



M O U N T A I N L A N D
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Consolidated Plan

For July 1 2015 - June 30 2020

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Executive Summary

Evaluation of Current Needs

The Mountainland Association of Governments brings local elected officials together for the purpose of identification of regional priorities, and to make plans, policies and funding decisions that address those priorities. This cooperative process provides input into a range of community development, economic development, transportation and human service issues.

Community Development

The top priority of the region is the development and maintenance of community infrastructure to meet citizen needs. While growth in the area has created opportunity, there have also been new challenges for local governments. Priorities in this area focus on providing essential services and creating livable communities.

- Development and/or improvement to community infrastructure are significant priorities. While water and public safety services are determined to be critical, other types of infrastructure are also important to maintaining quality of life for all citizens.
- Review and expansion of community plans continues to be a priority in the region. This planning process is necessary to ensure a balance between development demands and the protection of community identity and resources for the future.

Housing

With population growth, the region has also seen a significant increase in the development of new housing. Although this is a positive development in improving the quality and quantity of housing stock, there has been a disproportionate development of single family housing, and development has not met the needs of lower income citizens.

- The region is working to address housing development needs that can provide a range of alternatives for persons with limited resources. This includes housing stock that can serve the region's workforce, low income families, students, seniors, as well as for persons with one or more disabilities.
- Through the Mountainland Continuum of Care, the region has developed a 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. This plan identifies a need for development of additional permanent housing options for homeless persons in areas that can provide access to transportation and supportive services.

Funding Priority Decision Making Process

Mountainland Association of Governments reviews all projects utilizing a comprehensive rating and ranking process to determine the priority for funding. The criterion is developed by the Regional Review Committee, with input from all jurisdictions taken into consideration. The criteria reflect both regional priorities and state, and federal program requirements.

Summary of Citizen Participation and Consultation

In completing this update to the Consolidated Plan, MAG has conducted extensive public outreach to solicit and coordinate input into the plan. MAG has also coordinated with jurisdictions, elected officials and various agencies that have an interest in the plan.

Regarding citizen participation it is the policy of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program to:

- I. Give citizens timely notice of local meetings and reasonable and timely access to local meetings, information, performance reports, and records relating to the program's proposed and actual use of CDBG Procedures.
- II. Take reasonable steps to provide technical assistance to groups or organizations representing persons of low and moderate-income that request assistance in developing proposals.
- III. Hold public hearings for the purpose of obtaining the views of citizens and responding to proposals and questions.
- IV. Take reasonable steps to assist non-English speaking residents to be able to understand and participate in discussions that take place at public hearings, when a significant number of non-English speaking residents can reasonably be expected to attend.
- V. Provide citizens with reasonable advance notice of and opportunity to comment on proposed activities not previously included in the Consolidated Plan and any proposed deletion or other substantial change to the activities.
- VI. Take reasonable steps to address concerns expressed by citizens and to respond to any formal complaints or grievances in a timely manner.
- VII. Encourage citizen participation, particularly of low and moderate-income persons who reside in the areas for which grant funding is proposed to be used.

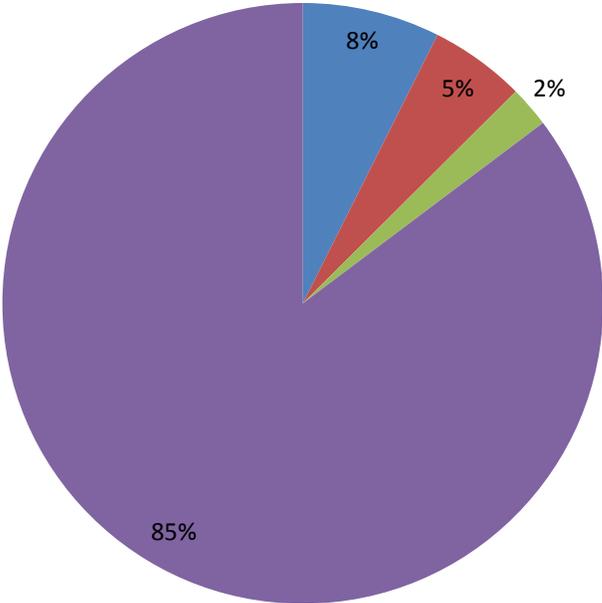
Priorities

Regional priorities are established by the Mountainland Executive Council, including elected representation of all jurisdictions in the region. Funding coordinated through the AOG includes Community Development Block Grant and Economic Development Administration planning funds. Other HUD resources are coordinated through the Mountainland Continuum of Care, the Utah County Housing Authority and/or the Provo City Housing Authority. State Community Impact Funds are distributed by the State of Utah through the Community Impact Board (CIB). The Mountainland Region has very limited access to CIB funds.

Past Performance FY10 - FY14

FY10-FY14 Awards

■ Senior Projects ■ Economic Development ■ City Planning ■ Water and Sewer



Outreach

Consultation

Public Housing Authority, Human Services, Health Service Providers, Homeless Housing and Service Providers

The Mountainland Consolidated Plan is completed with the input of the Mountainland Continuum of Care. The Continuum includes representatives from the following agencies:

- American Express
- American Red Cross
- Center for Women and Children in Crisis
- Children's Justice Center
- Community Action Services
- Department of Workforce Services
- Food & Care Coalition of Utah Valley
- Habitat for Humanity
- Housing and Urban Development
- Housing Authority of Utah County
- Intermountain Health Care (IHC)
- Mountainland Community Housing Trust
- Mountainland Head Start
- Neighborhood Housing Services
- Peace House (Park City)
- Rural Housing Development
- Social Security Administration
- United Way of Utah County
- Utah Alcoholism Foundation/House of Hope
- Wasatch Mental Health

This group of service providers was consulted in the development of the plan and participated in identification of housing and supportive service needs for chronically homeless and homeless individuals. In addition, much of the work of the Continuum in identifying needs, services, projects, and goals has been incorporated into this document.

Elderly Care Facilities and Providers

Mountainland Association of Governments serves as the Area Agency on Aging (AAA) for the three-county area of Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties, and as the focal point for services and resources available to serve the elderly. The AAA works closely with the 14 Senior Centers in the Mountainland region, and contracts with most of the area's senior service providers (home health agencies, etc.). Development of this consolidated plan included consultation with these agencies and service providers. In addition, the AAA Advisory Board participated in development of the plan. The Advisory Board includes members representing senior centers, various advocacy groups, Foster Grandparents Program, Retired and Senior Volunteer program, the Senior Companion program, the Ombudsman program, minority groups, and members of the business community.

Jurisdictions

The input of local jurisdictions is a key component in development of the plan. While the plan is developed to meet state and federal guidelines, the information provided by jurisdictions represents the heart of the plan. From a local perspective, the document is only relevant to the extent that it provides information useful to local jurisdictions and addresses shared areas of concern.

To update the Community Development needs assessment section of the Plan, Mountainland AOG staff meets with planners or managers of each city, as well as to the Mayor or Commission Chair. At these meetings MAG staff guides the city in a self assessment exercise and provides a packet of information including materials to update their Capitol Improvement Lists. These materials were also e-mailed so that changes could be made electronically. E-mail was also utilized to send regular reminders. In addition, each jurisdiction was personally contacted to offer assistance in completing the update process and to gather specific information. MAG Staff provides assistance to jurisdictions as requested.

Regional Review Committee

The RRC is an appointed group of four elected officials from Summit and Wasatch Counties. This Committee is the local advisory board to the CDBG program. Their responsibility is to provide oversight to the rating and ranking process of CDBG applications, to rate and rank projects, make funding decisions, and to develop and approve CDBG policies, such as rating and ranking. As such, the RRC provides significant input into the distribution of funding section of the plan.

Economic Development District Board

The EDD Board is a group including elected officials, economic development professionals, business and private sector representatives. The composition of the EDD Board is designated by the Economic Development Administration (EDA). The Board provides oversight to the economic development activities of the Mountainland Economic Development District. For the Consolidated Plan, the EDD Board was consulted in developing information included in the Economic Development section of the plan, including goals and objectives for the EDD program.

Business Community

In addition to members of the business community that participate in the focused consultation processes identified above (members of Economic Development District Board, Aging Advisory Board, Continuum of Care), MAG conducts an outreach process targeted to members of the business community as part of the broader public input process. An email blast is sent to businesses in the region, including Chambers of Commerce, providing notification of the public input process and specifically requesting their review and input into the plan. Although there were not any comments received from this effort, the process does increase awareness of the plan and encourages review of the document by the business community. In addition, many of the agencies involved in the Continuum of Care are organized with a Board of Directors to provide oversight to their programs and services. Through this involvement, leaders of the business community are made aware indirectly of the Consolidated Planning Process, and are directly involved in understanding and addressing homeless issues.

Other Agencies

A primary purpose of the Association of Governments is to coordinate federal, state and local programs across our region. Much of this coordination involves aspects of the consolidated planning process. Efforts made during the preparation of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan include:

- Monthly reports from congressional staff as a standing agenda item on the MAG Executive Council. These reports keep local officials informed of on-going congressional actions, including housing, urban and economic development initiatives, and provide an opportunity for local elected officials to give input and comment.
- Representation on the Utah Small Cities CDBG Policy Committee. The committee develops policy that guides the implementation of the small cities CDBG program.
- Involvement with the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget in development of population projections and criteria.
- Close interaction with the region's state legislative delegation in advocating for various community and economic development, transportation and human service needs.
- Annual meetings with the federal elected officials to advocate for various community and economic development, transportation and human service needs.
- Participation and interaction with the Economic Development Administration, and development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). EDA has embraced the concept of combining the consolidated planning process with the CEDS to create a truly consolidated planning approach.
- Participation with the Utah Area Agency on Aging Association, and regular contact and interaction with various divisions of the Utah State Department of Human Services, and Utah State Department of Health, in providing and advocating for aging services.

Approval Process

The Executive Council includes the mayors of all jurisdictions, or one elected official representing each city or town, and three council members or commissioners representing Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties. This Committee provides oversight and has final authority on all programs and services coordinated by the AOG, including final approval authority for the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation

Mountainland AOG makes every effort to encourage responsible input into the Consolidated Plan document from involved or interested parties and the public. To the extent possible, any comments received are incorporated into the final Consolidated Plan document.

- Mountainland hosts a Community and Transportation open house in the fall of each year. A post card is mailed to more than 1,000 citizens and agency representatives announcing the

event. More than 200 persons attend to learn more about the community and transportation plans of jurisdictions and Mountainland AOG as the regional planning agency. This provides an input into the planning process, priorities, and into the plan itself.

- Public interaction is also available through the MAG website. The Consolidated Plan is posted on the web, and the public is invited to submit comments via e-mail, by phone or regular mail.
- Community newspapers are utilized to highlight specific elements of the Plan.
- A draft plan is provided to the State Division of Housing and Community Development. Comments on the draft relate to the plan meeting state and federal reporting requirements.
- A 30 day public comment period is being held February 6, 2015 - March 9, 2015. The 30 day public comment period will end with a public hearing on March 9, 2015. The public hearing was posted in both the Wasatch Wave Newspaper on Wednesday, January 28, 2015 and the Summit County Bee Newspaper on Friday, January 30, 2015.

Needs Assessment

Demographics

POPULATION

	2010 Census	Current Projections	2020 Projections
Summit County	36,324	38,486	45,491
Coalville	1,363	1,404	1,457
Francis	1,077	1,140	1,624
Henefer	766	814	950
Kamas	1,811	1,921	2,246
Oakley	1,470	1,544	2,217
Park City (pt.)	7,547	7,950	9,358
Unincorporated Area	22,290	23,713	27,639
Wasatch County	23,530	26,437	32,741
Charleston	415	445	533
Daniel	938	1,037	1,058
Heber	11,362	12,911	15,387
Hideout	656	695	1,253
Independence	164	174	174
Midway	3,845	4,196	6,039
Park City (pt.)	11	12	15
Wallsburg	250	284	321
Unincorporated Area	5,889	6,683	7,960

Race and Ethnicity

	Wasatch County	Summit County
White	96.00%	95.60%
Black or African American	0.40%	0.70%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.90%	0.60%
Asian	1.10%	1.50%
Native Hawaiiin and Other Pacific Islander	0.20%	0.20%
Two or more Races	1.40%	1.50%
Hispanic or Latino	12.90%	11.30%

Household

	<i>Current Projections</i>	<i>2020 Projections</i>
Summit County	12,000	14,184
Wasatch County	7,500	10,436

Median Income

	<i>Current</i>
Summit County	\$93,030.00
Wasatch County	\$62,716.00

Non-Housing Needs Assessment

CDBG funds are distributed through a competitive process and Mountainland is unable to predict the ultimate geographic distribution of these funds. However we are able to identify communities in need. A community “self-assessment” form (see Appendix III) was sent out to each of the 13 cities and towns in the two county region. The responses were plotted on a table with each of the following type of community need identified:

- Fire Department
- Fire Department Equipment
- Fire Department Staffing/Volunteers
- Police/Public Safety Facilities
- Police/Public Safety Staffing
- Recreational Facilities
- Community Sewer System
- Culinary Water System Source
- Culinary Water System Storage
- Culinary Water System Distribution
- Streets and Roads
- Solid Waste Disposal
- Health Care
- Animal Control
- Courts
- Jails
- Senior Center
- Services to assist Homeless

Each community was asked to assess the level in which those items listed above are addressed in their community on a scale of 1-10, with one meaning that the item is completely inadequate to ten meaning the issue is extremely well addressed. We did not differentiate between a service provided by another entity, i.e. the County providing jail service in the area. The local cities were asked to simply identify how those services, regardless of who provides them, are addressing the services in the community.

Basic infrastructure remains the primary focus of regional investment of funding. Water and sewer projects are the two highest priorities. All other priorities revolve around infrastructure needs.

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 training or skills training receive additional points in the rating and ranking criteria.

Although Community Development Block Grant funds are an appropriate source for housing project support, these funds are very limited and are shared across a number of jurisdictions. Housing projects also face competition from various other infrastructure and public service needs that also are pressing. Mountainland Association of Governments is in a position to facilitate discussions, to identify methods and resources, and to provide data and plans, but is not a legislative body that can implement any specific policies or projects. In addition, it is noted that there is not a “one-size-fits-all” strategy to addressing the issue of affordable housing.

If a project is funded with CDBG dollars and it will result in the displacement of a household from their residence, it will be required to find another residence for the household. The Utah Small Cities Program will generally not fund projects that will displace a household.

Jurisdiction Self Assessment

(Using a scale of 1 to 10, 1 meaning completely inadequate to 10 meaning extremely well-addressed)

x=No Response

	Fire Department Facilities	Fire Department Equipment	Fire Department Staffing/Volunteers	Police/Public Safety Facilities	Police/public Safety Staffing	Recreational Facilities (including Parks)	Community Sewer System	Culinary Water Source	Culinary Water Storage	Culinary Water System Distribution	Streets and Roads	Streets and Road Maintenance	Solid Waste Disposal	Health Care	Animal Control	Courts	Jails	Senior Center (or access to Senior Center)	Services to Assist Homeless Individuals
Charleston	9	9	9	9	9	7	Septic	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	5
Coalville	8	8	9	5	5	4	10	7	3	3	8	8	7	8	7	5	NA	7	NA
Daniel	10	10	10	10	10	10	NA	10	10	10	8	8	9	10	5	8	8	10	NA
Francis	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	8	7	7	9	9	8	9	8	6	4
Heber	7	7	7	5	6	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	9	3
Henefer	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	5	10	7	7	10	10	8	10	10	10	10
Hideout	5	1	7	3	4	1	7	8	8	7	9	9	8	5	5	7	7	1	1
Kamas	4	9	9	9	7	7	7	9	8	8	4	6	8	8	3	8	9	7	3
Midway	7	6	7	8	8	9	8	8	9	7	6	8	9	9	8	8	7	8	6
Oakley	10	10	10	7	7	10	8	10	10	8	7	7	7	9	7	10	10	10	10
Park City	7	7	7	8	8	7	5	7	5	6	6	8	6	8	4	7	7	3	3
Summit county	9	8	8	7	7	8	5	6	6	7	8	5	7	9	7	9	9	8	3
Wallsburg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wasatch County	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	1	4

Program Beneficiaries

	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Down Payment Assistance Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab Assistance Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0

	FY10 - FY15
White	0%
Asian	0%
American Indian	0%
Black	0%
Pacific Islander	0%
Hispanic	0%

Public Housing

There are no public housing agencies in Summit or Wasatch Counties which result in zero public housing units. The following two organizations do address housing needs in our region:

Wasatch County Housing Authority is a Utah Non-Profit Corporation created to assist the citizens of Wasatch County obtain safe, sanitary, and affordable housing. The primary responsibility of the organization is to offer down-payment assistance loans to qualified residents of Wasatch County. These loans have a low interest rate & a 30 year re-payment window.

Mountainlands Community Housing Trust (MCHT) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. Founded in 1993, MCHT is based on the belief that a safe affordable home is often a family's first step toward economic self-sufficiency. MCHT addresses the dual problems of housing affordability and availability on three fronts: acquisition and new construction of affordable housing, direct assistance in securing housing and needed basic services, and education and advocacy to promote housing policy.

Market Analysis

Number of units

Types of properties

Summit County		
Property type	Number	Percent
1-unit detached structure	10,417	60%
1-unit, attached structure	1,922	11%
2-4 units	1,353	7.5%
5-19 units	1,849	10.5%
20 or more units	1,325	7.5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	623	3.5%
TOTAL	17,489	
Wasatch County		
Property type	Number	Percent
1-unit detached structure	5,362	78%
1-unit, attached structure	408	6%
2-4 units	445	6.5%
5-19 units	331	5%
20 or more units	15	<1%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	303	4.5%
TOTAL	6,864	

Size of units

Summit County				
Unit Size by Tenure	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	29	<1%	64	2.5%
1 bedroom	258	3%	613	24%
2 bedrooms	1,061	14%	815	32.5%
3 or more bedrooms	6,455	83%	1,037	41%
TOTAL	7,803		2,529	

Wasatch County				
Unit Size by Tenure	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	8	<1%	18	2%
1 bedroom	126	3.5%	129	14%
2 bedrooms	663	17.5%	368	40%
3 or more bedrooms	3,027	79%	404	44%
TOTAL	3,824		919	

Cost of units

Summit County			
	2000	2010	% Change
Median Home Value	\$281,600	\$493,994	75%
Median Contract Rent	NA	\$1,105	
Wasatch County			
Median Home Value	\$186,800	\$321,987	72.2%
Median Contract Rent	NA	\$879	

Affordability 9.ss Summit

Summit County		
% of Units affordable to Households earning:	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	NA	0%
50% HAMFI	NA	5.1%
80% HAMFI	NA	24.5%
100% HAMFI	NA	36.7%
TOTAL		
Wasatch County		
% of Units affordable to Households earning:	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	14%	NA
50% HAMFI	17.4%	10.4%
80% HAMFI	47.7%	33.5%
100% HAMFI	20.6%	49.7%
TOTAL		

Wasatch County Assessment

Housing Affordability

- An analysis of home sales showed that 24.5 percent of homes sold, were affordable to **median-income** households. Homeownership opportunities improve with attached condominium housing. Sixty percent of condominiums sold, were affordable to median-income households.
- Opportunities for home ownership are significantly diminished for **moderate-income** households. Only 11 percent of single-family homes sold are affordable to moderate-income households. Again, condominiums provide some affordable opportunities.
- **Low-income** households can afford less than 3 percent of the combined detached single-family homes and attached condominiums sold in Wasatch County. The limited opportunity of homeownership for low-income households is a characteristic of most housing markets. Market conditions and land and home prices generally exclude low-income households from ownership.
- Housing data indicate affordable rental units for low- and very-low-income renters in Wasatch County are scarce. More than half of all renters have incomes below 50 percent AMI, but only about 30 percent of all rental units are affordable to low- and very-low-income households.

Needs

- The local residential construction industry has produced new units to accommodate the growth in households, but virtually all of the new units have been owner-occupied. Only 2 percent of the new units added to the inventory have been rental units. The share of new residential development devoted to owner-occupied housing in Wasatch County over the past ten years is among the highest in the state.
- Rental units account for about 12 percent of the housing inventory in Wasatch County. This is a relatively low share of rental units, particularly given the need for affordable rental units in the larger Wasatch/Summit County housing market. Heber City is only 15 minutes from the major employment sites of Park City/Snyderville Basin, the location of 20,000 jobs. Forty percent of these employees work in retail, leisure and restaurants, with average annual wages of \$21,000 to \$25,000, and must commute from Salt Lake County due to a lack of affordable rental housing. While these employees work in Summit County, they create demand for rental housing in the surrounding housing markets, including Wasatch County.

Summit County Assessment

Housing Affordability

- Housing affordability has been a persistent problem in Summit County. The availability of affordable owner- and renter-occupied units has been limited due to land prices, housing market conditions and zoning ordinances.
- Data shows that 36 percent of the homes and condominiums sold in Summit County are affordable to the **median-income** household. Condominiums account for more than half of affordable housing units.
- Data show that 24.5 percent of homes and condominiums affordable to the **moderate-income** household. Condominiums account for over 65 percent of the affordable housing units.
- A **low-income** household can afford only 5.1 percent of the combined single-family homes and condominiums sold in Summit County. Eighty-two percent of the affordable dwellings are condominium units. The limited opportunity of homeownership for low-income households is a characteristic of most housing markets. Housing market conditions, and land and home prices generally exclude low-income households from ownership.
- There is a shortage of affordable rental housing in Summit County. The number of rental units available for moderate-income renters has dropped, and for the most vulnerable and highest-need renters (very low and low income) severe cost burdens persist.

Needs

- The current pent-up demand, or unmet need for affordable owner- and renter-occupied housing is at least 1,000 units. This demand consists of moderate-, low- and very-low-income households with severe cost burdens and commuters from Salt Lake and Wasatch counties who would live in Summit County if affordable rental housing were available.

Condition of Housing

Conditions include lacking appropriate kitchen facilities, lacking appropriate plumbing, having more than one inhabitant per room, and cost burden greater than 30%

SUMMIT COUNTY

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,155	31%	1,310	43%
No selected Conditions	7,005	69%	1,750	57%
TOTAL	10,160		3,060	

WASATCH COUNTY

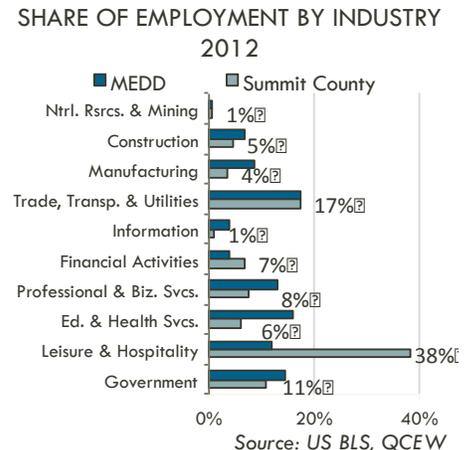
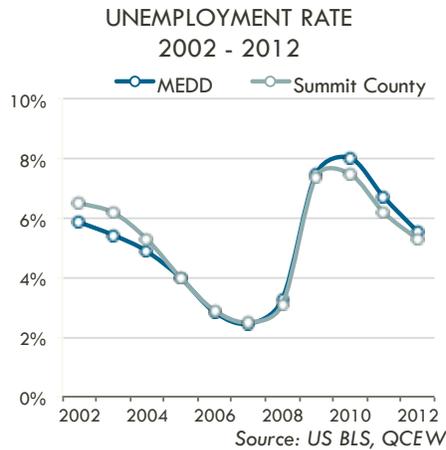
Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,815	32.5%	785	49%
No selected Conditions	3,775	67.5%	825	51%
TOTAL	5,590		1,610	

Non-Housing Community Assets

Summit County

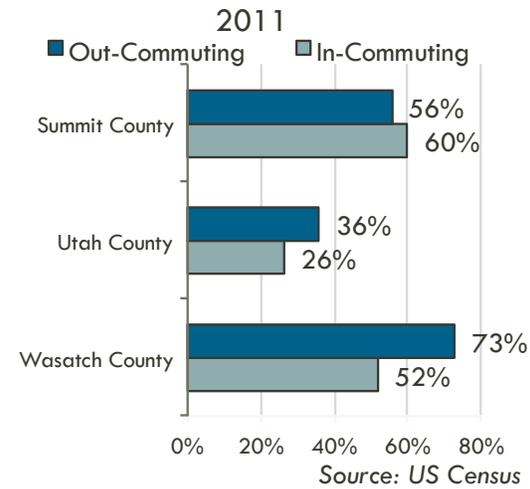
Employment patterns in Summit County generally mirror the overall Mountainland Economic Development District, with slightly lower unemployment rates in recent years and a significantly larger share of employment in Leisure & Hospitality. Over the past decade, Summit County has been affected more by broader economic trends, both positive and negative, than the MEDD as a whole. During growth years from 2002 to 2007, Summit County created jobs at an average annual rate of 5.9%, above the regional rate of 4.7%. This is likely partly due to Summit County's large tourism industry, which thrives when the economy is doing well nationally, and non-permanent resident incomes improve. Although the county lost jobs more quickly than the region in 2009, overall from 2007 to 2012, Summit County created jobs at an average annual rate of 0.7%, slightly above the MEDD rate of 0.2%. These accelerated job creation rates have kept unemployment in Summit County below the regional average, dropping to 5.3% in 2012. Unemployment continues to fall faster in Summit County, reaching 3.8% in July 2013, compared to 4.5% regionally.

Employment composition in Summit County is similar to the overall MEDD, but with a significantly larger share of Leisure & Hospitality jobs and smaller concentrations of Manufacturing, Professional & Business Services, and Education & Health Services. Leisure & Hospitality is by far the largest industry by employment in Summit County, accounting for 38% of jobs, compared to only 12% regionally. This is due to the significant tourism industry in the county centered on Park City and ski resorts.

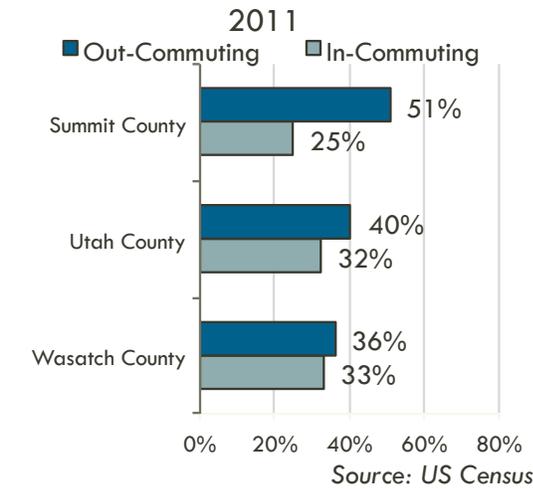


In Summit County, a majority, nearly 60%, of employed residents commute outside of the county to work. The majority of these workers (59%) commute to Salt Lake County (primarily to Salt Lake City), followed by Utah County (10%), and Davis County (5%). A larger share (60%) of workers commute into Summit County from another county each day. Similarly, the largest share of in-commuters come from Salt Lake County (42%), followed by Wasatch County (16%), and Utah County (10%). As noted above, the contrast between income levels of these commuters is sharpest in Summit County, with a significant number of lower-income workers commuting into the county, and many higher-income residents working outside the county.

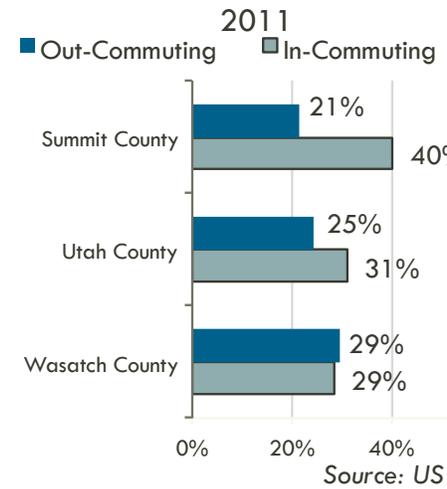
% OF COMMUTERS TO AND FROM ANOTHER COUNTY



% OF COMMUTERS EARNING MORE THAN \$40,000 ANNUALLY



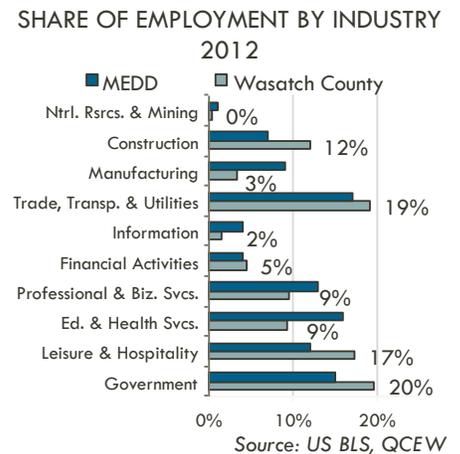
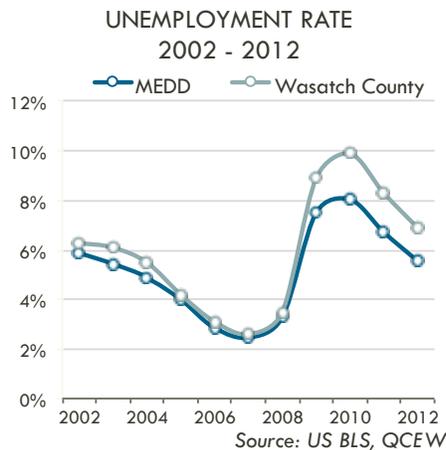
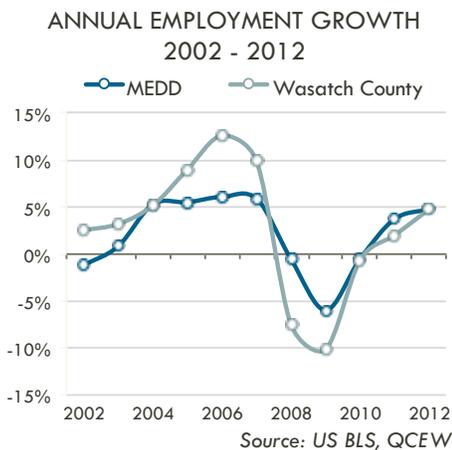
% OF COMMUTERS EARNING MORE THAN \$15,000 ANNUALLY



Wasatch County

Like Summit County, Wasatch County experienced higher than average growth in the early part of the 2000s, but the recession hit Wasatch harder than any other county in the MEDD, and unemployment rates remain slightly higher in Wasatch County than the rest of the region. From 2002 to 2007, employment in Wasatch County grew at an average annual rate of 7.9%, nearly double the MEDD growth rate of 4.7%. This explosive growth turned down significantly during the recession, with Wasatch County losing jobs much more rapidly than the regional average. From 2007 to 2012, Wasatch County lost jobs at an average annual rate of 2.5% while the MEDD slowly created jobs at rate of 0.2% annually. While Summit and Utah Counties have created more jobs than those lost during the recession, from 2010 to 2012, Wasatch County only created 400 jobs, compared to the 1,200 lost from 2007 to 2010. This has kept unemployment higher in Wasatch than the rest of the region but still lower than the US. Average unemployment in 2012 reached 6.9% but has continued to fall more aggressively in late 2012 and 2013, reaching 5.1% in July 2013.

Industry employment patterns in Wasatch County also generally follow regional distribution with some notable exceptions. Wasatch County, which has experienced higher than average growth in recent years, also has a higher than average share of Construction jobs (12% locally compared to 7% regionally). Like Summit County, Wasatch County also has a larger share of Leisure & Hospitality employment, linked to local tourism and events. Leisure & Hospitality comprise 17% of Wasatch County employment, above the regional share of 12%. Higher employment shares in Construction; Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; Leisure & Hospitality; and Government in Wasatch County also mean slightly lower shares of Professional & Business Services and Education & Health Services



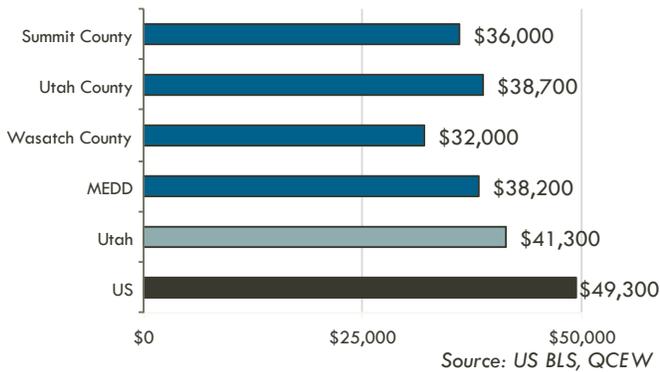
In Wasatch County, 73% of employed residents commute outside of the county to work. The largest county destination for residents working outside Wasatch County is Salt Lake County (35% of out-commuters), followed by Summit County (30%), and Utah County (16%). The most common city destinations for workers are Park City (19% of out-commuters), Salt Lake City (14%), Provo (5%), and Orem (5%). A smaller share (52%) of workers in Wasatch County commute in from residences outside the county. The largest county source of in-commuting workers to Wasatch County is Utah County (27% of in-commuters), followed by Salt Lake County (20%), and Summit County (12%). Wasatch County has a fairly even balance of income levels between in and out commuters, with 29% of both earning under \$15,000 annually, and 36% of out-commuters and 33% of in-commuters earning over \$40,000.

Wages

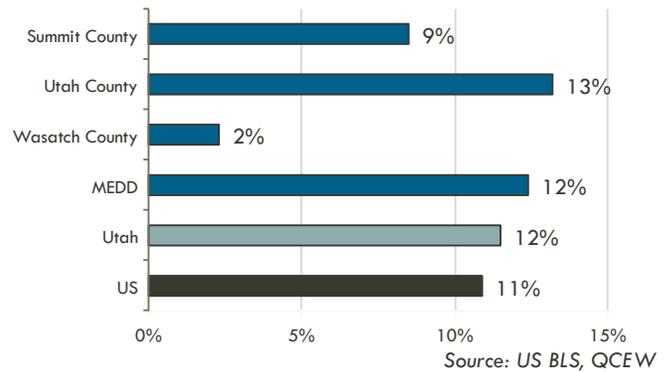
Wage growth in Summit and Wasatch Counties has been below state and national averages. With an overall average wage of \$36,000 in Summit County and Wasatch County at \$32,000. Average wages in each county are below the Utah average of \$41,300 and national average of \$49,300.

From 2007 to 2012, Wasatch and Summit Counties only saw wages increase 2% and 9% respectively. Lower wages and slower growth in Wasatch and Summit Counties are likely due to their higher than average share of service industry jobs in Leisure & Hospitality and the negative effects of the recession.

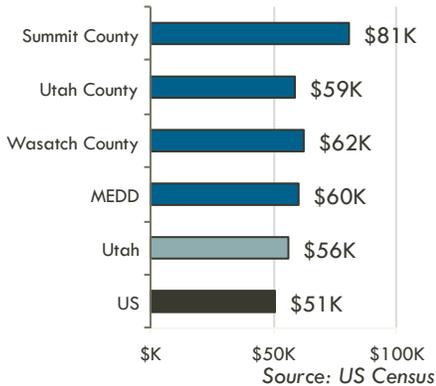
AVERAGE WAGE, ALL INDUSTRIES
2012



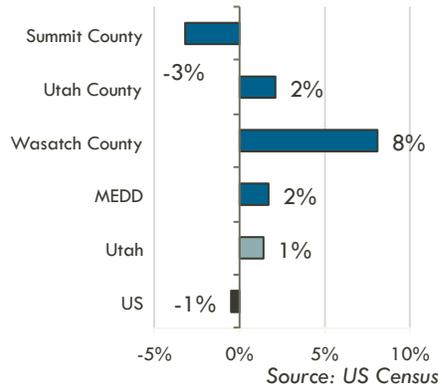
AVERAGE WAGE GROWTH
2007 - 2012



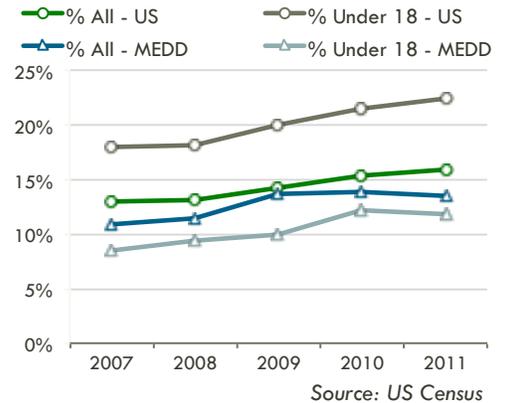
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2011



GROWTH IN MEDIAN HH INCOME
2007 - 2011



POVERTY LEVELS
2007 - 2011



Goals & Objectives

Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	Unit of Measurement
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activity other than low/moderate income housing benefit	2 per year	100 people per Year
Public service activities for low/moderate income housing benefit	1 in 5 years	5 people per 5 Years

Allocation priorities

The following jurisdictions have water and or sewer projects needs in the next five years:

- Heber City
- Daniel Town
- Wallsburg
- Kamas
- Francis
- Oakley
- Coalville
- Henefer
- Summit County (Echo, Peoa, Hoytsville)

Expected Resources

Annual Allocation	\$450,000
Program Income	0
Prior Years Resources	\$0
Total	\$450,000

Projects bringing in other funding sources score higher. Other funding includes other federal dollars, state dollars and local dollars.

Method of Distribution

The following provides a summary of organizations that distribute HUD Community Planning and Development funds in the Mountainland region:

- A) Applications for SuperNOFA funding are reviewed and funding recommendations are made by a sub-committee of the Mountainland Continuum of Care.
- B) HOME funds are received and allocated through the Utah Valley Consortium.
- C) CDBG funds are allocated by Provo City, Orem City and Lehi City as entitlement communities, Utah County as an Urban County, and by Mountainland Association of Governments for the Utah Small Cities CDBG Program covering Summit and Wasatch County.
- D) Section 8 funds are utilized by the Utah County Housing Authority and Provo City Housing Authority.

The Mountainland Regional Review Committee is responsible for the rating and ranking policies for the Small Cities CDBG Program administered by the Association in conjunction with the State of Utah. These policies must meet state and federal guidelines, and also reflect regional priorities and needs.

The Mountainland region has historically utilized CDBG funding to meet basic infrastructure needs of rural communities, and to create livable communities for low and moderate income persons. Historically, more than 75% of funds received in the Mountainland Region have been directed toward improving the infrastructure of the region. Projects that relate to public health and safety, such as projects that improve water delivery systems and fire protection, have historically been a high priority. Projects that benefit a larger share of community residents and or that benefit a larger proportionate share of low and moderate income persons have traditionally received high priority. While the Regional Review Committee has worked to meet regional goals within the framework of the CDBG program, the Committee has tried not to lose sight of the project beneficiaries in awarding funds that meet important community needs that may not be reflected by regional priorities.

The CDBG Rating and Ranking Criteria are approved before adoption of the Regional Consolidated Plan in order to meet the application calendar. Rating and Ranking Criteria are developed and approved by the Regional Review committee, with an opportunity for all jurisdictions to have a voice in the process and the outcome.

The Regional Review Committee identified the following funding priorities (based on CDBG categories of eligibility):

- 1) Public Facilities and Improvements
- 2) Projects that work to identify and address resident needs, including planning, economic development or public service needs.
- 3) Housing

MOUNTAINLAND CDBG POLICIES

The following policies have been established to govern the MAG CDBG award process so that HUD dollars are targeted toward projects of greatest need and impact, and to determine project eligibility under CDBG federal and state program guidelines. All eligible project applications will be accepted for rating and ranking.

1. In compliance with the policies of the State of Utah CDBG program, in order to be eligible for funding consideration, all grantees or sub-grantees must have expended 50% of any prior year's CDBG funding prior to the RRC's rating and ranking session (generally mid-January).
2. Applicants must provide written documentation of the availability and status of all other proposed funding at the time the application is submitted, including all sources of funding which are considered local contributions toward the project and its administration. A project is not mature if funding cannot be committed by the time of application.
3. All proposed projects must be listed in the latest capital improvements list submitted by the applicant for the Consolidated Plan, and must meet the regional priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan. First time applicants and those submitting projects through a sponsoring city or county must make reasonable effort to amend the sponsor's listing in MAG's Consolidated Plan in a timely manner as determined by the RRC.
4. To maintain project eligibility, attendance at one of the annual "How to Apply" Workshops held in the Mountainland Region is **mandatory** for all applicants and sub-grantees. The project manager and an elected official from the applicant's jurisdiction should be in attendance. Newly elected officials and project managers are especially encouraged to attend since the administrative requirements and commitments of a CDBG project are considerable.
5. HUD regulations provide that no more than 15% of the State CDBG allocation can be used for "Public Service" activities. It is MAG's intent to generally apply that same cap to the regional allocation. Consideration of any exceptions will be coordinated with the State and will be based upon impact to the state-wide cap.
6. The state allows funding for the MAG region for program administration and planning. The actual amount of funding allocated to the AOG for regional program administration and planning will be determined by the RRC.
7. The minimum CDBG allocation per project is \$30,000.
8. The RRC may establish a set aside for project applications in a broad category on an annual basis based on regional needs identified in the MAG Consolidated Plan (i.e., planning, housing, infrastructure, economic development, public service, etc.). For any such set aside(s) that may be established, the RRC will provide notification to eligible jurisdictions of the type and amount of the set aside(s), and rating and ranking policies to be applied, prior to the commencement of the application process, usually in August of each year. There is no specific set aside identified for project applications received in the FY2015 program year.
9. Projects that are primarily designed to enhance private businesses or developers will be denied. Ownership of CDBG funded improvements must remain in the public domain.
10. Mountainland Association of Governments will provide application assistance at the request of any jurisdiction. Technical assistance provided prior to the award of the contract, such as filling out applications, submitting information for the Consolidated Plan, LMI surveys or public hearings, shall be provided without cost to the applicant.

11. RRC, MAG staff and State staff review of all applications will proceed as follows:
 - a. MAG staff will review all applications and become familiar with each project prior to meeting with State staff for review.
 - b. RRC will interview applicants at least one week prior to application deadline.
 - c. MAG staff will review all applications with the State CDBG staff to determine eligibility and national objective compliance.
 - d. RRC members will review all applications that are determined eligible.
 - e. RRC members will rate and rank projects.
 - f. The RRC determines final rating and ranking of projects and funding allocations. This information is reported to Executive Council.
12. Funding will be awarded based on project ranking. The RRC may award less funding than the application request based upon project needs and ability of the jurisdiction to complete the project, including consideration of project planning (is the community prepared to implement the project), project timing (when will the project begin), project phases (can the project be completed in phases), supplemental funding (timing and availability of matching funds), jurisdiction commitment to the project, demonstrated need for the project in the community weighted against project needs for other communities.
13. Multi-year funding for projects will generally not be awarded, unless a specific request for multi-year status is received from the project applicant based on defined project needs, and the amount and timing of future funding available can be adjusted to meet such a request.
14. Previously allocated funds that become available to the region will be reallocated by the RRC. Possible distribution could be to the next highest ranking project, to be spread over some or all funded projects, to be rolled over into the next annual allocation, to be included in MAG's grant for the benefit of all jurisdictions, or by some other means.
15. Any appeal of the Mountainland CDBG review process and/or funding allocations will follow the State Regional Appeal Procedure.
16. Emergency Projects: An emergency project is defined as one that addresses a detriment to the health, safety and/or welfare of residents. For any critical project that meets this definition, a jurisdiction may submit an application for emergency CDBG funding outside the normal allocation cycle.
 - a. The application must be made utilizing the state's application form for the most recent funding cycle, and by holding a public hearing. All emergency applications must meet CDBG program requirements, and the Mountainland CDBG policies defined herein, including meeting minimum matching requirements, if any (see Paragraph 5).
 - b. AOG staff will review the application for eligibility and consistency with the Consolidated Plan.
 - c. The RRC will review the project application, including the jurisdiction's capacity to meet funding needs.
 - d. If the RRC recommends the application to the State Policy Committee, the state staff will review the application to ensure the project meets program eligibility and national objective compliance. The state reserves the right to reject or amend applications that do not meet these threshold requirements.
 - e. The state will permit applications for emergency projects. The State Policy Committee will make the final review and funding determination on all emergency projects.
 - f. Any emergency funds distributed to projects in the region will be deducted from the region's allocation during the next funding cycle. Therefore, any emergency funds awarded to a jurisdiction will be considered as a funded project in the next funding cycle. Policies on second round funding will be applied as outlined in Paragraph 5.
 - g. Additional information on the Emergency Fund program is available in the Application Procedures and Policies handbook developed annually by the state in Section II, Funding Processes.

17. Membership on the RRC is by appointment of the Chairman of the Executive Council with annual ratification by the full Council. RRC membership will include at least one representative from each county. For the 2015 Program Year, there are four members of the RRC. One member of the RRC will be appointed to sit on the State CDBG Policy Committee. RRC members representing jurisdictions that are submitting applications must abstain from ranking their applications.
18. MAG CDBG Rating and Ranking Policies are updated annually by MAG Staff and the RRC, with consideration given to guidance from the State CDBG Policy Committee and/or State CDBG Staff. The RRC has final review and is responsible to adopt the MAG CDBG Policies and Rating and Ranking System.

MOUNTAINLAND CDBG RATING AND RANKING SYSTEM

NOTE: Underlined Criteria are required by the State of Utah.

1. PERCENT OF THE APPLICANT’S TOTAL POPULATION DIRECTLY BENEFITTING FROM THE PROJECT. (5 POINTS)

Regardless of size, the applicant jurisdiction is given greater priority for projects that benefit the highest proportion of the applicant’s total population. Direct benefit will result from the project for:

More than 2/3 of the applicant’s total population	5 points
1/3 to 2/3 of the applicant’s total population	3 points
Less than 1/3 of the applicant’s total population	1 point

2. PERCENT OF THE JURISDICTION’S LMI POPULATION DIRECTLY BENEFITTING FROM THE PROJECT (for site-specific or city/county-wide projects). (5 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants serving the highest percentage of their LMI population.

A substantial proportion of LMI served (more than 2/3)	5 points
A moderate proportion served (1/3 to 2/3)	3 points
A small proportion served (less than 1/3)	1 point

OR

PROJECT SERVES A LIMITED CLIENTELE GROUP (presumed to be 51% LMI) OR TARGETED LMI GROUP (100% LMI).

Points are awarded to limited clientele activities that serve a HUD presumed LMI group (abused children, elderly, disabled, homeless, etc.), a documented low income group (LMI income certification required for program eligibility), or activities that serve a targeted LMI group, where benefit is provided exclusively to LMI persons based upon their income eligibility (example: construction of new housing whose occupancy is limited exclusively to LMI individuals or families).

Project serves a limited clientele or targeted LMI group as defined by HUD 3 points

3. POINTS ARE AWARDED TO PROJECTS WHICH SERVE LOW INCOME (defined as 50% of the County Median Income) AND VERY LOW INCOME (defined as 30% of the County Median Income) BENEFICIARIES AS DOCUMENTED BY SURVEY. (5 POINTS)

Points are awarded to projects whose direct beneficiaries are low or very low income as follows:

25% or more of the direct beneficiaries are low or very low income	5 points
20-24.9% " " " " " "	4 points
15-19.9% " " " " " "	3 points
10-14.9% " " " " " "	2 points
1 - 9.9% " " " " " "	1 point

4. LOCAL DOLLARS INVESTED IN THE PROJECT. (5 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants investing local (city/county) dollars in their own projects, thus leveraging regional CDBG funding. Local contribution must be documented, and includes bonded indebtedness that is directly attributable to a proposed project. Points are awarded based upon the following scale:

Population	5 Points	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
< 1,000 population	> 10%	7.1% – 10%	4.1% – 7.0%	2.1% – 4.0%	<2%
1,001 to 10,000	> 20%	14.1% – 20%	8.1% – 14%	2.1% – 8%	<2%
> 10,000 population	> 30%	20.1% – 30%	10.1% – 20%	2.1% – 10%	<2%

5. AMOUNT OF OUTSIDE PROJECT LEVERAGING BY THE APPLICANT. (8 POINTS)

Points are awarded to applicants who are able to use CDBG dollars to leverage other private, state or federal funds. Leveraging is based on outside funds committed that are currently available.

Outside funding is 50% or more of the total cost	8 points
Outside funding is 40-49% of the total cost	6 points
Outside funding is 30-39% of the total cost	4 points
Outside funding is 10-29% of the total cost	2 points
Outside funding is 0-9% of the total cost	0 point

6. TYPE OF JOBS CREATED OR RETAINED: PERMANENT OR CONSTRUCTION. (5 POINTS)

The type of actual jobs created or retained as a result of the project is evaluated as follows:

Permanent full time jobs created or retained	5 points
Temporary jobs only	2 points

7. THE CAPACITY OF THE GRANTEE TO CARRY OUT THE PROJECT. (5 POINTS)

Points will be awarded on a scale of 1-5 to grantees who have previously demonstrated the ability to successfully administer and carry out a CDBG project, or to new grantees who have administered other grants in the past and demonstrated an understanding, capacity and desire to successfully administer a CDBG project.

Previous Performance (Rated by State CDBG Office)	1-5 Points
OR	
No Previous Experience	3 Points

8. POINTS ARE AWARDED TO APPLICANTS (not project sponsor) BASED ON AMOUNT OF FUNDING RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS (5 POINTS)

Applicant has not received funding in the last two years	5 Points
Applicant received less than \$150,000 in last two years	3 Points
Applicant has received from \$150,000 to \$299,999 in last two years	1 Points
Applicant has received more than \$300,000 in last two years	0 Points

- 9. MODERATE INCOME HOUSING PLANNING BY THE APPLICANT OR ITS SPONSOR. (5 POINTS)**
 Towns less than 1,000 are not required to have a housing plan, however they will receive 2 points if they do not have one and 5 points if they do have a housing plan.

Housing Plan

Part of General Plan	5 Points
Completed	2 Points
In Process	0 Point

- 10. PROJECTS WHICH SUPPORT AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR LMI up to 80% AMI. (3 POINTS)**

The majority of project funds will be used to improve, expand, or support LMI housing education, choice, availability, affordability, or opportunity.

Projects benefiting 10 or more units or individuals	3 Points
Projects benefiting 5-9 units or individuals	2 Points
Projects benefiting 1-4 units or individuals	1 Point

- 11. PROJECTS WHICH DEVELOP/IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE. (6 POINTS)**

The majority of project funds are for the expansion of basic infrastructure (water, sewer) or other physical infrastructure (fire stations, community center, etc.) to create suitable living environments for the residents of the community.

Water Projects	6 Points
Sewer/Storm Drainage	5 Points
Public Health/Safety	3 Points
Other Public Facilities	2 Points
Streets/Sidewalks	1 Point

- 12. ATTENDANCE BY AN ELECTED OFFICIAL OF THE APPLICANT AT THE "HOW TO APPLY" WORKSHOP. (2 POINTS)**

Points are awarded to applicants with an elected official in attendance	2 Points
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- 13. JURISDICTION PARTICIPATED IN UPDATING THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN. (5 POINTS)**

Jurisdiction met with MAG staff to discuss and update the consolidated plan.	5 Points
OR	
Jurisdiction provided MAG with updated materials for the consolidated plan.	3 Points
OR	
Jurisdiction provided MAG with an updated Capitol Improvement list.	1 Point

14. PROJECT MEETS JURISDICTION PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN PRIORITIES (10 POINTS)

Local priorities identified in each jurisdictions capital improvements list will be used to determine jurisdiction priorities.

First Priority	10 Points
Second Priority	7 Points
Third Priority	4 Points

15. PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO PROJECTS THAT ARE MATURE AND HAVE A DEMONSTRATED ABILITY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM. (12 POINTS)

A mature project exhibits a specific and detailed scope of work, a time line, a well thought out funding plan with supplemental funding already applied for and committed, and a detailed engineer's cost estimate. Immediate viability of the project means CDBG dollars can be spent in a timely manner.

- a. The problem or need is clearly identified in application; applicant is able to present project clearly and concisely and can respond to questions; staff and/or engineer, etc., are involved in and understand the planning process. 3 Points
- b. Proposed solution is well defined in Scope of Work and is demonstrated to solve the problem or need. 3 Points
- c. Applicant has secured matching funds 3 Points
-OR-
Applicant is pursuing matching funding. 1 Point
- d. Applicant can demonstrate a time line for project completion during grant period, and can give concise description of how the project will be completed in a timely manner. 3 Points

UNDER THIS SYSTEM, A MAXIMUM OF 86 POINTS ARE POSSIBLE.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Action Plan

Based upon the results from this analysis, Mountainland Association of Governments will engage in the following three activities for the five years.

Action 1

Fair Housing outreach to elected officials in MAG jurisdiction.

As an agenda item to a regular Executive Council meeting with Summit, Wasatch, and Utah County leadership, MAG will hold a training session on the importance of affirmatively furthering fair housing. This presentation will include the need for affordable housing but will focus on housing discrimination and the responsibilities of elected officials in ensuring fair housing in their jurisdiction.

Responsible party:

MAG Community and Economic Development

Completion deadline:

June 30, 2019

Action 2

Letter supporting a housing anti-discrimination objective for each jurisdiction's Moderate Income Housing Element.

MAG will send a letter to each planning department urging them to add an amendment to their MIHE specifically advocating for fair housing in their community.

Responsible party:

MAG Community and Economic Development

Completion deadline:

June 30, 2019

Action 3

Training session hosted by the Wasatch County Housing Authority and the Mountainland Community Housing Trust for realtors, developers, landlords, and property managers.

In partnership with the above-mentioned organizations, MAG will financially support training sessions for housing professionals on equal housing law and best practices in fair housing.

Responsible party:

Wasatch County Housing Authority

Mountainland Community Housing Trust

Mountainland Association of Governments

Completion deadline:

June 30, 2019

Action 4

Facilitating relationships between UTA, Wasatch, and Summit County cities regarding transportation access.

One of the major findings of the survey was a lack of access to transportation. Hideout, for example, has an apartment complex that houses many low-income workers for Park City businesses but who lack adequate transportation to the service center. MAG will try to hold both formal and informal conversations between cities and UTA officials about increasing transit routes in the area.

Responsible party:

MAG Community and Economic Development

Completion deadline:

June 30, 2019

Other

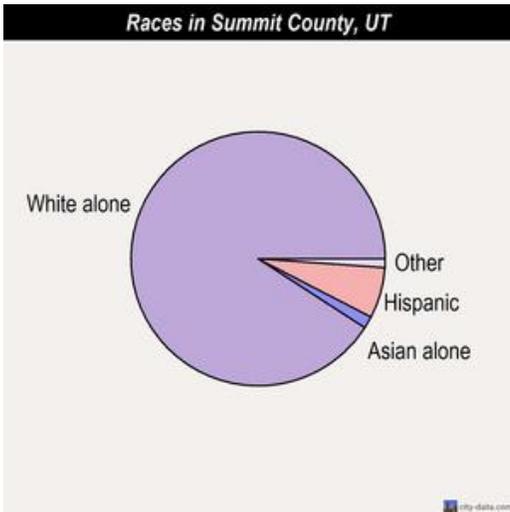
Lead-based paint may be present in any home built before 1978. Homes built before 1950 pose the greatest risk because they are likely to be in some stage of deterioration, increasing the risk of exposure. In the Mountainland Region, lead-based paint testing is available through the Utah Valley Consortium of Cities and County.

Another lead-based paint resource is the Utah Department of Environmental Quality. They provide information about Utah's Lead Based Paint Program, access to information about prevention of lead based paint poisoning, and contact information for agencies and contractors that are certified in safe removal or rehabilitation of lead based paint.

Any CDBG-funded project will be evaluated with respect to lead-based paint hazards. If hazards do exist the sub-grantee must take all measures necessary to eliminate the risk of contamination. The CDBG Program encourages projects that reduce the risk of lead-based paint poisoning either by awareness programs or removal programs.

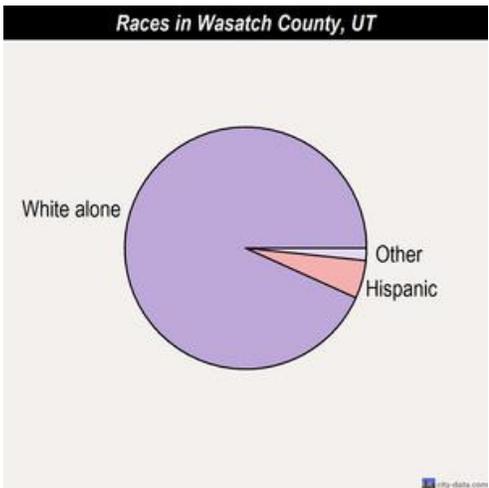
Protected Classes

Race Ethnicity and National Origin



Races in Summit County, Utah:

- White Non-Hispanic Alone (85.4%)
- Hispanic or Latino (11.5%)
- Asian alone (1.2%)
- Two or more races (1.1%)



Races in Wasatch County, Utah:

- White Non-Hispanic Alone (84.2%)
- Hispanic or Latino (13.5%)
- Two or more races (0.9%)
- Asian alone (0.7%)

Familial status

	Number	Percent
Summit County		
Single parent households	1,506	11.58
Households with children under 18	8,363	62.9
Households with 4+ children	No Data	No Data
Wasatch County		
Single parent households	939	12.7%
Households with children under 18	4,998	67.8%
Households with 4+ children	No Data	No Data

Age

	Number	Percent
Summit County		
Population of 65 and older	3,540	9.2%
Population of Youth under 18	10,237	26.6%
Dependency ratio	59.6	
Wasatch County		
Population of 65 and older	2,485	9.4%
Population of Youth under 18	8,830	33.4%
Dependency ratio	53.5	

Sex

Summit County

Males: 18,724  (42.6%)
Females: 17,600  (57.4%)

Wasatch County

Males: 11,962  (32.9%)
Females: 11,568  (67.1%)

Disability

No Data Available

Homeless

There are no homeless shelters in our region.

Appendix I Communities Served

SUMMIT COUNTY

COALVILLE

FRANCIS

HENEFER

KAMAS

OAKLEY

PARK CITY

WASATCH COUNTY

CHARLESTON

DANIEL

HEBER CITY

HIDEOUT

MIDWAY

WALLSBURG

Appendix II Previously Approved Projects

Applicatn	Project	Award
FY2010		
Daniel	Culinary Water System	\$ 290,835.00
Eagle Mountain	Senior Van	\$ 56,352.00
Fairfield	Purchase of Water System	\$ 175,000.00
Henfer	Water Tank	\$ 250,000.00
Lindon	Senior Center	\$ 211,992.00
MAG	RLF	\$ 150,000.00
MAG	Coalville General Plan	\$ 40,000.00
MAG	Fairfiled General Plan	\$ 40,000.00
Spanish Fork	Water and Sewer Replacements	\$ 250,000.00
Summit County	Peo Pipeline Water Co.	\$ 350,000.00
	Total	\$ 1,814,179.00
FY2011		
Coalville	Water Meters	\$ 121,447.00
Daniel	Culinary Water System	\$ 50,000.00
Heber City	Waterline	\$ 150,000.00
Kamas	Sewer	\$ 147,500.00
MAG	RLF	\$ 36,514.00
	Total	\$ 505,461.00
FY2012		
Coalville	Fence Around Water Source	\$ 33,200.00
Heber City	Waterline	\$ 116,266.00
Summit County	Echo Sewer	\$ 150,000.00
Wallsburg	Waterline and Tabk Drain	\$ 113,206.00
	Total	\$ 412,672.00
FY2013		
Coalville	SCADA	\$ 36,000.00
Francis	Water Improvements	\$ 224,780.00
Kamas	Waterline	\$ 200,000.00
	Total	\$ 460,780.00
FY2014		
Summit County	Peo Pipeline Water Co. Water Meters	\$ 122,292.00
Summit County	Hoytsville Water Meters	\$ 161,868.00
Wallsburg	Waterline	\$ 151,960.00
	Total	\$ 436,120.00
	FY10-FY14 TOTAL	\$ 3,629,212.00

Appendix III JURISDICTION SELF-ASSESSMENT

Please complete the following “self-assessment” table using a scale of 1 to 10
(1 meaning completely inadequate to 10 meaning extremely well-addressed)

JURISDICTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT	RATING 1-10
Fire Department Facilities	
Fire Department Equipment	
Fire Department Staffing/Volunteers	
Police/Public Safety Facilities	
Police/Public Safety Staffing	
Recreational Facilities (including Parks)	
Community Sewer System	
Culinary Water Source	
Culinary Water Storage	
Culinary Water System Distribution	
Streets and Roads	
Streets and Road Maintenance	
Solid Waste Disposal	
Health Care	
Animal Control	
Courts	
Jails	
Senior Center (or access to a Senior Center)	
Services to assist Homeless Individuals	

Additional Questions:

Does the city/town believe that the culinary water system will be adequate for the next 5 years?

Yes _____ No

When was your Capital Improvements Plan adopted?

When was your Affordable Housing Plan adopted?

Are there any other Community Development issues in your jurisdiction that were not identified during this assessment? (Please list and state the problem/ needs):

Submitted

By: _____ For (Jurisdiction): _____

Date:

Appendix IV Consultation Forms

(Show filled out Consultation Tracking Forms)

Appendix V Public Outreach Form
(Show filled out Public Outreach Forms)