |
| 2. Install new Electronic Water Meter's w/ Electronic Readers | \$100,000.00 |
| 3. Install new culinary water lines (replacement of lead pipes) | \$250,000.00 |
| First Street from 6800 E. west for 1150 ft. | |
| 7000 E. between First Street and 200 S. | |
| 6900 E. from First Street to 300 N. | |

#2--LAND ACQUISITION:

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Property for town maintenance sheds | \$325,000.00 | (completed) |
| 2. Acquisition of Valley Elementary School property | | (completed) |

#3--BUILDINGS:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. History building | |
| new plumbing, stove, re-roof | \$ 5,000.00 (completed) |
| 2. New office equipment, Computer, fax & printer | \$ 7,000.00 (completed) |

#4--PARKS:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tree trimming | \$ 1,500.00 (on-going project) |
|------------------|--------------------------------|

#5--CEMETERY:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Completion of new burial area | \$ 30,000.00 (completed) |
| Plot markers for new burial area | \$ 8,000.00 |
| 2. Veteran's Monument | \$ 7,000.00 (completed) |
| 3. Landscaping and plaque around Veteran's Monument | \$ 4,000.00 |
| 4. Cemetery locks for entry gates | \$ 500.00 |
| 5. Dump Bed Trailer | \$ 7,300.00 (completed) |
| 6. One ton truck | \$ 12,000.00 |
| 7. O-Radius commercial grade lawn mower | \$ 8,000.00 |

#6--GREEN WASTE FACILITY:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Conversion to a Green Waste Facility - | |
| 2. Tub grinding and mulching of green waste | \$ 5,000.00 (on-going project) |
| 3. Covered building or pole barn | \$ 10,000.00 |
| 4. Water pump | \$ 4,000.00 |

#7--EQUIPMENT:

N/A

#8--ROADS:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Storm drains | \$ 5,000.00 |
| 2. Road striping for 1st Street | \$ 2,000.00 (completed) |
| 3. Upgrade First Street, fix all rough spots & potholes | \$ 12,000.00 (completed) |

TOTAL: \$1,033,300.00

HUNTSVILLE TOWN'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

FOR THE 2011-2015 YEARS

PROJECTS COMPLETED OR ANTICIPATED TO BE COMPLETED

#1--CULINARY WATER:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Replacement of Redundancy Treatment for Log Credits | \$ 230,000.00 |
| 2. Install new Electronic Water Meter's w/ Electronic Readers | \$100,000.00 |
| 3. Install new culinary water lines (replacement of lead pipes)
First Street from 6800 E. west for 1150 ft.
7000 E. between First Street and 200 S.
6900 E. from First Street to 300 N. | \$250,000.00 |
| 4. Treatment Plant Landscaping | \$ 5,000.00 |
| 5. Integrate well by treatment plant into system | \$ 25,000.00 |
| 6. Plant generator system | \$ 25,000.00 |
| 7. Hawkins Spring integration | \$100,000.00 |
| 8. Source Protection Study | \$ 15,000.00 |

#2--BUILDINGS:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Town Maintenance sheds | \$166,000.00 |
| 2. Aldous Park & Town Hall Landscaping | \$ 2,000.00 |
| 3. New town offices | \$150,000.00 |
| 4. Town building renovations
Landscaping, drain, asphalt, shelving and furniture | \$ 20,000.00 |
| 5. New office equipment, Computer, fax & printer | \$ 7,000.00 (completed) |

#3--PARKS:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tree Trimming - Phase 2 | \$ 2,000.00 |
| 2. Placement and re-dedication of teacher monument | \$ 1,500.00 |
| 3. Antique lighting around park | \$ 30,000.00 |
| 4. Bark chips | \$ 2,500.00 (on-going project) |

#4--CEMETERY:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Completion of new burial area
Plot markers for new burial area | \$ 30,000.00 (completed)
\$ 8,000.00 |
| 2. Landscaping and plaque around Veteran's Monument | \$ 4,000.00 |
| 3. Cemetery lock for entry gates | \$ 500.00 |
| 4. Dump Bed Trailer | \$ 7,300.00 (completed) |
| 5. One ton truck | \$ 12,000.00 |
| 6. O-Radius commercial grade lawn mower | \$ 8,000.00 |

#5--GREEN WASTE FACILITY:

1. Replace culvert	\$ 1,000.00
2. Fencing	\$ 5,000.00
3. New road access	\$ 25,000.00
4. Secondary water hookup and lines	\$ 5,000.00
5. Trees	\$ 5,000.00
6. Tub Grinding/mulching	\$ 7,500.00
7. Horse Riding Arena	\$ 50,000.00
8. Water pump	\$ 4,000.00

#6--EQUIPMENT:

1. New truck for snowplowing	\$ 30,000.00
2. 0-Radius Commercial grade Riding mower for park	\$ 15,000.00
3. Backhoe replacement	\$ 30,000.00 (completed)
4. 1-Ton truck with lift bed	\$ 15,000.00

#7--ROADS:

1. 2015 Overlay of 1st Street (approx. 1 mile)	\$ 321,000.00
2. Storm drain by church on 7400 E. 250 S.	\$ 2,500.00
3. Road construction/ maintenance, various	\$ 100,000.00
4. Upgrade 1st Street fix all rough spots & potholes	\$ 12,000.00 (completed)

TOTAL: \$1,828,800.00

Huntsville Town's Capital Improvement Plan for 2011-2015 was approved and adopted December 1, 2011.

Mayor Jim Truett

Council Member Alan Clapperton

Council Member Richard Sorensen

Council Member Laurie Allen

Council Member Max Berre

Yea Nay

X

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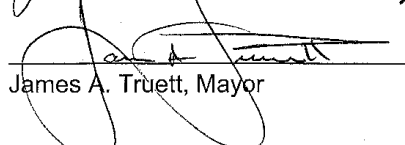
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Attest:


Gail Ahlstrom, Clerk/Recorder


James A. Truett, Mayor



MARRIOTT-SLATERVILLE CITY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2011 – 2016

Section I – Community Profile

A. PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Plan is to identify municipal capital projects as needed within the corporate limited Marriott-Slaterville. This Plan shall serve to provide information on completed, planned, and proposed municipal capital projects, and as an aid to seek grants and other appropriate funding to complete such projects. This Plan covers capital projects completed, planned over the next year, and also planned over five (5) years. It is understood that the projects noted in this Plan may be integrated into the 2011-2012 Weber County Consolidated Plan.

B. VISION STATEMENT

The City seeks to maintain and enhance the rural, agricultural, aesthetic values of the community, and minimize urban sprawl. Further, the City shall work to promote highly efficient and effective local governmental services, make reasonable improvements to maintain a practical infrastructure, and afford reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing for residents. In achieving its goals, the City is dedicated to keep local tax burdens at a minimum.

C. BRIEF HISTORY

Both the Marriott and Slaterville communities have historical pioneer roots as early Mormon settlements in the 1850s. Marriott was first permanently settled in the early 1850s by Mormon Pioneer John Marriott. Slaterville was settled in 1853, named after Richard Slater in honor of his service as a member of the Mormon Battalion. At the close of the 19th century, Marriott had a population of 250 and Slaterville had about 400 settlers. Parts of both communities were heavily timbered with box elder, cottonwood, brush and willows and a large Indian encampment also existed.¹ Marriott and Slaterville incorporated as a municipality on July 1, 1999. Also in 1999, Marriott-Slaterville was designated as Utah's open space city by the Utah House of Representatives, and assigned to promote open space preservation concepts. The 2000 Census put the population of the City at approximately 1,424. According to the 2010 Census, the City population now exceeds 1,700.²

D. GENERAL LAND AREA

Marriott-Slaterville City comprises a 7.3 square mile geographical area in Weber County about 38 miles north of Salt Lake City. Land area of the City ranges in elevation from 4,265 at the easternmost to 4,220 at the west edge.³ Farr West City borders Marriott-Slaterville on the north, Plain City is to the northwest, West Haven to south, and Ogden borders to the east.

Marriott-Slaterville is unique as the City is located at the heart of the main watercourses in Weber County and is prone to flooding. The Ogden and Weber rivers join within the city limits and flow along the entire southern border of the City. Further, Mill Creek, Four Mile Creek, and Six Mile Creeks all flow through the City. Therefore, much of the City has wetland and flood plain areas rendering such land nearly nondevelopable under FEMA Flood Plain Regulations.⁴ Pertaining to tectonic stability in this area, earthquakes of a magnitude of 4.0 or greater will generally induce slope failures, thus also liquefaction is a high risk.⁵

¹ See Marriott-Slaterville Short History of the Weber River.

² US Census 2010.

³ Feasibility of the Incorporation of Marriott-Slaterville. Wikstrom Economic & Planning Consultants. April 1998, page 5.

⁴ See FEMA Flood Plain map for accurate flood plain areas. For larger water bodies, see Marriott-Slaterville General Plan prepared by Weber State University, Department of Geography, April 1999, page 3.

⁵ Marriott-Slaterville General Plan prepared by Weber State University, Department of Geography, April 1999, pages 9-13.

E. Housing for Homeless

There is no significant homeless population in Marriott-Slaterville City. The city supports the programs offered by local non-profit organizations and Ogden City.

Section II – Capital Investments Plan**A. SUMMARY OF PROJECTS COMPLETED OR PENDING**

The following is a list of projects completed by the City over the last year:

PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION – One Year Plan	ESTIMATED COST	STATUS
1200 West resurface/overlay, shoulder repair 12 th Street to 17 th Street	\$75,000	Complete
Pioneer Road resurface/overlay, shoulder repair S.R. 126 to 2800 West.	\$150,000	Complete
12 th Street Central Business Sewer slip line repair.	\$25,000	Complete
2011 Spring Floods (includes external donations and volunteers), includes Pioneer Road repair at 3500 West.	\$50,000	Complete
Landscape east side of the entry to Mill Creek Subdivision.	\$27,000	Complete
Irrigation ditch repairs at Slaterville Park lateral ditch on 2250 and North Slaterville main ditch at 2250 near Pioneer Road.	\$6,000	Complete
TOTAL COSTS	\$333,000	

B. ONE YEAR PROJECTS, SUMMARY, COST ESTIMATES, AND PRIORITY

PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION – One Year Plan	EST. COST	PRIORITY	CLASS
Chip seal 1200 West.	\$55,000	High	3
Realign Pioneer Road at Plain City border to elevate from flooding and separate from Warren Canal.	\$700,000	High	3
Various road repairs and storm water improvements.	\$50,000	High	3
Chip seal Spencer Farm, Quail Meadows, and Mill Creek subdivisions.	\$50,000	High	3
Install pedestrian bridge over Weber River on 1700 South and 1700 South river nature park improvements. I-15 Bridge and river trail between I-15 and S.R. 126.	\$450,000	High	3
Complete Quail Meadows LMI Subdivision Improvements.	\$300,000	High	40545
Asphalt Four Mile Trail from Venture School to City Hall.	\$6,000	High	3
Overlay 1700 West (road for Pilot and Sleep Inn).	\$15,000	High	3
TOTAL COSTS	\$1,626,000		

Class 1 = housing needs Class 2 = economic needs Class 3 = community needs

C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR PROJECTS, SUMMARY, COST ESTIMATES AND PRIORITY

PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION – Five Year Plan	EST. COST	PRIORITY	CLASS
Create cemetery district, purchase property, and develop community cemetery.	\$500,000	High	3
Install Marriott Park parking lot and improvements.	\$65,000	High	3
Improve Slaterville Park parking area.	\$65,000	High	3
Pioneer Cultural Center – convert dairy ice cream building to community center/museum.	\$240,000	High	3
Restroom and trail head facility at river pedestrian bridge on 17 th Street and sewer line from 1200 West to restroom.	\$375,000	High	3
STORM DRAIN/FLOOD MITIGATION/CONSERVATION Page 6 of Storm Drain Plan, and conservation of critical areas.	\$9,000,000	Medium	3
Irrigation and trail improvements at Spencer Farms.	\$25,000	Medium	3
5-year miscellaneous chip seal and road improvements.	\$150,000	Medium	3
Install miscellaneous fire hydrants according to need.	\$12,000	Medium	3
Public works facility.	\$300,000	Low	3
Update business license study.	\$7,500	Low	2
Moderate income housing project.	\$450,000	Low	1
VARIOUS PROJECTS: Replace RCP in various ditches. Various curb, gutter, and road alignments.	\$1,000,000	Low	3
TOTAL COSTS	\$12,189,500		

Class 1 = housing needs Class 2 = economic needs Class 3 = community needs

NORTH OGDEN CITY

North Ogden City Corporation

~ 5-Year Capital Improvement Plans - December, 2012 ~

No.	Project Description	Const. Year	Cost	Comments
1	Economic Development			
a.	Economic development study to create and retain jobs		\$ 150,000	
Economic Development Subtotal			\$150,000	
2	Public Works Building			
a.	Purchase Land for PW Building		\$700,000	Minimum 5 acres required.
b.	Construct Public Works Complex		3 to 5 Million	
Public Works Building Subtotal			\$3.7 to \$5.7	Million
3	Road Maintenance			
a.	Green Acres Pavement Milling and Overlay	2013-2014	\$185,000	
b.	Ben Lomond Estates Pavement Overlay		\$150,000	Phase 1
c.	Crack Seal		\$52,000	
d.	Street Repairs		\$50,000	
e.	Ben Lomond Estates Pavement Overlay	2014-2015	\$150,000	Phase 2
f.	Street Resurfacing (various locations)		\$200,000	
g.	Street Repairs		\$50,000	
h.	2100 North Round-about	2015-2016	\$500,000	ROW required
i.	Street Repairs		\$50,000	
j.	Washington Blvd. 2600 N to 3100 N		\$850,000	ROW required
k.	Street Repairs		\$50,000	
l.	Oak Lawn Park 2375 N Access Road	2017-2018	\$1,537,780	Construct access road to Park from 2375 North (Deer Meadows Drive).
m.	Street Repairs		\$50,000	
Road Maintenance Subtotal			\$3,874,780	
4	Water Division			
a.	Construct Production Well #4	2013-2014	\$400,000	
b.	Lomond View Drive Waterline Loop		\$108,000	8" main from 100 E to 250 E w/FH's
c.	Equip new Well #4 -- Building & Pump	2014-2015	\$600,000	
d.	GIS Mapping, Computers & Software		\$15,200	
e.	Lakeview Heights Well House Reconstruction and Pump Line		\$165,000	New chlorination equipment and pump line to Frog Rock
f.	Cast Iron Replacement -- 3100 North	2016-2017	\$425,000	Depending on Road Conditions/Grants
g.	Frog Rock 200K Storage Reservoir		\$250,000	Storage for Lakeview Well

h.	3100 N Parallel Water Line (1050 E to Mtn Rd)	2015-2016	\$280,000	Also includes from Mason Cove to Rice Creek Res
i.	Well #3 Chlorination		\$70,000	Chlorine residual (not for treatment)
j.	Coldwater Sub C. I. Waterline Replacement	2017-2018	\$400,000	NE of Oaklawn Park (prior to resurfacing roads)

Water Division Subtotal			\$2,713,200	
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5	Streets and Sidewalks Division			
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a.	Sidewalk Repairs and Replacement	2013-2014	\$25,000	
b.	Safe Sidewalk		\$0	Pending School District
c.	Sidewalk Repairs and Replacement		\$50,000	
d.	Safe Sidewalk	2014-2015	\$0	Pending School District
e.	Sidewalk Repairs and Replacement		\$50,000	
f.	Safe Sidewalk	2015-2016	\$0	Pending School District
g.	Sidewalk Repairs and Replacement	2016-2017	\$50,000	
h.	Safe Sidewalk		\$0	Pending School District
i.	Sidewalk Repairs and Replacement	2017-2018	\$50,000	
j.	Safe Sidewalk		\$0	Pending School District

Streets and Sidewalks Division Subtotal			\$225,000	
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6	Sanitary Sewer Division			
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a.	Sewer Main Rehab	2013-2014	\$250,000	Slip lining
b.	Manhole Rehab		\$50,000	
c.	Sewer Main Rehab	2014-2015	\$250,000	Slip lining
d.	Manhole Rehab		\$50,000	
e.	Sewer Main Rehab 2650 N	2015-2016	\$250,000	Slip lining
f.	Manhole Rehab		\$50,000	
g.	2550 N from 550 E to 700 E & side streets	2016-2017	\$250,000	Slip lining
h.	Manhole Rehab		\$50,000	
i.	Sewer Main Rehab 3250 N, 200 E to 275 E	2017-2018	\$250,000	Slip lining (backyards)
j.	Manhole Rehab		\$50,000	

Sanitary Sewer Division Subtotal			\$1,500,000	
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7	Storm Water Division			
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a.	Hall Tree SD Outfall	2013-2014	\$215,000	Abandon storm drain to Ogden-Brigham Canal emergency turn-out basin. Run 30" & 24" RCP outfall down 1275 E to Wadman Park.
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b.	Quail Ponds Storm DrainPiping		\$38,000	Pipe the back yard SD ditch through Quail Ponds with 18" NRCP
c.	928 E & 3200 N Storm Drain Overflow		\$18,500	Concrete retaining wall, regrade and install rip-rap from back yard to 3200 North. Install catch basins at street. (928 E & 940 E 3200 N)
d.	Centennial Park Storm Drain		\$1,800	Add control gate to pipe that discharges to canal
e.	Sleepy Hollow Ditch Piping	2014-2015	\$65,000	Pipe SD between Washington Blvd and Sleepy Hollow with 30" NRCP-no easement costs included-(irrigation diversion box needed at Sleepy Hollow)
f.	2550 North Basin Inlet Piping		\$37,500	Route 2550 N drainage into basin w/24" NRCP-no easement costs included
g.	600 East Storm Drain Piping		\$185,000	Eliminate old ditch in yards. Pipe SD in street from 2300 N to 2475 N w/inlet boxes
h.	1500 N Piping to Mud Creek Basin	2015-2016	\$250,000	Extend a new 24" NRCP SD line from Mud Creek Basin East across Wash Blvd-no easement costs included
i.	North Ogden Canal Piping	2016-2017	\$1,200,000	Pipe the canal from 300 East to PV City
j.	Cold Creek Villiage Regional Detention Basin	2017-2018	\$310,000	Construct 4 Ac-Ft regional detention basin east of Cold Creek Villiage

Storm Water Division Subtotal			\$2,320,800	
8 Parks Division				
McGRIFF TRAIL	Fence 750 East to 900 East (ongoing for two years)	5000 X 2		North Ogden City
LAKEVIEW TRAIL	5 Rest/Education stops	FY 13/14	\$10,000	NOC/P&T Committee
PLEASANT VIEW TRAIL	Engineering Construction of trail Country Boy Trail	FY 16/17 FY 17/18 FY 14/15	\$5,000 \$80,000 \$2,000	North Ogden City NOC/Grant/Pineview NOC/Developer/Trails
BARKER PARK	Build trail from Barker Park to Oaklawn Park	FY 13/14	N/A	P & T Committee/Scouts

BARKER PARK	Build trail/bridge at north undeveloped portion of park	FY 12/13	N/A	P&T Committee/Scouts
	Additional Trees	FY 13/14	\$1,000	Community
	Parking Lot Striping	FY 14/15	\$750	North Ogden City
	Build roadway into Amphitheater	FY 15/16	\$10,000	North Ogden City
	Built Stage	FY 16/17	\$100,000	RAMP
	Restroom/dressing room			
	Lighting around Amphitheater	FY 14/15	\$1,500	RAMP
	Plan and design for undeveloped portion of park	FY 13/14	N/A	P&T Committee
	Install fencing around amphitheater	FY 16/17	\$4,000	North Ogden City
	Build road to upper portion of the park	FY 17/18	\$10,000	North Ogden City
	Memory Grove	FY 14/15	\$5,000	P & T Committee/Scouts
	Install upper bowery/Restroom/Playground	FY 17/18	\$200,000	Ramp/NOC
BI-CENTENNIAL	Electronic Sign	FY 13/14	\$30,000	RAMP/NOC
	Design plan for park	FY 14/15	\$2,000	NOC/P&T Committee
EQUESTRIAN PARK	No current projects			
ORTON PARK	Parking Lot Striping	FY 13/14	\$500	North Ogden City
	Renovate or replace restroom	FY 14/15	\$100,000	NOC/RAMP
	Resurface walking trails	FY 12/13	\$35,000	North Ogden City
MCGRIFF	Resurface walking trails	FY 13/14	\$40,000	North Ogden City
MOUNTAIN VIEW	Parking Lot Striping	FY 13/14	\$500	North Ogden City
NORTH OGDEN	Restoration of grandstand bleachers	FY 14/15	\$10,000	NOC/RAMP
	Redo west playground	FY 14/15	\$11,000	NOC/RAMP
	Parking Lot Striping	FY 13/14	\$500	North Ogden City
	Trails system around park	FY 14/15	\$12,000	NOC/RAMP
	New Sand for West Playground	FY 13/14	\$3,000	North Ogden City
NORTH SHORE	Lights	FY 13/14	\$20,000	NOC/RAMP
	Parking Lot Striping	FY 13/14	\$1,000	North Ogden City
	Shade/umbrellas	FY 14/15	\$20,000	NOC/Community
	Bowery	FY 14/15	\$55,000	NOC/RAMP/Comm
OAKLAWN PARK	Bleachers field 2 & 3	FY 14/15	\$10,000	NOC/Community

	Additional Trees	FY 14/15	\$1,000	NOC/Community
	Re-asphalt bottom area and road	FY 14/15	\$25,000	North Ogden City
	New entrance to Oaklawn Park	FY 14/15	\$30,000	North Ogden City
	Pave picnic area	FY 15/16	\$25,000	
WADMAN PARK	Additional Trees	FY 13/14	\$1,500	NOC/Community
	Parking Lot Striping	FY 13/14	\$500	North Ogden City
	Repair Drainage	FY 13/14	\$1,000	North Ogden City
OTHER	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT DATE	COST	FUNDING
MUSEUM	New Roof	FY 13/14	\$5,000	North Ogden City
MUDCREEK BASIN	Park development	FY 17/18		NOC/P&T Committee

OGDEN CITY

FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN- CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

JULY 1, 2006 – JUNE 30, 2011

CDBG Projects/Programs

- 25th Street Infill
 - business infill projects
- Business Information Center
 - public service for entrepreneurs
- Code Enforcement
 - CDBG qualifying areas
- Demolition
 - loan program to help LMI residents demolish unsafe structures
- East Central Revitalization
 - LMI housing acquisition, rehab, construction
- Emergency Home Repair Program
- Infill Housing Projects
- Owner Occupied Home rehab
 - loans to LMI families to rehab homes
- Rental Rehabilitation
 - loans to owners to rehab rental units
- Small Business Loan programs
 - loans for job creation activities
- Target Area Public Improvements

PLAIN CITY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2011

Project Type	rating	Cost Breakdown	Funds	Status	Current Budget \$ Available
Pioneer Park and associated trails	high	\$ 924,000.00	impact fees	conceptual plan	
Public Works Facilities Relocation	high	\$ 150,000.00	general fund		
Old Elementary School	high	\$ 150,000.00	general fund	negotiations	
Town Square Park	high		impact fees/general		
New Snow Plow Truck	high	\$ 65,000.00	B&C Roads/general		
Sewer Treatment Facility Improvements	high	\$ 750,000.00	sewer fund		
Solar Crossing Lights - Elementary School	high				
Baseball lights - Lee Olsen Park	high				
Rail Trail Head development & parking	high				
Lee Olsen Park - Concession Stand	medium	\$ 100,000.00	impact fees		
Widen Roads/Sidewalk in center of town	medium	\$ 28,416.00	B&C Roads/general		
Acquire Hall's Property	medium		general fund		
Trails Development	medium				
Lions Club Building	low		general fund		
Sewer Extension - Old Parkvale Sub	low	\$ 414,660.00	sewer fund/CDBG		
Upgrade roads, drains - Old Parkvale	low	\$ 317,160.00	B&C Roads/general		
Lions Club Park - Upgrade	low		impact fees		
Equestrian Center	low	\$ 828,000.00	impact fees		
Park Maintenance Bldg				60% complete	\$ 20,000.00
Sidewalks					\$ 100,000.00

RIVERDALE CITY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2010-2019

Projects by Department											
Department	Priority	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<u>Business Administration</u>											
Re-roof Civic Center	2										
Phone System Replacement	3			\$85,000							
Business Administration Total		\$0	\$0	\$85,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>CDBG</u>											
500 West Waterline Extension	4		\$348,600								
Parker Drive Widening	3		\$101,800								
1000 W. Widening	1		\$117,000								
4400 S. Sidewalk and Widening	2		\$241,300								
CDBG Total		\$0	\$808,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City Administration Total		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Community Services</u>											
Building Expansion at Community Center	n/a		\$240,000								
Community Services Total		\$0	\$240,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Fire</u>											
Extraction Equipment	1						\$50,000				
Replace 1993 Brush Truck	3			\$75,000							
Replace E41 Fire Engine	3				\$450,000						
Air Pack Replacement	n/a	\$100,000									
Ambulance Replacement	n/a		\$125,000			\$125,000			\$125,000		
Replace Chief's truck								\$35,000			
Addition to truck bay and parking										\$260,000	
Fire Total		\$100,000	\$125,000	\$75,000	\$450,000	\$125,000	\$50,000	\$35,000	\$125,000	\$260,000	\$0
<u>Parks</u>											
Playfields south of Civic Center	n/a	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000							
Riverdale Park Restroom Replacement	n/a	\$250,000									
Skateboard Park	n/a	\$80,000									
Splash Pad	n/a	\$300,000									
Riverdale Park Amphitheater	n/a	\$186,000									
Parks Total		\$1,316,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<u>Police</u>											
Patrol Car	n/a	\$33,000									
Police Fleet Replacement, 10 cars, 1 truck	1				\$450,000						
Video File Server	1						\$90,000				
Replace Animal Control Truck	3	\$25,422				\$25,000					
Finish Police Dept. Basement	3		\$150,000								
Replace 2 Motorcycles	3		\$40,000		\$37,000						
Replace handguns, shotguns, tasers	2			\$25,600							
Remodel Station	3					\$90,000					
Admin Vehicles	n/a	\$96,000		\$122,000		\$130,000					
Police Total		\$154,422	\$190,000	\$147,600	\$487,000	\$245,000	\$90,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Sewer</u>											
CFP Project 1-4 - Riverdale Rd - east, north of bridge	3	\$950,000									
CFP Project 5 - 4400 S. - Colonial Gardens - 700 W, New Piping		\$583,000									
CFP Project 6 - South Weber Drive - Pipe Liner			\$139,900								
CFP Project 7 - Riverdale Rd - Check City - Wasatch Front Bldg, Pipe Liner				\$76,000							
CFP Project 8 - 4375 S 800 W - Spot Liner				\$9,700							
CFP Project 9 - South Weber Drive - Pipe Liner				\$138,400							
CFP Project 10 - 575 W to end Cul de sac on 5350 S.					\$23,900						
CFP Project 11 - 564 W 575 W on 5400 S, Pipe Liner					\$20,400						
CFP Project 12 - 575 W to end Cul de sac on 5300 S					\$19,200						
CFP Project 13 - 561 W 5275 S St, Pipe Liner					\$28,600						
CFP Project 14 - 575 W to end Cul-de-sac on 5300 S					\$22,200						
CFP Project 15 - 5175 S to 5375 S on 575 W Street - Pipe Liner					\$107,400						
CFP Project 16 - 4865 S 600 W St - Pipe Liner					\$27,100						
CFP Project 17 - 720 W to 700 W on 4350 S St, New Piping						\$42,000					
CFP Project 18 - 720 W to 751 W on 4350 S St, New Piping						\$23,600					
CFP Project 19 - 3860 S 700 W St, Spot Liner							\$6,700				
CFP Project 20 - 4350 S 700 W St, Spot Liner							\$5,800				

CFP Project 21 - 783 W 4300 S St, Spot Liner							\$5,800				
CFP Project 22 - Interstate I-84, Pipe Liner							\$41,500				
CFP Project 23 - 775 W 4375 S St, New Piping							\$14,400				
CFP Project 24 - 1241 W 4575 S St, Spot Liner							\$5,800				
CFP Project 25 - 5109 S to 5100 S on 1200 W St, New Piping								\$25,300			
CFP Project 26 - 1219 W 5050 S to 1150 W Intersection, New Piping								\$85,900			
CFP Project 27 - 1200 W 5100 S to 5116 S 100 W St, New Piping								\$77,300			
CFP Project 28 - 5175 S 1200 W Intersection, Spot Repair									\$25,100		
CFP Project 29 - 950 W to 739 W on 4300 S St, Pipe Liner									\$27,000		
CFP Project 30 - 739 W to 783 W on 4300 S St, Pipe Liner									\$33,600		
CFP Project 31 - 827 W 4300 S St, Spot Liner									\$5,800		
CFP Project 32 - 739 W 4300 S St, New Piping										\$33,100	
CFP Project 33 - 4399 S to 4375 S on 950 W St, Pipe Liner										\$29,600	
CFP Project 34 - 4374 S to 4377 S on 950 W St, Pipe Liner										\$22,800	
CFP Project 35 - 4375 S to 4350 S on 950 W St, Pipe Liner										\$31,300	
CFP Project 36 - 4362 to 4382 S on 900 W St, Pipe Liner										\$28,600	
CFP Project 37 - 4382 S 900 W St, Spot Liner											\$5,800
CFP Project 38 - 4396 S 800 W St, Spot Liner											\$9,600
CFP Project 39 - 1190 W 5175 S St, Spot Repair											\$5,800
CFP Project 40 - 5175 S 1200 W St, Spot Repair											\$5,800
CFP Project 41 - 1571 West Ritter Drive, Spot Repair											\$5,800
CFP Project 42 - 5250 S 1250 W St, Spot Repair											\$6,100
CFP Project 43 - South Weber Drive, Spot Repair											\$6,400
Sewer Total		\$1,533,000	\$139,900	\$224,100	\$248,800	\$65,600	\$80,000	\$188,500	\$91,500	\$145,400	\$45,300
<u>Storm Water</u>											

CFP Project 1 - 4400 S, 700 W. - 1191 W., Piping and Collection Improvements	2	\$1,036,100									
CFP Project 2 - 4400 S, 700 W. - Weber River, Piping Upgrade Improvements	2	\$196,400									
CFP Project 3 - 4350 S Street - Piping and Collection Improvements							\$6,700				
CFP Project 4 - Parker Drive (3675 S) - Piping and Collection Improvements							\$46,200				
CFP Project 5 - 5175 S - 1200 W Intersection - Piping Collection								\$86,400			
CFP Project 6 - 4800 S - 1700 W Intersection - Piping and Collection								\$21,100			
CFP Project 7 - Cherry Drive, Piping Upgrade Improvements										\$163,700	
CFP Project 8 - 4300 S 700 W - Inter. - Piping and Collection Improvements											\$22,300
CFP Project 9 - 1150 W - 5500 S Intersect and 1106 W 5475 S-Improvements											\$49,300
Storm Water Total		\$1,232,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,900	\$86,400	\$21,100	\$163,700	\$71,600
<u>Streets</u>											
Parker Dr. widen, CGandS - River Valley to	4		\$50,000								
Snowplow/Dump Truck	3								\$100,000		
Replace Front End Loader	4	\$80,000									
Roundabout 4400 S. 700 W.	n/a		\$350,000								
Ritter Drive - UDOT/STP	n/a					\$384,000					
River Park Drive			\$400,000								
Streets Total		\$80,000	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	\$384,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0
<u>Water</u>											
CFP Project 1 - Tank Replacement - Two 1.5 million gallon tanks @1.7 million	2	\$1,500,000									
CFP Project 2 - Riverdale Road Water Main Replacement	3	\$770,000									
CFP Project 3 - 5400 S - 16" Transmission Pipeline Improvements											\$306,100
CFP Project 4 - 1700 W Street, Pipeline Upgrade Improvements									\$70,100		
CFP Project 5 - Waterline Connection w/Weber Basin								\$84,800			
CFP Project 6 - 500 West Street, Pipeline Upgrade and Improvements	3							\$84,800			
Golf Well re-drilling and abandonment of old well	4		\$600,000								
Water Total		\$2,270,000	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$169,600	\$70,100	\$0	\$306,100

SOUTH OGDEN CITY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2010-2015

Division	Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Streets						
	850 E. from 42nd to Monroe CDBG	\$400,000				
	43rd from 850 E. To 900 E. (CDBG)	\$100,000				
	Slurry Seal/Chip Seal Project	\$200,000				
	Crack Sealing Project	\$100,000				
	5600 S. from 1050 E. to Harrison		\$150,000			
	1075 E. from 5700 S to end		\$150,000			
	5750 S. from 1075 E. to end		\$35,000			
	5800 S. from 1075 E. to end		\$60,000			
	5350 S. from 1075 E. to end		\$35,000			
	5900 S. from 1075 E. to end		\$60,000			
	Lakerview from Madison to Liberty			\$50,000		
	Liberty from Lakerview north to end			\$60,000		
	Chimes Circle			\$60,000		
	38th from Kiesel to Grant			\$40,000		
	Kiesel from 37th to 38th			\$40,000		
	Grant from 37th to 38th			\$40,000		
	43rd from Madison to Adams			\$85,000		
	40th Riverdale Rd.-Washington Blvd (CDBG)				\$500,000	
	Slurry Seal/Chip Seal Project				\$200,000	
	Crack Sealing Project				\$100,000	
	Sunset Ln-Sunset Dr. to Ben Lomond					\$125,000
	Adams-LDS Church to Sunset Lane					\$50,000
	5600 S. from 700 E. to 850 E					\$80,000
	5700 S. from 850 E. to 1050 E					\$85,000
	5900 S. from 1075 E. to end					\$130,000
	Streets Subtotal	\$800,000	\$490,000	\$375,000	\$800,000	\$470,000
Water						
	850 E. from 42nd to Monroe (CDBG)	\$247,000				
	43rd from 850 E. to 900 E. (CDBG)	\$100,000				
	Rebuild and Relocate Panorama PRV	\$30,000				
	Various valve installation	\$25,000				
	Rebuild various PRV	\$50,000				
	Burch Creek Water Line replacement		\$200,000			
	Riverdale Road Waterline Installation		\$150,000			

	2nd phase - radio reading		\$150,000			
	Kiwana Water Line Replacement			\$150,000		
	3rd phase - radio reading			\$150,000		
	Repaint Combe Road Tanks			\$90,000		
	Various valve installation			\$30,000		
	40 th - Riverdale Rd.-Washington Blvd (CDBG)				\$250,000	
	4th phase - radio reading				\$150,000	
	Install New PRV Station-Orchard Ave.				\$50,000	
	45th from Monroe to Vista					\$150,000
	675 E. from 42nd to 4250 S.					\$90,000
	675 E. from 42nd to 4250 S.					\$90,000
	5th phase - radio reading					50,000
	Water Enterprise Fund Subtotal	\$452,000	\$500,000	\$420,000	\$450,000	\$380,000
Sewer						
	850 E. from 42nd to Monroe (CDBG)	\$125,000				
	43rd from 850 E. To 900 E. (CDBG)					
	Reline sewer-Washington to Palmer on 40th	\$150,000				
	Fix Manholes on 40th	\$45,000				
	Riverdale Road Sewer Replacement		\$150,000			
	Refurbish Sewer Manholes in Various Areas of the City		\$25,000			
	Remove Sewer Pump Station main point		\$40,000			
	Video and Re-line Deteriorating Sewer Lines Throughout City			\$150,000		
	Video and Re-line Deteriorating Sewer Lines Throughout City				\$150,000	
	Refurbish Sewer Manholes in Various Areas of the City				\$50,000	
	40th from Riverdale Rd. to Washington Blvd (CDBG)					
	Video and Re-line Deteriorating Sewer Lines Throughout City					\$150,000
	Refurbish Sewer Manholes in Various Areas of the City					\$50,000
	Sewer Enterprise Fund Subtotal	\$320,000	\$215,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Storm Sewer						
	850 E. Land drain redirect	\$70,000				
	44th Street Dam Overflow Structure Upgrade	\$80,000				
	40th Street Park Detention Basin		\$150,000			
	EPA Compliance Installation of Discharge Filters			\$150,000		
	Reconstruct storm drain from 5700 S. to Oakwood to new section of the Nature Park				\$150,000	
	Reconstruct storm drain from Crestwood to 5700 S					\$150,000
	Storm Sewer Enterprise Fund Sub Total	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

UINTAH CITY

UINTAH CITY CORPORATION

2011 FIVE YEAR CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN*

Priority

Per Year	Year	Description	Estimated Cost
1	2011	<u>PLANNING FOR A UINTAH FIRE STATION</u>	\$65,000
		Planning Phase for a new Uintah Fire Department. The current station is also being used by the public works department and is becoming increasingly inadequate for both departments. As the need for both departments continue to increase and the community grows the need for a new station is demanding.	
1	2011	<u>DESIGN OF A PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION SYSTEM</u>	\$250,000
		As the City continues to grow, the culinary system is becoming less adequate to serve the increasing residential population. With the declining amount of culinary water for future growth and the needed culinary water, the need for a pressurized irrigation system is magnified.	
1	2012	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW FIRE STATION:</u>	\$1,100,000
		Construction of a new fire station	
1	2014	<u>6600 SOUTH WATERLINE REPLACEMENT PHASE 1:</u>	\$368,480
		Construct a new 10-inch ductile iron pipe waterline to replace the existing 6-inch main on 6600 South from the trailer park to 1500 East.	
1	2015	<u>6600 SOUTH WATERLINE REPLACEMENT PHASE 2:</u>	\$290,080
		Construct a new 10-inch ductile iron pipe waterline to replace the existing 6-inch main on 6600 South from 1500 East to 1725 East.	
1	2016	<u>6600 SOUTH WATERLINE REPLACEMENT PHASE 3:</u>	\$404,880
		Construct a new 10-inch ductile iron pipe waterline to replace the existing 6-inch main on 6600 South from 1750 East to 2175 East.*All projects are based on availability of funding. Reviewed and approved by City Council October 19, 2010.	

WASHINGTON TERRACE CITY

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2011-2016

City of Washington Terrace Capital Improvement Projects								
CULINARY WATER								
Priority	No	Project Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
16	CW-4	New 10" PRV & 12" Supply Line						129,779
6	CW-5	New 10" Supply & Distribution Line to 500 W Tank					1,000,000	
8	CW-6	Rehabilitate 500 W Storage Tank						326,000
8	CW-7	Well #1 Improvements						196,000
1	CW-8	Telemetry for Adams Ave Tank	52,000					
13	CW-11	10" Water Main Loop on 150 East						55,510
3	CW-12	8" Water Main Loop on 5050 South	23,140					
14	CW-14	10" Water Main Loop on 300 West						18,612
13	CW-17	8" Water Main Loop on 300 East						23,712
17	CW-18	Construct New 1.0 MG Reservoir						1,404,000
1	CW-19	Source Protection Plan for Well #3 (Adams Ave)	6,500					
3	CW-21	Citywide Meter Reading System						196,000
2	CW-22	Replace Transite Pipe on 4800 S w / New 8" & 10" DI	964,076	71,466				
27	CW-25	Replace Transite Pipe on 150 E With New 10" DI						174,200
26	CW-26	Replace Transite Pipe on 5100 S With New 8" DI						363,220
12	CW-27	8" Water Main Loop on 5250 South						90,740
11	CW-28	8" Water Main Loop on 5200 South						221,390
23	CW-29	Replace Transite Pipe on 300 W With New 10" DI						216,640
24	CW-30	Replace Transite Pipe on 300 W With New 10" DI						110,240
23	CW-31	Replace Transite Pipe on 100 E With New 8" DI						75,400
22	CW-33	Replace Transite Pipe on 4900 S With New 8" DI						111,020
21	CW-34	Replace Transite Pipe on 4900 S With New 8" DI						187,860
4	CW-37	10" Water Main Loop on 5350 South			164,967			
10	CW-38	10" Water Main Oversize for Fire Flow on 5800 S						230,711
9	CW-39	10" Supply Connection to Zone "A" (500 W Tank)						92,586
7	CW-40	8" & 12" Water Main Loop on Adams Ave						150,215
20	CW-41	10" Oversize for FF to Future Development (5700 s)						114,374
19	CW-42	Remove PRV's						88,400
18	CW-43	10" Oversize for FF to Future Development (5800 s)						263,900
1	CW-45	Seismic Upgrades to Adams Ave Tank	169,000					
Totals			\$ 1,204,716	\$ 71,466	\$ 164,967	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 4,838,299
SANITARY SEWER								
Priority	No	Project Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Beyond
11	SS-1	Sanitary Sewer Collector Main in southwest corner of City						678,080
12	SS-2	Sanitary Sewer Collector Main in southeast corner of City						202,866
13	SS-3	Sanitary Sewer Collector Main on 5600 South						106,926
3	SS-5	Sanitary Sewer 10" Re-graded Relief Line on 500 West					229,938	
1	SS-7	Replace Existing 8" Line with a 10" Line on 4800 South	936,000	366,674				
4	SS-8	Replace Existing 8" Line with a 10" Line on 4800 & 4850 South						79,960
3	SS-9	Replace Existing 8" Line with a 10" Line on 300 West						31,850
6	SS-10	Replace Existing 8" Line with a 10" Line - Approx. 4900 South & 150 East						130,000
2	SS-12	Replace Existing 8" & 10" Line with Re-graded 10" Line - Approx. 5300 South & 500 West			227,793			
7	SS-14	Replace Existing 8" Line with a 10" Line on 5350 South						59,540
8	SS-17	Replace Existing 12" Line with Trenchless Method - Approx. 4550 South & 400 West						72,930
9	SS-18	Replace Existing 12" & 10" Line with Re-graded 12" Line on 500 West						250,966
10	SS-19	Replace Existing 6" Line with a 10" Line on Adams Ave.						126,750
Totals			\$ 936,000	\$ 366,674	\$ 227,793	\$ -	\$ 229,938	\$ 1,738,866

STORM DRAIN

Priority	No	Project Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Beyond
7	SD-4	Regional Detention Basin and Outfall Line on 4650 South							704,860
6	SD-5	Regional Detention Basin on 4800 South							952,900
8	SD-6	Regional Detention Basin and Storm Drain Pipe at T.H. Bell Jr. High							413,368
9	SD-10	Regional Detention Basin and Outfall Line on Steven's Property East of Adams Ave.							1,159,860
10	SD-12	Regional Detention Basin and Storm Drain Pipe - Southwest Corner of City							727,740
5	SD-16	Storm Drain Relief Line - Approx. 4850 South and 300 West							58,175
1	SD-18	Storm Drain Relief Line Extension on 300 West and 4800 South				25,936			71,617
4	SD-19	Low-spot mitigation on 4300 South							54,210
3	SD-20	Detention Basin Park Outlet on 300 West and 5430 South							134,550
2	SD-21	Intersection Drainage Improvements throughout City							
	SD-22	Storm Drain Line Extension at Adams Ave. and 5600 South						54,795	
Totals			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,936	\$ -	\$ 54,795	\$ 4,277,280

PARKS

Priority	No	Project Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Beyond
15	PK-10	Lion's Park Improvements							147,420
16	PK-11	Community Recreation Center Improvements							88,465
17	PK-12	Bluff Park Improvements							113,295
18	PK-13	Van-Leeuwen Park Improvements							668,798
19	PK-14	Adams Park Improvements							1,224,678
1	PK-16	Restroom at Little Rohmer Park		131,040					
20	PK-21	New City Entrance Signs							27,000
21	PK-22	Skate Park/Splash Pad							598,000
22	PK-23	Wright Park Improvements							73,775
2	PK-25	Little Rohmer Park Improvements			125,782				
23	PK-26	Victory Park Restroom and Bowery							176,800
3	PK-27	Restroom Upgrades throughout City							45,340
4	PK-28	Rohmer Park - Mixed Sport Fields							147,628
5	PK-29	Rohmer Park - Lower Road Construction							226,207
6	PK-30	Rohmer Park - Upper Road Construction							339,750
7	PK-31	Rohmer Park - Upper Parking Lot Construction							69,189
9	PK-32	Rohmer Park - Lower Parking Lot Construction							132,973
10	PK-33	Rohmer Park - Stadium Lighting							203,177
11	PK-34	Rohmer Park - Round-about Construction							65,000
12	PK-35	Rohmer Park - Sewer to Baseball Building							73,034
13	PK-36	Rohmer Park - Relocate Irrigation Filter							19,500
14	PK-37	Rohmer Park - Water Main and Fire Hydrant							222,443
Totals			\$ -	\$ 131,040	\$ 125,782	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,662,372

FLEET & EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Priority	No	Project Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Beyond
3	RF-1	Road fleet replacement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
5	RE-2	Road equipment replacement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
6	NRF-3	Non-road (departmental) fleet replacement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1	NRE-4	Non-road (departmental) equipment replacement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
7	CWF-5	Culinary water fleet replacement	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
8	CWE-6	Culinary water equipment replacement	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
9	SSF-7	Sanitary sewer fleet replacement	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
2	SSE-8	Sanitary sewer equipment replacement	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
10	SDP-9	Storm drain fleet replacements	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
4	SDE-10	Storm drain equipment replacements	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Totals			140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000

NARRATIVE 14. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Wasatch Front region's economy is recovering at a faster rate than the rest of the nation. The unemployment level of the state and the communities in the region bear this out. The Wasatch Front regional unemployment over the last 24 month period averaged 6.65%, compared to the national average of 8.84% over the same period, see Table 19. Currently, the State of Utah's unemployment rate stands at approximately 6%. Utah's comparatively low unemployment level is typical of the State's recent experience. However, unemployment figures can sometimes mask significant underlying economic distress. Per capita income, disposable income, and the rate of income growth are all issues that affect residents living along the Wasatch Front.

Table 19. Wasatch Front Unemployment Rates		
	24 Month Unemployment	Compared to US Unemployment (8.84%)
Davis County	6.44%	-2.50%
Morgan County	6.31%	-2.63%
Salt Lake County	6.74%	-2.20%
Tooele County	7.31%	-1.63%
Weber County	7.88%	-1.06%

MORGAN COUNTY

Morgan County's economy relies on agriculture, namely livestock and crop production; however other principle industries include specialized manufacturing, trade, government, and construction. The County just completed, "Envision Morgan", a planning document and vision that puts in place an economic development plan to assist businesses. The Plan will help Morgan work with businesses and accommodate all types of business needs. The Department of Workforce Services also offers assistance to businesses and communities through help in securing tax credits, cash incentives, bonds, employee recruitment, business branding, and marketing.

Employment by Industry

According to employment data from the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Morgan County has three primary employment industries: construction, state government, and local government. The largest employers in 2010 were Morgan School District, Browning, Great Salt Lake Brine Shrimp Coop, Holcim US Inc, IGA Grocery, and Morgan County. Every sector will increase employment opportunities looking to 2030 except the farm, natural resources, and mining industries (refer to Table 20).

Employment and Unemployment

Nonfarm Employment and Labor Market Indicators (Utah Department of Workforce Services, 2011): Morgan County's nonfarm employment was at 1,892, up 2.5% from 2010. The primary growth was in administrative support and waste management and remediation up 45.2% followed by retail trade up 28.7%, trade transportation and utilities up 19.9%. The industries that lost the most employment included arts, entertainment and recreation down 25.7% followed by state government down 18.2%.

Table 20. Employment by Industry in Morgan County

Industry	2010	2020	2030	Percent Total Employment, Average of 2010, 2020, 2030
<i>Total Employment</i>	4212	7676	11497	7728.5
Construction	671	1255	1861	16.3%
State and Local Government	432	854	1277	11.0%
Local Government	406	802	1203	10.4%
Retail Trade	422	757	1044	9.7%
Manufacturing	319	648	1050	8.5%
Health and Social Services	240	544	1002	7.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	285	509	710	6.5%
Other Services	255	486	752	6.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	246	473	759	6.2%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	202	399	616	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	202	362	499	4.6%
Farm	338	301	263	3.9%
Finance and Insurance	157	262	379	3.4%
Professional and Technical Services	116	247	396	3.2%
Educational Services	78	176	327	2.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	77	147	224	1.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	31	54	75	0.7%
State Government	26	52	78	0.7%
Utilities	19	41	65	0.5%
Federal Military	41	40	38	0.5%
Information	20	35	49	0.4%
Management of Companies	18	33	45	0.4%
Federal Civilian	14	26	39	0.3%
Natural Resources	26	24	25	0.3%
Mining	3	3	2	0.0%

(Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2012)

Annual Unemployment Rates (Utah Department of Workforce Services): In 2010, the unemployment rate was 7.4. There were 304 unemployed persons and 3,806 employed persons with a total labor force of 4,110. The 2011 unemployment rate was 6.2 with 249 unemployed, 3,798 employed, and 4,047 in the labor force. The 2012 unemployment rate, as of February, is 5.5%.

Table 21. Morgan County Income and Wages

	2009	2008	2007	2006	% Change from '08-'09
Total Per Capita Personal Income	\$31,031	\$31,532	\$31,056	\$28,272	-1.6
Median Household Income Estimate	\$70,043	\$67,768	\$68,174	\$63,016	-
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,709	2,644	2,494	2,362	-

(Utah Department of Workforce Services, 2009)

Table 22. Sales and Building in Morgan County

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Gross Taxable Sales	\$67,557	\$72,504	\$75,789	\$67,891	\$64,739
Permit Authorized Construction	\$19,529	\$7,390	\$15,674	\$33,334	\$26,417
New Residential Building Permits	55	20	44	105	102
Residential Building Permits Value	\$15,426	\$5,840	\$19,453	\$29,043	\$22,480

(Utah Department of Workforce Services, 2009)

TOOELE COUNTY

Tooele County's economic character is changing. The county has less defense related activities than ever before. Also, due to its proximity to the metropolitan Salt Lake area about 46% of resident workers commute to jobs outside the county. Even still, the dominant economic drivers in Tooele County include U.S. defense-related activities, hazardous waste disposal, mineral extraction, and the relatively new Miller Motorsports Park has been a significant addition to the recreation industry. Tooele County's top employers from 2010 include: Tooele School District, Department of Defense, Wal-Mart distribution center, Wal-Mart Superstore, EG&G Defense Materials, US Magnesium, EnviroCare of Utah, Tooele County, Mountain West Medical Center, Detroit Diesel Remanufacturing, Tooele City, Jacobs Technology, Miller Motorsports Park, State of Utah, Clean Harbors, Morton International, Macey's, and the Home Depot.

Employment by Industry

Tooele County's three primary employment industries include administrative and waste services, retail trade, and health and social services. Looking forward to 2030, each of the sectors sees healthy growth except federal civilian, farm, federal, military and mining industries (refer to Table 23).

Employment and Unemployment

Nonfarm Employment and Labor Market Indicators (Utah Department of Workforce Services, 2011): Tooele County's second quarter 2011 nonfarm employment was 16,248, up 4.7% from 2010. The manufacturing, education services, and construction industries saw the most employment from 2010 at 41.2%, 23.4%, and 18.3% respectively. The industries that lost the most employment were professional, science, and technical services at -4.6%, finance and insurance at -3.1%, and both transportation and warehousing and arts, entertainment, and recreation at -2.3%.

Annual Unemployment Rates (Utah Department of Workforce Services): In 2011, the unemployment rate was 7.5, with 2,075 unemployed and 25,779 employed. The 2011 total labor force was 27,855. This is down from the 2010 unemployment rate which was 8.1 and the 2009 which was 7.7.

Table 23. Employment by Industry in Tooele County

Industry	2010	2020	2030	Percent Total Employment, Average of 2010, 2020, 2030
<i>Total Employment</i>	<i>24998</i>	<i>37469</i>	<i>50980</i>	<i>37640.4</i>
Administrative and Waste Services	3069	5242	7568	14.0%
Retail Trade	3334	4865	6019	12.7%
Health and Social Services	2161	4188	7151	11.6%
State and Local Government	2533	3648	4761	9.7%
Local Government	2278	3280	4281	8.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	1876	3002	4340	8.1%
Other Services	1744	2754	3909	7.4%
Manufacturing	1772	2615	3512	7.0%
Construction	1600	2450	3237	6.5%
Professional and Technical Services	1143	1585	1967	4.2%
Federal Civilian	1757	1507	1257	4.0%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	939	1503	2056	4.0%
Finance and Insurance	872	1273	1716	3.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	347	488	605	1.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	288	461	633	1.2%
Information	316	435	540	1.1%
Farm	420	375	328	1.0%
State Government	255	367	479	1.0%
Educational Services	178	324	529	0.9%
Federal Military	325	315	303	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	106	155	189	0.4%
Utilities	95	145	205	0.4%
Mining	57	57	57	0.2%
Management of Companies	30	44	55	0.1%
Natural Resources	36	38	43	0.1%

(Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2012)

Table 24. Income and Wages in Tooele County

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	% Change from '08-'09
Total Per Capita Personal Income	-	\$26,126	\$26,258	\$25,624	\$24,281	-0.5%
Median Household Income Estimate	\$60,541	\$56,053	\$61,867	\$63,632	\$54,163	-
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	\$3,409	\$3,294	\$3,142	\$3,088	\$2,998	-

Table 25. Sales and Building in Tooele County

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Gross Taxable Sales	\$576,285	\$594,789	\$594,666	\$548,127	\$559,612
Permit Authorized Construction	\$53,040	\$86,772	\$106,298	\$173,298	\$163,201
New Residential Building Permits	283	187	237	557	680
Residential Building Permits Value	\$35,391	\$27,686	\$36,818	\$87,157	\$103,134

WEBER COUNTY

The County is working to become an aerospace center; it has added the Adam's Aircraft plant and other related businesses, as well as offering manufacturing, and government employment. Four of the five largest employers are in federal, state, or local government. Weber County's largest employers from 2010 were: Department of Treasury-IRS, McKay-Dee Hospital Center, Weber County School District, State of Utah, Weber State University, Autolive, Fresenius USA Manufacturing Inc, Ogden City School District, Wal-Mart, Weber County, America First Credit Union, Associated Food Stores Inc, Columbia Ogden Medical Center Inc, Ogden City, Focus Services, Kimberly Clark Worldwide Inc, Marketstar Corporation, and SOS Temporaries.

Ogden City is the largest city within the County and continues to revitalize its downtown. The City has developed the old mall site by adding a new recreation center, theaters, children's museum, and other commercial and residential buildings.

The County's principal employment industries include state and local government, health and social services, and retail trade. Most industry sectors will grow in employment from 2010 to 2030, however, there are three sectors that will not grow and they include federal military, farm, and mining (refer to Table 26).

Employment and Unemployment

Weber County has felt the impact of the recession. The County has been losing jobs since 2008; fortunately, the pace of job loss has slowed since 2010.

Nonfarm Employment and Labor Market Indicators (Utah Department of Workforce Services, 2011): The third quarter 2011 employment was 90,645, which is up 1.1% from 2010 when it was 89,653. The industries with the largest growth were arts, entertainment, and recreation with 10.6%, education services with 7.5%, and administrative support, waste management, and remediation with 7.1%. The industries with the most significant losses were management of companies and enterprises with a -34.9% loss, information with a -21.1% loss, and the federal government with a -4.4% loss.

Annual Unemployment Rates (Utah Department of Workforce Services): The 2011 unemployment rate for Weber County was 8 with 9,159 unemployed and 104,646 employed, and 113,805 in the labor force. This is a drop from 2010 when the unemployment rate was 8.6 and 2008 with an unemployment rate of 8.1.

Table 26. Employment by Industry in Weber County

Industry	2010	2020	2030	Percent Total Employment, Average of 2010, 2020, 2030
<i>Total Employment</i>	<i>129971</i>	<i>156377</i>	<i>181205</i>	<i>156290.1</i>
State and Local Government	15275	19130	22048	12.1%
Health and Social Services	13755	18558	24875	12.1%
Retail Trade	16857	18606	19270	11.8%
Manufacturing	12038	14465	16545	9.2%
Local Government	9505	11904	13720	7.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	9202	11663	13832	7.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	8899	10860	13138	7.0%
Other Services	8011	9759	11707	6.3%
Construction	7948	9176	10255	5.9%
Federal Civilian	6784	7554	8275	4.8%
State Government	5769	7225	8328	4.6%
Finance and Insurance	5836	6699	7683	4.3%
Professional and Technical Services	5150	6426	7380	4.1%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	4299	5223	6020	3.3%
Wholesale Trade	3362	3864	4050	2.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	2621	3024	3365	1.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2432	2996	3512	1.9%
Information	2018	2252	2374	1.4%
Educational Services	1454	2058	2883	1.3%
Management of Companies	1156	1344	1423	0.9%
Federal Military	1145	1110	1070	0.7%
Farm	1236	1104	965	0.7%
Utilities	267	289	317	0.2%
Natural Resources	101	108	123	0.1%
Mining	125	109	95	0.1%

(Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2012)

Table 27. Income and Wages in Weber County

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	% Change from '08-'09
Total Per Capita Personal Income	-	\$32,273	\$32,847	\$32,347	\$30,017	-1.7%
Median Household Income Estimate	-	\$53,471	\$51,413	\$52,275	\$49,525	-
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	\$2,897	\$2,843	\$2,795	\$2,709	\$2,614	-

Table 28. Sales and Building in Weber County

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Gross Taxable Sales	\$3,075,979	\$3,419,440	\$3,316,878	\$3,422,164	\$32,14,747
Permit Authorized Construction	\$148,904	\$158,126	\$286,005	\$3,022,237	\$3,022,237
New Residential Building Permits	452	477	704	873	1,176
Residential Building Permits Value	\$76,911	\$81,355	\$94,439	\$163,168	\$181,573

Assist Businesses in Creating Jobs

All CDBG applicants are encouraged to use CDBG funds to principally benefit low to moderate income populations. One way to do this is to fund projects that provide job skills training or general skills training. CDBG monies can also be used to fund projects that hire lower income persons, giving them the opportunity to increase their job skills.

Enhance Coordination with Private Industry, Businesses, Developers, and Social Service Agencies

In the development of the Consolidated Plan, city and county economic development directors were asked to provide input. The Plan has been distributed to various local businesses, local developers and social service agencies throughout the region in order to gain input. For a complete list, contact the WFRC.

The Wasatch Front Regional Council is part of a Utah consortium that received federal money from HUD, DOT, and EPA. A portion of this funding will look at job growth and overall economic development including ideas for economic recovery for our region. Additionally, the WFRC is working with the U.S. Economic Development Administration to create an Economic Development District and a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Plan for our five county Region. Both of these activities will allow us to work more closely with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies in identifying local and regional economic needs and priorities and identify projects that can better our region's economy.

NARRATIVE 15. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In order to lower utility bills, increase projected value, reduce pollution, and improve the environment, CDBG applicants are encouraged to use Energy Star products. CDBG dollars can be used to finance rehabilitation activities that increase energy efficiency such as installing storm windows and doors, siding, wall and attic insulation, as well as conversion and/or modification or replacement of heating and cooling equipment. New housing construction is also encouraged to comply with Energy Star and other conservation related building and appliance specifications.

APPENDIX A. 2013 RATING AND RANKING CRITERIA

WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Small Cities Program

The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) staff provides technical assistance to help applicants and grantees throughout the CDBG process. Applicants are encouraged to take advantage of this service to help reduce administrative costs. If you have any questions regarding the CDBG Program or the Rating and Ranking Criteria please call LaNiece Davenport with the Wasatch Front Regional Council at 801-363-4250 or email ldavenport@wfrdc.org.

RATING AND RANKING CRITERIA - 2013 PROGRAM YEAR

WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Small Cities Program

The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) staff provides technical assistance to help applicants and grantees throughout the CDBG process. Applicants are encouraged to take advantage of this service to help reduce administrative costs. If you have any questions regarding the CDBG Program or the Rating and Ranking Criteria please call LaNiece Davenport with the Wasatch Front Regional Council at 801-363-4250 or email ldavenport@wfrdc.org.

GENERAL POLICIES

The Rating and Ranking Criteria are reviewed annually by the Regional Review Committee (RRC) to ensure funding meets the need of the region and promotes the efforts of the CDBG program.

1. Minimum grant amount per year is \$30,000.
2. Maximum multiple-year grant amount is \$200,000 per year, up to three years*. The RRC will not commit more than half of the available funds for any year to any one project. Multiple-year project(s) will not be allowed when existing multiple-year projects commit 50% or more of the following year's regional allocation.
3. Maximum grant amount per year for community infrastructure projects is \$200,000*. Community infrastructure projects include (but are not limited to): water, sewer, street, sidewalk, curb, and gutter.
4. Wasatch Front Regional Council staff may visit each applicant on site for an evaluation/review meeting.
5. All applications will be evaluated by WFRC staff using the criteria approved by the RRC. WFRC staff will present prioritization recommendation to the RRC for consideration and approval during project rating and ranking.
6. All applications for multiple-year funding must have a cost estimate or budget breakdown for each year of funding.

7. Non-eligible applicants are required to gain sponsorship by an eligible entity no later than the date of the first public hearing. In the Wasatch Front Region only cities and counties are eligible to provide sponsorship. The decision to sponsor non-eligible applicants is up to the city or county in which they are applying. Sponsoring entities are required to ensure all program requirements are met, ensure the project is viable and provide active oversight of the project and contract performance. Sub-grantees are required to ensure that the project is part of the Consolidated Plan and that an inter-local agreement is mutually agreed on and signed by both entities. All information needs to be attached to the Webgrants application.
8. Projects must be consistent with the Region's Consolidated Plan and included in a prioritized capital investment list or meet the overall goals identified in the plan.
9. If a project has been awarded a multiple year grant from previous funding years, this pre-determined amount will be taken from the region's pot at the beginning of the rating and ranking process. All new applicants will apply for monies after multiple year grants have been funded.
10. Emergency projects may be considered by the RRC at any time. These projects must still meet all CDBG requirements. Emergency projects will be reviewed by the RRC to ensure that a regional goal will be met that has been identified in the Consolidated Plan. An emergency project is one that eliminates or mitigates an imminent threat to health and safety. Applicants are required to work with WFRC staff to ensure program compliance.
11. Applicants are required to attend the Region's "how to apply" workshop. The project manager should attend the workshop. If the project manager cannot attend, they need to identify an alternate representative. If sponsorship is required the sponsoring entity and the sub-recipient should both attend.
12. In order to receive new funding, a grantee/sub-grantee must have drawn down at least 50% of their previous year's CDBG grant funds at the time of regional rating and ranking.
13. Public service providers are encouraged to apply for CDBG funds for capital improvements and major equipment purchases. Examples include: delivery trucks, furnishings, fixtures, computer equipment, construction, remodeling, and facility expansion. State policy prohibits the use of CDBG funds for operating and maintenance expenses. This includes paying administrative costs or salaries and items that can be easily removed from the building such as office supplies, cleaning supplies, etc. No more than 15% of the state's yearly allocation of funds may be expended for public service activities.

** This amount may change based on funding appropriation.*

2013 RATING AND RANKING CRITERIA

All pertinent Information must be attached to the Webgrants application in order to receive points. There are 111 points possible.

1. Capacity to Carry out the Grant

Grantee capacity is the ability of the grantee to carry out the grant. The grantee must have a history of successful grant administration with the UT Division of Housing and Community Development (HCD) in order to receive full points. WFRC staff will consult with HCD staff to rate each applicant on a scale of 1 - 10 (10 being the best).

First-time applicants or applicants 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 3 points. If previous grant administration has been poor, applicants need to show improved administration through a third party contract or other capable entity in order to get partial credit.

Poor 1-2	Fair 3-4	Average 5-6	Good 7-8	Very Good 9-10
0 points	1 points	2 points	3 points	4 points

Circle only one. Maximum of 4 points.

2. Job Creation (weight of 2)

The project must result in employment (jobs created or retained) and/or job training in order to receive points. These jobs must benefit at least 51% low to moderate income households.

Jobs Created or Retained: any full-time permanent job created or retained as a result of the project. A full-time equivalent job may also apply (calculate the full-time equivalent by dividing the number of hours the person works each week by the number of hours worked each week by a full-time employee doing that job. For example, a 10 hour per week position when a full-time employee would work 40 hours would be listed as 0.25 full-time equivalents). A permanent job is a position that lasts more than one year. Job Training: training provided to gain the skills and knowledge necessary to enter or re-enter the workforce and become economically self-sufficient.

Jobs Created or Retained	Job Training
3 points	1 point

Circle up to two. Maximum of 20 points. Weight of 2.

3. Housing Stock (weight of 1.5)

Projects that improve, expand, or provide affordable housing to low and moderate income residents will be given points. Figures need to clarify the number of units constructed, rehabilitated, or the numbers made available to LMI residents through loan closing or down payment assistance.

1 Unit	2 Units	3 Units	4 Units	5 Units	> 6 Units	Housing for Homeless
1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points	2 points

Circle up to two. Maximum of 20 points. Weight of 1.5.

4. Moderate Income Housing Plan

State law, H.B. 295, requires all cities and counties to address the problems associated with the availability of affordable housing in their community's General Plan. Moderate Income Housing Plans are ranked by the UT Housing and Community Development Division (HCD). Towns not required to comply with H.B. 295 will be awarded 1 point if the project benefits an affordable housing goal that has been identified in the Consolidated Plan.

<i>Project will update the Housing Plan</i>	<i>Project will implement an element of the Housing Plan</i>	<i>Jurisdiction updated and adopted Housing Plan in 2010 or sooner</i>	<i>Most recent HCD rank is 5.1 or higher</i>	<i>Most recent HCD rank is 4.5 – 5.0</i>
2 points	2 points	1 point	2 points	1 point

Circle up to three. Maximum of 5 points.

5a. Extent of Poverty - Jurisdictions

Points will be given based on the percentage of LMI persons that benefit as a result of the project. Points awarded based on the sub-grantee (if applicable).

Cities and counties must conduct a survey to identify percentage of LMI households that will benefit from the project. Very low Income: members of families whose income is 30% or less than area median income per year. Low Income: members of families whose income is 50% or less than area median income per year. Moderate Income: members of families whose income is 80% or less than area median income per year. Community-Wide Project: a project that benefits the population of the entire jurisdiction.

<i>% of LMI Population</i>	<i>1-4%</i>	<i>5-9%</i>	<i>10-14%</i>	<i>15-19%</i>	<i>>20%</i>
<i>Very Low Income (30% of AMI) Persons</i>	2 points	4 points	6 points	8 points	10 points
<i>Low Income (50% of AMI) Persons</i>	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points
<i>Moderate Income (80% of AMI) Persons</i>	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points
<i>Community-Wide Project</i>	5 points				

*Circle one for each income limit. Circle "5 points" if community wide project. **Maximum of 10 points for projects that benefit less than 50% very low income persons. Maximum of 24 points for all other projects.***

5b. Extent of Poverty – Service Providers

Projects must benefit at least 51% of any of the following limited clientele: elderly (62 and older), severely disabled adults, homeless, abused children, battered spouses, migrant farm workers, illiterate adults, persons living w/AIDS. Targeted Activities: 100% of the beneficiaries served are LMI.

<i>Any Limited Clientele or Targeted Activity</i>	8 points
<i>Any Not-for-Profit Service Provider</i>	2 points

Circle one for each income limit. Maximum of 10 points.

6a. Financial Commitment to Community Development - Jurisdictions

Points will be given to applicants who show financial commitment through the investment of non-CDBG funds. Steps to determine points: (1) Identify the jurisdiction's population where the project is located (2) Identify the percentage of non-CDBG funds that have been secured. *Example: a community of 12,000 people with a non-CDBG investment of \$45,000 into a total project cost of \$150,000 (or 30% match) will receive 3 points.*

<i>Jurisdiction Population Less than 1,000</i>	0%	1-4%	5-8%	9-12%	13-16%	17-20%	>21%
	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points

<i>Jurisdiction Population Between 1,001 - 5,000</i>	0-4%	5-9%	10-14%	15-19%	20-24%	25-29%	>30%
	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points

<i>Jurisdiction Population Between 5,001 - 10,000</i>	0-7%	8-13%	14-19%	20-25%	26-31%	32-37%	>38%
	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points

<i>Jurisdiction Population Between 10,001 - 15,000</i>	0-10%	11-17%	18-24%	25-31%	32-38%	39-45%	>46%
	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points

<i>Jurisdiction Population Greater than 15,001</i>	0-13%	14-21%	22-29%	30-37%	38-45%	46-53%	>54%
	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	6 points

<i>Service Providers</i>	0-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	>51%
	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points

Circle only one. Maximum of 6 points.

7. Project Maturity

Project maturity answers the questions: Is the project feasible as presented? Can it be completed in a timely manner? Can it be completed with the available fund? Is there funding for ongoing operating costs? Have title/ownership questions been answered? Will property need to be acquired?

<i>Dedicated and involved project manager</i>	<i>Specific and detailed scope of work</i>	<i>Project can be completed in 18 months</i>	<i>Matching funds have been secured</i>	<i><u>Non-Construction Project:</u> detailed cost estimate, map, pictures <u>Construction Project:</u> detailed cost estimate, site plan</i>
1 point	1 point	1 point	1 point	1 point

Circle up to five. Maximum of 5 points.

8a. Regional Planning – Quality Growth Community Principles

Jurisdictions that have been identified as a "Quality Growth Community" will automatically receive 4 points for achieving the principles. Jurisdictions that demonstrate that they have followed similar quality growth principles may receive 1 point for each of the principles achieved.

<i>Demonstration of local responsibility for planning and land-use in coordination w/other governments</i>	<i>Development of efficient infrastructure including water and energy conservation</i>	<i>Incorporation of housing opportunity and affordability into community planning</i>	<i>Protection & conservation plan for water, air, critical lands, important agricultural lands, and historic resources.</i>
1 point	1 point	1 point	1 point

Circle up to four. Maximum of 4 points.

8b. Planning Priorities - Jurisdictional Priority

Projects identified as a high priority in the jurisdiction's Capital Investment Plan will receive additional points.

<i>Jurisdictional Priority #1</i>	<i>Jurisdictional Priority #2</i>	<i>Jurisdictional Priority #3 or #4</i>
3 points	2 points	1 point

Circle one. Maximum of 3 points.

9. Recently Received CDBG Funds

Fewer points will be given to applicants that have recently received CDBG funds (based on program year).

<i>2009 or older</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
3 points	2 points	1 point	0 points

Circle only one. Maximum of 3 points.

10. Regional Priority

The Regional Review Committee annually reviews and updates the regional priorities.

#1 Priority - Economic Development: projects that result in an increase of a community's tax base and/or that result in providing or making accessible higher income jobs to LMI persons.

#2 Priority - Housing and Homelessness: projects that rehabilitate housing or provide critical needs home repair.

#3 Priority - Community Development: general community infrastructure projects such as water lines, road repairs, and sidewalks or projects completed by service providers such as a food bank, housing authority, or homeless shelter.

#1 Economic Development	#2 Housing and Homelessness	#3 Community Development
5 points	4 points	3 points

Circle only one. Maximum of 5 points.

11. CDBG National Objectives

Every project must meet one of the three CDBG national objectives. The principal objective is to benefit low and moderate income populations.

Projects that eliminate slum and blight need to have state approval prior to the submission of the Webgrants application. Projects that fulfill an urgent health and welfare need must have RRC approval.

Benefits LMI Populations	Eliminates Slum and Blight	Fulfills Urgent Health & Welfare Need
2 points	1 point	1 point

Circle only one. Maximum of 2 points.

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