

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The City of Nampa has established housing and community development goals, outcomes and objectives to guide the use of funds. These strategies guide how the City allocates and prioritizes HUD grant funding and program income.

The current Program Year focused funding on several different community development and housing projects the City of Nampa feels will be very beneficial to the community, especially the low and moderate income residents. The City of Nampa committed some of its CDBG resources to the continued support of the homelessness and elderly services with the Community Family Shelter, CATCH, and Meals on Wheels programs. The City continued to support programs initiated in previous years, including a Housing Improvement Loan program and ADA public infrastructure improvements.

Table 1 lists the expected outcomes to be realized for the entire duration of the project and not necessarily only those outcomes for this program year. Additionally; the actual outcomes list for any project, current or prior, that was accomplished during this program year. As such there is some significant discrepancies between expected and actual. For example: the Goal of Long-term Coordination illustrates the entire city population as benefiting from one project that was funded in Program Year 2012 for design services and the construction, funded with non-CDBG dollars, that was completed this year. Table 2 lists cumulative data for program years 2012-2015. During program years 2012 and 2013 public service projects and ADA Infrastructure improvements were funded that benefited the entire city. At that time the City was documented by HUD to meet the city-wide designation of 51% Low Moderate Income. As such projects could be qualified as having a city-wide benefit under HUD regulations therefore the city-wide beneficiary number was counted for each project adding to more than the City population.

The discrepancy between this narrative and the IDIS Report PR23 is a result of Program Year 2014 activities that were completed in Program Year 2014 but are captured by IDIS as accomplishments for Program Year 2015. As such this narrative provides the accurate data for the current program year.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and

explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
1.4: Long-term Coordination	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$80563 / General Fund: \$100000 / Other Federal: \$400000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5695	50559	887.78%	5695	50559	887.78%
1.5: Accessibility Infrastructure Improvement	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$175000 / General Fund: \$18305	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	204683	139638	68.22%	27690	26811	96.83%
2.1: New affordable rental	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$75000 / LIHTC: \$4718376 / Other Federal: \$550000 / Private: \$775715 / State: \$80000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	30	0	0.00%	30	0	0.00%

3.1: Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$166000 / General Fund: \$6800 / Private: \$43060	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	90	76	84.44%	25	22	88.00%
4.0: Social Service	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$26400 / Private: \$72158 / State: \$81208	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	8447	101670	1,203.62%	147	137	93.20%
6.1: Chronic Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$60000 / Continuum of Care: \$55190 / Supportive Housing Program: \$54000 / Other Federal: \$96000 / Private: \$571092	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	95	111	116.84%	15	17	113.33%

6.1: Chronic Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$60000 / Continuum of Care: \$55190 / Supportive Housing Program: \$54000 / Other Federal: \$96000 / Private: \$571092	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	240	513	213.75%	60	57	95.00%
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Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

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

During the 2012 Consolidated Plan process, priorities, objectives and goals are established for the next five years. These priorities are used as a basis for allocation of funds. The CDBG application process ensures that those projects that address the priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan receive funding preference. This is accomplished through weighing of points during the scoring process; specifically, projects that address higher priorities are given a higher score. This mechanism is also used for those projects that serve the largest number of low and moderate income persons, and projects serving target areas. The scores are used to make recommendations to City Council who have the final decision on allocation of awards.

Each program year, the projects that are submitted for City of Nampa CDBG funding are referenced against the goal areas and objectives identified in the Consolidated Planning process. The City of Nampa works diligently to fulfill aspects of each goal area every program year. The tables above illustrate the activities that address the goals and objectives as presented in the 2012 - 2016 Strategic Plan with this year of projects. The City of Nampa is working diligently to ensure that CDBG funds are expended on projects identified as a high priority for the

community in the City of Nampa Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development, 2012 - 2016.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	10,791
Black or African American	98
Asian	44
American Indian or American Native	236
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	118
Total	11,287
Hispanic	1,046
Not Hispanic	10,241

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

Narrative

According to the 2010 Census, Nampa is a predominantly White, non-Hispanic city (73% of residents report their race/ethnicity to be White, non-Hispanic). Much like many areas of the U.S., the Hispanic population grew quickly during the past decade: The Hispanic population of the City doubled between 2000 and 2010, reaching 18,653 in 2010, up from 9,282 in 2000. Other than residents of Hispanic descent, the City's minority populations are very small. Other minorities have experienced strong growth in percentages, but are still very small in numbers.

A total of 11,859 persons benefited from CDBG assistance; of the 11,859 persons 10,791 reported as White of which 1,044 were Hispanic; 98 African American, 44 Asian, 236 American Indian of which 2 were Hispanic, 118 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and an additional 572 persons reported as other multi-racial of which 12 were Hispanic. In total 2,112 persons were identified as White, Hispanic or as another minority population. As can be seen from the beneficiary data provided that approximately 8.9% of those that directly benefited from CDBG funding are of Hispanic descent compared to 23% for the community as a whole. Conversely, 91% of direct beneficiaries reporting their race/ethnicity to be White, non-Hispanic. This is higher than the minority concentration of the City; which 73% of residents reporting their race/ethnicity to be White, non-Hispanic. One of the reasons for the larger percentage beneficiaries of persons benefiting from CDBG being White, non-Hispanic is a result of cultural difference in which many minority populations live in multi-general households and therefore are not accessing some of the resources available. The City requires all recipients of funding to have an plan to reach out to minority populations, specifically Spanish speaking, to increase awareness of resources available in the City.

The discrepancy between this narrative and the IDIS Report PR23 is a result of Program Year 2014 activities that completed in Program Year 2014 but is being captured by IDIS as accomplishments for Program Year 2015. As such this narrative provides the accurate data for the current program year.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		712,491	737,368
Other	Other Federal	0	5,971,945
Other	Private	1,000,000	5,971,945
Other	State	300,000	5,971,945

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

The strategies largely address the expenditure of the City's annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocation because the funding source is known and available; however the success of each activity is dependent on the efforts and resources of other private and public agencies and organizations.

There are a number of additional funding sources that may be utilized to fund specific projects. Where these sources are known, they have been delineated within the project descriptions. The City of Nampa receives CDBG funds directly through its annual entitlement; this is the only HUD funding that the City directs toward projects. Non-profit organizations utilize other federal, state, and private grant funds. Public Housing programs including Family Self-Sufficiency, Section 8, and Public Housing Comprehensive Grants provide additional funding. Other federal funds made available for use in the city include Section 8 of approximately \$4.8 million available for Southwest Idaho, administered by SICHA and low- income housing tax credits of approximately \$3.3 million is available at a State- wide level and entities in serving Canyon County receives approximately \$268,000 in Continuum of Care funding from IHFA.

The amount of match funds expended this program year is a direct result of two activities that included construction this year that were funded in prior program years with CDBG and were not captured in the Program Year 2015 as resources made available as they were reported in the corresponding program years reports. Program Year 2015 funded projects show match expended in the amount of \$664,823.28.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
NAMPA NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA (NRSA)	17	0	None this year
NNU NEIGHBORHOOD	7	2	Loan and Brush Up Nampa

Old Nampa Neighborhood	31	47	ADA Parks and Loan
SLUM & BLIGHTED AREA	0	0	None this year

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City has identified four target areas for prioritization. A benefit to these target areas is the coordinated focus and leveraging of resources that can occur when multiple organizations, individuals, and services can be synchronized to provide a tight pattern of multiple opportunities for enhancement of a relatively small geographical area. This year, there are four (4) activities from 2015 and three (3) activities from prior years that address these target areas. The geographic distribution table above only captures the Program Year 2015 Allocation.

1. Housing Repair Program - predominately addresses housing in our oldest areas, including the NRSA, NNU and Old Nampa, 7 households in total were assisted this year of which only those assisted in the target neighborhoods are accounted for in the geographic distribution list above
2. Brush Up Nampa Admin - predominately addresses housing in our oldest areas, including the NRSA, NNU and Old Nampa, 15 households in total were assisted this year of which only those assisted in the target neighborhoods are accounted for in the geographic distribution list above
3. Vineyard at Broadmore - located within the NRSA - this year did not see the completion of the project
4. ADA Parks Improvements - most of the parks improvements will be within Lions Park located with the Old Nampa target area.

Prior Year Projects that expended funds during the current Program Year:

1. 2012 Bike and Walk to Downtown - connecting 2 LMI neighborhoods that include the NRSA and NNU target areas to the Downtown.
2. 2014 ADA Downtown Sidewalk Improvement - design services were acquired this program year.
3. 2014 Historic Facades - 1 business was assisted in our Downtown Historic District.

Leveraging

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

While CDBG Entitlement funds do not require match at the federal level, the City of Nampa requires subrecipients to identify matching funds when applying for CDBG awards. The City has established matching requirements for subrecipient applicants. The rationale for the match requirements is to ensure diversity in funds received by the organization and limit dependence upon CDBG funding. City sponsored project are not required to have match. However, match is encouraged as it is part of the scoring process.

- Public Service Projects - Minimum 100% MATCHING FUNDS required (match may be from cash or in the form of in kind contributions and/or volunteer labor. The current rate for volunteer match time is \$19.92 per hour.)
- Construction/Rehabilitation Projects - Minimum 100% MATCHING FUNDS required, dedicated to the specific construction project (match may be from cash or in the form of in kind contributions and/or volunteer labor.) No operating funds will be considered as MATCHING FUNDS.
- Acquisition with Construction Projects - Minimum 100% MATCHING FUNDS required, dedicated to the specific acquisition/construction project (match may be from cash or in the form of in-kind contributions and/or volunteer labor.) No operating funds will be considered as MATCHING FUNDS.
- Acquisition Only Projects (no construction) - Minimum 50% CASH MATCH required, dedicated to the specific acquisition project. No operating funds will be considered as MATCHING FUNDS.

City sponsored projects predominately match/leverage the project with the value of the land involved in the project and the City staff time associated with carrying out the project. These publicly owned lands include the park land for the ADA improvements. Other property include the land for the affordable housing development and the land identified for the pathway development that will be acquired as part of the projects.

During the current program year over \$6.1 million of match was expended for all projects open during the program year. For current program year projects only just over \$664,000 in match was expended. The bulk of this match was expended for construction on 2 prior year funded projects.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	15	17
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	25	22
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	40	39

Table 5- Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	15	17
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	25	22
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	40	39

Table 6 - Number of Households Supported

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

This year we did not see significant discrepancies in the support of affordable housing from projected goals to actual goals.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The projected goals were not significantly different from actual goals realized this program year. This will not impact future annual action plans.

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

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	56	0
Low-income	76	0
Moderate-income	21	0
Total	153	0

Table 7 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

During this program year, four activities allocated funds required information on income by family size to determine the eligibility of the activity. However, only three of these activities realized beneficiaries during this program year. These activities included:

- 2015 Housing Repair Loan Program
- 2015 Brush Up Nampa Administration
- 2015 Meals on Wheels - This activity benefits clientele that are elderly and/or disabled persons who are homebound and that is generally presumed to be low and moderate income (elderly persons) - Presumed benefit of Low-Income. However, the recipient collected and reported income data for households, as such have been included.
- 2015 Vineyard at Broadmore - affordable housing development, did not realize beneficiaries during this program year
- 2010 Job Creation - TeCenter - This activity provides for jobs to be held by low and moderate income persons, did not realize beneficiaries during this program year

In addition to these activities, there are three activities allocated during this program year and one from prior program years that are determined eligible under the limited clientele category of documenting benefit to low and moderate income persons. These activities are determined to be eligible as a result of the nature of those being served and as such are presumed to be low and moderate income.

- 2015 Salvation Army of Nampa - This activity benefit clientele that is generally presumed to be low and moderate income (homeless persons) - Presumed benefit of Extremely Low Income.
- 2015 CATCH of Canyon County - This activity benefit clientele that is generally presumed to be low and moderate income (homeless persons) - Presumed benefit of Extremely Low Income.
- 2015 ADA Park Improvements Pathways - This activity benefit clientele that is generally presumed to be low and moderate income (severely disabled adults) - Presumed benefit of Low Income.

- 2014 Family Justice Center Improvements - This activity benefit clientele that is generally presumed to be low and moderate income (abused children and battered spouses) - Presumed benefit of Extremely Low

There were two activities allocated during this program year and one activity from a prior program year that are determined eligible under the Area Benefit category of documented benefit to low and moderate income persons. These activities include:

- 2015 Stoddard Pathway Development
- 2015 ADA Park Improvements - inclusive design playground
- 2012 Bike and Walk to Downtown Trail

There were two activities from prior years allocations that are determined eligible under the Area Benefit category of documented Slum and Blight. These activities include:

- 2014 Downtown Sidewalk ADA Improvements
- 2014 Downtown Historic Facades

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

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

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

The City continues to participate in the Region III Housing Coalition. In addition to advocacy and collaboration with issues regarding affordable housing, the coalition members are involved in the continuum of care, specifically supportive services and emergency and transitional housing. The Region III Housing Coalition oversees the region's point in-time count with oversight by Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA). The City helps where it can, especially through the various departments with staff in the field to help identify potential unsheltered persons that may be in need of services and/or can be accessed for the point in-time count.

The City continues collaboration efforts with the City of Boise in planning efforts regarding homelessness. The CD Program Manager participates in the Ada County/City of Boise Continuum of Care Team to address Homelessness. Both Nampa and Boise are the major communities with homeless services and many clients in Nampa are the same clients in Boise. With this partnership, it is the hope that planning efforts can be more coordinated and more broad spectrum to meet the needs of the homeless in the Treasure Valley.

The City also participates in a local faith-based group meeting to address the needs of homeless persons in Nampa. This group meets every month to talk about specific issues for the homeless and near homeless in Nampa. Some participants in this group also participate in the Region III Housing Coalition which is the official Continuum of Care programs administered through IHFA. As many of these groups are faith-based and do integrate faith into their services they are not recipients of federal funds. However, they partner on a regular basis with those organizations that are recipients of federal funding to provide services to homeless persons.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In 2002, the construction of the Community Family Shelter (CFS) was completed and began permanent operation. The 56 bed facility, located at 4th St. and 14th Avenue South in Nampa, can house 12 families and 8 single women for a period of three months. During this program year the Continuum of Care funds priorities shifted from Transition Housing program to Permanent Supportive Housing Programs. As a result the CFS lost funding for its transitional housing program at the facility. They are shifting all beds to a three month based emergency shelter program only. In addition to housing, CFS offers programs that includes a day resource center for all homeless and persons at risk of homelessness, social skills classes, and case management. The program provides emergency shelter and supportive services to homeless families and single women, with self sufficiency and permanent housing as the final objectives. It is

owned and operated by the Salvation Army. The City Council has continued its commitment to the shelter by providing operating costs since opening.

A shelter designed to serve homeless men, the “Lighthouse” opened in late 1999, operated by the Boise Rescue Mission. As the building aged it became in need of substantial renovations. Instead, they acquired a property in North Nampa to replace their old shelter in Nampa. The new facility underwent minor rehabilitation and opened its doors in early 2014. The Mission operates a welding training shop for residents of the facility. Additionally, they have a 12 apartment transitional housing unit located on Nampa/Caldwell Boulevard which accepts women and children as well as men. Units are available for persons that are currently involved in the drug and alcohol rehabilitation program offered by the Mission. This organization does not take federal funds and does not participate within the HMIS reporting system. The City of Boise, City of Nampa and IHFA continue to work with the Boise Rescue Mission and encourage them to participate in the HMIS reporting system.

Unfortunately in 2013 the Valley Crisis Center, Nampa's only dedicated domestic violence shelter, closed its doors. However, Boise Rescue Mission, a local faith-based homeless services provider, purchased the facility to open another operation to address homelessness for women and children. While it is not a dedicated domestic violence shelter it is available to provide services to homeless women and children, including victims of domestic violence.

The City continues to assist the Salvation Army through funds for case management to all homeless persons, including the chronic homeless. The City also assists with case management for participants in the CATCH program; a rapid rehousing program for families. This 6 month intensive case management takes referrals of families from the shelters, schools and the CAP agency, WICAP. CATCH houses the families while working with them toward self sufficiency.

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

IHFA, as the administrator of the Balance of State Continuum of Care, has created a committee that is working through Coordinated Entry System models and assessment tools within Idaho. This system assesses the vulnerability, needs, and extent of barriers of those experiencing homelessness. Using an objective assessment of each individual or family, this allows IHFA to assess which housing component and service types that Idaho is in most need of 'right sizing,' or re-aligning resources with the population need, can then occur.

The Region 3 Housing Coalition and the Nampa Community Cares Group take active roles in addressing the needs of homeless persons and those at risk of homeless. Members of these two groups coordinate

efforts and refer to the most appropriate provider to serve the needs of the individual person and/or family. The City of Nampa does not directly participate in the discharge planning or protocol for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or healthcare systems or receiving assistance from public and private agencies. Rather, city staff works to connect these agencies with services in the community to help with their independent discharge planning. As Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) administers the Continuum of Care (CoC) funding for the balance of state, they work directly with discharge policies. The CoC application can be located on the IHFA website at: <http://www.idahohousing.com/ihfa/grant-programs/special-needs/shp.aspx>.

Homeless prevention activities in the Nampa area include FEMA rental and utility assistance programs, Nampa Care's Program (water utility assistance program), referral to housing programs through Treasure Valley Referral and Resource Center, food pantry programs, and case management services provided through a variety of agencies including Terry Reilly Health Services, the Community Family Shelter and Valley Women and Children Center.

The City also addresses the needs of homeless persons by recognizing the benefit and success of rapid re-housing programs. Although this is a form of permanent housing, it is time restricted and can be used as a more efficient alternative to transitional housing. As such the City also assisted with case management for participants in the CATCH program; a rapid rehousing program for families. Intensive case management takes referrals of families from the shelters and the CAP agency, WICAP, and houses the families and works with them toward self-sufficiency.

In prior years the City of Nampa, in partnership with Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA), Idaho Legal Aid, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and many others hosted or participated in Foreclosure Intervention Workshop in both Nampa and Boise. The City continues to notify the public with flyers and brochures at community events informing homeowners of the availability of foreclosure counseling and the Making Home Affordable Program. As the number of foreclosures decrease we have not seen a need to continue to actively promote foreclosure prevention. However, we continue to notify the public of current and any future housing programs made available to address foreclosures.

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

In the absence of appropriate and effective intervention efforts and resources, many families and individuals will become homeless as life changes, such as loss of employment, lack of affordable housing, loss of support networks, exit from an institution or facility, and other severe circumstances present themselves. For those that experience these misfortunes, recovery can be extremely difficult when disability, controlled substance or alcohol dependency, or other extreme conditions exist. In some

cases long-term and ongoing permanent housing is the most appropriate housing solution. IHFA, the Balance of State COC, and regional housing coalitions identify the need for services that focus on reducing shelter stays and diverting individuals and families away from homelessness altogether.

During this program year, the City assisted the Salvation Army with funds for case management to all homeless persons, including the chronic homeless. The City also addressed the needs of homeless persons by recognizing the benefit and success of rapid re-housing programs. Although this is a form of permanent housing, it is time restricted and can be used as a more efficient alternative to transitional housing. As such the City is also assisting with case management for participants in the CATCH program; a rapid rehousing program for families. Intensive case management takes referrals of families from the shelters and the CAP agency, WICAP, and houses the families and works with them toward self-sufficiency. A network of agencies throughout Nampa and Canyon County help to provide services without notable duplication. The City is helping to meet the needs of all homeless through allocation of funds to the Community Family Shelter, who see chronic homeless persons.

Additional Homeless prevention activities in the Nampa area include FEMA rental and utility assistance programs, Nampa Care's Program (water utility assistance program), referral to housing programs through Treasure Valley Referral and Resource Center, food pantry programs, and case management services provided through a variety of agencies including Terry Reilly Health Services, the Community Family Shelter and Boise Rescue Mission.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City of Nampa is unique in that it has two separate public housing authorities working within the community. The Nampa Housing Authority owns and operates rental housing for low income residents in Nampa. The Nampa Housing Authority does not administer rental assistance vouchers. Nampa residents receiving rental assistance through the Federal Section 8 program are assisted by Southwest Idaho Coopertive Housing Athority (SICHA), which has an office in the nearby community of Middleton. Additionally, SICHA owns and operates rental housing for low income residents, none of which are located in Nampa.

Nampa Housing Authority submits a five year plan and Annual Capital Fund Statements to HUD outlying the physical and management improvements for the public housing units. The City of Nampa assists with the Environmental Reviews necessary for capital improvements.

SICHA reports that it is becoming more difficult for residents to find rental housing once they have a voucher. As such, during the PY12 and PY14 CDBG funded Landlord Training events, the City incorporated into the training session and manual information about accepting Section 8 vouchers and contact information to become an approved housing provider. During this program year the City, with neighboring entitlement communities, began planning for another Landlord Training event in PY16. An extensive update to the manual is planned and for it to include a more extensive chapter about the benefits of providing housing to Section 8 voucher recipients.

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

The Nampa Housing Authority and Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority (SICHA) both offer the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program. Both maintain the philosophy that residents should "Move In, Move Up, Move Out." The escrow funds raised through the program allow for participants to use them toward homeownership.

The Nampa Housing Authority has collaborated with members of the financial community including, the Finally Home Program, Translation Title & Escrow, Academy Mortgage and the Idaho Credit Union League to provide opportunities for home ownership to residents. Section 8 rental assistance is managed by Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority and continues to fund the Housing Choice Voucher Option (HCVHO) Program this Agency provides to convert some of the rental vouchers into homeownership.

Benefits of homeownership for families includes equity investment, tax advantages, stable housing costs along with a greater choice of neighborhoods, the pride of ownership and improved accessibility accommodation. The HCVHO is a SICHA program that allows a qualified person or family, who is

receiving Section 8 rental assistance to use their Voucher towards the purchase of a home. For many of these families, the mortgage qualification process eliminates their chances at homeownership due to their fixed and low incomes. By allowing a family to use their housing assistance payment as income, the family has a greater chance of qualifying for a mortgage loan.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable. The Nampa Housing Authority and Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority (SICHA) are not known to be identified as troubled.

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

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

The program and activities to reduce barriers to affordable housing and fair housing choice during this program year are listed below:

1. Continue operations of the City's Housing Improvement Loan Program to provide owner occupied home owners low interest loans for improvements with 7 households receiving loans this program year and 3 others in the pipeline.
2. Conduct affirmative marketing of the City's Housing Improvement Loan Program through continued participation in the Region III Housing Coalition, Idaho Fair Housing Forum, and the Idaho Housing Policy Council. Additionally, City staff that works in the field is provided information on the availability of the program; specifically Code Compliance, City Arborist, Wastewater, Water, Building and Fire staff.
3. Update online Community Resource Guide as appropriate - Treasure Valley Community Resource Center provides an on-line searchable database of resources within the entire metro area. The City provided a link to this database in lieu of having our own separate guide.
4. Participated in planning and implementation efforts for a Fair Housing Training conducted by HUD, Idaho Legal Aid and/or Intermountain Fair Housing Council; work with HUD Boise Field Office to coordinate event. This two day event consisted of an agenda targeted to property managers. It had over 350 verified attendees in person and through webcast on the first day and 240 verified attendees in person and through webcast on the second day.
5. Coordinate efforts with area Realtor Association members to provide Fair Housing Training. - The Realtor Association did not request assistance in hosting or coordination of efforts this year. The Realtor Association did their own fair housing activities/trainings.
6. Provide space to Fair Housing training events at City locations when requested and able. - There was no request from organizations in the area for space for training events during this program year.
7. Re-ran Fair Housing campaign from PY2010 in conjunction with neighboring entitlement communities, City of Boise and City of Meridian-targeted to the general public. Five (5) TV stations broadcast 482 PSA's and six (6) radio stations broadcast 636 PSA's. This represented an increase of 1% of radio PSA's from Program Year 2014. The 30 second PSA's were broadcasted in English and Spanish and heard in April 2016 throughout the region. Additionally KBOI-TV sent an email blast about Fair Housing 25,000 subscribers. Journal Broadcast TV provided 100,000 online display ads. For Rent Magazine donated a full page Fair Housing advertisement as well.
8. Continued efforts with Idaho Fair Housing Forum to educate the public and housing industry personnel. Began planning efforts to bring Accessibility First training to Idaho in Program Year 2016.

9. Continued to disseminate information about www.housingidaho.com, a free rental housing search engine and the availability of its free housing hotline that serves as a clearinghouse of questions involving housing in Idaho.
10. Continued to research model affordable housing development incentive programs. Contacted Region 10 entitlement communities to gather information about their incentive programs. Attended discussion meetings and public meetings for Low Income Housing Tax Credit, HOME and Federal Housing Trust Fund allocation plans with Idaho Housing and Finance Association.

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

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the lack of identified and available resources. To overcome this obstacle, the City continues to actively pursue creative partnerships, both financially and in structuring projects to leverage what funds are available. In addition, it is the goal of the City to continue to expand these linkages to include everyone to improve participation and involvement in providing services and support to low income individuals and families.

The City continues to seek ways to expand the means by which those whose needs are underserved are informed about the financial and informational resources available to them in Nampa, specifically the programs funded through the CDBG program. City staff continue to connect entities to each other.

During this program year, the City submitted to be designated as a Promise Zone. While the City did not receive the designation, we were a finalist. As a finalist we have been connected with HUD staff to work specifically on the actions identified in the application. The proposed Promise Zone is the NRSA; which is one of the most impoverished neighborhoods in Nampa. Additionally the City applied for a Robert Wood Johnson grant, Invest Health, for this same neighborhood. The City was awarded the Invest Health grant and is working with neighbors and area organization to address healthy food access.

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

During the summer months of 2000 the Division of Medicaid began purchasing new lead screening machines for each of the Health District offices. This effort was to implement a Children's Lead Screening Program for Medicaid eligible children. Throughout Idaho, there are approximately 130,000 (21,000 in Canyon County) children enrolled in Medicaid and the Children Health Insurance Program. This initiative was designed for Medicaid eligible children, but testing is available to all children. The testing of children is not required; the only known program that mandates testing is HeadStart. In 2011, five (5) children in Canyon County were reported to have blood lead levels above the 10 ug/dL reporting levels. With the reduction of the CDC required reporting level to 5 ug/dL it is expected that the number of children reported will increase. However, this still does not address the number of children to be tested. As such, the City of Nampa continues to provide education flyers at community events.

The City initially saw an increase in the number of qualified assessors and workers, however, we have seen many of those that obtained testing and registered with the EPA have let their certification lapse.

With the lapses in recertification and the new lead regulations applying to all contractors, not just those using federal funds there is an ongoing need for training. Nampa benefits from the training that has been occurring in the Metropolitan Boise Area. We are able to draw on this same pool of trained contractors. To address the need for qualified workers, the City continues to work with the City of Boise and the Idaho Housing and Finance Association to identify contractors.

The City of Nampa, the Nampa Public Housing Authority, Southwestern Idaho Cooperative Housing Authority, and area partners provide information on lead based paint hazards, precautions and symptoms to all homeowners, renters, and landlords involved in housing services and rehabilitation. The Landlord Training in PY2014 conducted in conjunction with the City of Boise and City of Meridian included a section on Lead Based Paint. This same information will be included in the PY2016 Landlord Training event as well. Rehabilitation projects funded with CDBG follow the regulations. The City of Nampa funds housing repair/rehabilitation projects. City staff has attended past HUD sponsored lead based paint training to become more familiar with the requirements and their implementation. However, new staff is in need of Lead Training and we continue to look for an opportunity to access training on the implementation of HUD Lead Based Paint rules. As part of the environmental review process, all existing housing purchased or rehabilitated with aid of CDBG funds is screened for lead paint hazards if built prior to 1978.

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

The City's antipoverty plan has three primary components: 1) Support activities that increase the number of jobs in Nampa, especially for low to moderate income residents; 2) Ensure that a wide variety of housing opportunities are available; and 3) Provide supportive services to residents in poverty.

These all support the goal of helping residents and families achieve self-sufficiency. For those residents who are unable to work (low income frail elderly, persons with disabilities), the public housing and Section 8 voucher providers are vital for those households to avoid homelessness. A further strategy includes efforts to diversify the economy, increasing family wage jobs and expanding the local job base. A major effort in this regard is the College of Western Idaho (CWI) establishment of a school that specializes in trade and skill based education gives residents a local and affordable option for enhancing their skills and job readiness.

Additional City efforts are headed by the Nampa Economic Development Department. During the current year, Nampa Entrepreneurs Organization (NEO) continued through a partnership between the City of Nampa Economic Development Department and the SBDC Business Accelerator-Nampa. This is a free organization made up of entrepreneurs, those aspiring to become an entrepreneur, or business owners wanting to take their business to the next level. The organization inspires to engage entrepreneurs to learn and grow by offering valuable resources in the form of networking and educational events, mentoring programs, technical assistance, and marketing. This year NEO held four (4) networking events.

Nampa Economic Development worked with 95 companies to provide assistance and learn more about the needs of those companies. During this past year businesses in Nampa worked towards helping out with the potential impact on our communities poverty level. These strides are shown through these successful statistics: 74% of companies have added employees, 34% of companies have invested in new or expanded facilities and or/equipment and 17% anticipate investments in 2017. Also, this past year we have worked closely with the Nampa School District to create a promotional video for Career Technical Education to increase the cool factor of these classes and engage parents and students alike in better understanding the possibilities of a career in industry. This helps close the gap in the challenge for our manufacturing firms in regards to wage pressures for attracting and retaining talent while maintaining their price points stable. Starting wages have had to increase for entry level positions to attract applicants.

Nampa Economic Development works closely with the Boise Valley Economic Partnership to recruit new businesses to Nampa. This partnership helps bring investments and new jobs to the area. Businesses are continuing to expand and invest in Nampa, and many of these new jobs do not require skilled labor therefore opening the door for employment for a number of families that are living in poverty. These businesses help to contribute to our unemployment rate of just over 4% for October of 2016 from a high of over 10% in 2010.

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

As in past program years, the City of Nampa carries out its annual Action Plans through a collaborative effort with other public entities, for profits, non profits, social services providers, health care agencies, and the private sector. The strengths of the current CDBG program design and delivery allows for communication and coordination with many individuals, public and private groups throughout the City.

The City participates in a variety of local, regional, and state planning organizations to encourage collaboration and cohesiveness in program design and implementation. These efforts include the Region III Housing Coalition, the SICHA Family Self Sufficiency Advisory Board, the State Fair Housing Forum, the State Housing Policy Coordination Council, the Boise/Ada County Continuum of Care, NWACDM, as well as collaboration with nearby entitlement communities.

Administration: The Community Development Division is responsible for the development and monitoring of the 5 Year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, the year end CAPER report, IDIS reporting process and subrecipient compliance monitoring. They conduct Citizen Participation and Fair Housing outreach and implementation activities. The Community Development priorities are orchestrated through the Economic /Community Development, Engineering, Building, Public Works, Parks, and Public Safety Departments.

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

The City of Nampa continues to take an active role in encouraging the coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. A representative from the City attends the Region III Housing Coalition meetings as well as the Idaho Housing Policy Coordination Council. The City continues to support Treasure Valley Community Resource Center's annual Information Fair, which strives to link providers, public and businesses together to meet the needs of our community. The Information Fair has grown each year and provides valuable publicity on issues affecting low income people. In addition, the Treasure Valley Community Resource Center develops and maintains a database of local social service resources.

The application process and scoring for the CDBG Action Plan also helps to enhance coordination between providers, as leverage and planning are areas which are scored in the evaluation of the application. It is apparent from comments received at the CDBG public meetings that most agencies in Nampa serving low income are working well together and are striving to improve services and reduce duplication. Private businesses are also involved whenever appropriate. The business community in Nampa is very active both in donations and volunteer support for activities designed to build our community and serve those most in need.

The City of Nampa is host to many training, educational, and community events. As such we take advantage of these opportunities. Staff assesses each of the events to determine the target audience and the potential information that can be distributed or gathered. The City staff attends many of these events either as a participant or as a vendor. In both of these capacities, the City is able to identify potential partners or provide information to further enhance coordination.

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

The City of Nampa is committed to removing barriers to affordable housing. The Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments conducted as part of the 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan identified 2 Impediments and 1 Observation to Fair Housing Choice and corresponding recommendations. They are as follows:

Observation 1: Limited public transit may create barriers to housing choice for low income households, including those with disabilities.

Impediment 1: Residents are uninformed about how to get information about their fair housing rights.

Impediment 2: Steering may be limiting housing opportunities for low income and Hispanic residents.

A significant amount of fair housing education was conducted in conjunction with neighboring entitlement communities of Boise and Meridian. This collaborative effort ensures a broad reach with less duplication of efforts. The City of Boise Fair Housing Working Group leads the campaign with support from the City of Nampa. The City of Nampa also sits on the City of Boise Fair Housing Working Group to be involved in the discussion of the yearly action plan efforts. Some of the actions taken as part

of this campaign and activities directly taken by the City of Nampa include:

- Continued to partner with Health and Welfare regarding their 211 (Fair Housing Education) program;
- Continued use of promotional materials - pencils, information cards, posters; etc.
- Re-ran Fair Housing campaign from PY2010 in conjunction with neighboring entitlement communities, City of Boise and City of Meridian-targeted to the general public. Five (5) TV stations broadcast 482 PSA's and six (6) radio stations broadcast 636 PSA's. This represented an increase of 1% of radio PSA's from Program Year 2014. The 30 second PSA's were broadcasted in English and Spanish and heard in April 2016 throughout the region. Additionally KBOI-TV sent an email blast about Fair Housing 25,000 subscribers. Journal Broadcast TV provided 100,000 online display ads. For Rent Magazine donated a full page Fair Housing advertisement as well; and
- Worked with the cities of Boise and Meridian and the local HUD office to host a Fair Housing Training Event of which 590 landlords and property managers attended.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

The City of Nampa, Economic / Community Development Department has instituted a comprehensive monitoring and technical assistance program designed to promote communication and accountability. The City of Nampa's monitoring standards and procedures can be found in the Consolidated Plan. The selection of the subrecipient, as well as City programs, to be monitored is based upon the risk analysis presented in the monitoring guidelines. The monitoring process consists of four components: 1) Pre-Assessment, 2) Desk Monitoring, 3) On-Site Monitoring, and 4) On-going Technical Assistance.

Three on site monitoring visits were conducted and finalized during program year 2014. These three (3) projects consisted of Salvation Army, Meals on Wheels, and CATCH. These three programs are long term CDBG recipients serving the most underserved in the community. No findings were found as such they were not scheduled for monitoring during Program Year 2015. CDBG staff continue to provide technical assistance in furthering efficiencies in administration of the program. Community Development staff continue to update and expand the written Operating Procedures for CDBG Administration. Any clarifications from HUD staff regarding processes continue to be incorporated as appropriate as well as changes in procedures at City level. With changes in staff at the Salvation Army they are identified for monitoring in Program Year 2016.

The City of Nampa follows Section 3 preference during procurement. All covered contractors are required to present to the City any steps they intend to take to comply with Section 3 regulations. There were three covered contracts during this program year. The contractor had all necessary staff to perform the required work and had no need to hire additional staff.

The City takes steps to assist in the enhancement of skills of Section 3 residents. Under the City sponsored Brush Up Nampa program, the City works with the local Job Corps, a no-cost education and career technical training program that helps young people ages 16 through 24 improve the quality of their lives through career technical and academic training. One of the technical training areas is in the painting industry. The students, under supervision, visit each house and work with the homeowner to determine paint colors and the amount needed; they also do prep-work on some of the houses. These paint estimates are used by City staff to order the paint necessary and to match the most appropriate volunteer team to paint the home. The students also serve as a volunteer team and are usually assigned the most difficult project.

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

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to

comment on performance reports.

City staff made themselves available to the Public for their input on the City's preparation for its PY2015 CAPER opening up the required minimum 15 day public comment period on December 4th through public notice requesting public comment until December 19th. The Public Hearing was held on Monday December 19th at 7:00 p.m. in City Council Chambers during a regularly scheduled council meeting. The meeting was advertised in the local newspaper, The Idaho Press Tribune, on December 4th, and on city bulletin boards. Representatives of the City's CDBG staff were available at the meeting. No public comments, either written or verbal were received.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

There has been no change in the jurisdiction's program objectives, goals or strategies.

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

No

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

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	NAMPA
Organizational DUNS Number	072959430
EIN/TIN Number	826000231
Identify the Field Office	PORTLAND
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix
First Name
Middle Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title

ESG Contact Address

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

ESG Secondary Contact

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

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	10/01/2015
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CAPER

29

Program Year End Date

09/30/2016

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name

City

State

Zip Code

DUNS Number

Is subrecipient a victim services provider

Subrecipient Organization Type

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 8 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 9 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 10 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 11 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 12 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 13 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 14 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

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

Table 15 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

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

Table 16 – Shelter Capacity

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

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

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

Table 17 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

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

Table 18 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

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

Table 19 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

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

Table 20 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015

Table 21 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

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

Table 22 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015

Table 23 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities